

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, Editors.
G. Beckley.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

THE SABBATH.

BY SIR E. L. LUDWIG.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill;
The whirling wheel, the rushing sail;
How motionless and still!

Six days stern Labor shuts the poor
From Nature's careless banquet hall;
The seventh an Angel opens the door,
And smiling, welcomes all!

A father's tender mercy gave
This holy respite to the breast,
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave,
And know—the wheel may rest!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain,
Thy strength the master's slave must be;
The seventh, the limbs escape the chain—
A God hath made thee free!

The fields that yestern morning knew
Thy footsteps as thy serf, survey;
On thee, as them, descends the dew,
The baptism of the day.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,
But yonder halts the quiet mill;
The whirling wheel, the rushing sail,
How motionless and still!

So rest, O weary heavy hearted, lo,
The church-spire, glist'ning up to heaven,
To warn thee where thy thoughts should go
To day thy God hath given!

Lone through the landscape's solemn rest
The spirit's moral points on high—
O Soul, at peace within the breast,
Rise, mingling with the sky!

They tell thee, in their dreaming school
Of Power from old Dominion hurled,
When rich and poor, with juster rule,
Shall share the altered world.

Alas! since Time itself began,
That fable hath but fooled the hour;
Each age that ripens Power in Man
But subjects man to Power.

Yet every day in seven, at least,
One bright Republic shall be known;
Man's world awhile hath surely ceased
When God proclaims his own!

Six days may rank divide the poor,
O Dives, from thy banquet hall—
The seventh, the Father opens the door,
And holds his feast for all!

MISCELLANY

NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

EFFECTS OF INCREASED PRODUCTIVENESS.

The result of industry applied to capital, is *product, value, or the means of gratifying human desire.* The result of increased productiveness of human industry, is *increased product, value, or means of happiness.*

Suppose a man with the same labor that he bestowed last year, can now raise twice as much value, it is evident he will be able to satisfy his desires twice as abundantly as he did last year. He will also have more to exchange with other producers, and thus add to their happiness. Hence it is a benefit to a whole neighborhood, for a single member of it to become honestly rich. Suppose every man to be able to raise twice as much with the same industry, the happiness of the human race would be doubled.

But the case is made still stronger, when the effect of competition is taken into account. Competition always reduces the profits of different branches of industry to a level. And thus, over the whole world, every instance of increased productiveness, whether from improvements in machinery, or from division of labor, whether in our own country, or another country, if we choose to avail ourselves of it, enables every man, by paying the producer the same as before, to procure a larger amount of values; that is, enables every man to become both richer and happier.

But the objection is frequently urged, that the use of labor saving machinery is prejudicial to the interests of the laboring classes.—But it will be seen that the objection to the use of natural agents, wind, steam, water, &c. is not to their use to a certain extent, but to their improvement. Men object to the use of a spinning jenny, but not to the use of a spinning wheel. They dislike a rake by horse power, but they do not dislike a rake. A spin-

ning wheel, or a hand loom, or a hand rake, is a labor-saving machine; and it involves the use of natural agents just as truly as a spinning jenny, a power loom, or a horse rake.—If the use of natural agents be injurious, we should abandon them altogether, and spin, weave, and rake with our fingers. But if this would be unwise, and we must use instruments of some kind, why not use the best we can procure?

It is objected that every improvement in machinery enables the work to be done by fewer hands, and hence many persons are thrown out of employment. In reply to this it might be asked, what is the testimony of facts, in this case. Improvements in machinery have been going on ever since the creation. Has the demand for labor diminished? Improvements have been made extensively in particular districts. Have the laborers, by these means, been driven away; or have they not rather resorted thither?

Besides, the improved mode of production always requires some labor, and of course a portion of those formerly employed will still find employment. Improvements in machinery are also introduced by slow degrees. Again, let the change introduced be ever so great, it cannot be introduced at once over a whole nation. And lastly, if a new instrument be employed, there must be an additional number of men employed to manufacture it.

Increased productiveness causes an increased demand for labor. Population follows capital. The obvious tendency of the use of natural agents is to increase the wages of laborers in general. Not only so, but it raises their wages in that very department in which the improvement is made. Suppose when cotton cloth is fifty cents a yard, none could afford to buy it except those who were worth \$1,000. Suppose, by improvements in machinery, it can be produced for twenty five cents a yard, and the class worth \$500 each is just as able to purchase it as the other class. Here, double the number of yards is produced at the same cost, and of course the laborer would suffer no injury. But the truth is, the five hundred dollar class is three or four times as large as the one thousand dollar class. Besides this, those who are worth six, seven, eight and nine hundred dollars can now consume the article, and thus the demand for it will be prodigiously increased, and more laborers will be required.

The accuracy of this result is confirmed by facts. Compare those states of society in which machinery is not used, with those in which it is used, and inquire in which the wages of the laborer are highest, and in which his habitation displays the most comfort.—Examine the progress of the manufacture of cotton, of books, of nails, of pins, and every other article of common use; and it will be found that the number of laborers has increased in proportion to the amount of machinery introduced.

The effect of increased productiveness upon consumers, are these:

1. Every consumer is thereby made richer; because, by the same amount of labor, he can procure a greater amount of the objects of desire. This is the same to him as though his income were increased.

2. Production is more perfect. The consumer obtains not only more of the same article for the same money, but also a better article.

3. A vast number of articles are thus added to the means of happiness. All that we possess, above the comforts of the naked savage, is the result of the use of natural agents and of division of labor.

4. By increased productiveness, leisure is obtained for intellectual cultivation. As a result of this, discoveries and inventions are made, by which a vast accession is obtained to the power of human production.

If these positions be correct, we see how pernicious is the prejudice which frequently exists against labor-saving machinery. We see, too, how groundless is the opinion that education and science are without practical benefit. Lastly, we see how short-sighted is that national selfishness which desires to limit and restrict the intercourse between nations; since it is the interest of each nation to improve, to the utmost, its own advantages, and to procure, by exchange with other nations, those productions for the creation of which it possesses, by nature, inferior facilities.

COD-FISHING.

A new work entitled "Excursions in and about Newfoundland," by J. B. Jones, has recently been published. The writer thus describes the operation of cod fishing:—"About the beginning of May, all the population are on the alert, preparing for the fishery; laying in stores of summer provisions, and hooks, lines, nets, clothes, and the riggings of their boats. Towards the middle or end of May, the first shoal herring (called by the natives the spring herring) appear. These are immediately caught in nets, and used as bait for cod-fish. In the middle of June, the captain come in, and last to the middle of July; and with them commence the height of the fishery. Every man, woman and child is then fully employed. A married man, having a family, usually goes out with his sons, takes his bucket full of capelin for bait, and rowing to the fishing ground, generally a mile or two outside the harbor, anchors two lines about 25 fathoms long, with two or more hooks,—

These he flings one on each side of the boat, the end of the line being made fast to the thwart. Feeling each occasionally, the moment he strikes a fish, he hauls him in, flings him down in the boat, baits his hook and throws out his line again.

When they get what they call a good spurt of fish, each person will sometimes be fully employed hauling in one line after the other, as fast as he can bait them and throw them out again. When this happens, an hour or two suffices to fill the boat, which then sails away with her cargo to the stage head. Here the fish are forked out of the boat with a kind of boat-hook or pikel, the prong being struck into the stage, much in the same manner as hay is thrown into a cart. On the stage are usually the females of the family, or a man or two assisted by females, as the case may be. The two most skilful of these are called respectively, the leader and the splitter. The business of the first is to cut the fish open, across the throat and down the belly, and pass it to an assistant, who taking out the liver, drops that into a tub on one side, and tearing off the head and entrails, throws them down on the other side. The liver is preserved to make oil, and the head garbage drop into the water which flows underneath. The fish is then passed to the splitter, who, by a dexterous movement, cuts out the back bone from the neck nearly to the tail, and thus leaves the fish entirely open and capable of being laid flat on its back.

"This is the most important part of the operation, and a good splitter always commands superior wages at a merchant's establishment. When split open, the fish are salted, laid in piles to drain, washed and salted again, and finally laid in the sun on clear days to dry and harden. While thus exposed, they require much attention, and the women are constantly looking after them, laying them up in round heaps with the skin outwards at night or on the approach of rain, in which state they look very much like small haycocks."

