# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY | bor, who is as able to work as himself; but this visiting and tending the poor, and all that | tact and power of charming for, if it is not to Will be published every Monday morning in A in Arbor, Washtennw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Sec. to

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#### FORTRY.

#### RISE IN YOUR NATIVE STRENGTH.

BY J. H. BUTLER.

Rise in your native strength, And dash the iron rule From rude oppression's hand;

By all the might of min !. Assume the place of men-Heed not the scoff of those Who scorn the artizan.

Ye sinews of a State, Your nation's pride and boast, Whose glory crowns her hills, And guards her native coast;

You are her wealth in peace, Her vital breath ye are, And when the bolts of death are hurled, Ye are her shields in war!

By the eternal sword, To stern-browed Justice given, By Freedom's holy self. The night of wrong is riven!

Strong monuments arise, In record of your praise; Transmitting down your names, To men of other days.

Proclaim to all the world Your usefulness and worth; Speak-out with trumpet-tongue, Ye mighty men of earth! Was not the soil ye tread, Won y your father's blood? Then on oppression's self, Roll back oppression's flood!

## MISCELLANY

#### NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY. POOR LAWS.

All that men have that is valuable, is the result of labor. The inducements to labor are two; the expectation of enjoying the pleasures afforded by wealth; and the fear of the distresses of poverty.

But a man may possess himself of the prop-erty for which others have labored, by fraud, and best welfare of those with whom she is But a man may possess himself of the prop-Fraud and dishonesty must be prevented by connected at all, or that modifies her conduct law. The right principle upon which legis. in the least, with reference to i ? Now, conslation should be based, is, that he who can work, shall work or starre. There is no depth of feeling, and as much good sense, hardship in this. Every thing we see is the result of labor. Now the question is, who shall enjoy the benefits of this labor, he who has worked for it, or he who has not. If it own present amosement and gratification? be a hardship for a man not to enjoy that for which he has not labored; is it not a much greater bardship for a man not to enjoy that for which he bus lubored? So that if all the incolent were sustained at the expense of the industrious, the hardship would be much greater thon it is now.

II. A man may be relieved from the necessity of labor by ther ty. The sick, the infirm, the helpless, the widow, the orphan, and the fatherless, when not relieved by p ivate bounty, should have their necessities provided for it the public expense. Where God has taken of away the power to labor, those who can labor should contribute for the relief of those who cannot apply themselves. But the mere fact that a man is poor, Lives him no just claim on us for charity. Nor does it mi le him to benefictions from the public purse.

Hence those poor laws of England, and of our own country, which support the poor indiscriminately, because they are poor, are injuriou- for these reasons:

4. They are opposed to that fundamental bew of government by which he who is able to labor, shall enjoy that only for which he has earth but parlor ornaments."

2. They remove from men the fear-of want, one of the most powerful stimulants to blor. Hence, as the stimulus is removed, less work will be done in the community.

3. By teaching a man to depend on others, the feelings of independence and self-reliance are diminished. This produces a tendency to continued papperism. In England, it is found that when a family has once appli'd to the parish, it rurely ceases to apply regularly. & usually

for a larger and la rger measure of assistance. 4. Such a system tends greatly to increase the number of paupers. It is abounty upon indolence, and a drawback upon industry.-With what spirit will a poor man labor and retrench his expenses, when he knows that he

well as themselves?

amount of that deficiency. It has been found that alms houses, conducted on this plan, will those by whom you are surrounded? pay their expenses, and sometimes in re.-The principle should be introduced into all penitentiaries and prisons. There is no reason why a hundred able bodied men should not support themselves, and pay for the superin- bad. tendence necessary to their labor.

From the Ch-istian Souvenir for 1843. THE CORAL RING:

Now. Edward, this is just one of your get me into a dispute with you, you know, replied the lady. On your conscience, now,

(if you have one,) is it not so?

'My conscience feels quite easy, cousin, in subscribing to that very sentiment, as my confession of faith, replied the gentleman, with

provoking sang froid.

Pshaw!—it's one of your fasty old bachelor notions. See what comes, now, of living to your time of life without a wife—disrespect for the sex, and all that. Really, cousin, your

symptoms are getting alarming.
Nay, now. cousin Florence, soid Edward, 'you are a girl of moderately good sense, with all your noisense—now don't you (I know you do) think just schoo?

Think just so too!-do hear the creature! replied Florence. 'No, sir, you can speak for yourself in this matter, but I heg leave to en-

ter my protest when you speak for me too.'
'Well, now, where is there, coz, among all
our circle, a young girl that has any sort of purpose or object in life to speak of, except to make herself as interesting and agreeable as mean? cossible—to be admired, and to pass her time in as amosing away as she can? Where will you find one between tifte n and twenty, that much real character, as much earnestness and when you can get at it as any young lady of them all, and yet, on your conscience, can you say that you live with any sort of reference to any body s good-or to any thing but your

lady, 'prefaced, too, by a th ee story compli-We l. being so adjured, I must think to the best of my ability. And now, seriously and scheely, I don't see as I am selfish—do all that I have any occasion to do, for any body, You know that we have servants to do every thing that is necessary about the house, so that the e is no occasion for my making a dis-play of house-watery excellence, and I wait on mamma if she use a headache, and hand papa his slippers and newspaper, and find uncle ohn s speciacles for him twenty times a day,

no small matter that.) and then-But after al , what is the object and purpose vour life?

