# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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

#### T. N. CAULKINS, PRINTER.

TERMS. -Two Dollars per annum, in advance

Two Dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months.

Any person who will forward to us the names of fice new subscribers, with the pay in advance, shall be entitled to one copy without charge.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are

IPPersons wishing to advertise will find this Paper a valuable medium of communication, as it circulates in nearly every county in the State. Advertisements inserted at the usual prices in this

All remittances and all commucations designed for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paid.

Signal or Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich.

#### POETRY.

From the Liberty Bell THE CHASE.

BY JOHN PIERPONT. Ho hunters of the panting slave, That, from your house and hounds has fled, And sought a reuge where the brave

Of other days for freedom bled; Bring your fleet coursers to a halt! Call in your hounds!-they're all at fault.'

Your slave-the thankless refugee! Feigning some terrible alarms, Dares, for protection, look to me; Yes, cast himself into my arms; And says that he has heard them tell Where Prescott fought, and Warren fell:--

'That he has heard about a pile, That heavenwards lifts its stately head, That day may leave its parting smile Just where my bravest children bled, Like victims, at their country's call, To purchase liberty for ALL:

'And that, long ere 'October's sun,' At Richmond, tinged one raven tock Of Webster, he had heard of one.

Who said, not far from Plimouth's rock;-"I hear the hammer's sound! -- I see The furnace smoke of slavery!

Before my sight the vision swims, "Of foul artificers, by whom Fetters are forged for human limbs,

"While Midnight wraps their work in gloom, "And makes the strokes of her sullen beli "Chime in with the strokes of that work of

"I call on those, who, round the flame "Of righteons law, keep watch and ward, "Or, in Religion.s awful name, "Serve in the temples of the Lord, "To let these sinners feel the ban

of Church and State, -of God and man!" 'And trusting that the soul that spoke Such words, yet lived, in all my bounds, Your hunted one shook off your yoke; And, from your halters and your hounds, Has he escaped and fled to me, Resolved on ideath or liberty !!

Poor cheated "chattel!" When I sing Of freedom, and old War's disasters, I mean, I'm free from George the King, Not free from you-my southern masters! O. no: the slaves from you that slip, I'll carch and hold, for you to whip.

'For, thus 'tis written in the bond That holds the North and South together:-So, master, when your 'things' abscond, Be it in warm or wintry weather, I nab them: -- so dis niss your pack Of hounds; and come, and take him back.

'For I have also "things," that talk, Each furnished with an iron claw, To 'hook' such wares as hither walk; With, or without the forms of law !-So come, and feed my biped pack; Come and 'convey' your chattel back.'

Good God! Is it to such a note That staunch old Massachusetts yelps? Opens she thus her deep toned throat Falls she in thus, with younger whelps? In the hot chase of fleeting gangs, In human limbs to flesh her fangs?

The fires of freedom must she quench-The proud old Mother of us all-Upon her Altar and her Bench-On Bunker's Hill-in Faneuil Hall? Must the last spark be trodden out,
Lest her old Virgin sister pout?

No!--Let old Massachusetts tread Queenly, along her rugged shore, From Plymouth's rock. to Marblehead, And as the surges rage, and roar, And foam, -let her look down, and say, Well thundered, Ocean!-roar away!

The Hand that lifts your threatening seas, Has reared these ramparts on my line:--Be still, or stormy, -- as you please; 'Tis all the same to me and mine These rocks my grounds and children guard; So, beat away!--you'll find, they're hard.

So, too, when Southern despots chafe, And scent their flying bondman's track, Within her lines let him be safe;

And, though they foam, let them fall back; And let her lift her hand, and say,-'From Berkshire's hills to Buzzard's Bay,

You see a land of Liberty! True hearts are here, and toil worn hands: No foot can step here, but 'tis free; --

Look, stranger, look o'er all these lands; There's room here yet, for freemen's graves, But none for kadnappers or slaves,

#### MISCELLANY

NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY. RIGHT OF PROPERTY.

We have seen that the division of property lays at the foundation of all accumulation of wealth, and indeed, of all progress in civilization. But the division of property would be of no avail unless the right of property were enforced. No one will labor unless he can be protected in the undisturbed possession of what he has acquired.

The right of property may be violated by individuals, or by society.

Individuals may violate it by cheating, stealing, robbery, and violation of contracts .-Just in proportion as these crimes prevail, production languishes, and the richest soil will scarcely support a few impoverished inhabi-

It is important, then, that individual violation of the right of property should be prevented. The means of preventing it are two: the inculcation of moral and religious principles, and the strict execution of laws.

Moral restraints are the most effectual, inasmuch as they tend to eradicate those dispositions of mind from which all violation proceeds. They are also cheaper, inasmuch as they aim at prevention, which is always more economical than cure. Moral restraints are also necessa ry, masmuch as good laws will never be enacted, or, if enacted, will not be obeyed, only so far as the moral sentiment of the community sustains them. The feeling of perfect tranquility and security, which a high social morality diffuses through a community, is one of the strongest stimulants of industry.

But as all men are not influenced by moral and religious principle, it is necessary that aggressions upon the right of property should be prevented or redressed by a strict execution of wholesome and equitable laws. The interests of man require that law should be invariably executed, and its supremacy inviolably maintained.

If we compare those countries where moral restraints upon violation of property are most powerfully inculcated, and where uniform and equitable laws are most rigorously executed, with those where no moral principle exists; and where the laws are neither uniform nor strictly executed, we shall perceive the great importance of these restraints. Compare the wealth, enterprise, and civilization of England, and of Protestant Europe, with the poverty, ignorance, and sluggishness that prevail throughout the Mahometan world. This immense difference is attributable chiefly to good laws, and the benign influence of the moral precepts of Christianity.

But the right of property may also be violated by society. It sometimes happens that government, which is the agent of society, becomes a plunderer of the property of individuals. This is done where the government seizes on the property of individuals by arbitrary act, as was formerly done by all the governments of Europe. It is also done by unjust legislation; that is the when property of a part or of the whole of the people is subjected to oppressive taxation. This is by far the most fatal agency that can be brought to hear against the productiveness of a people. When the government, which was instituted for their security, becomes their robber and oppressor, to whom can they look for protection? Public injustice is always the precursor of private violence. Where public oppression continues for a long time, the people sink into despondence and inactivity, or else they rush into the horrors of revolution and civil war.

Hence we see the importance of a consti tution which guarantees to the individual immunity from public as well as private violence. Whenever this immunity is wanting, the progress of a nation in wealth will be slow. But it is obvious that a free constitution is of no value, unless the moral and intellectual character of a people be sufficiently elevated to avail itself of the advantages it offers. It is merely an instrument of good, which will accomplish nothing, unless there exist a moral disposition to use it aright.

But in order that productiveness may be stimulated to the greatest degree, it is necessary that every man be permitted to do what he will with his capital or industry, so long as he does not injure others.

By allowing every man to employ himself as he pleases, he will wrok more willingly, and in general will choose that employment for which he is best adopted. Every man is more interested in his own success that other persons can be, and will, therefore, invest his capital and industry more judiciously than others would do for him. Thus the whole capital and industry of a country will be the most profitably invested, by leaving each individual to make his own arrangements.

It may be said, however, that men, if left to themselves; will be liable to invest capital unwisely. Granted. Man is liable to error .-Will he who reaps the benefit of success, and suffers the evils of failure, be less likely to

their capital and industry, are not only no better qualified, than the operators themselves; but in many respects they are less competent to judge rightly. They are often mislead by party zeal, by politic I intrigue, and by sectional prejudices. Add to this that they are

It may safely be assumed, that legislators, laboror capital should be employed, injure more than they benefit.

#### MONOPOLIES.

If these principles be correct, we see the impolicy of monopolies. A monopoly ts an exclusive right granted to a man, or to a company of men, to employ their labor or capital in some particular manner. Such was the exclusive right granted to the East India company to import into Great Britisn, the productions of all countries east of the cape of Good Hope. This exclusion prevented all other persons from investing their capital in this manner; thus diminishing the means of the consumer, and enhancing the price he must pay for East India products at the mere will of the importers.

In many countries of Europe, artisans were formerly prohibited the exercise of more than one trade; nor could they work at that unless they had served a previous apprenticeship; nor unless they joined a particular trade society, and bound themselves to comply with certain restrictions; as for instance, to sell at particular prices, or pay so much wages. The result of this is most disastrous By these means a large amount of available industry is kept out of employment, and production is diminished. The tyrauny of Trades Unions, though emanating from the people instead of the gov- in the constitution, that ernment, produces the same effects.

Production is also discouraged by any legislation which obliges reople to change their employments. Thus heavy taxation of agriculture diminishes its profits, and drives men into commerce and manufactures; and the reverse of this is equally true. All such legislation is injurious.

Hence sumptuary laws, or those which mit expense in dress or equipage, are injurius. These were formerly common in Europe, and in Rome. Men work for the pleasure the expect to have in spending their money; and while they do it without injury to others, society has no right to interfere; nor can they do it, without taking away one of the strongest incitements to industry.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### MENORIAL

OF JAMES G. BIRNEY TO THE LEGIS-LATURE OF MICHIGAN. To the Senute and House of Representatives

of the State of Michigan: The Memorial of James G. Birney, of Saginaw County, respectfully represents to your honorable body, that repeated instances have occurred, and that similar ones are likely to occur again, unless your honorable body interpose, in and as containing landmarks from which, in which persons quietly abiding in this State, or their political structure and municipal regulatravelling on its highways, have been seized tions, they are bound not to depart. and detained by citizens of the "new" Slave States, on the allegation that the persons so seized and detained were their slaves, and had escaped from the said new Slave States; that the said per ons have been brought before the Judicial authorities, in this State, and on proof of the foregoing allegation alone, have been officially delivered up to their captors, to be taken out of this State and consigned to hopeless bondage. To this proceeding, it is said the State of Michigan is bound by the following clause of the Constitu-

ion of the United States : "No person held to labor or service in on State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may

Your Memorialist is persuaded that this clause has no application to any of the States that have been formed in the North Western Territory; of ourse, none to Michigan. Whatever obligation Michigan has been brought under to assist in perpetuating Slavery, is to be found in the Proviso to the sixth article of the ORDINANCE OF 1787. for the government of the North Western Territory. That article, after declaring that Slavery shall not "se" in the Territory, provides, "that, any petson escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of he O iginal States, such fugitive may be lawully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service.

The ORDINANCE contains, firstly; A FORM OF OVERNMENT, -changes in which were looked to and provided for : Secondly; -- ARTICLES OF COMPACY, -- declared to be "forever unalterable unless by common con-SENT."

The Parties to the Compact by whose joint consent alone it could be altered, were, 1st .- THE UNITED STATES, for, and on behalf of each one of the original States; (for the government itself having no slaves could have no interest in their reclamation.)

2. "THE PEOPLE AND STATES [when States should be formed] in said Territory." There is no record showing, that, these parties have at any time given their "common consent"

the labor of directing how men shall employ the highest prerogative of our Sovereignty, when the con pact agreeing to its being disregarded and put aside is strictly limited to the original

the clause of the constitution of the United States above quoted. What if it is-(but it is not ; the concession of a privilege to the original often exceedingly ignorant, unprincipled and States then in existence, not being inconsistent in being) but what if it is ? Is the compact therenade altering or nullifying a treaty or engagetion. No: if there be any part of the Constitution inconsistent with the compact, it is in so far,

to all intents and purposes, null and void, But there is no inconsistency between the constitution and the compact, nor was it intended nost amounting to certainty exists, that they vere framed with a special reference to their mu city. The most harmonious understanding exly have acted definitely on so important a measure as the regulation of the North Western Territory confessedly was, without making such of its fundamental principles of the new government then being moulded under their eyes, and to which they were so soon, in all likelihood, to tion, well knowing the engagements under which the United States had been brought by the terms of the compact, have declared, as they did

"All engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under the constitution under the Confederation,"-

if there had been any substantial inconsistency between the Compact and the Constitution. The compact, then, carries with it the same ob ligatory force as it would, were it, in so many words, made part of the Constitution.