He calculates that a fisherman, when most fortunate, may catch in a day, a quantity of cod weighing over 2,000 lbs. With respect to the abundance of the fish he says:—"One calm July evening, I was in a boat outside St. John's harbor, when the sea was pretty still, and the fish were 'breaching' as it is termed. For several miles around us, the calm sea was alive with fish. They were sporting on the surface of the water, flitting their tails occasionally into the air, and as far as could be seen, the water was rippled and broken by their movements. Looking down into its clear depths, cod fish under cod fish, of all sizes, appeared swimming about, as if in sport. Some boats were fishing, but not a bite could they get, the fish being already gorged with food. I speared one great fellow with the spike of the boat hook, but there being no tail to it, he got away; and, as far as I could see, that was the only fish touched.—Had the ground been shallow enough to use nets, the harbor might have been filled with fish."

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE LIBERTY PARTY OF MICHIGAN.

No. 1.

The season of political excitement having passed away, our community once more rests in tranquility, and the mind, free from the heated appeals of passion, or the cunning suggestions of the interested politician, submits with easy grace to its only true and worthy influence—that of reason. At such intervals of calm reflection, truth is welcomed, and the more readily when conscience whispers that principle has been compromised, or that the politician has done acts which the man cannot approve. Time has no more valuable blessing to bestow, than in her commentaries on the past, and no matter how great our follies, or criminal our errors, if we but improve the cheap lessons of experience to repair the one and atone for the other, we shall deem our folly and crime to have been slight purchase monies for the acquisition of future wisdom and virtue.

These remarks are elicited by our sense of duty to you. During the past election season, it was our duty to observe Liberty action in the State, and it was our lot to witness it in various quarters. Very much there has been to cause our friends to rejoice, but candor obliges us to add that there is room also for blame.

We design in this address to present you some truths well worthy of your best consideration, and shall do so in the present and a few subsequent addresses prior to our annual meeting.

The object of the Liberty, as you are aware, is to organize a party to the triumph of the great principles of the American revolution and to accomplish for them what they have hitherto failed to acquire, their thorough ascendancy untrammelled by inconsistency, and free from all unholy and impolitic compromise with an antagonistic principle. We would place liberty where Washington and his noble co-patriots of '79 designed it to rest—on the broad pedestal of truth—we would remove from our revered land a deplorable system of cruel oppression—would rescue our Constitution from the element of fatal discord so glaringly developed by Secretary Upshur in his report of 1841—and would put far away from us a contrivance so deeply impregnated with destructive materials—so revolting to humanity—and so repugnant to the gospel of love and mercy, as slavery. The existing political parties had wandered far away from American principles; with them great truths were long abandoned in the strife for supremacy—and all was forgotten in the zeal to elevate party. Political ascendancy was their idol and in its worship they scrupled not to court the powerful aid of the slaveholding interest, and each vied with the other to gain its decisive support by the total and unconditional surrender of party power to promote the permanence, and increase the profits of slavery; thus neither whiggery nor democracy have ventured to offer Presidential candidates without the

assurance of their adhesion to southern interests. On the rare occasions, when other than a slaveholder was the nominee, he hastened to promulgate his possession of this cardinal virtue, in the whig or in the democratic declamation—uncommitted in all else, perhaps, the candidates suffered no mistake to rest here, and opposed, as the whigs or democrats otherwise might be, they united in a fraternal embrace to hug close to their bosom, the monster slavery.

It was therefore that Northern Van Buren avowed, that he would veto any bill to abolish slavery in the D. C. passed by Congress (i. e. would exercise an unpopular privilege, in one blow to set aside popular will—crush liberty and perpetuate slavery, in the very halls of the capitol) and that Northern Harrison went even further, and denied altogether the power of Congress over the subject, unless when tied to the curb-tail of state legislation in Virginia and Maryland.

And again it was therefore that both parties used working majorities to bridle liberty of speech and to suppress legislation for abolishing slavery in territories or the domestic slave trade, and that the whigs, (like their President Harrison) forgot their old opponents, in pandering to the South by their Adams war, and their Giddings war, and their military excluding negro bill, but above all by their wicked apportionment law, which gives to the south such increased power in federal legislation, and a seriously extended influence in the presidential electoral college; and this too to the violation of republican principle and of every principle, save of this "cardinal virtue." During the 10 years from '30 to '40, the white northern population has increased,

That of the south,	2,714,728
And northern federal population had increased,	1,030,096
And Southern do.	2,716,728
And Southern do.	1,303,418

If principle had to be sacrificed the deed might find excuse in the plea that it favored liberty, the genius of our constitution, but that it was immolated to crush liberty, and elevate slavery is a glaring illustration of the now almost avowed policy of the great leaders, to convert the U. S. into a slaveholding, or at least a proslavery nation.

The bold move of Governor Cass is also worthy of serious reflection; he cast his popularity to the nation on the issue of his pro-slavery move in France, and how the nation has responded by unanimous approbation, and suggesting him, as worthy their highest gift.

Our next number will contain some practical suggestions.

For the Central Committee,
C. H. STEWART,
Chairman.

Selections.

From the Liberty Standard.

THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS LOST.

It was our intention to present facts respecting this District not generally known, but which ought to be understood by those who pay the taxes. Prior to 1829 the plan had been discussed of uniting by a canal the waters of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, but then it was seriously undertaken. It was to pass through the District, and the highest advantages were anticipated to his three principal cities, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. They looked upon the successful enterprise of New York, and forgot that the chains of slavery were upon themselves as a community, as well as upon the slave. Virginia and Maryland both entered into the measure, and the latter state subscribed \$500,000 at one time to the stock.

The general government was drawn, with adroitness, step by step into the scheme. The corporate cities of the District could not legally subscribe to the project without authority from Congress; but supposing, as it would seem, that its sanction could more certainly be obtained after having subscribed than before, they officially subscribed—Washington \$1,000,000, Alexandria \$250,000, and Georgetown \$250,000. Congress had already taken stock to the amount of \$1,000,000 in the canal, and now the cities called on Congress to legalize the subscription which they had made, which was done by the act of May 24, 1828. This act also gave them power to negotiate a loan, to tax the cities for the interest, and the entire property of the cities was made liable to be sold by order of the President to pay the interest and principal should they not be otherwise duly met. This, however, was merely a specious pretence to draw the government into the measure, for no one could suppose that such a course would ever be adopted.—Three millions and a half had already been subscribed elsewhere, the work was some of it already under contract, and two thousand laborers were employed in its prosecution.

The next object was to obtain the \$1,500,000 loan, which the cities were authorized to effect. Application was made to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co. in London, and Mr. Bush, Secretary of the Treasury, wrote several long and plausible letters, (not official, but with the approval of the President) to persuade them to grant the loan. He represented to them the importance of the work, the perfect ability of the cities to pay, he represented their population, (not saying how many of them were slaves) the assessed value of their property, their prosperity; that the government was bound to see it paid, and for it had a lien upon all their property—that all other methods failed the government could and would be bound in honor "to pay it themselves," and this was no doubt the way really intended.—Senate Dec. 1st. Ses. 24th Congress, vol. 2. The Barrings obtained the money in Holland, took the loan, and the work went on.

But in 1835 the feelings of Congress had changed respecting the enterprise, and especially the participation of the government in it; the times changed, the interest was not paid, and the creditors called on the Treasury Department.—The President was unwilling to put all the property of the District under the hammer, and the subject was brought by petition of the cities before Congress, and was referred to a committee of which John Tyler was chairman. He reported that the memorialists were "desperate of relief," and were on the "verge of irretrievable bankruptcy."

To expose the errors into which they may have fallen would be to inflict wounds where they had already been made. The committee did "not deem it necessary to enter upon the merits of the claim urged on Congress," but recommended a bill for the relief of the cities, chiefly on the

ground of what government had already done for the canal, that they had been led to obtain the loan from the encouragement thus received, and that the work was now "of nominal value only" and was abandoned; and that to enforce the claim of the government on the property of the District would be ruinous to the cities.

The truth is, instead of being led, the cities led the government into this disastrous measure, for they subscribed to it long before even asking Congress for the right thus to do. And while "retrenchment and reform" were ringing in the ears of the people, the Report states that a private letter, which is now lost, was written by the Secretary of the Treasury to these capitalists, directly pleading the government's case.

The amount of debts reported was as follows:

WASHINGTON.	
Whole debt,	\$1,765,987 97
Exclusive of debts which amount to,	50,000
Interest due,	70,000
Total,	\$1,885,987 97

GEORGETOWN.	
Holland loan,	\$250,000
Sundry other debts,	155,148 40
Annual interest,	21,308 88
Total,	\$426,457 37

ALEXANDRIA.	
Entire debt,	\$477,776 37

Grand total.	
	\$2,739,222 31

The bill reported was passed, and the Principal of the foreign debt, assumed by the government amounted to 1,500,000, which sum now constitutes a part of our national debt. The annual interest is about 70,000, as may be seen by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, which in the five years past, has amounted to \$340,000. And so monstrous was the extravagance and waste of the money which the free labor of the country has now to replace, that the committee refused even to lift the veil that concealed them.

As referred to above, the government itself subscribed \$1,000,000, which was all engulphed with the rest; and the whole canal being now abandoned the proposition was made in Congress last year to return the shares to the Company, which, if we recollect rightly, was done. This we call building canals for slaveholders, and taxing the free laborers of the country to foot the bills.

A WHITE SLAVE'S EXPERIENCE.

A slave from Kentucky, named Lewis Clarke, is describing to large eastern auditories what he knows of slavery. We cut the following from a report of one of them by Mrs. Child. He is almost white.

As a general thing, if a Kentuckian has a little money, he'd a deal rather vest it in slaves than in any other property. A horse don't know that he's property, and a man does. There's a sort of satisfaction in thinking 'You're a man, but you're mine. You're as white as I am, but you're mine.' Many a time I've had 'em say to me, 'You're my property. If I tell you to hold your hand in the fire till it burns off, you've got to do it.' Not that they meant to make me put my hand in the fire; but they liked to let me know they had the power. The whiter a man is, the lower down they keep him.

Kentucky is the best of the slave states, in respect to the laws; but the masters manage to fix things pretty much to their own liking. The law don't allow 'em to brand a slave, or cut off his ear; but if they happen to switch it off with a cow-hide, nobody says anything about it.—Though the laws are better than in other States, they ain't anyways equal. If a negro breaks open a house, he is hung for it; but if a white man does the same thing, he is put in the penitentiary, unless he has money enough to buy himself off. And there is one crime for which negro black men are hung than for any other; and if a white man does it, it is no crime at all. The law gives him full swing; and he don't fail to use his privilege. I can tell you. Now, if there was nothing else but this, it would make a slave's life as bad as death, many times. I can't tell these respectable people as much as I would like to, but think for a minute how you would like to have your sisters, and your wives, and your daughters, completely, totally, and altogether, in the power of a master. You can picture to yourselves a little, how you would feel; but oh, if I could tell you! A slave woman ain't allowed to respect herself, if she would. I had a pretty sister; she was whiter than I am, for she took more after her father. When she was sixteen years old, her master sent for her. When he sent for her again, she cried, and didn't want to go. She told her mother her troubles, and she tried to encourage her to be decent, and hold up her head above such things, if she could. Her master was so mad, to think she complained to her mother, that he sold her right off to Louisiana; and we heard afterward that she died there of hard usage.

Now, who would like to be a slave, even if these were nothing but about it but such treatment of his sisters and daughters? But there's a worse thing, yet about slavery; the worse thing is the whole lot; though it's all bad, from the but end to the tail. I mean the pater-rollers (patrols). I suppose you know that they have pater-rollers to go round 'nights, to see that the slaves are all in, and not planning any mischief? Now, these are just about the worst fellows that can be found; as well as any you could pick up on the whiter side. The reason is, you see, that no decent man will undertake the business. Gentlemen in Kentucky are ready enough to hire such jobs done; but if you was to ask any of them to be a pater-roller, he would look upon it as a right down insult, and likely enough would blow up your brains for an answer. They are mighty handy with pistols down there; and if a man don't resent anything that's put upon him, they call him Pake easy. The slaves catch it, too, and them as won't fight, is called Pake easy. But as I was telling ye, they I, r these pater-rollers, and they have to take the meanest blows above ground, and because they are so mortal sure the slaves don't want their freedom, they have to put all power into their hands, to do down the niggers just as they live.—If a slave don't open his door to them, at any time of night, they break it down. They steal his money, if they can find it, and act just as they please with his wives and daughters. If a husband dare to say a word, or even look as if he wasn't quite satisfied, they tie him up with thirty-nine lashes. If there's any likely young 'uns in a slave's family, they try to get 'em to give business their own way, especially if they think any color and young man takes a fancy to any of 'em.—May be he'll get a pass from his master, and go to see the young girl for a few hours. The pater-rollers break in and find him they'll abuse the girl as bad as they can, on purpose to provoke him. If he looks cross, they give him a flogging, tear up his pass, turn him out of doors, and then take him up and whip him for being out without a pass. If the slave says they tore it up, they swear he lies; and nine times out of ten the master won't come out again 'em, for they say it won't do to let the niggers suppose they may complain of the pater-rollers; they must be taught that it's their business to obey 'em in everything; and the pater-roller knows that very well. Oh, how often I've seen the poor girls sob and cry, when there's been such goings on!

May be you think, because they're slaves, they ain't got no feeling and no shame! A woman's being a slave, don't stop her general ideas; that is, according to their way, and for that they can.—They know they must submit to their master's bidding, their masters may be, dress 'em up, and make 'em little presents, and give 'em more privileges, while the white lass; but that ain't like having a parcel of low, dirty, swearing, drunk pater-rollers let loose among 'em, like so many hogs. This breaks down their spirits dreadfully, and makes 'em wish they were dead.

Now, who among you would like to have your wives, and daughters, and sisters, in such a situation! This is what every slave in all these States is exposed to. Yet folks go from their pits down to Kentucky, and come back, and say the slaves have enough to eat and drink, and they are very happy, and they won't mind it much to be slaves themselves. I'd like to have 'em to try it; it would teach 'em a little more than they know now. I'm not going to deny that Kentucky is better than other slave States, in respect of her laws; and she has the best money, too, about treating her slaves. But one great reason of that is, they are proud about punishing in public. If a man ties his slave up in the market-place, and flogs him till he can't stand, the neighbors all cry out, 'What a shame! The man has no regard to his character. What an abominable thing to have that nigger screaming where everybody can hear! Shame on him, to do such things in public!'

But if the same man flogs his slave ten times as bad, up grist or down creak, with his mouth stopped, that he mayn't make a noise, or off in the woods, out of hearing—it's all well enough. If his neighbor hear of it, they only say, 'Well, of course there's no managing niggers without letting 'em know who's master.' And there's an end of the business. The law, to be sure, don't allow such cruel floggings; but how's a slave going to get the law of his master? The law won't let him, nor any of his slaves, testify; and if the neighbors know anything about it, they won't testify. For it won't do to let the slaves think they would be upheld in complaining of master or overseer. I told you in the beginning, that it wouldn't do to let the slave think he is a man. That would spoil slavery, clean, entirely. No; this is the cruelty of the thing.—A SLAVE CAN'T BE A MAN. He must be made a brute; but he ain't a brute, neither, if he had a chance to act himself out. Many a one of 'em is right smart, I tell you. But a horse can't speak, and a slave don't; and that's the best way I can tell the story."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and the House of Representatives:

The condition of the State in regard to public health affords entire satisfaction. All apprehensions of the insalubrity of our climate are, by happy experience, removed. General and almost universal health has prevailed for a long period and affords the satisfactory assurance that the mild climate of Michigan is not only congenial to the health of man, but highly promotive of that most desirable blessing.—The diseases incident and peculiar to our climate, are limited in number and easily subjected to proper medical treatment. New England, with its hills and mountains, its streams and its rivers, and which so many of our citizens are proud to acknowledge their motherland, affords scarcely a more salubrious climate than it is our happy lot to enjoy.

Peace reigns within our borders. Our country maintains amicable relations with all civilized powers of the earth, and no lowering prospect threatens to disturb our quiet. We are also happily exempt from all domestic violence.

Other blessings attend us to crown our joys with gladness. The labor of the husband during the past year, has been crowned with abundant success. Rich harvests have amply repaid his toil. Abundance is every where to be found in the land, and at every step we meet the most satisfactory proofs of permanent prosperity. The wild forests are fast giving place to cultivated fields, and our citizens everywhere find an ample reward in the produce of their industry.

Of these and similar blessings, we should never be unmindful, and for their enjoyment we should, humbly and with contrite hearts, render thanks to the great Ruler of the Universe, to whom alone we are indebted for every good and perfect gift.

The constitutional provision, which requires the representatives of the people to assemble at least once in each year, is designed to secure a more strict accountability in those to whom the execution of the law has, for the time, been intrusted. Officers are created for public good alone, and their incumbents are at all times answerable for the manner in which they have discharged trusts confided to their care. Among the duties, devolving on you, not the least important will be that of inquiring into the present condition of public affairs, and of learning the manner in which they have been administered during the year now brought to a close. The strictest scrutiny is invited & every necessary aid will be afforded to enable you to prosecute your inquiries with success. No fame should screen, no reputation should exculpate, and no dignity should shield a faithless or defaulting public officer who has fully, or through negligence, betrayed public interests intrusted to his keeping.