But further; -the first Congress under the contitution composed in great part of the framers of the constitution, re-enacted-the Ordinance: they say in the preamble to the act, that in order, tha the ordinance of the United States in Congress ssembled for the government of the Territory North West of the River Ohio may continue to have full effect, it is requisite, that certain proviions should be made so as to adopt the same to the present Constitution of the United States :-The "provisions" which follow do not touch the articles of compact imposed in the Ordinancethat in relation to Slavery included ; Congress in their acts of 1802,-1816,-1818, and 1835, enabling the people who now respectively compose the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michi gan to form Constitutions and State Governments, prescribe, as a condition, that they be not epugnant to the Ordinance;

The constitutions of these States all conform to the requisitions of the acts of Congress; they recognize the Ordinance as lying at the foundation of their right to be admitted into the Union,

So much for the views of the two parties whose joint consent was indispensable to any alteration of the compact, as to its present subsistence and obligatory force.

But may it not be said, that "the new Slave States have been admitted into the Union on as equal footing with the original States in all re spects whatever, -and how can this be, if the have not the same right that the latter have, of retaking their flying bondmen in the North Western States." Your memorialist grants, they are so admitted,-not by the Constitution but by the acts of Congress; he grants that they ought to be, and are "ou an equal footing," &c as to all legitimate powers of government: Bu who have declared, in the most solemn form that Slavery shall never "be" among them; to make Ohio and Indiana, Illinois and Michigan scenes for seizing their trembling victims; to show off in its most outrageous and discusting features the despotism of Slavery before communities whose boast is Liberty to annihilate Human Right's before the very eyes of those whose mission is their advancement and protection;-to do this is no more a legitimate power of government, than lying is the legitimate use of speech, or assassination with the Bowie knife, of the arm. Under the expression "admitted on an equal footing in all respects whatever," &c. they might with equal justice lay claim to any other thing that is unreasomble and absurd-to levy a contribution on the city of Detroit-or to take oysters in New Haven bay, or lobsters in the inlets of Long Island

If it be said, that Congress in using the expression "equal footing," &c. intended to confer this right on the "new" Slave States, your memorialist replies, that, to do so is beyond their power. Congress can grant no authority to any individual State to violate rights which all the States in their united political character cannot violate, and which the people of the United States have themselves guaranteed to maintain and upold,-any more than than they can strike out of the Constitution the clause in which the guaranty

And have not the North Western States also

in the other.

North Western States have reason to complain, certain class of individuals? that the "new" Slave States were admitted with The bond of John to James, in consideration in their altempts to direct the manner in which by abrogated or altered? No: the compact was that power, whilst they were shorn of it. Bu that James stand by with folded arms whenever before the Constitution; it was binding on the they have borne with this inequality-finding in the State should be invaded by a powerful enemy neer-the people-who made the constitution it no stronger real cause of complaint than one, -giving no aid where he had courage and ability before that instrument had an existence. No of good morals and sound health, has against his to repel, & entertaining no conscientious scruples constitution could have been made nullifying or neighbor for exceeding him by the leprosy or against resorting to arms in such a case, --would altering it, any more than one could have been ony other loathsome distemper originating in bad be considered in any forum as creating no obligahabits or immoral practices. But when the in. tion,-although James had carefully fulfilled the ent of the United States under the Confedera- equality advances a step further-claiming of condition; and, simply because the condition Michigan, that she grant to any and every slave. involved a withholding-only a negative withcatcher the privilege to override the law of Lib. holding-of his duty of allegiance to the State. substitute for it the law of Slavery; that she protection is called for, and it has ample ability to there should be any. Indeed, a probability al- humbly lay down at his feet her honor to be trod protect; -- shall the State be permitted to plead, rdinance, and the Convention which formed the she become the voluntary pander of those who to withhold its protection in that particular case, Constitution, sat at the same time and in the same traffic in men and women and little children: and in all other cases of similar character? To this, it seems to your memorialist, is quite anoth- apply the foregoing propositions, then, to the case in isted between them. The Congress would hard- er matter-a thing not to be passed by with in- hand; does the proviso under consideration create a difference or neglect, but to be resisted and put lawful obligation on the State of Michigan to port an acknowledgement of inferiority. Where, assed minds. then, is our equivalent for the power exercised by But to make the case, if possible, still plainer, the new Slave States to put aside our Sovereign and recommend it to all minds acknowledging transfer the Territory. Nor would the Conventy at pleasure? Is it "in kind?" No, we have the claims of Justice and Humanity, your memorin any other way, been paid an equivalent? No. and sceking a refuge in ours-and concerning

of an equivalent to show for it! transition was foreseen, - encouraged-provided among the civilized; or, and made part of the compact. Article 4,

this Confederacy," &c.

Article 5th, provides that—"there shall be formed in said Territory not less than three nor more than five States," &c. "And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand lash, to work all their lives, thus far for others withfree inhabitants therein, such State shall be ad-

the other "new" States, Kentucky, Tennessee, exasperated beyond what is wont: &c. that were in contemplation to be formed out of territory then belonging to the original States: a case in which shall and may import very differ-

ent things. many others in the political history of our country might be added, satisfy your memorialist from Slavery in the "new" States, to be seized within her limits, and carried out of them, again to wear the bonds of Slavery. In contending for the sovereignty-and with it for the honor and dignity of the State, -your memorialist's course has been wholly argumentive. He has not, up o this point, deemed it necessary-so demonstra ble seemed to him his position-to go behind the form of the pretended stipulation and apply to the whole subject the test of morals, by which States as well as individuals are bound, and by which the obligatory force of their engagements with one another is to be determined. By applying this test as it is applied in our tribunals in all smatters of contract between individuals, your me morialist has satisfied himself-as he trusts he will be able to satisfy your honorable body,-that even the Proviso in the Ordinance above quoted for the delivering up of those who escape from Slavery in the Original States imposes no obligation on the State of Michlgan, but, on the ontrary, is wholly void and of no effect. When a people assume Supreme Power, the

State they form becomes as a general rule, entifled to the submission of all within its bounds to its authority as embodied in the laws; or, what is the same thing, to their ALLEGIANCE. The correlative of allegiance is PROTECTION. It is as much the duty of the State to protect the individunl, as it is the duty of the individual to obey the State. This, if your memorialist mistake not, is been admitted into the Union on an equal footing in all respects whatever with the original States? ver, as States or governments are instituted to permit injustice to be done, within her limits, suffers the evils of failure, be less likely to any alteration of the articles of compact.—
in all respects whatever with the original States? ver, as States or governments are instituted to permit injustice to be done, which is bound by antecedent obligations where she is bound by antecedent obligations.

Why, then, your memorialist asks, do the "new" Yes—they have. If, then, these words of an act

terest? Legislators, who generally assume Slave States disregard and, at pleasure, put aside of Congress possess such mighty virtue, may we duty to obey. If the individual, then-yet being not say, they have abrogated that article of the in the State-cannot absolve himself from his compact which forbids Slavery in the North allegiance, on what ground can the State absolve Western States-that they may thus be placed on itself from its duty of protection? If the individan equal footing with the original States in the al cannot enter into a lawful covenant with the The limitation is said to be inconsistent with item of Slaveholding? The argument is as individual of another State, to withhold his alsound, -or rathtr as unsound-in the one case as legiance in the specified case, or class of cases, from his own State,—can the State rightfully If slaveholding were a legitimate power of enter into a covenant with another State to government, then would Michigan and the other withhold protection from the individual, or from a

> erty, wherever through the length and breadth of Shall the State then, when the individual is atthe land his wicked chase may lead him, and to tacked by an overpowering adversary, and its upon; that she tamely relinquish to him the that it has entered into a covenant with another neaven-derived prerogntize of protecting all, but State; the same it may be of which the adversary more especially the weak, within her limits; that is a member, for however valuable consideration, an end to. This would indeed involve substan- withhold her protection from persons escaping tial inequality. For governments do not extend from bondage in other lands? Ty ask the question to each other gratuitous benefits. To offer them is to furnish the answer; to furnish the answer is would be insulting; -- to accept of them would im- to decide the whole matter before us-teith unbi-

no Slaves-we never can have; of course, we ialists would ask, who are the persons described can have no runaways to be restored. Have we, in the Proviso as escaping from the original states Here then is a sad sight, as your memorialist whom we have entered into a covenant silently thinks; a power granted to another government to look on, should we choose not to join in the -a power that strikes at the very root of our chase, whilst they are being hunted like the par-Sovereignty-erecting a government within a tridge in the mountain? They are captives;government; and all this without even the sham against whom and their ancestors, the "original" States and the "new" Slave States as principals, But might it not be, that Michigan, by volun. with the free States as auxiliaries, have waged, arily becoming a member of the Union, virtually for than two hundred years, and continue to wage, gave her consent to the abrogation of the Proriso the most unprovoked, implacable and cruel warin the O dinance, and took on herself the Con. fare that it is possible for one people to wage astitutional obligation to deliver up fugitives from gainst another; who have had imposed on them, lab or? Yes, it might-if this were not a mode in their captivity, burdens, afflictions, ignominics on roughhewn and incidental of stripping our- so grievous, that, were similar ones imposed on selves of the most important attribute of Sover- any of our own people made prisoners by a nation eignty, -and if the transition from a territorial to with whom we might be at open war, we would a State form of government were substantially cry out against them as barbarous-inhuman-utinconsistent with the proviso. But this very terly unworthy of a community claiming to rank

They are persons who owe no allegiance to the States in which they are held in captivity; for "The said Territory and the States which may they not only receive no protection from the govbe formed therein shall-forever remain a part of ernment, but the government itself robs them of

out wages, and concerning whom it is intended, mitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the origition they shall work on the same terms as long as life ure, and to any extent, by the coarsest and most State government. Provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican brutal of tyrants; whose wives may be accurred and in conformity to the principles contained in before their eyes; whose own children may Thus the North Western States on attaining their parents; who may be hanged on the next espectively a population of sixty thousand, and tree, as scores of them have been, within the last complying with the other conditions mentioned, few years, without the form of trial, or, be burnt were placed on a different and superior looting to over a show fire, should the oppressor's spirit be

They are persons who may be sold as merchandize by a fellow-creature; who, returning to The first had a right to admission—"they shall their humble dwellings at night, may find them he admitted," &c.—the latter "may be admit- desolate—their wives and daughters having been ed." in the discretion of Congress. And this is sold in their absence, to meet the calls of a spendthrift master, or to minister to the licentious cravings of a brutal trafficker in human flesh:-The foregoing proofs and considerations to They are persons debarred of all opportunity of which, if they were insufficient of themselves, cultivating their intellectual powers by literary acquisition: whom it is made penal to instruct in the merest elements of literature; among whom that the State of Michigan, as a member of the a father or mother dare not teach a son or a daugh-Union, is under no obligation to suffer any one ter even the Holy Scriptures without exposing who has been bold or fortunate enough to escape himself to the penalties of fine, whipping, imprisonment; and, in case the offence be repeated to the punishment of death;

They are persons, too, whose still higher nature-their spiritual-is neglected; they pass through Time without object, and enter on Eternity without hope. For the labor of more than two hundred years performed by them and their ancestors for us and our ancestors-for the clearing away of the forest; the cultivation of the soilthe discharge of the most laborious offices they have, in the main, received as their reward, scant clothing, scant food, sordid lodging, bodily scourgings, the breaking up of domestic relations, pollutions of wives and daughters that cannot even be named; intellectual poverty; spiritual desolation! Their weakness, itself a natural appeal to the strong for protection, is noticed only to be insulted; their meek and innocent forbearance under unmerited suffering is denied by their tormentors whilst holding the instrument of torture in their hands; or laughed at; the oppression urder which they languish which, it was once said, "maketh a wise man mad," is beginning to be looked on as their destiny.