The promotion of science and literature deserves your fostering care, and I doubt not will receive from you the attention its importance demands. The happiness of all political communities, in an eminent degree, depends upon the intelligence of their inhabitants. Where ignorance prevails, vice and misery predominate. In a free government, if rulers be abandoned and profligate, it is because vice reigns among the people; for no vicious man could obtain promotion except from men vicious like himself.

Universal education is the only sure basis on which republican institutions can permanently exist. If we recur to history, whether of ancient or modern times, the examples we there find confirm this truth. An ignorant, a degraded, and an immoral people would be neither prosperous nor happy under a free constitution. Their ignorance would prevent them from understanding and appreciating their rights, and their degradation and immorality would make them fit tools for demagogues, more wicked than themselves.

The condition of every nation, whatsoever may be the form of its government, is to a great extent ameliorated and made happy in proportion to the degree of useful information possessed by the mass of inhabitants. The people, who are enlightened and who know their natural rights, will not submit as serfs

and along to serve imperious laws; and among such a people the visible and arbitrary will of rulers, must give place to permanent and equitable laws. As a nation becomes enlightened, correspondent progress is sure to be made in the improvement of its government; and revolution will secure what rulers may refuse to concede.

Under our free institutions, the government is the will of the people, and knowledge should be the birth-right of every citizen.—Education should not be restricted to a few, or to a favored class—the mass of the people produce the wealth, and constitute the strength of the body politic, and to them should instruction in all useful branches of knowledge be extended. But for the general intelligence that exists, the order and harmony of society, which we now so much admire, would soon give place to chaos and confusion.

Among the subjects that are likely to engage your attention during the present session, that of common schools is, perhaps, second to no other in importance. These primary institutions constitute the only sure medium by which the education of all can be secured. The enactments on this subject, above all other laws, should be certain, definite, and easy to be understood. Such, however, is not their condition, and an entire revision is required. It will be entirely within your province to determine how far alterations may be made with public advantage. An examination into the school systems of the other and sister states may afford information that will enable you better and in a more satisfactory manner, to discharge your duty in perfecting our own.—Without assuming to dictate in regard to the details necessary to give efficiency to the system you may adopt, I may be permitted to suggest that provision should be made for the establishment of school libraries as numerous and extensive as the means devoted to that purpose will permit.

The amount received into the treasury during the last fiscal year to the credit of the common school interest fund, was \$23,379 06. About \$3,000 of this sum, not having been received in time for distribution, yet remains in the treasury. This revenue is the interest accruing from the proceeds of the sale of the sixteenth section in every township as designated by the original surveys of public lands. In a few instances small portions of the school lands have been leased; but the general policy has been to make disposition by sale. The money received, on sales has been loaned, and the interest thereon, together with the sums yet remaining due and secured upon the lands devoted exclusively to the support of common schools. As a large portion of the lands yet remain unsold, and as a part of the money already received, it is feared has been loaned upon insufficient security, and losses from other causes are apprehended, it is at this time impossible to estimate the value of the fund, or to make probable calculation of the amount of revenue to be derived from it. The whole amount of the principal now drawing interest, is \$474,600.

The amount received during the last year to the credit of the university interest fund was \$9,035 40. Seventy-two sections of land were relinquished by Congress for the support of a university and its branches, and to defray expenses incurred for such other objects as the Regents deem necessary for the prosperity of the institution.

The causes which prevent an estimate of the value of the school fund, render it impossible to determine the value of the university fund. The minimum price at present fixed upon the lands is \$12 per acre; but it is believed that a large portion cannot be sold at that rate, for many years to come. A reduction of price, however, is not deemed advisable for the present. About one quarter of the lands has been sold, and the amount now at interest is \$132,576.

This fund is embarrassed by anticipation of its revenue. A loan of \$100,000 has been made on its account, for the payment of which and the accruing interest, the fund is pledged; and this is calculated greatly to impair the present usefulness of the institution. The money has been expended, and, except the buildings at Ann Arbor and the library and the apparatus they contain, little or nothing remains to show the usefulness or beneficial results of its expenditure. The interest due on account of the loan, has been paid to the first days of July last; but for the amount that has accrued since, no provision has been made. As, from every consideration of justice, this interest should be paid with the least possible delay after it becomes due, I respectfully recommend that the State Treasurer be authorized to retain, each year, a sufficient sum from the University interest fund, and apply it to that purpose. The remainder, when received, should, of course, be subject to the control and disposition of the Regents, for the beneficial purposes of the institution.

During the last collegiate year, branches of the University have been in operation at White Pigeon, Kalamazoo, Tecumseh, Detroit and Ann Arbor; at all of which places, except the latter, teachers have been employed by the Board of Regents, at an annual salary of five hundred dollars and the tuition fees. The primary department, or branch at Ann Arbor, has been under the charge of the professors in the University, who have been allowed, as perquisites, the fees received for tuition. For the year commencing in September last, appropriations have been made by the Regents of only two hundred dollars each to the branches at Tecumseh, White Pigeon and Kalamazoo. The branch at Ann Arbor is continued on the same conditions as heretofore, and that at Detroit without any assistance from the Board.

The main institution was opened on the 25th of September 1841, and now contains about thirty students. Four professors have been appointed, of whom two only are yet under pay. The sum of \$300 per annum and occupancy free of rent of one of the houses built for that purpose, are allowed to each of the professors, besides an equal share of the fees for tuition received from the primary department. The facilities and inducements for study at the University of Michigan, are not excelled by those of any other similar institution of so recent establishment, and, in some of the sciences, particularly that of natural history, greater advantages are afforded than elsewhere can be had in the United States.

It is believed that the condition, both of the common school fund, and the University might be improved, and their productiveness by committing their care to some officer other than the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the management of those funds, order of talent and qualifications are required, differing so essentially from the acquirements necessary to direct public instruction, that it is matter of surprise that duties, so opposite in their character, should have been imposed on one and the same individual. The office of Superintendent of public instruction is created by the constitution, and, if the obvious nature of that instrument be carried into effect, the incumbent should be required exclusively to devote his attention to the superintending of public education; while duties, wholly fiscal in their character, should be assigned to other officers designated by law.

The interests of the State are not sufficiently protected by existing enactments in relation to the fiscal duties of the Superintendent. No officers should be permitted to receive or disburse public money, but under such restrictions as will insure the immediate discovery of any default; and, as a necessary check, the amount received or disbursed; with the proper vouchers, should be kept in some other department of government. Yet the Superintendent makes important sales, and from time to time, receives large sums of money, as well of principal as of interest, while no documents exist, accessible to other State officers, by which the true condition of his accounts can be ascertained. Years and years may elapse before even his successors can learn his defaults; for a failure to make the necessary entries and acknowledgment of receipts of moneys, in the books of his office, can only be known from the vouchers of their payment, issued to individuals, and by them held in private.

During the last year and a half, \$4,521 67 has been received into the Treasury on account of the university principal fund, and the further sum of \$29,663 16 has in like manner been received to the credit of common school principal fund, all of which, amounting to \$34,185 83 remains on hand. This sum was received in Treasury notes or scrip, and as no provision of law exists which authorizes that species of indebtedness to be re-issued, except for claims against the general fund, it could not hitherto, be made available for the purposes of education. To save the university and school fund from loss, the amount so due to each, should be considered a loan to the State, and the law of interest secured and accruing thereon, should be paid from the Treasury until the principal can be returned.

The legislature, at its last session, not knowing how many representatives to the National Congress, Michigan was entitled to send under the new apportionment, then about to be made, provided by law for their election by general ticket; and it was made the duty of the executive, by proclamation, to make known to the electors the number when the same should be ascertained. Instead, however, of making the apportionment of members and as had been customary since the adoption of the federal constitution, leaving the States to provide for their election in such manner as they deemed expedient, Congress arbitrarily exercised in this regard a power which, if not unconstitutional, is at least, under the circumstances, doubtful in its character. The same act, which assigned to the States the number of their representatives, required their election in single districts.

The first clause of the fourth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, provides that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof"; but the Congress may "at any time by law make or alter such regulations, in whole or in part, as they may see fit." This provision, so far as it confers any power on Congress, was inserted in the constitution to insure the perpetuation of that body by enabling it to provide for the election of its members if the States should neglect or refuse so to do. While, however, it was never expected the power would be exercised but on such neglect or refusal of the States, yet, being one of the conceded powers, the propriety of its exercise is a question of expediency to be decided by Congress alone.

The constitutionality of the provision, requiring the members of Congress to be elected in single districts, in the present instance seems to depend upon the right of Congress to make or alter the regulations in part only, and its right to require the States to carry its enactments into effect.