Your memorialist would respectfully enquire whether all the wrongs perpetrated against these persons are not in violation of justice? Your memorialist supposes that only one answer can be given to this question. How then can Michigan bind herself to assist in doing what is viola

from which she can never absolve herself, to see to it, that injustice shall not be done, and if it cannot be prevented that it shall not be left unpunish-

Is there a tribunal in this State, or in any other having just claims to be called civilized, that, as between individuals, would enforce a promise for the payment of money, or other valuable things, with whatevercare it may have been committed to writing, and signed and scaled, where the consideration was against good morals or where it involved the doing of injustice, or the conniring at injustice? If Thomas makes his bond to Samnel, conditioned, that Samuel assist him in bringing Philip into such cfreumstances, that Thomas may obtain Philip's labor for life, or for any given time without paying Philip any wages therefor;would be declared null and void because of the immorality of the consideration;of the thing that Samuel is to do. Nor does your memorialist think, that the immorality of the consideration would be at all purged away, of that the case would be substantially altered, were Samuel to agree to take no other part in furthering the unjust project of Thomas than the negative one of standing by silent, when a word from him would have saved Philip from being enslaved; or of doing nothing, when an act of his that he might safely, and that under other circumstances he would naturally, put forth, would prevent it; Or, if Thomas make his bond to Samuel, con-

ditioned, that Samuel, strong and courageous, and the natural protector of Philip, do nothing, or make no outcry, whilst Thomas may beat Philip or his wife, or his children:-or whilst he is enticing them out of the country with a view to use, or sell, them as Slaves; -or, whilst he is inveigling them into circamstances designedly to preclude them from the benefits of education, and from all knowledge of Christianity; -- such a bond your memorialist believes wo'd be pronounced null and void by all the tribunals of the country, from the highest to the lowest.

Put the U. States in the place of Thomas: Michigan in that of Samuel, and the parsons who escape from labor in the original States, in that of Philip and his family, and you have the case your memorialist presents for the consideration of your honorable body. Again, would your men orialist ask, if "all men."

in their relations to government, and of government to them, are not "created equal?" If they are not "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights?" If among these are not "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?" Do not these interrogations embody truths now as they did in 1776; -"sllf-evident truths," as they did in the time that tried men's souls-in the time that we had need of them to win golden opinions, as we'l as other golden somethings still more substantial, from the friends of our Independence in the old world? Your memorialist, in company with our Revolutionary fathers, believes they do embody "truths" that are "self-evident," -however these truths may have been disregarded since we made a national promulgation of them. He will not hazard doing your honorable body injustice, by supposing that they differ with him in this matter. Can we, then, your memorialist would ask, bind ourselves to act in contravention of the truth,-truth that we ourselves have assented to be "self-evident?" Can there be rirtue in a covenant that, not only runs counter to self-evident truth, but to the truth that we have considered important enough to make it the basis of our national existence, and with which in our mouths we took our place, for the first time, among the nations of the earth? We cannot oppose truth-important, practical truth-without adopting its opposite. How much longer Michigan shall be justly exposed to the charge of such inconsistency must rest with your honorable body

Your momorialist would be far from dictating to your honorable body all that ought to be done in view of the foregoing facts and considerations. But as a citizen of Michigan, zealous to maintain her rights-especially such of them as connect her more and more closely with the cause of human liberty, your memorialist respectfully asks of your honorable body that you assert before the nation and the world-

First—That Michigan is not bound by the ordiance of 1787—and, of course, not by the Constitution of the United States,—to deliver up fugitives from service and labor who may escape from the "new" Slave States and be found in Slave States and be found in

Second-That the "proviso" requiring us to deliver up such fugitives from labor as escape from the orignal States, is of no obligatory force, because it calls on us to do an inhuman, an im-moral act:—to aid the oppressor in trampling or the weak;-to confederate with the guilty, in persecuting the innocent; to deny the truths of the Declaration of Independence; to dispise the claims of justice and mercy, of humanity and re-ligion.

All which is respectfully submitted by your fellow citizen, JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Saginaw County.

In London, an annual sum of £5, 100,000 is required to keep the throats of good citizens moist; 87, 859,000 gallons of good ale and porter, 11,146,784 gailons of spirituous liquors and compounds, and 82,500 tons of wine are yearly consumed.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer mentions that Alexander Dumas, one of the most literary characters of France, is a full mula to, his father being a complete negro, from one of the West India Islands. He was nevertheless, a General of Artillery, and his son is deemed second only in literature to Victor Hugo.

lunatics sent to American hospitals, three are unmarried and only two are married, and almost all of them are 21 years old. On the other hand, it is pretty certain that in all the community over 21 years of age, there are more than four times as many in as out of wedlock. If thisbe the case then the unmarried are more than four times as liable to become insane as married people.

The number of paupers in Massachusetts is less than it was five years ago. More than half of them, or 7,154 out of 18,688, were paupers by INTEMPERANCE, either in in themselves or others. The number of State paupers is 5,251, of whom 2,805 are foreingners.

Many of the members of Congress at Washington, are now boarding at the low

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JANUARY SO. 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS,

REPORT

Of the Judiciary Committee in relation to striking out the word "white" in the second article of the Constitution.

Mr. Littlejohn from the committee on the ju-

dicinry, to whom was referred the petition of sun-dry citizens of the county of Kalamazoo, that the constitution of this state may be amended by exand to whom was also referred the peition of sundry colored inhabitants of the city of Detroit, praying or the same amendment, to the end that they might enjoy the privilege of the e-lective franchise, would respectfully

REPORT: That they have endeavored carefully and impartially to examine the subject matters of the pe-titions, and that a report adverse to the prayer thereof, is the result of their settled convictions Your committee are neither the advo rates of slavery nor the apologists of oppression But whilst they are disposed "to stand from un-der" the institution of slavery in the southern, they would as sedulously avoid the modern Utopian scheme of social equality and marital amalganation in the northern states of the Union. Your committee are inclined to accord in the nothing is more clearly written in the book and it is exually certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the bar-riers which nature, habit and opinions have established between them."

But your committee do not feel at liberty, with in the limits of a business report, to state in de-tail the reasons that have induced the above conclusion. They can only glance at the nece ry connexion between civil liberty and intelligence. That the votes of the ignorant will ever duction of a few such votes in a township may the state and nation; and that should the proposed amendment be adopted Michigan, from her peculiar position, would, ere long, becornhiding place of numerous refugee slaves. mmittee may be permitted, however, withou trespassing too far upon the rules of propriety, to present a single view of the case with the unavoidable consequences that must succeed be a-dontion of such amendment.

The tramers of the organic law of Michigan took their position upon the very foundations of society. All vested rights, and all personal privileges and immunities heretofore claimed or conceded, were scattered in masses around them-Thence they draw the elements of government; embodied them in a constitution which was sub mitted to, and adopted by the people. That constitution should not be altered, amended or modified except in case of prime necessity, and even then the hand of innovation should never be permitted to soil its purity, or mar its symmetry It is now a most perfect system of correlative rights and duties. And yet the petitioners seek who by no law of the state can be enrolled or compelled to perform military duty in its de ence. But farther; the amendment sought to be made, would place the elective franchise within the reach of another class of men-men who kave never acknowledged allegiance either to the form or spirit of our government—mea who brandished the blood-drippling tomahawk over the slaughered American with fiendish delight, during are war, and yet could walk abroad at its conclu on, reckless of treason's demerit, and unscathed by a traitors punishment. From such a consum-mation, your committee would shield their state by reporting adversely, and pray to be discharged leration of the subject. F. J. LITTLEJOHN, Chairman.

This document seems to consist of a preface and five reasons for reporting adversely to the

The committee say that they are not the advocates of slavery." Well who said they were? Who has said any thing about slavery? The petitioners have not.

They say, we are not "the apologists of oppression." No, but you are its defenders, as we will presently show. This committee is opposed to "social equality

and marital amalgamation!" Astonishing news! The petitioners asked for the right of suffrage, and you straightway get into the turnpike of "social equality,"and ride on the keen gallop into "marital amalgamation"-a place you seem to be well acquainted with, from your facility in getting there. How is it your imagination runs off so readily into this channel? Is it because you are so much more familiar than other people with this kind of amalgamation, or do you thus lug it in here as a bugbear to make the eyes of popular prejudice stick out, because you have no argument to advance in its place? Profound Legislators! A colored man cannot ask you for the right of suffrage, without your hair sticking up in horror at the thoughts of marital amalgamation! This is a very choice select phrase of yours. "Out of the abundance of the heart the

mouth speaketh!"
But it seems Mr. Jefferson had read some in the Book of Destiny, and he and this committee looked through the same spectacles. Well what did they read? That the blacks will be emancipa ted; and that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government. The committee seem determined this part of the prophecy shall be fulfilled on their part by their silly appeals to rouse the prejudices and vulgar hatred of a portion of the white race towards the colored people. Were all the white race like this committee, we should indeed think Jefferson was right. But do not the two races live in the enjoyment of equal rights in some of the W. I. Matrimony-Out of every five of all the Islands, in Mexico, and Republican Scuth A-

> But we come now to the reasons. The first is, that "the votes of the ignorant will ever receive an aristocratic direction," and a few of these might change the political character of the State or nation. Here is a great horror of ignorant voters! Why have not our Democratic orncles thought of that before? Something like a thousand persons vote every year in this state who cannot read the names on their tickets. -Shall white ignorance have a premium given it?

The assumption here is that all the colored men are ignorant, as a matter of course. This is not the fact. A large portion of them are inteligent, and no small number of them are readers of our paper. But suppose a quarter part of the rate of \$3 per week. They will be able to men cannot read, ought the other three quarters

treenty times that number of ignorant white men foundation of legal obligation. Blackstone gnorance is at all obnoxious to this committee!

The second reason is, that if colored men were allowed to vote, our State "would become the of God and of man conflict, God is to be ohiding place of numerous refugee slaves." We apprehend this position is not tenable. When a colored man, even if a relugee slave, goes to the polls twice a year, and has his name entered on the poll list, we think he could scarcely be said to "hide" in the town where he voted: and if Neither does the number of individuals conthrough fear of detection, he would not dare to cerned in doing an act, alter its moral charvote, then the priviledge of voting would be worth nothing to him, and would not induce him to to "hide" in this state. Besides, this committee to enslave one man, is as much a violation of would disfranchise hundreds of our own citizens who ought to vote, for fear somebody will think our laws so just and equitable, that they will move into the state! No danger of that, gentiemen, while such legislators as you are of the

But look at facts. Lock at the New England States where colored men have been allowed to car to ear. Would this agreement be binding vote. Look at Mussachusetts, where they have on us? Its inhumanity would cause it to be been voters fifty years. Are the morals of the people corrupted by that "social equality and marital amalgamation" which appear to your imagmations in such gigantic proportions? Have the "political destinies" of that State been injured by the "aristocratic direction" of negro votes? Has the state been filled by refugee slaves? Look at facts, gentlemen, and you will be ashamed of your mean appeals to prejudice.

The third argument is that the Constitution cannot be altered without "soiling its purity, or marring its symmetry." This is a mere opinion of this committee, unsupported by reason, and directly contrary to the fundamental design of the Constitution, which is to secure the highest freedom and hapiness of all.

voters, could not be legally compelled to perform military duty in defence of the State. What evidence is there of this? We know of no provis- its proper performance. A proposition by an ion of the Constitution forbidding the enrolling of colored men in the militia, if the Legislature so order. But if it be so, be it remembered, that the state is not in the least bashful about compelling the colored men to pay taxes for the public defence. It is considered perfectly proper that the black man should earn money that white men may spend it as they please!

The fifth reason is that striking out the word 'white." would let in the red men, of whom the following things are affirmed:

1, "They have never acknowledged allegiance to the form or spirit of our government." 2. That "they brandished the blood dripling tomabawk over the slaughtered Americans, in the late war, with fiendish delight."

3. That these same men, who had never acknowledged allegiance to our government in any manner, "walked abroad, reckless of treason's dement, and unscathed by a traitor's punishment."

Now we should like to have this committee establish their allegation that these Indians are traitors. A traitor, says Webster, is "one who violates his allegiance, and betrays his country." Yet the committee start with the declaration that these Indians never acknowledged allegiance to our government. How then could they be guilty of treason, or be traitors? Will the Committee please to explain?

Besides, because some Indians, perfectly indeendent of our government, thirty years since, waged war against us, therefore all their descendants, through a thousand generatious, shall be deprived of the right of suff age, even though they are born in our nation. What a liberal, profound and statesmenlike view of the rights of men is this!

But we cannot pursue the matter further .-We leave the committee "alone in their glory." The whole report appears to us to be a vile appeal to popular prejudice, without the ability to earry it out skillfuly or successfully. The chairnan of this committee is said to be a lawyer, and a prospective nominee for Congress. If this report is a specimen of his ability, we think the people of his district must be short of timber, if they send him.

## MR. BIRNEY'S MEMORIAL.

On our first page will be found a memorial to our legislature, from our devoted friend, James G. Birney. We need not say that it is deserving of the most attentive examina-

The position taken in the first part of it, that according to the Ordinance of 1787, which is our fundamental law, the Northwestern States are under no obligation to deliver up fugitives from service or labor, escaping from any of the new States, will be new to a portion of our readers. It should not, however; be rejected on that account. If the position be correct, the most important and saluary results may be anticipated from it. The arguments for its validity are here plainly and perspicuously spread out, and challenge investigation. We invite the attention of legal gentlemen, of all parties, to an examination of the question. If these views be erroneous, they can be easily refuted; but if correct, let them he helieved and acted out.

The sentiments advanced in this memorial will be found to be in exact accordance with those entertained by the framers of the Constitution. Had we space to day, we could easily show, that at the time that instrument was made, it was the general expectation that no new slave State would be admitted into the Union, and that slavery, from the cessation of the foreign slave-trade, and other causes, would soon die of itself. Many of the noblest patriots of that day, among whom were Washington and Jefferson, were disposed to hasten this anticipated extinction of slavery by legislating for emancipation. The practical adoption of the principles set forth in the memorial, would be only fulfilling the expectations of the framers of the constitution.

The second position of this memoral, that the contract to deliver up fugitives to the Original States is not binding because it is contrary to natural justice, to humanity, and religion, may appear startling to some who have save money on this plan if the dissipations of to be excluded on that account? And ought fif. not considered the subject. But this view of the political metropolis will let them. ty ignorant colored men to be excluded, while the case has long been established as the Governor of Massachusetts.

rote annually? It does not appear that white declares that no human laws are of any validity that contravene natural justice; and Revelation expressly teaches that where the laws beyed rather than man. The obligations of each man to do right to every human being in Florida, and has just been sanctioned by are incumbent on each individual, and no legislation can diminish or neutralize their force. acter. A conspiracy, or agreement, or law, if Whigs sustained it. you please, by which fourteen millions agree his right as though the wrong were perpetrated by a single individual. The crime is the same whatever number of persons may commit it. Suppose our State Government should make an agreement to cut the throat of every fugitive who might escape to us from entirely disregarded. Is an agreement to make a slave of a man of any more force than an agreement to murder him? Is not liberty valuable to a man, as well as life? The freemen of the free States, as a body, are beginning to regard this odious and abominable agreement in its true light; and the signs of he times indicate, that it will soon be repealed or generally disregarded.

State Printing .- Every year, in every State, there is a contention among the priners who shall have the State printing. The quarrel of the printers frequently gets into the egislature, and occupies their time and atten-The fourth reason is that colored men, even if tion. The only way to obviate the difficulty. it appears to us, is to let the printing to the lowest bidder who will give good security for office in Detroit to do the printing for less than it is now done, roused the indignation of the typos, and the society memorialized the legisature on the subject. The substance of their argument is, that prices are low enough now, & fhe contracts ought not to be let to the low\_ bidder, because the amount saved to the State would come out of their wages. It is obvious that the laborers on our railroads, and indeed all persons in employ of the State, on the same principle might comend for higher wages than those for which others would be willing to do the same work. All jobs would then be dispensed, by favoritism, at arbitrary prices .-Such a state of things, we apprehend, would not promote the public welfare. The right principle for the Legislature to act upon, is to let those have the printing who will do it in future, the following plan, in the opinion properly at the lowest price.

> We hope our friends will throw away the distinctions which have existed as whigh abolitionists, and democratic abolitionists .-If cherish'd & adher'd to with tenacity, they tend to create jealousies between men who differ more in name than reality. This is the only rock on which we can be shipwrecked. Let us keep clear of it. We need not steer our course by the marks followed by deceased rotten, or broken down parties. While we adhere to the overthrow of the Slave Power as the great object of our enterprise, there is ample freedom on other points for personal preferences. But if we are to be anti-slavery whigs, and anti-slavery democrats, it is plain we must organize two parties.

We find that as men become attached to the Liberty cause, they become less and less interested in the movements of other parties .-Some of our subscribers, once whigs, felt rather sore, at first, at what they conceived to be our anti-whig course; but now they can see its propriety and necessity, and fully approve it. gent or attorney may require, and there to de-liver to him his slave." business, as a party, must be to take a judicious and independent course, without being them, or transport them from place to place, other of the "great interests" settled, so far as led by the action of other parties, and follow it as the slave breeder may order. Very dignitine Whigs can settle it. Let them no longer with wisdom and untiring energy.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The House of Representatives could not elect a speaker at four trials. At the fourth ballot, the result was as follows:

Whole number cast, Necessary for a choice, Seth J. Thomas, (Dem ) Phomas Kinnicut, (Whig) Daniel P. King, (A.)

After the result was declared, Mr. Kinnicutt, author of the Clay resolutions, the Boston aristocracy candidate, withdrew his name. Mr. Phomas, the Democratic candidate, said he did not decline. The fift's ballot was then ordered, and resulted thus:

Whole number of votes, 5th hallot, Necessary to a choice, Daniel P. King, (Abolition) Lewis Williams, (Lib. Party Abolition) 172 Seth J. Thomas, (Dem.)

Thus it will be seen both Whigs and Democrats forsook their own candidates, and united on abolitionists. We cannot pretend to ex- full. plain this sudden somerset, except each parv hoped for abolition votes enough to turn the Legislature, for years. Mr. Williams was the second trial for Representatives. Thus we see that under the New England system of electing officers, the people must soon do one of these three things; elect Liberty men, go without any officers, or alter their constitutions. We see also that the pressure operates equally on both parties.

FA notice of the Calhoun County Meetng on the 50th was not received in season for

Hon. Marcus Morton has been elected

Reader, suppose our Legislature should pass a law commanding that such of the freemen of this State as shall not pay their taxes this winter, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, as slaves; what would you think of such democracy? Such a law exists Congress. The Southern Democrats went for it, and thirty seven from the free States. Beautiful Democracy! 'IF Sell a poor man to pay his taxes! []' N. B. Thirty two

(FA friend writes us from Niles, Berrien County, that just four vo'e; were given in that County, for Liberty. These four were not thrown away. There will be more next fall. How many hundred were lost by the other parties we have not learned. Some abolitionists were persuaded to vote their old tickets just for this once. Rev. J. P. Cleveland lately delivered a lecture in the Presbyterian Church in Niles on the connection between slavery and the Constitution. He spoke about three hours to a very large and intelligent audience. Its effect was excellent.

ANN ARBOR PAPER MILL.

We would call the attention of our readers, especially those with whom we exchange to the quality of the paper on which we now publish the Signal. It is manufactured by C. N. Ormshy of our village and will bear comparison with any that is made in eastern mills Dr. Ormsby has been at a heavy expense in fitting up his machinery, and as we are all in favor of "home industry," it is hoped he will have a liberal share of patronage. See his advertisement in another column.

The process of self-emancipation. which the slaves bave commenced by thousands, seems to progress without respect to the seasons of the year. We hear of their emigration in the midst of winter. A frie nd in Culhoun county writes that refugees frequently pass through that county. For a year past, we have not heard of an instance in this State in which they have been molested. We apprehend the season for slave-hunting in our borders is nearly over and should the attempt be mude, we surmise it wills court more than it will come to."

The Latimer Case A gain-The Richmond committee, who were appointed to consider the proceedings at Boston in the case of Gray and Latimer, have made a report. To prevent such misfortunes to the patriarchs of the committee, is the most effectual that can be devised:

"The simplest and most feasible enactent that Congress could make, it occurs to your committee, would be to provide, in addition to the existing law, that when a fugitive slave shall escape into another state or into one of the Territories of the United States, the owner, his agent or attorney shall if in his opinion it be neccessary to recover the slave, apply to any Judge of the circuit or district court of the United States, residing or being within the State or Territory where such slave shall be, who shall thereupon be required to issue his precept, commanding the marshall of the court to arrest, or if already arrested by the owner, his agent or attorney, to take into his custody, such slave, and forthwith bring him before the said Judge, with authority to such marshal to appoint temporarily as, many deputies as he may think or his deputies shall hold the slave until the judge shall finally decide upon the claim, and that if the certificate of his removal should be given, the marshall in person or by deputy should be required to accompany the owner, his agent or attorney, to the line or any other part of the State where the owner, his a-

It will be seen the project is to make Uncle Sam catch their human cattle, and hold shall call for a National Bank. So here is anfied business for our marshals! But who is then, urge abolitionists to support whig tickets to pay their travelling and other expenses, and for the sake of a Bank. those of a score or two of deputy marshals?

The Mt. Clemens Patriot, and Hillsdale County Gazette, have come out fully for Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency.

This gentleman thinks that capitalists should always own the laborers. This senworking men of Michigan. He also says. the rate of one dollar per day; and if they are "Safety, patr otism, and duty, command us to maintain Slavery at every hazard." What a beautiful Democrat!

The Detroit Advertiser appears nov without the "PRINCIPLES OF THE WHIG PARTY, as defined by HENRY CLAY," which formerly 176 stood at the head of its editoral columns -Surely the editors do not intend to desert their "principles!"

> The communication of the Central Committee was not receive till our paper was

MADISON'S VIEW OF WAR AS FATAL TO LIBty hoped for abolition votes enough to turn the scale. Mr. King the present speaker, is a war is perhaps the most to be dreaded, because Whig abolitionist, and has acted and voted as it comprises and develops the genius of every a straightout abulitionist, in both branches of other. War is the parent of armies; from them proceed debts and taxes; armies, and debts, and taxes, are the known instruments nominated as a Liberty party man, and elect- for bringing the MANY under dominion of ed by the votes of a portion of the Democrats at the FEW. In war, too, the discretionary power of the executive power is extended; and all the means of seducing the public mind are added to these of subduing the force of the pro. ple. The same malignant aspect in republicanism may be traced in the inequalities of fortunes, and opportunities of fraud, growing out of a state of war, and in the degeneracy of manners and morals engendered by both. No nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continued war.