On the one hand, it is contended that the very terms of the constitution confer upon Congress exclusive jurisdiction of the subject or no jurisdiction at all—that the history of the convention, that formed the constitution and the history of the proceedings of the legislatures of the States which adopted it, confirm the correctness of this construction—that the very object to be effected, the election of members of Congress when the States refused to provide therefor, require if at all, the exercise of the power in its totality. It is also urged that it is an anomaly in legislation, to make enactments without collateral provisions by which to give them effect, and that the act in question is but an isolated dictum which may or may not be regarded as the option of the States, a requirement that cannot be enforced—and that while the members of the next Congress may exclude from seats those not elected in accordance with its provisions, yet the members thus to be excluded may constitute a majority which would not be likely to exclude themselves.

On the other hand it is affirmed by those who avow its constitutionality and consequently the obligation of the States to regard its requirements, that Congress is expressly authorized to alter regulations adopted by the States, and that to alter appropriately means to vary in some degree without an entire change—that in this Congress may, at will, make specific changes, and that the States under the constitution, must give effect to the action of that body.

Whatever may be the result of your deliberations upon this subject, I presume you will concur with me that you, the chosen representatives of the people, and you alone, can appropriately determine and decide upon a question of so great concernment to Michigan. Coming as you do directly from the people, chosen as you have been since the question has been raised, I am confident you will make such decision as will accord with public good and the wishes of our common constituents. I doubt not you will also deem the act of Congress sufficiently authoritative to warrant the course of the executive in withholding action on his part, the result of which would have been to bring in collision the State and federal authorities. The constitutional enactments of Congress are as much binding upon the executive of a State as the laws of the State over which he presides; and except in cases of manifest and undoubted usurpation by the general government, and in cases which from their nature admit of no delay, the people, the source of all power, should have opportunity, through their representatives, to express their will on subjects that threaten the harmonized action of our complicated yet beautiful system of government. Since the passage of the apportionment act, elections by general ticket, have been held in the states of Missouri and Georgia; in the former of which, and it is believed in the latter also, under provisions of State laws requiring such elections without proclamation nor other intermediate executive action. In Maine, where as in this State, a proclamation was necessary to give effect to the laws requiring the Congressional elections, the Governor has decided to refer the subject for decision to the representatives of that State.

The reasons of the failure to elect members of Congress at the last general election, having been sufficiently and it is hoped satisfactorily explained, you will see the necessity of making provision for that purpose during your present session.—Under the new act of apportionment, which is herewith transmitted, Michigan is entitled to three representatives, and, while I shall concur with you and give my assent to such law as you may pass providing for their election, either by general ticket or by districts, yet I cannot but repeat the views expressed in my last annual message that the latter mode better comports with the true principles of a representative government. The members of the Senate represent the States, while the members of the House were designed more particularly to represent the people, and their election by districts seems best adapted to secure that end.

By a joint resolution, passed at the last session of the legislature, the law was suspended which authorized the payment of a salary to the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court and of the court of chancery. The incumbent of the office of reporter, his however, continued to discharge his duties, and has prepared and now has ready for publication, the decisions of the court of chancery made to the present time. Of the decisions of this court, about three hundred pages have been printed, but the remainder cannot be published without legislative aid. All the present justices of the supreme court, have furnished to the reporter their written opinions in cases decided by them previous to the January term of 1842, which, together with the opinions now in the hands of the late Chief Justice for revision, will make a volume of reports of that court.

It seems to me that the best interest of the State requires the decisions of its courts to be published, and that much other printing is now required which is of less importance and less beneficial. Indeed I consider the reports of decisions which give construction to the statutes, as important as the statutes themselves, and as necessary to be distributed among the citizens of the State for their information and guidance. Besides it is confidently believed that if such reports were judiciously prepared under well digested regulations of law, the proceeds from their sale would nearly, if not altogether, reimburse the expense of their publication.

The present judiciary system, will probably engage your attention, and how far it should be altered or modified depends upon you to decide.—On the upright administration of this department of government, in a great measure, depends the enjoyment of our rights as citizens, and even the permanence of our free institutions. If our rights of person and property were subject to the caprice of a weak or a wicked judiciary, little else would be left worth preservation. Robbery, imprisonment, and murder committed under judicial forms, strike at the root of liberty, and no State can be happy in which they are committed with impunity. In appointments to judicial stations, above all others, reference should only be had to purity of life, competent abilities, and fitness of character. No one should aspire to, or accept such a station, who is not conscious of his qualifications, and determined constantly to devote the whole energies of his mind, to a proper discharge of his duties. More depends on the character, ability and devotedness of the judicial officers appointed, than on the system under which they act.—No perfection of system can supply the want of industry and competency. The system adopted in a new State like Michigan, of course must have reference to the number of its population and to its condition generally. It may not be advisable to establish, and the people may not be able to sustain, the most perfect system that could be devised and which would be best adapted to the wants of a State like New York, with two millions of inhabitants and resources in proportion.

It may well be doubted whether the wants of the people demand, or whether the population or finances of the State warrant, at this time, the organization of the supreme court with separate judges whose duties shall be exclusively to decide issues of law. Too small a portion of their time would be occupied, and their offices would be too nearly sinecures. The discharge of duties upon the circuit, by constant and beneficial exercise of the mind, better qualifies a judge for the performance of duties in the supreme court.—The present system may, however, be improved by incorporating into it some of the features of the nisi prius system if not by adopting it altogether. More of the issues of law should be sent to the supreme court, where such issues more appropriately belong, and where their decision can be more satisfactorily made. Important questions of law cannot with profit be discussed or decided at the circuit; authorities are not usually accessible, and time can seldom be spared to make satisfactory investigations. The business of the circuit, being limited to the trial of issues of fact, would be transacted with greater despatch and with a consequent saving of expense to the people. The supreme court whenever in session, may perhaps with advantage set for the whole State. The whole subject commends itself exclusively to your careful attention.

I have caused to be selected the greater portion of the 500,000 acres of land relinquished to the State by the act of Congress of September 4, 1841. The selections have been made in each of the several land districts of the state, but above three fifths of the whole are situated in the valley of Grand River and in the country immediately north of that stream. As the agents appointed to make the selections have not yet made their final reports, the sufficiency of the appropriation for that object cannot at present be ascertained. It is however proper to advise you, that as the appropriation of last year was made from the internal improvement fund, to the credit of which nothing remained, I have found it necessary in some instances, to draw from the contingent funds, such sums as were required to defray the necessary current expenses of those employed in selecting the lands. Without this resource the work could not have progressed, and the object to be accomplished was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the adoption of this course. Explorations have been carefully and extensively made, and it is believed the lands selected are desirable as well for their location as for their superior quality.

Among the duties incident to your present sessions will be that of providing for the disposition of these lands. The establishment of a land office at the seat of government or at some other suitable place in the State, is suggested as a measure worthy of your consideration. It is believed that the duties of a fiscal character now devolving on the superintendent of public instruction may, with advantage, be transferred to the person entrusted by law with the superintendence and control of the offices proposed. In lieu of the lands of the state, whether held in fee or in trust, may there be made subject to sale or such other disposition as the legislature, from time to time may direct.

The price and terms of sale you alone can determine. Some locations on account of water power or other local advantages, or because, as more valuable than others, and for this reason, the lands should be offered at auction to the highest bidder before they are subject to private entry. The evidence of the domestic indebtedness of the State, should in all cases be received in payment, and the price should not be fixed so high that injustice would be done the public creditor who might be willing thus to receive satisfaction for his claims, nor so low that the States would receive an inadequate consideration in the exchange. Justice to those portions of the State, contiguous to the lands selected, also require their early disposition at a fair and just valuation.

Care should be taken to protect the public treasury by requiring the officer, who is authorized to receive the proceeds of sales, frequently to pay over the receipts, and by providing such other appropriate checks upon his proceedings, as will ensure, without delay, the discovery of any default or omission of duty enjoined by law.—Considerations of economy and safety may, perhaps, afford sufficient reasons for requiring the Secretary of State or the State treasurer to perform the duties of the office proposed to be established in addition to the duties now required of them by law.