SUPERSEDING SLAVE LABOR.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

Quite a debate arose in the House on the montion to print Mr. Littlejohn's report, which we publish to-day. Our columns are so crowded we cannot give it in full.

Mr. Lothrop, who had presented the petition from Kalamazoo, on which the report was found. ed, thought if the committee would look over the petitions, they would find that they said nothing about slavery, and that the committee attributed to the petitioners things which they neither asked for, or represented. He thought if the committee would think on the question, they would wish heir report should not be spread before the pub-

Mr. Littlejohn denied that there was a single paragraph in the report not warranted by the peitions. They ask that every person, without regard to color, circums'ances, or condition, may vote. [We doubt it .- Ed. ] The subject of slavery is touched upon in the Report, just to disnise it from the House. [ Who brought in before the House? ]

Mr. Johnson thought no reasons would satisfy he petitioners. They would not be satisfied till they attained their object.

Mr. O'Keefe sustained the committee. He declared that amalgamation could not be practised upon us, contrary to our desires, and contrary to he impress of God himself!!!

Mr. Lothrop presented Mr. Birney's memorial. Mr. Littlejohn was opposed to its reference to the Judiciary Committee. The committee ought not to be made the receptucle of all matters imposed upon the House. He thought this subject had been repeatedly reported upon.

Mr. Lothrop assa: ed him it had never been before any committee. Mr. McLeod moved it be laid on the table, which was lost. It was then referred to the committee on federal relations.

The question of admitting every man over 21 years of age, of good moral character to practice n all the courts of this State, was debated with much ability. It was well sustained by Messrs. Bush, of Livingston, and Rice of this county .--Mr. R. contended the present system was a stain and a spot on our institutions; it operated as a check on the car of intelligence, but he predicts its final removal. The motion was lost.

The following are the Congressional Districts of this State, according to the bill, which has been perced upon by the two branches of the Logis-

First District -- Wayne, Washtenaw, Monroe, Lenawee and Hillsdale. Population, 82.585.

Second District -- Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Eason, Barry, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent, Ionia and Oceana. Population, C6,644.

Third District. - St. Clair, Macomb, Oakand, Livingston, Ingham, Clinton, Shiawassee, Genessee, Lapeer, Saginaw, Mackinaw and Chippewa. Population, 62,476. Petitions from Wayne, Washtenaw, Monroe,

and Berrien, were presented, in the House, in favor of allowing negro suffrage. Referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Carpenter, Younglove, and Lothrop.

It is said the Senate spent three days in trying to agree on the person who should do the Senate printing. The Gazette, the new Daily, was made State paper, and Ellis and Briggs have the

The House have resolved to adjourn on the 21st February.

## CONGRESSIONAL

The Committee of ways and means have reported against the Exchequer. The committee consists of leading members of both parties. The Detroit Advertiser says, "it is now evident that neither the Exchequer nor any other financial or monetary scheme will be adopted at the present session of Congress. We regard the fate of that measure as settled." The editors say they are in favor of a National Bank, but shall not renew the Bank war until the people, irrespective of party,

"General Jackson's fine" has been discussed in Congress, and almost every thing else with it. Whatever be the motion before the House, party politics are the subject of debate.

By the law of Florida, if colored citizens of other States come in a vessel and go on shore, they are to be seized, and lodged in timent will doubtless recommend him to the jail, and the ressel bound for the jail fees, at not taken away in ten days and the fees paid, then the Sheriff on giving three days notice is to sell them for 99 years.

The House of Representatives refused to repeal this law by a vote of 113 to 80. A fine specimen of legislation in a Whig Congress!

The House of Representatives have passed the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act, by a vote of 140 to 71. The vote will be closer in the Senate.

## General Entelligence.

EXECUTION OF MIDSHIPMAN SPEN-CER.

The following statement of the death of roung Spencer is given by his commander, Capt. McKenzie, in a communication to the Navy Department. It will be read with deep nterest.

I returned to Spencer. I asked him what message he had to send to his friends. He aid none. Tell them that I die wishing them very blessing and happiness. I deserve death for this and my other crimes. There are few crimes I have not committed. I am sincerely penitent for them all. I only fear my repentince is too late." I asked him if there any one whom he had injured to whom he co'd make reparation-any one who was suffering obloquy on his account. He said 'no, but this will kill my poor mother." I did not know before that he had a mother, and was touched by his allusion to her. I asked him if it would V. Leblanc, of West Baton Houge, Low, has invented a labor saving machine for cutting sugar cane, which it is said will perform the work of thirty negroes a day.

ceeded in his attempt—if it were not better to die as he would, than to become a pirate and steep himself so terribly in blood.

would have become of me if I had succeeded." would probably have destroyed them both.—
He said he "feared this would injure his father." Had you succeeded, I replied, "the injury you would have duze him would have been much greater." If it had been possible to take him home, as I first intended, I told him the mind of the slaveholder. It is developed to the slaveholder in the mind of the slaveholder. It is developed to the slaveholder in the mind of the slaveholder. It is developed to the slaveholder in the mind of the slaveholder. It is developed to the slaveholder in the mind of the slaveholder. made away with him, and that McKinley that he would have got clear, as in America a man with money and influential friends would always be cleared: that the course I was taking would injure his father less than if he should go home and be condemned, vet again escape. He said he had attempted the same thing on board the John Adams, and the Potomac, but had been unsuccessful. He asked if I had not exaggerated the danger. I told him No, that his attempts to corrupt the crew had been too widely successful; that I knew of the conspiracy but did not know how extensive it was. I recapi ulated to him his acts. He was startled when I told him of his stealing braudy.— He admitted the justice of his fate but asked me if I was not going too far and too fast .-Does the law justify you? said he. I replied that his opinion was not unprejuced; that I had consulted all the officers and they had giv-

He asked what would be the manner of his death. I explained it to him. He requested that he might be shot. I told him that it could not be—that he must be hung. He admitted that it was just. He objected to the shortness of the time and requested that an hour wight he given to prepare. I made no next the shortness of the time and requested that an hour wight he given to prepare. I made no next the shortness of the time and requested that an hour wight he given to prepare. might be given to prepare. I made no answer of the most respectable citizens of Brooke to this but allowed much more than the hour county. Mr. Bryant is not to be deterred he asked for to elapse. He requested that his from doing his duty by all the terrors of face might be covered. I granted his request Lynch law or staute law.—Philanthropist. and asked him what it should be covered with. He said a hankerchief. In his locker was found a black one which was put on his face.

The results—Many of our friends predicted the most rainous results from the Liberty movement. We could do nothing. We and frocks were taken from their lockers with which their heads were covered.

en their opinion that it was just-that he de-

Spencer asked for a bible and Prayer Book; they were given to him. He said, I am a believer—but do you think that my repentance will be accepted? I called his to mind the thief on the cross, and told him that God s mercies were equal to all his wants. He kn-eled down and read from the Prayer Book, and asked again if I thought his acceptance would be accepted, saying that his time was short.— I told him God not only understood his case but could suit his grace to it. He begged that movements, would there have been any such I would forgive him. I told him I did most legislative action?—Philanthropist. sincerely and cordial'y, and asked if I had done anything which made him seek my life or whether his hatred was unfounded. He said he thought it was only fancy. Perhaps he added, there was something in your manner which offended me. I read over to him what I had written down. He wished me to alter the passage in which I said that he "offered as an excuse, that he had attempted the same thing on the John Adams and Potomac."-He only mentioned it as a fact, he said.

More than an hour had now elapsed. Spencer, as he met Cromwell, paused and asked to see Mr. Wales. As he passed Cromwell, he said not a word of his innocence, nor did he make any appeal in his favor. Spencer said, Wales, I hope you will forgive me for tampering with your finelity. Wales replied overcome with emotion, I do forgive you from the bottom of my heart, and I hope God will forgive you also Wales was weeping, & Spencer in passing met Small at the gangway. He extended his hand and said "Small, forgive me for having brought you into trouble." Small answered, "No by G-d, Spencer I cannot forgive you." Spencer repeated his request.having brought me to this? We shall soon be before God and shall there know all about it. Spencer said you must forgive me-I cannot die without it. I went to Small and asked him not to cherish any resentment at such a time, and asked him to forgive him. He relented—held out his hand to Spencer and said I de forgive; you and may Go I forgive you also.

Spencer said to Lieut. Gansevoort that his courage had been doubted; but he wished him to bear witness that he died like a brave man. He asked what would be the signal for his execution. I told him that I was desirous of hoisting colors at the instant to show that the flag of the Somers was fixed to the masthead; and that I intended to beat the call to hoist colors and then roll off; and at the P third roll a gun would be fired as a signal .-He asked leave to give the signal. 1 at once acceded. He asked if it was the gun under him. I told him it was but one removed.— most cases, without any punishment whatever. The greater the offence, the greater the waf 'r. I was told that preparations had been chance for escape from punishment."-Mormade to fire it with a match; and immediately ordered a supply of live coals and fresh coals to be passed constantly; and then assured him that there should be no delay.

The time was now wearing away. Small requested leave to address the crew. Spencer having had leave to give the signal, was asked if he would give Small the less He said yes. Small then said: be would give Small the leave he asked.

"Ship-mates and top mates: Take warning by my example. I never killed a man but only said that I would do it, and for that I am about to die. Going in a Guineaman brought me to this. Take warning and never go in a Guincaman." Turning to Spencer, he said, "I am ready to die; are you?"

Cromwell's last words were, "tell my wife that I die innocent; I die an innocent man."-From the appearance of this man in assuming to be innocent, it would seem that Spencer took all the responsibility of the affair, and Cromwell intended to profit by it.

I placed myself where I could take in the whole deck with my eye. No word was given by Spencer. He finally said he could not en by Spencer. He finally said he could not he was about fifty thousand dollars in debt. word was accordingly given and the execution

EARTBQUAKE .- The Vevay, (Indiana.) Spirit of the Times, of the 7th instant, says:

Quite a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this place about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening last. It continued about a minute during which time it shook the houses so to make the stoves and windows rattle, and many persons became very much alarmed

The equestrian statue of Wellington, by Wyatt, intended to be placed on the triumphal nich opposite Apsley-house. is completed. It is twenty-right feet two inches high, and a Life Guardman, armed cap-a-pie, car ride with ease under the horse's belly.

You put back the cause. - Allading to the assertion so often made by our opponents, that that the efforts of northern abolitionists have done harm at the South, put back emancipaten, and the like, a late number of the Philanthropist says:

oping truths, which he can neither combat, nor evade. He then spoke of the tapid progress of anti slavery sentiment in his own State. This man lives in one of the heavihas been in public life."

NOT DEAD YET .- It seems 'that same old coon is still in the land of the living. The harp of 1840 is not yet unstrung. There is music remaining in Ohio, and it will come out. Hear the following effusion from the Zanesville Republican:-

> The coon is not yet "under cow" Although he's grieved full sore: He's only "playing possum" now— He'll bite in FORTY-FOUR

Our friend, Joseph Bryant of Bethany, Va., was indicted, as the reader will recollect, last spring, for harboring a runaway slave. His

should throw the power into the hands of our bitterest foes. We should exasperate those less hostile. Well, what are the facts!—
Throughout the States you can scarcely find a Democratic paper which now brays against us—while a large portion of the Whig press made a striking advance in favor of human rights. In the Legislature, Democrats introduce a bill for the repeal of the Black law, the blackest that ever disgraced Ohio, and nearly all the Whigs, so exasperated against us, vote for the repeal. If there had been no Liberty

ONE OF A THOUSAND. On the south wa'll of the church in Stratham, (Eng.) there is a

monument with the following inscription;
Elizabeth, wife of Major General Hamil ton, who was married forty-seven years, and never did one thing to displease her husband !

Capital Punishment in New Hampshire-The House of Representatives of New Hampshire have declared by a vote of 111 to 106, in favor of the total abolition of capital punishment.

All the world knows that Cincinnati is as renowned fo its Pork Trade as Rochester is for its Flour Manufacture. The Cincinnati Ga-

zeite saysThe business of pork packing has commenced in gool earnest. There are twenty establishments now in full operation, at one of which upwards of one thousand hogs have been daily packed for more than a week past. The number packed at each house varies from 100 to 1000 daily. Extraordinary care appears to be taken this year in the business.— Large quantities of the hams are cut and carved in the peculiar mann r preferred in the eastern market . The salt appears to be betand whiter than heretofore. The barrels after being packed, are generally rolled on clean planks, under cover. In fine, the greatest nearness, economy and system prevail in al the Cincinnati pork establishments: the price of hogs cotinues at \$1 50 to \$1 75, according to size and quality, and \$1 21 to \$2 for very extra lots. At these prices the duly transactions, for cash, are large-\$1 81 was offered on Saturday for a fine lo t, but declined, the owner preferring to have them packed on his own account.

Is THIS JUSTICE!-The man who steals a severely punished. He, in whom unbounded confidence is placed, that steals thousands of dollars, is merely a defaulter, and escapes in ning Star.

WHAT RULES THE NATION ? "In its industrial, financial and political relations, slavery is at the bottom of all the action of Congress it is that thing which pervades, colors and controls, by its unpronounced, but ever-present influence, all the measures and operations of the government."

Hon. CALEB CUSHING. Such testimony will not be donbted.

THE PRESS .- The Pressian Government has issued an order considerably enlarging the freedom of the press-another important evidence of the gradual progress of social freedom in the leading German kingdom. All writings of more than twenty leaves are to be exemp. from censer ship, bu twenty-four hours before publication, a copy must be deposited with the police directors.—The police can exercise no other power than that of denouncoing the work to the ti unls; they cannot make a previous seize re or prevent publication.

l cannot pay it, said he. How much can you pay? asked his friend. Can you pay twenty thousand? No. Can you pay ten housand? No. One? No. How much can you pay? Five dollars is all I've got. Very well, give me that, and call it settled.—[Jour. of Com-

NINTH DISTRICT .- The vote for Member of Congress in this District in all the the towns but Milford and Northbridge, is for Jackson 2613,, for Wilkinson 2555, Scattering 201 .-

Col. Herburn, who figured at Locofoco meetings, last summer in N. 1 ork, was shot at a dispute in Savannah ,a few days ago, Mr. McDougald. A dispute had arisen between them in regard to some pecuniary matters. Mr. McDoogal was the Locofoco candidate for Congress, at the late special election in Georgia.—Advertiser

LARD OIL.-The Pontiac Jacksonian says that Messers Oatman & Davis have establage, with a good prospect of success. The editors state that some specimens which they have tried, proved, in a moderately heated room, superier to common lamp oil.

and guilt! He said "I do not know what | "Lately in conversation with a gentleman | Census of Arkansas.—By a census of Arof high intelligence, the owner of numerous kansas, taken the year just expired we find I told him that Cromwell would soon have slaves, he mentioned of his own accord this the whole poulation to be 104, 793. Of free ande away with him, and that McKinley popular objection, and said he happened to white males there are 45,593. Do females, under 16 years of age, 20,815—over 16 years, 16,782—in all 87,599- Free colored 516. Slaves, 20,054.

FAIR.

A fair is to be held in the village of Ann Arbor on Wednesday the first day of Febnary next.

Various articles will be offered for sale, ich as gentlmen's embroidered Slippers, Hair Brushes, Toilet Boxes, Perfumed Cushions. Emery Shells, Antique Oil, sweet scen-red Soap, (several kinds.) Court Plaster, Preston Salts, card Cases, Pen wipers, Pocket Combs. Dolls, and other toys for children, Ladies' Collars, Pin cushions, Note paper, Transparent Wafers, handsomely bound miscellaneous books for children, bibles and prayer books, different kinds of confectionary. Refreshments also will be provided, consisting of Ice-cream, Ovsters, Coffee, Cake,

&c.
The sale will take place on Wednesday. Feb. 1, in a large room in Hawkins' block—2d story—entrance thro' the store formerly occupied by Hierome Goodspeed, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. and close at 10

The public are respectfully invited to co-op-rate with the ladies in their benevolent en-Ann Arbor, Jan. 25, 1845.

NOTICE.

The Presbytery of Washtenaw will hold its emi-annual meeting at Hamburg, Livingston County, on the second Tuesday of February next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Bishop Marsh is expected to preach the opening sermon. The ataistical reports should be presented at that meet-

I. M. WEAD, Stated Clerk. Ypsilanti, January 21, 1843.

NOTICE.

On the 8th proximo, the Liberty friends from arious quarters wi'l assemble at Ann Arbor, within three hours ride of Detroit. The Central Committee desiring to bring all possible influence to bear on the cause, propose to hold several accessive meetings in Detroit, after the close of those at Ann Arbor, to be addressed by all the prominent speakers in this party. Mr. Birney, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and many others will be present. The proceedings will be important and interesting. The Committee trust, that all who lesire to participate as speakers, or be present, will arrange, so as to spire the necessary time, the Committee hereby assuring them of the hospitalities of their City.

CHAS. H. STE WART, Chairman. Detroit, Jan. 20, 1843.

NOTICE.

The subscriber would respectfully acknowldge the receipt of \$30, paid by the Presbyterian Society of Ann Arbor, to constitute him a life member of the American Bible Society. Of this sum it is but just to state that \$10 was contributed by the Young Ladies Sewing Society connected with the congregation.

WM. L. CURTIS. TO THE LIBERTY PARTY IN THE

COUNTY OF WAYNE. A Convention for this county is hereby called assemble at the office of Charles H. Stewart, Detroit, on the evening of the 4th of February

ext, at 7 o'clock, to elect twelve delegates to the State Convention, for nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to be held at Ann Arbor, during the said month. Each town in the county, and ward in the city, will send two elegates to the County Convention. On its adjournment a meeting will be held o

all friends of the cause, to discuss many matters of deep importance, preparatory to the Annual Meeting of the A. S. Society. A full attendance is especially solicited, and that every friend will lay aside ordinary business for the occasion. CHAS. H. STEWART, Chairman of Cen. Com.

ANN ARBOR YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM A public discussion will be had at the Court House, on Friday evening Feb. 3d at half past six o'clock. Question—"Was Com., Mackenz ie justifiable in executing Midshipman Spencer, together with Cromwell & Small on board the Somers."

Affirmative. J. Brown, S. K. Schetterly. J. R. Boker, B. F. Brown. Citizens are invited to attend. B. FRANKLIN BROWN, Sec'y.

DIED. At Ypsilanti on the 15th inst Mrs. HARRI-ET R. MERRILL, oged 56.

#### CLINTON SEMINARY.

SPRING TERM.

THE sixth regular term of 12 weeks will com-I mence on Monday, February 6, 1843. TUITION.

For common English branches, For highest English branches, For Latin and Greek, 4 00 Board, including Room, Furniture, and Washing, at \$1.25.
Tunion to be paid in advance.
Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be re-

quired to present a certificate of good moral character; and by a standing rule of the Seminary, no scholar who persists in the use of "pro-ione or obscene language," is allowed to contin-ue his connection with us. This rule, with n number of others, have been adopted by a vote of

The English text books that are adopted are generally such as are in use in the best Academies and High Schools. The Classical books are such as are required for admission to Col-

abor for those who wish, in this way, to pay for a part or all of their board. Students can enter any time during the term, though it is much to their advantage to enter at the beginning. GEO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor.

MRS. BANCROFT, Preceptress. Clinton, Jan. 25, 1843, CREAT BARGAINS. -R. Banks respect-ing Detroit, that he still continues at his old stand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's block, and keeps on hand a general assorta

which he is determined to sell cheaper than the which he is determined to cherpest for Casil.

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

R. BANKS.

Detroit, Sept. 5, 1849.

In the County of Washtenaw, deceased.
In a undersigned have been duly appointed he Hon. Geo. Sedgwick, Judge of Probate the county aforesaid, Commissioners, to receive examine, adjust, and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, which is represented in solvent, and six months are allowed by said of these States judge, to said creditors to present and prove their claims, before said commissioners, who will meet for the purpose a foresaid. At the Inn kept by John Waldo, in the village of Dexter, on the first Mondays of March and April, and at the dwelling house of Stephen Cogswell in said Webster, on the 22nd day of June next, at 1 o clock, P. Manusta

M. on each day respectively.

MUNNIS KENNY,
JOHN ALLEY,
JAMES BAIL, Jr. Webster, Dec. 22, 1842.

ANN ARBOR PAPER MILL. The proprietor of this establishment is now

prepared to invite to it the attention of the busidition of improved, and very expensive machine-ry, equal if not superior, to any in the Western country. He fluters himself that he can now manufacture paper to the entire satisfaction of his customers, both as to quality and price. Provi-

ded always that he gets satisfactory returns in the way of pay nent; which he has become satisfied is a very essential point in the paper making busi-His paper is of a kind that will work easy upon Granite

types set to almost any creed or principle, repu-diation doctrines always excepted.

The great expense and trouble, to which he The great expense and trouble, to which he has been subject to get up a respectable paper manufactory within this State: is an argument that applies itself strongly to the sincerity, patriotism and generosity, of the professed friends of "Home Industry" and "Domestic Manufactures," as well as to all who are disposed to encourage manufacturing enterprise within our infant State.

He asks for the patronage of the paying portion of the community, but upon no other principle than that of equal rights, and reciprocal advantage.

C. N. ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 9, 1843.

GRAVE STONES. MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &C.

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

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

Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

DURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Pro-P bate, for the county of Washienwy, made on the twenty third inst., authorizing the sale of real estate of Ellen Wilmot, deceased. I shall sell at nuction the real estate, hereinafter described at the dwelling house formerly occupied by the said de-ceased, in the village of Saline, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to wit: commencing on the south of Henery street three chains and twelve links east of the north corner, of the Baprist meeting house lot, and running south five chains at right angles of said street, thence east parallel with said street one chain, thence north owards Henery street, parallel with said first line five chains, thence west one chain, to the rlace of beginning; containing one half acre of land,

being the same premises on which the said Ellen Willmot lived previous to her decease. ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Administrator. Dated Saline, August 29th, 1842.

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

ises peculiar to new countries.

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

Country.

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

ed to the public for the above diseases.