In accordance with the provisions of an act relative to the State Salt Springs and the lands granted for the use of the same, approved February 16, 1842, I have caused to be surveyed and laid out into lots, suitable for the manufacture of salt, so much of the lands adjoining the salt spring, near Grand River as, it was believed, would soon be required for public use. Dr. Houghton, the State Geologist, under whose directions the necessary surveys have been made, has not yet made his report, but as soon as the same shall be received a copy will be laid before the Legislature. The surveys would have been made at an earlier day but from a hope that the completion of the improvement in progress would show the supply and quality of water obtained, and consequently afford some guide in regard to the extent of land required. The well has been sunk nearly 800 feet and the water discharged is equal to 200 gallons per minute. The saline qualities of this water, however, are not at present such as affords satisfactory assurance that salt can be manufactured from it extensively or with profit. Dr. Houghton is endeavoring by the sinking of tubs to shut off the fresh water and to ascertain the true saline qualities of the spring and the quantity of water it will produce. The result of his experiments cannot of course be foreseen. The works of Mr. Lyon in the vicinity of those belonging to the State are in successful operation.

By the terms of the act of Congress relinquishing to the State the Salt Springs lands, the Legislature is inhibited from selling or leasing them at any one time for a longer period than ten years except by the consent of Congress. If this restriction be regarded as obligatory upon the State a large portion of the lands will be of little use.

The legislation of last year on the subject of banks and of currency has been salutary in its influence. The numerous bankrupt institutions, that had previously inundated the State with their irremediable and worthless paper, have ceased to exist, and their assets, when any could be found, have been put into the hands of receivers. The remaining banks have maintained specie payments and have ceased to issue notes payable elsewhere than at their counters or in other commodity than gold and silver. It is proper, however, to inform you that the Attorney General, at my instance, has made a thorough examination into their condition and while he reports that nothing has been discovered that need give alarm to the bill holder or other creditor, such examination did not afford him entire satisfaction with regard to their management; but as a disposition was evinced to apply a speedy remedy to the evils complained of, and as the public seemed not to be endangered, he deemed it within the scope of his authority to afford reasonable time for that purpose. Banking institutions and all other incorporations, while the execution of the law is entrusted to me, will be required in their action to conform to the provisions contained in the acts of their incorporation, and every departure, not authorized by law, will be deemed a violation of charter and forfeiture enforced.

The officers of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank refuse to submit that institution to the examination of the bank Commissioner. It is worthy of your consideration whether such modification of its charter should not be made as will make it subject to investigation and examination in the same manner as other banking institutions. If stockholders, directors and other officers were by law prohibited from receiving loans and discounts from the banks under their control, and at the same time made personally liable for their debts, a portion at least of the evils incident to banking operations would be remedied. Some of the motives for obtaining bank charters and stock would be removed, and less bank paper would be issued without a sufficient specie basis. So well am I convinced that such a law would be salutary in its influence that I have no hesitation to recommend it in addition to the restrictions now imposed upon banks. No injustice would be done to individuals, while the safety of bill holders would be greatly increased. In partnerships for other business each individual partner is liable for all the debts of the association, and no sufficient reason is perceived for exempting the members of a partnership for banking from a similar liability. Banks should also be prohibited from issuing at their counters or otherwise putting in circulation bank notes other than their own.

Acts of incorporation are grants of exclusive privileges and should be given, if at all, with a sparing hand. Those which authorize the exercise of banking powers are most liable to abuse. Public good is always the pretext under which they are asked, but in the exercise of the franchise when granted, public good is no longer considered. In such applications, impulses of patriotism are less the motives of action than the promptings of individual interest. If banks, as they profess, were really money lending institutions, their usefulness would be less questionable. Every stockholder should be a money lender to the amount of his stock. Unfortunately, however, banks are made and controlled more by borrowers than by lenders.—Their capital should be exclusively specie; but that is a commodity little used for such a purpose. Their issues of paper, for the most part, have no basis but fiction, and until an efficient remedy can be found for this evil, so fatal and yet so universal, the public will be subject to loss by the frequent failure of banks.

The property of a people consists in the productions of their industry. Banks and bankers do not increase those productions.—The officers of banks contribute nothing to the wealth of the State; their object is to live upon the industry of others. They are not a producing but a consuming class, and the tendency of all just legislation, is to reduce this class to the least possible limit. The intent of a republican government is that each individual, without molestation, shall enjoy what his industry has produced. The object of our fathers of the revolution, in the struggles which they endured, was the establishment of individual rights to the exclusion of privilege and monopoly. The principles of just and equal rights and consequent popular liberty were by them fearlessly asserted in that immortal document, the declaration of independence, and under a circumstances, maintained until opposition ceased to be made. Principles, thus hallowed, should be preserved in their purity, and exclusive privileges, if conferred at all, should only be conferred when imperiously demanded by public good. Applications for individual aggrandizement, though urged under pretexts of patriotism, should meet only rebuke at your hand.

By the constitution of the State it is made the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia, and particularly to provide for efficient discipline of the officers commissioned and non commissioned. Perhaps no other subject, coming within the scope of your duties, will be more difficult of adjustment than this, or about which exist opinions more variant or more difficult of reconciliation. The Legislature has hitherto postponed a revision of the laws upon this subject, more perhaps from the causes adverted to, than from a conviction that such a revision was not required. The existing laws in regard to the militia were mostly passed previous to the organization of the State Government and, as under such circumstances might be expected, in many instances are in applicable, of difficult construction, and often contradictory in their provisions. I am fully aware of the repugnance that, to a great extent, exists in the public mind against such an organization of the militia as, in giving it effect, will require of the citizens attendance upon trainings and reviews and subjection, at stated times, to strict military discipline. If, however, a well organized and disciplined militia be necessary for the preservation of the just rights and liberties of the people, it is your duty to provide for its maintenance and improvement.

If its moral influence, as well as its physical power, be important to the preservation of the body politic then patriotism requires all good citizens to lend their aid in giving it efficiency. If it be a system that is essential to the perpetration of free institutions it deserves our fostering care. In the old world the people are not allowed the possession of arms, and it is worthy of remark that, among the first amendments to the constitution of the United States, was one which declared that the right of Americans to bear arms should never be infringed, and that a well regulated militia was necessary to the security of a free State.

From the efficient manner in which the duties of the office of Adjutant General have been discharged, and from the assistance and cooperation of other officers, considerable progress has been made in organization of the militia during the past year; but from impediments encountered, among which not the least

is the imperfect legislation upon the subject, that organization is far from being complete. I herewith transmit the report of the Adjutant General and commend it to your attentive consideration. I am particularly impressed with the justness of the remarks it contains upon the subject of inadequate compensation for the services required of that officer.

The whole number of militia enrolled and mustered, including officers of all grades, musicians and privates is 47,050, of which, however, only 20,573 were duly returned according to law. The necessary returns have been made to the general government to ensure the due quota of arms which the State is entitled to.

Without some appropriate action during your present session by which necessary facilities may be afforded, the entire organization of the militia cannot be effected. But from the hope of an immediate revision of the laws the officers, who have the subject in charge, would long since have abandoned the undertaking. The situation of the State, bordering upon the territory of one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world, seems to require fit and proper provisions for its defence, on which reliance might be placed in case of attack. Common prudence should admonish us to provide for safety when danger is yet far away. I, however, advise that whatever plan you adopt, you impose the least possible burden upon the people, consistent with the provisions of the constitution and the object to be effected. Encouragement should be given for the formation of volunteer companies, by shortening the period during which their members are liable to perform military duty, or in such other method as you may deem just and proper.

By a joint resolution, approved February 4th 1842, the Legislature proposed an amendment of the constitution by which, with specified exceptions, every law authorizing the borrowing of money or the issuing of state stock, is required to be submitted to the people at the general election then next to be held and approved before the same shall take effect by a majority of votes given on the question of its adoption. This proposed amendment, as required by the constitution, was duly published for three months previous to the last general election, and if two thirds of the members elect to each house of the present Legislature approve the same, it will then be your duty to submit it to the people in such manner and at such time as you deem most appropriate. In my last annual communication the situation of the works of internal improvement were described in detail and the future policy of the State, in regard to their further prosecution, explicitly pointed out and without reserve recommended.

The Legislature, at an early day of its last session, by a joint resolution, required the acting Commissioner to forbear entering into any new contracts or arrangement involving expenditure of money not then already contracted to be expended upon the works of internal improvement; and consequently the operations on the board during the last year have been, in this regard, restricted to the carrying into effect contracts that had been previously made. Expenditures have been made under such contracts on the Detroit and Grand River Road, \$2,714 93 Improvement of Grand and Northern Rail Road or Turnpike, 870 26 Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal, 2,038 65 Southern Rail Road, 53,924 24 Central Rail Road, 110,581 77

Making a total expenditure the last year of \$170,545 53 Of the works of the state, the Central and Southern rail roads only yield a revenue. The receipts on the former during the year ending Nov. 30, 1842, were in all \$156,895 33, of which \$74,819 37 was expended for repairs and running the cars, leaving \$82,075 96 net profits. Since the 6th of April last, when the present acting Commissioner took charge of the works of internal improvements, embracing a period of less than eight months, the whole receipts amount to \$114,902 74, of which during the same time was expended \$42,225 82, leaving the sum of \$72,676 92 net profits. This road during the year has been finished and is in use between Detroit and Jackson, a distance of only about eighty miles and the net earnings for that period have been about six per cent on its original cost. The expenditures for construction, since the last report of the board, have been restricted to that portion between Jackson and Marshall and which is now so far advanced that it will be ready for the iron early in the spring.