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

The pills are prepared in two separate boxes,

marked No. 1 and No. 2. and acccompanied with full directions. A great number of certificates might be procu-red in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as Orleans Co

he depends upon the merits of the same for its | Orange Co The above pill is kept constantly on hand by St. Albans the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and re-tail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from

the country promptly attended to.
Ann Arber, (lower town) May 29th 1842. 9
L. BECKLEY

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

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES. CURRENT.

		lan, 19, 1645.
ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs.	\$5,50 to -
The state of	Pots,	5,62 to -
COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb.	6 to 7
	Other kinds,	8 to 11
COTTON,	Upland, lb.	51 to 9;
La rienta	New Orleans,	54 10 10
1 - or 11	Texas,	7 to 8
FISH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	\$1,87 to -
Series of	Salmon, bbl.	\$14 to -
o Commission	Mackerl No. 1 and	2 89 to 11,23
FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr	box -
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Figs, lb.	. Sl to -
FLOUR,	Generee,	\$4,50 to-
	Ohio,	4,44 to -
To the sale	Michigan,	4,50 to -
outs or	Baltumore,	to-
GRAIN,	Wheat Northern b	ush. 92 to-
	do Southern	SHALL WELL
* - T	Rye,	to -
REEL OF	Oats,	31 to -
	Corn, Northern,	54 10 -
flere for	do Southern,	50 to
MOLASSES	, Havanno, gal.	15 to 17
192505	Porto Rico,	16 to 24
CONTRACTOR	New Orleans,	16 to -
PROVISION	s, Beef, mess bar.	\$7,00 to 7,75
A PROPERTY.	Prime,	5,00 to -
	Pork, mess,	7,50 to 8.50
	do Prime,	5,25 to 6,00
- Indiana	Lard, lb.,	6 to 7
The same	Smoked Hams,	41 10 7
	Butter,	12 to 17
CAST 7	Cheese,	61 to 7
SUGARS,	New Orleans, lb.	5 to 41
H 1000 Holis	St. Croix,	6 to 81
b line	Havanna, brown.	5 to 6

Loaf,

Imperial,

Young Hyson, lb.,

Am. Sax. flc. lb.

Full blood Merino,

Native and & blood,

TEAS,

TALLOW,

Wool

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

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

Bangor Comm Bangor b'k of Belfast

Central (Vassa

Commercial

Cumberland b

Exchange

Frankfort

Freemen's

Frontier

Gardnier

Kendukeng

Lime Rock

do & Trad

Maine (Cum

Mariners'

Medamac

Megunticoo

Mercantile

Lincoln Manufacture

Eastern

Brunswick

Canal

Casco

City

ered worthless.			
E.	Housatonie	d	
. no sale.		d	
		d	
do		d	
er'l 6		d	
		d	
do		d	
do			
8		d	
		d	
		d	
		d	
20 to 25	Marine	d	
20 10 20	Massachusetts	d	
k of 'do		u	
A OI do	Mechanics New	ij	
		d	
		d	
do			
7000		d	
		d	
do	" N Bedford	d	
do		d	
do	" Newburyport	d	
	Merrimac	d	
do	Millbury	0.0.0	
do	Naum Keng	¢	
do	Neponset	C	
s' do	New England		
ers' do	N. b'k of Boston	C	
perl'd) do	Northhampton	C	
	Ocean	C	
	Old Colony	C	
de de	Oxford	t	
de	Parific		
de	Pawtucket	00000	
10	People's	-	
5	Phænix Ch'rlst'n	1	
d	o Plymouth	g	
de de	o Powow River	ä	
d	o Quinsigamond	i	
d	o Quincy Stone	6	
d	o Railroad	ŝ	
ck d	o Randolph	ÿ	
1	0 Salem		
696	Shoe & Leather		
no and	o denlers		
gh d	o Southbridge		
d	o S. b'k Boston		

Neguemkeag Vorthern People's Portland Sagadahock South Berwi St Croix Thomaston Ticonic Vassalborou Waldo Westbrook Shawmut York Springfield NEW HAMPSHIRE. E. State Suffolk Ashuclot Taunton do Claremont Traders' Commercial do Tremont 5to10 Union b'k of Wey-Concord Connecticut River mouth & Braintee do Union, Boston Dover do Village Waltham Exeter Warren Boston do Farmers Warren Danvers do Granite do Washington Lancaster Wareham Winnisimmet Lebanon Winthrop Manufacturers' Mechanics Worcester, Wrenthilo Merrimac Wrentham do RHODE ISLAND. Nashua N. Hampshire American bank N H. Union. Pemigewasset do Bristol bank of Piscataqua Blackstone canal Bristol Union Portsmouth Burrilville Agricult'l & Manufacturers' do do Certerville do Citizens' Union VERMONT City

Rochester Rockingham Strafford Winnipisioge Benn'ngton Commer, Bristol Bellows Falls do Providence Cronston Poultney b'k of Brattleboro b'k of Comberland Burlington b'k of Eagle b'k, Bristol Caledonia b'k of Providence Exchange Commercial no sale Farmers Excler do & Mechanics Fall River Union Montpelier b'k old do Franklin do b'k new do Freeman's Middlebury b'k of do Globe Manchester High street Hope Lardholders Manufact urrs Rutland ss & Manufac Vergennes do Mer. Providence do Windsor Woodstock Newport Mount Hope MASSACHUSETTS Moun' Vernon Agricultural Narragansett American National do N. Eng. Commer. do Amherst " Pacific Prov. Andover Asiatic Newport Atlantic do Ailas Newport Ex. Barnstable do Redford Commerc'l do N Providence Beverly do Pacific Blackstone do Pascong Boston Pawtuxet

N. America b'k of do N. Kingston Jan 19, 1845. Phoenix Westerly do Brighton Bristol Co do do " Providence Bunker Hill Providence Providence Co. do Cambridge Centra! R. I. Aricultural Charles River do . Central Union Charlestown Chickopee Bonk of Cit'ens Nantucket do Rover Williams do Worcester do Scituate Smithfield Ex. City Boston Lime Rock Cohannet " Columbian do "Union do Commercial Boston do Traders, Newport do do Salem " Providence do Concord Union Danvers do Village Dedham do Warren Dorch. & Milton Washington Duxbury do Weybosset Engle Woonsocket falls do E. Bridgewater Wakefield Essex N. Andover CONNECTICUT. do Bridgeport City b'k N. Haven do Fair Haven Falmouth do Fall River do Connecticut Conn. River Bank-Fitchburgh do ing Company do East Haddam Framingham General Intere Exchange Fairfield company do Globe Far's & Mech. Goucester do do Hartford fa to 81 Grand

12 to 18 Granite

51 to 90 Hamilton

61 to 51 Hamden

So to 34 Haverhill

18 to 20 'Higham

27 to 8

Greenfield

84 to Sa Hampshire Manf'rado Merchants

Saratoga county do Schenectady Seneca county Silver Creek b'lt of do do do Staten Island do State bank of New do York Buffulo St. Lawrence Oswego do Otsego conniy do Owego brak of do Phoenix do Pine Planes do Poughkeepsie do Steuben County NEW YORK CITY. Tanners do Tonawanda Kil Tonawanda b'k of Troy, bank of B'k of commerce do do U S b'k Buffalo B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Ulster county Butch, & Droy, par Union Chemical do Utica Bark of Vernon bank of do Washington county 1 Delaware & Hud. Waterford b'k of canal company par Waterville, B'k Watervliet Fulton b'k of N.Y par Wayne county do Weschester co. par par West'n N.Y b'k of 27 par Whitehall, b'k of 3 Lafayette par Leather Manufac, par Manhattan com. do Whitestown b'k of do Mechanics Banking Yates county do NEW JERSEY. Ystes county do NEW JERSEY. do Belvedere Bank un-do der \$10 Merchants do der \$10 Mech. & Traders do \$10 and upward per Burlington county

Rome, bank of Sackett's Harbor

Salina bank of

do

do

Middletown

New London

Hartford

Tolland company

America b'k of

Bank of the state

of New York

City Commercial

Dry Dock

Greenwich

Association Mechanes b'k

do

do

do

10

do

do

do Housatonic Rail

Jewett city

Mechanics

Road company

Middlesex com.

Highland

Kingston

Buffielo

Rochester

Oswego

American Ex.

Quinnebnug

Sumford

Th mes

Union

Whaling

Windham

Stonington

Mystic

Merchants Ex.

National b'k

N. York bank of

"B'kg. com.

N. Y. State Stock

Security b'k.

Merchants Ex.

do Burlington county 1

Commer under \$10 \frac{1}{2}

"\$10 & upw'd par

Cumberland of N.J. 1

Farmers of N.J. do

Security b'k.

par Farmers & Mechan-Merchants Ex. North River do ics under \$10 do \$10 and upw'd Phoenix Seventh ward Fars & Mechan Tenth ward \$10 and upw'd par Mechanics of Bur-Tradesmens lington Mechan. Newark par Union b'k of N. Y Washington 40 Wool growers par N. YORK STATE Mechan & Manu b Morris co. k
" 810 &ck w'dpar Agricultural b'k Albany City Newark baning Albany & Insurance om. par Allegany county Atlantic, Brookiyn par \$5 and under N Hope & Del. Albany b'k of Bridge com 25 to 30 Orange b'k par Albion America 25aS0 Attica under \$5 Auburn Princeton Peoples
Salem bk'g com.
State Camden Commerce 27 Ballston Spa. Binghampion Buffalo bank of State Elizabeth'to par Brockport b'k of under \$5 Brooklyn Broome County State b'k at Morris do \$10 and upw'd par Sirte, Newark do Canal, Albany " Lockport under 85 State N Brunsw'k par Cattarangus co under 85 Cattskill Cayuga county Sussex Cen. Cherry Valley do \$10 & upw'd par "N Y b'k of do Trenton Bk'g com, do Chautanque co. " small bills Chenango b'k of Union OHIO.
Belmont St. Claurs do Chemung canal ville 3 to 4 Chillicothe bk of 25 Commercial, Troy Albany

Corning b'k of Clinton Dansville Columbiana of New Delaware do Lisbon Dutchess county par Commercial Erie county of Sciota do Essex county of Lake Eria 50 Essex county

Ex. Rochester

Output

Dayton

Genesee do Ex. & Saving Inst.

Farmers, of Troy par Far & Mechan. "Amsterdam 3 Franklin 4
Farmers & Mechan- "of Columbus 10 to 15 ics Rochester do Geauga bank of 4 Farm. & Drov. par Grandville Alexandrian Soc Hamilton " of Geneva do s of Orleans Farmers & Mechan- Langaster ics of Genesee do Far's of Seneca co 80 afavette Marietta " of Penn Yan Massillon bank of Farm. & Manufac. Mt Pleasant bk of do of Po'keepsie par Farm. Hudson do Muskingum bk of do Norwalk bank of do Fort Plain Fort Plain 3 Genesee bank of do Ohio R R com. Ohio Life Insurance Genesee County and Trust com. Geneva bank of Hamilton

50

" pay at Philad - Circleville bk of 4

Cl veland " 4

15

Sandusky Bank of do Urbana bkg com -Herkimer connty do West'n Reserve bk 4 Wooster bk of par Howard Trust and Xenia, Bank of Banking Com. 3 Zanesville, bk of 4 Hudson River par INDIANA. Ithaca bank of # State bk of Ind. and branch Jefferson county do Notes on all other Kinderhook b'k of par Lanks in this state un do certain Lansingburgh b'k of & 1LLINOIS. Cairo, bk. of State bk of Illi. 60 Lewis county Livingston county do Lodi b'k of real es Illinois bk of " Stock 20 IOWA 2 All the banks in this Lockport 4 All the banks in this MICHIGAN Bank of St Clair 12 Far. & Mechan. 10

Long Island par Lowville b'k of § Lyons bank of Madison county CANADA. Mappfacturers' do do Bank of British N Mech. & Far's Mechanics. Buff. America America 4 Banque du Peuple do Mer & Far's. Mer & Mechanics B'k U. C. Toronto S Mer. Exchange City bank of Buffalo Mercantile of Commer bk U. C Gore bank Schenectady Fars. joint stock and Middletown banking com. do Montreal bk of 4

Millers of N. Y. 8a 10 Mohawk Ningara Suspension Mohawk Valley
Mo Mohawk Valley MISSISSIPPI. MISSOURI.