The receipts on the Southern rail road for the year past were \$15,310 52, which have been expended in repairs and for running the cars. The value of this road, however, can not be estimated by the amount of revenue it has hitherto produced. It has only been used between Monroe and Adrian a distance of thirty six miles. At Monroe, its eastern termination, difficulties, have existed tending to diminish the business of the road and consequently its revenue to the State. The road was originally constructed to a point where the ship canal, then in a state of forwardness, was to terminate. A failure to complete the canal rendered the eastern termination of the road inaccessible to vessels; and the La Plaisance bay rail road, which, though it terminates at a point accessible to vessels, and is connected with the southern road, was so defective in its original construction and is now in such dilapidated condition, that a locomotive engine cannot with safety pass over its track. These inconveniences are likely soon to be removed by the completion of the ship canal. If, however, this work be retarded the La Plaisance bay road should be put in such repair as will permit its use with locomotive power. The extension of the road to Hudson, fifteen miles west of Adrian, which is the termination of the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, and a removal of the obstacles to a convenient transshipment at Monroe will, in a great measure, obviate competition and secure to the state a revenue more proportionate to the cost of construction. The usefulness of the southern road, as well in regard to the income to be received by the State, as to the facilities to be afforded to the southern tier of counties, so much depends upon the certain, free, and unrestricted accessibility of vessels of all classes to the point designated as its eastern termination, that it is well worthy of your inquiry whether some appropriate enactment may not be required to secure more effectually, so desirable an object. No information is within reach of this department sufficiently authentic to warrant any express recommendation, and for your guidance you must rely on knowledge of the subject that may be communicated from other sources.

By a joint resolution approved February 17, 1842, the board of internal improvement were authorized to pledge, for a term not exceeding five years, the net proceeds of the southern rail road for the purchase of iron necessary for its completion to Hillsdale. The board

have used every exertion on their part, but have been unable to obtain the iron on the terms prescribed. A quantity of iron sufficient for about ten miles, found in possession of the State and not required for immediate use, has been put upon this road, by which means, with the use of a few miles of wooden rails, it will hereafter be used with locomotive power between Hudson and Monroe, a distance of fifty one miles. The whole track is now prepared for the iron to Hillsdale.

For a more detailed account of the works of internal improvement you are respectfully referred to the annual report of the board.—With the views presented in that report I generally concur and recommend the same to your careful consideration.

With regard to the future policy of the state on this subject, I entertain the same views that were communicated to the legislature in my last annual message, and which I now repeat. The completion of the plan of internal improvement, as originally projected, can no longer be hoped, at least for many years to come; and, therefore, the present action of the legislature, having in view its further prosecution, should be restricted to such portion of the system, as will yield the greatest revenue to the impoverished treasury of the state, and, at the same time, afford facilities to the greatest number of our citizens. The first money, that can be made available for that purpose, should, I think, be applied to the purchase of the iron necessary to complete the Central road to Marshall, and the Southern road to Hillsdale. Thereafter accruing means will be expended with greatest advantage to the state, in the further construction of the Central road west of Marshall.

The indebtedness of the state on account of the five million loan, and the loan of a hundred thousand dollars each to the Ypsilanti and Tecumseh railroad company, and the Marshall and Allegan rail road company, for which consideration has been received, as ascertained by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, under the act of February 17, 1842, and the joint resolution of the same date, amounts to \$2,342,960 24; and taking this sum as the true amount due on account of those loans, our entire indebtedness is as follows:

For loans above named,	\$2,342,960 24
General fund bonds,	100,000 00
University bonds,	100,000 00
Detroit and Pontiac railroad bonds,	100,000 00
Penitentiary bonds,	60,000 00
Delinquent tax bonds payable in New York,	31,000 00
Palmyra and Jacksonburgh rail-road bonds,	20,000 00
Interest on the above to January 1, 1843,	236,524 75
Delinquent tax bonds to counties,	109,245 26
Warrants on general fund,	17,492 67
Warrants on internal improvement fund,	262,362 69
Other warrants,	1,998 97
University fund,	4,520 67
Primary school and interest funds,	38,434 99
Scrip,	110,787 00

Total debt of the state, \$3,535,334 24 Since the close of the last session of the legislature, information has been received by the State Treasurer, that enables him to furnish nearly a complete list of the holders of the bonds of the state now outstanding, and to discriminate those who have paid a consideration. The substance of that information is contained in a communication from that officer, and which is herewith transmitted. By that communication it will be seen, that of the bonds of the five million loan, \$3,550,000 is yet the property of the Bank of the United States, hypothecated, however, on terms not fully transcribed, to various houses in Europe, of which a list is given, together with the amount and description of the bonds that are held by each. The circumstances of the hypothecation warrant the belief that the equity existing between the state and the bank, has been in no way affected by that transaction.

While our relation to our constituents makes it our first duty to protect their interests, we are equally bound to justice to the public creditors of the state. Every just claim should be acknowledged, and means of payment provided with the least possible delay. That state which resorts to its sovereignty to avoid pecuniary obligations, of which the justice is not denied, while it does not cancel its indebtedness, seems an example that tends directly to subvert all government. By the same rules that bind individuals, should states regulate their action: the same moral obligations that require in individuals the observance of good faith, require also its observance on the part of sovereign states.—Michigan, while the virtue of her population remains, will never refuse acknowledgment of her just debts, nor fail to make payment when the means are within her power. True it is that circumstances have rendered it impossible, for the time, to meet with promptness all just claims upon her treasury; but no disposition has ever been evinced by her constituted authorities to do injustice. Present inability and consequent delay, or be construed into refusal or willful neglect. The works of internal improvement, constructed with the proceeds of the loans for which the state is indebted, and its other property, are offered without reserve, in liquidation of its indebtedness, not, however, as a tender, but as an assurance of good faith, satisfactory it is hoped, to those who are disposed to await returning ability on the part of the State, and as the only means within our control with which to satisfy the claims of such as, without regard to circumstances, demand payment at the present time.—And while Michigan has so sincerely manifested an ardent wish to fulfill her engagements and preserve her pledged faith inviolate, I regret that it is not in my power to lay before you some just and equitable proposition from the holders of the bonds of the State for which no consideration has been paid or received, and which every principle of justice requires to be surrendered.

By the act of February 11, 1842, the several railroad companies were authorized to discharge their liabilities to the State, on account of the bonds issued, or the payment into the treasury of an equal amount of other state securities. None of such corporations have, however, availed themselves of this provision, nor have they in any case provided for the interest that has accrued on the several loans negotiated for them by the state. Of the whole indebtedness of the state, as shown above, \$544,849 25, exclusive of interest, is due to our citizens, the counties and the school and university funds. The domestic indebtedness, the payment of most of which was never intended to be delayed, should be cancelled as soon as possible, and in such manner as will satisfy all interested. The amount due the counties will be mostly paid by offset for taxes and that due the educational funds, as has already been intimated by the state on the payment of interest. The warrants drawn against the internal improvement fund being the greatest item, and nearly one half of the domestic debt, and which is now most depreciated, it is believed may be soon paid by the proceeds of the sale of the state lands and of the assets of the Michigan State Bank, or by an immediate exchange, at the option of the creditor.

The scrip issued on account of the works of internal improvement and should properly be redeemed by that fund; but as by the law authorizing its issue, it was made receivable for all taxes and dues to the State, it has been redeemed in part by almost every fund created by law. It will of course be receivable for sale of State lands and no further legislation on the subject of scrip is deemed necessary, unless it be thought advisable to prohibit its re-issue altogether.—Nearly one half of the amount outstanding was

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.
The subscriber informs their members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that he has issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be left in his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount; on pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at a profit but to subvert the Anti-Slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again.

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

LEWIS TAPPAN.
New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin 50
Anti-Slavery Manual 50
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 25
12mo. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 57 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 53 1-3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Baxton on the Slave Trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1,00
Chloe Spear 25
Channing on Slavery 25
Duncan on Slavery 25
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Do do do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constitution discovered 12 1-2
Fountain, plain binding, 4to. 50
Gustaves Vassa 57 1-2
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 57 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth 50
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes 75
Do of Lovejoy 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 53 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall 7-3
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 3vo. 1,00
Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. 20
Right and wrong in Boston 20
Star of Freedom, muslin 12 1-2
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; Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 53 1-3
Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of 20
West Indies, by Professor Hovey 50
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait 12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color 1
Ancient Landmarks 3
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as it is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition 2
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States 1
Address on Slavery (German) 1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland 1
Address of National Congregational (German) 1
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. 4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4
Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 3
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 3
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches 2
Birney on Colonization 2
Chartrel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chippman's Discourse 3
Channing's Letters to Clay 3
Condition of Free People of Color 6
Grandall, Reuben, Trial of 6
Dissertation on Servitude 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 3
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? 1
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative 3
Extinguisher Extinguished 3
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 40.
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1833 6
Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle 6
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6
Generous Planter 6
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse 6
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12 1-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 3
Liberty, 3vo. 25; do 12mo 15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 15
Milton's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered 6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 1-3
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society 6
Pro-Slavery 6
Rural Code of Haiti 6

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive Slave 12
Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
Ruggles's Antidote 6
Rights and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
Slavery Speeches 6
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1838 6
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie 6
Do Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se," 6
Southard's Manual 4
Star of Freedom 1
Schmucker and Smith's Letters 4
Slaveholder's Prayer 6
Slaveholding Weighed 1
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3
The Martyr, by Beriah Green 6
Things for Northern Men to do 6
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse 6
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy 6
Why work for the Slave 1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

No. 1. St. Domingo, 2, Caste, 3, Colonization, 4, Moral Condition of the Slave, 5, What is Abolition? 6, The Ten Commandments, 7 Danger and Safety, 8 Pro-Slavery Bible, 9, Prejudice against Color, 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, 11, Slavery and Missions, 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

PRINTS, ETC.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 3
The Emancipated Family 25
Slave Market of America 25
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson 3
Do do, Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 19
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 19
Do with kneeling Slave sheet 19
Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 50
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Meadland fund.
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans. 25
Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6
Congressional Document relating to do. 6
Portrait of Clinch 1,00
March 3d, 1842.

Thrashing Machines.
THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns 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 purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most 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 detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any power that 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 enquire of those who have used them—There will be one for examination at N. H. Wieg's, Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILSON'S, stockhouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

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

The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 3,000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with 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 thrash 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 farmers for whom I have thrashed.

E. S. SMITH.
Scio, April 11, 1842.

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

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

Woolen Manufactory
The subscribers have recently put in operation a woolen manufactory for manufacturing woolen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where he wish to manufacture wool into cloth on shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of home manufactures. Wool may be left at Scio, April 18, 1842.

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

Peters pills.
This fine they say to get well with them,
All unskilled throughout their wide and immense circulation, that ever try them continue to buy them. Peters Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess 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 some 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 results. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and thus the voice of a grateful community proclaimed. Peters Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing bilious fever, sick and acute dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulence, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, bloated, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels; where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither pain, 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 posterity with the improvements of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. This perfect, and its process imparts to the medicinal virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters' exclusive all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are honest—a million of witnesses can now be had for them—resistless—do you hear that while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pills, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

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

The irresistible force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lily and carnation complexion by their action on the chylo, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard 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 grateful 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 as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.
Quite astonished Old Pluto came to New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work.) To resign his commission, his hour glass and scepter.

I have come to deliver them all up to you—Sir, my calling is over—my business is through; I have been for three years in a terrible stew, and I really don't know what on earth I am to do;—

Not of your mighty sire, do I come to complain, But a tarred New Yorker, one PETERS by name;

The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find?

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

But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his sway.

While musing in cogent what course to pursue, That Engine of Peters broke forth into view. The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was tur'd ed bile, At that unsparing scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills. 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 upon his checks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rooks to bloom.

Look here! all wholy continue to buy them.

For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickinson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Am. Agents; Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Miller & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Linn; J. C. Wiggins, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Hayward, Saline; Snow & Keas, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. H. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else.

Oct. 19, 1842. 27-ly

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c., with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at

PIERRE TELLER'S,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist 139, Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

ESKIA OF ELLEN WILMOT DECEASED.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said County, and has given bonds according to law. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS.
Ann Arbor, June 20, 1842. 12-6w

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

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

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

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.

Find the name of **Comstock's** 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 LINIMENT—But never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c
are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SERRIC; and **Foundered** horses entirely cured by ROOFS' Foundering Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

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

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

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

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

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

See Dr. Lin's signature, nature, thus: **Doctor O. Lin**

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

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

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

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

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

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND 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.

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

Dr. Bartholomew's EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, **COUGHS & COLDS** taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

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

TOOTH DROPS, KLINE'S—cure effectually.

HOLMANS, Bone Ointment.
THIS Ointment stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which nature is heir to, viz:—RHEUMATISM—Bursitis and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

It discourses all tumours—renders stiff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boils and Abscesses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents suppuration or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of this fact could be offered if necessary.

This remedy is given to the Public with the full assurance that it far exceeds the Opodeldoc's and Liniments of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is only wanted to give it the decided preference to every thing else. Many Physicians of eminence have used this ointment and extol its merits.

The above ointment is for sale wholesale and retail by

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
THE subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants, to his present stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, &c. &c. comprising one of the largest and fullest assortments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found:

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English,
20 oz Sulph. Morphia,
10 oz Acet. do
50 oz Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark,
1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,
1 Chest Rhubarb Root,
1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,
50 lbs. Calomel,
5 cases Epsom Salts,
15 cases Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil,
40 boxes Sperm Candles,
2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground,
4 cases Linseed Oil,
Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

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

TAILORING BUSINESS!
A. M. 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 mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop. Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. 1f

DR BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
THIS pill has not only been used by myself, but by a number of Physicians of high standing, both in this and other States, to great advantage.

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my friends, I have consented to offer them to the public as the most efficacious remedy for all those bilious diseases originating in a new country.

The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail by

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

TO CLOTHIERS.
THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIERS JACKS, ALL TINET-WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREW'S, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best direct from manufactures.

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

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

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons 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,
DAVID T. MCCOLLUM,
Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton.
Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, HOBERT & TERHUNE.
(CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are plentiful, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken 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.

Detroit, April 27 1842.

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

JONES & ORMSBY,
Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. 1f

NEW GOODS!!
F DENISON has just received a complete 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. 1f2

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

Garments will be made to order, in strict 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 Philadelphia 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 uniforms, coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

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

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale by

F. DENISON,
June 10, 1842. 1f

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES.
—THEO. H. EATOR & CO., 138, Jefferson Avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrated machines.

12-8w

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.
—THEO. H. EATOR & CO., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinet 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 advance.

12-8w

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 customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction.

J. BECKLEY & CO.
Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE, AND **BOTANICAL 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 quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery.

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

EXPENSES.
Term of eleven weeks, \$4.00
Board " with 4 hours work each week, 7.57
Room Rent, 88
Incidental, 50
Total, 12.95

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

Bills to be settled in advance.

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

The second term of this summer will commence 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 information can be obtained at the District Office, by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixson, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co., Mich.

Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n5-5m

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

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with the largest and best selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, AND YANKEE NOTIONS, ever brought into this market, purchased previous to the tariff which will enable him to sell for 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 bushel of the present low price as it did last fall. Now the time for people to buy goods if they want by them cheap. The assortment consist in part of the following articles:

BROADCLOTHS, PILOT do. BEAVER-SATTINET and CASSIMERE,
KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS, FLANNELL (of all kinds),
SHEEP'S GREYS, UMBRELLAS, SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES,
ALPINES, MERINO TAGLIONE, CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTOR/A do VICTORIA do. CARLISE do.
ROBBY and BROCHEA, do.
BRASS CLOCK-SHIFTS, HOSE, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CRAVATS, TWILLED JEANS, COTTON YARN, CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS, COTTON BATTING, HDKFS, DIAPER and Table Cloths, MITTENS, CALICOES (of all kinds), LADIES DRESS HDKFS, GLOVES, (of all kinds), LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

A choice assortment of Groceries, such as Tea, Sugars, Molasses, &c. all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail. Pills sold at wholesale or retail. The above can be supplied at this establishment to low as to astonish them.

The subscriber deems it useless to go into further detail, but asks them to call and examine or themselves.

D. D. WATERMAN,
Ann Arbor, Sept. 29, 1842. 3m75

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

Ann Arbor, April 20th, 1842.

Wool, Wheat, Flour, Grass Seed, Butter Cheese, Pork, &c. wanted; also, Black Salts and Ashes.

F. DENISON.
Sept. 24, 1842. 1f23