Newburgh b'k of par Ogdensburgh Olean bank of

Oneida B'k of the State
Onondaga ARKANSAS.
Ontario do L'k of the State
Orange co. b'k of do R Es. b'k of Ark. Grienns Pawell do

do Small notes of Pennsylvania banks Rochesterb'k of

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

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. advertisement.

New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-Slavery Manual Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. Alton Trials Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 5
Appeal, by Mrs. Child
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.

Beauties of Philanthropy
Bourne's Picture of Slavery

50
33 1 3 Buxton on the Slave trade Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 Chloe Spear Channing on Slavery Duncan on Slavery Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50 Do by do in boards with map 25 Enemies of Constition discovered 50 Fountain, plain binding, 64mo.

Life of Granville Sharp
Mott's Biographical Sketches
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes of Lovejoy North Star, gilt edges Pennsylvania Hall Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. Right and wrong in Boston Star of Freedom, muslin Slavery-containing Declaration of Sen-

timents and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one

Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo.
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of
West Indies, by Professor Hovey
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks Apology for Abolitionists American Slavery as It Is-the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses Address on Right of Petinon Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States Address on Slavery (German)

Address of Congregational Union of Scot-

Appeal to Women in the nominally free Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by

New York city.

Antı-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4

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

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

S. Society 5
Appeal to the Christain Women of the South 5
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4 Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery,

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

inridge Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguished Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Emancipation in West Indies in 1858

Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle 6 Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Generous Planter

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

Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Mar-

Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Co-

Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 5
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Societa

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fogitive Rights of Colored Men

> t Scio village. S. W. FOSTER & Co. Scio, April 18, 1842.

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

A LL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation that ever try them connue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they process to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science and ventus among the family of the late G.v. and genius among the family of the late G sv. Peters: Peters' Vegetable l'ills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.—

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once-The town and country are alike filled with their proise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exertthem unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—
Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing billious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, sick headache, jaundice, osthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, fe-male obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipi-ent diarrhoa, flatulence, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, bloched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing either nausea, griping nor debility; and we re-

PRINTS, ETC.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1340

The Emancipated Family
Slave Market of America

Correspondence between O'Connel and Stevenson
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun
Printer's Picture Gallery
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet
Do. with Kneeling Slave
Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards
In addition, are the following, the proceed of which will go muo the Mendian fund.
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case —do you hear that! while a flost can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

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

The resistless large of these truths—their units

The resistless 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 import a buoy-ancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step. velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in del icate situations always admit their power and in-nocence, and take them two or three at a time er, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little 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 ful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well

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 have name; The diseases my side, in this war of mankind,

would stay: But, sir; Peters will have the whole world for his

While musing in cogneil 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-ed to bile,

As though ms soul was tall et to ble,
At that unsparing scourge of ills.

By all men known as Peters' Pills.

These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter.
And leaves the blood as pure as water.

Now Peters makes, I've heard him say,

Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all:
For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look harel all mho try continue to bny 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, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K.
Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J.
Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima: J. C. Winnes, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith,
Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni: D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, Michigan
Cantrer Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester: D. S. Haywood, Schne; Snow
& Kevs. Clinton: J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julins, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti: Pierre Teller, Detroit: J.
& J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion:
Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook,
Brooklyn: Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M.
Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else.
Oct. 19, 1842 Look here! all who try continue to buy them

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Oct 19, 1842 and monitro / send #

HE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general as, sortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils Varnish. Dye Stuffs, &c. &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 a PIERRE TELLER'S,

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

ESSTEA OF ELLEN WILMOTDECEA-TED. Notice is here by given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in aud for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saine in Saine County, and has given bondsaccording to law - All persons having demands against said estate requested to present them for adjustment, an ill persons indebted to said estate are requested to ake payment without delay.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS.
Ann Arbor, June 30, 1842. 12—6w

# TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced works on and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of Heat and State. Wool may be left Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

> Constates 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 se who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children

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-

it, or never try it. Remember this always.

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. ALLSORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out-ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

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

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

BURNS & SCALDS

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

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

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

LIN'S 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. Goctor O CSinv nature, thus:

# HEADACHE

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

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

the surface. COLDS COUCHS

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



SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCKS COM POUND EXTRACT. There is no other prepara

tion of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing. DDECO BINOS

# CELESTIAL BALM

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

Dr. Bartholemew's

#### EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption.

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

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE 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.

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

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

Comstockato Wholesale Druggists, 7 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. W.n. S. & J W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor

Detroit Rept & 1919.

#### HOL MANS, Bone Cintment.

THIS OLYMENT stands at the head of all re medies for the following diseases which na ure is heir too, viz:—RHEUMATISM bott chronic and inflamitory—Gout—Sprains—Bruses and contracted TENDONS of long stand

It discusses all tumours-renders stiff joints imber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Bons and Arcresss.-Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage; prevents apperation of matter forming, and gives in all asses immediate ease from pain. Certificates of his fact could be given if necessary.

This remody is offered to the Public with the

ull assurance that it far excels the Opodeldoc's and Limments of the piesent day, for the above liseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the ecided preference to every thing else. Many "hyscians of eminence have used this ointment

The above ointment is for sale wholesale and atail by
Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

# TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY

HE subscriber invites the attention of Phy Leicians and Country Merchants, to his resent stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, &c. &c. comprising one of the largest and fullest assortnents brought to the country. In his present tock will be found:

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

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

1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb, 1 Chest Rhubarb Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap, 50 lbs. Calomel.

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

40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 ds. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linseed Orl,
Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth.
A general a-sortmen of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable

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

TAILORING BUSINESS ! A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immeiately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & ibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & his line, with promptness, and in a neat and

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

#### DR BANISTER'S CATHART ICPILLS.

THIS pill has not only been used by myself, but by a number of Physicians of gh standing, both in this and other States, to reat advantage.

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my fiends, I have consented to offer them to the ublic as a most efficacious remedy for all those

The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th 1242. 9

#### TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a fur-ther supply of Clothier's stock, consistng of MACHINE CARDS of cony descrip-ion; CLOTHIER'S JACKS, AT TINET-WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICK-ERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MA-CHINE. EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected us oriment, of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and

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

PIERRE TELLER,

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

RSTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE CEASED.—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 in-lebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims unjust said estate are requested to present the gainst said estate are requested to present the

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of acob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842.

#### TEMPERANC HOTEL, BY HOBERT & TERHUNE.

CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, BEST DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated new the Central Ruilroad Depor, and is now un dergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are plen, and, the B ds and Bedding all new, and the Tabn will be supplied with the choicest of the market and the proprietors assure those who will lavoe them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable.

FARE, very lew, and accommodation good.— Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense.

Detroit, April 27 1849.

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

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

NEW GOODS!!

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

Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

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

Sept. 24, 1842. ft 2

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

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and instead the day, and warranted to feel.

aste of the day, and warranted to fit or no Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New

harge.
Ladies' Riding Habits made in the ladies' Riding Habits made in the ladies' Riding Habits made in the neatest and plainest style.
Cutting done at shortest nonce.
All kinds of Military Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

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

UMBER constantly on hand and for saic F. DENISON.

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES

—Thro. H. Eaton & Co. 138, Jeffe
son avenue, arethe sole agents of these very co
ebrated machines.

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS. ATTINETT WARTS ON BEAMS.—
THEO, H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson
Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinett
Warps, from the New York mills. These
Warps are considered superior to any other in
the country, and will be sold, for cash, at a small
advance. 12-Sw

#### Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

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

J. BECKLEY & CO.

"Be days of drinking Edine forgot."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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

#### River Raisin INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the dorth bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the

This cligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleas

ant scenery.

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

EXPENSES. Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, \$4.00 Board "with 4 hours work each week, 7,57 Room Rent, Service W Colored SS Incidental,

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

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 com mence Wednesday July 20th.

mence Wednesday July 20th.

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

# FALL AND WENTER 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 Burrato As we do bu siness on the READY PAY SYSTEM WE Will not be undersold by any one in this market, which will be for the interest of the purchaser and dealgoods in proportion to the price of wheat—a bushel of wheat will purchase as many goods at the present low prices as it did last fall. Now the time for people to buy goods if they want buy them cheap. The assortment consist in

buy them cheap. The assortment consist in art of the following articles:
BRUADCLOTHS, PILOT do, BEAVERD SATINET and CASSIMERE,
KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL D CLOTHS,
FLANNELL, (ot all kinds.)
SHEEP'S GREYS, UMBRELLAS,
SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES.
ALAPINES, MERINO TAGLIONE,
CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTOR/A do
VICTORIA do, CARLISE do,
ROBROY and BROCHEA, do,
BRASS CLOCK, SHEETINGS, HOSE.

BRASS CLOCK. SHEETINGS, HOSE, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CRAVATS, TWILLED JEANS, COTTON YARN, CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS,

COTTON BATTING, HDKF'S,
DIAPER and Table Cloths, MITTENS,
CALICOES, (of all kinds,)
LADIES DRESS HD'KFS,

LADIES DRESS ID AFS,
GLOVES, (of all kinds),
LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.
A choice assortment of Groceries, such as
eas, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c., all o which

eas, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c., and which ill be suld at wholesale or retail.

Pedlars can be supplied at this establishment low as to astonish them.

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

D. D. WATERMAN.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 29, 1842.

3m75

### NEW GOODS!!

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

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

Gustavus Vassa Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher Jay's Inquiry 57 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth 00

Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Songs of the Free Thompsons Reception in Great Britain,

6 1-4 the Evangelical Union A. S. Society,

121-9

by Beriah Green

25

Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse

Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 8 Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2

Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Haiti

Ruggles's Antidote Right and Wrong in Boston

Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum

Southard's Manual Star of Freedom Schmucker and Smith's Letters Slaveholder's Prayer Slaveholding Weighed 10 K 4 10 USE

Slavery in America (London); do. (Ger-The Martyr, by Beriah Green Things for Northern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse

Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave

Wilson's Address on West India Emanci-

No. 1. St. Domingo,

No. 2, Caste, No. 3, Colonization, No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave, No. 5, What is Abolition? No. 6, The Ten Commandments, No. 7 Danger and Safety, No. 8, Pro-Slavery Bible,

No. 9, Prejudice against Color, No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, No. 11, Slavery and Missions No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each. PRINTS, ETC. Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac

The Emancipated Family Slave Market of America Correspondence between O'Connel and Ste-Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2 Printer's Picture Gallery

Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2 Potrait of Gerrit Smith 208 of which will go into the Mendian fund.

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

of the Amistad Africans Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. do do Trial of the Captives of the Amistad Congressional Document relating to do. Portrait of Clinquez March 3d, 1842.

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powasand THRESHING MACHINES, two and a half mil es from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. 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 Thresh-

fiv: horses, as will appear from the recommenda-

the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann 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 detrimenta to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfac-

land 1
Address of National Convention (German) 1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 25
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Deter ciltage; and one at Martin Wiltson's I would steel by the peters, what help can we find?

Land aside as a bad machine.
All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them.—
The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find?

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

Deter ciltage; and one at Martin Wiltson's I would steel them the world steel.

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

The attention of the reader is invited to the fol-

lowing recommendations.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April 20, 1842. RECOMMENDATIONS. This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power.—One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that

four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we H. CASE. S. G. IVES. Scio, January, 12, 1842. This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be construct 12 1-2 ed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with

which I am acquainted. Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months. 4to. 2
with less strength of horses than any other power on compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power.
The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed.

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

The subscribers make very good SMUT MA-CHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is 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 opera

a woollen manufactory for manufacturing wooller cloth by power looms, two and a half miles wes

from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where he wish to manufacture wool into cloth on