Wh -I bavn't anv. I don't see how I can mve any-that is as I am made. Now, you know I've none of the fussing, baby tending. herh-tea making accommendations of nont Sally, and divers others of the class commonly called useful. Indeed, to tell the truth, I think us ful persons are commonly eather finssy and stupid. They are jut like the bon-set and horehound and catino, very necessary to be raised in a garden, but not in the least orna-

· And you charming young ladies, who philose phize in kid slippers and Freuch dresses. are the tulips and to-es .- very charming, and delightful, and sweet, but fit for nothing on

Well, parlor ornaments are good in their way, said the young lady, coloring, and look-

'So you give up the point, then,' said the gentleman, that is all you girls are good for just to same vourselves, amuse others, look

pretty, and be agreeable. Well, and if we believe well to our parents, and are amiable in the family-I don't know-and yet, said Florence, sighing, 4 have often and a sort of vague idea of something higher that we might become-yet really-what more than this is expected of us? what else can we

I used to read in old fishioned novels, about ladies visiting the sick and the poor,' replied Edward. 'You remember Coelebs in Sea ch of a Wife!

'Yes, truly: that is to say, I remember the story, part of it, and the lave scenes; but as or all those everlasting conversations of Dr shall be taxed to support his next door neigh-

whose wants are supplied merely by applying to the overseer of the poor for aid.

5. There laws are, in principle, destructive of the right of applying the property because they are also applying goes into a picture que cottage half overgrown with honey-nickle, and finds an emaciated, but still beautiful woman, sitting propped of the right of property, because they proceed up by pillows. But come to the downright on the assumption that the rich are under ob-ligation to support the poor. Is this so? Is he who abors under obligation to support him and onions, and nobody knows what -dear me who labors not? If this be so, where are the limits of the obligation? Why not support the poor better? Why not support them as The fact is, I have neither funcy nor nerves

There should, it en, be no funds provided in common for the support of those who are unwilling to labor. But if a man be reduced to extreme percury, he should be furnished with work, and remunerated with the proceeds. And those who are able to earn their subsistence only in part, should be provided for only to the possession, and lady-like gift of saying any thing you choose, are you not responsible, in some wise, for the influence you exert over

'I never thought of it.' replied Florence. Now you remember the remarks that Mr. Forte que made, the other evening, on the religion. services at church!
Yes, I do; and I thought then he was too

'And I do not suppose there was one of you ladies in the room that did not think so too: but yet the matter was all passed over with sm les, and with not a single insumation that he had said any thing unpleasing or disagree-

'Well, what could we do? One does not test of experim

There is no time of life in which young girls are so thoroughly selfish as from tifteen to twenty, said Edward Ashton, deliberately, as he laid down a book he had been reading, and leaned over the centre table.

'You insulting fellow! replied a time of the said to the s as he laid down a book he had been reading, and leaned over the centre table.

'You insulting fellow! replied a tall, brilliant looking creature, who was lounging on an oftoman hard by, over one of Dickens' last treated with contempt as if he centered wi orks. treated with contempt as if the centempt were Truth, coz. for all that,' said the gentleman shown to herself. Do you not know the with the air of one who means to provoke a lower which is given to you women to awe and restrain us in your presence, and to goard the sacredness of things which you treat as wholesale declarations—for nothing only to holy! Believe me, Elerence, that Fortesque, get me into a dispute with you, you know, infid cl as he is, would reverence a woman with whom he dated pot triffle on sacred subjects. Florence rose from her sent with a height-

ened color, her dark eyes brightening through I am sure what you say is just, cousin, and yet I have never thought of it before. I will -I am determined to begin, after this, to live

viti, so ne better purpose than I have done. 'And let me tell you, Florence, starting a new course, as in learning to walk, taking the first step is every thing. Now, I have a first-step to propose to you.' 'Well. cousin-

Well, you know, I suppose, that among your train of adorers you number Colonel El

'And perhaps you do not know, what is cer-tainly true, that among the most discerning and cool part of his friends, Elliot is considered

Good heavens! Edward, what do you

Simply this, that with all his brilliant tal ents, his amiable and generous feelings, and his success in society. Elliot has not self control enough to prevent his becoming confirmed in intemperate habits.

I never dreamed of this,' replied Florence, -I kn w that he was spirited and free, fond of society, and exclubie, but never suspected any thing beyond,' Elliot has tact enough never to appear in

lidies' society when he is not in a fit state for it, replied Edward; 'but yet it is so.' But is he really so bad?

just where a word filly spoken might turn him. He is a noble creature, full of all sorts of fine impulses and feelings, the only son of a mother who don't on him, the idolized brother of sisters who love him as you love your brothers, Florence: and he stands where a word, a look-so they be of the right kind-might

·And why, then, do you not speak to him?'

said Florence Because I am not the best person .-- Florence. There is another who could do it better siti in which would forbid his feeling angry-a person, con-in, whom I have heard in gayer moments say, that she knew how to say any thing she pleased, without offending any bo-

O. Edward! sail Florence, coloring, 'do not bring up my foolish speeches against methis matter, for indeed I cannot do it. I never could in the world; I sm certain I could not."

'And so,' said Edward, 'you whom I have could say, or due a say, you, who have gone on with such laughing assurance in your own powers of pleasing, shrink from trying that e saved by it. You have been willing to venture a great deal for the sake of amusing your self and winning admiration, but you dare not of the selfishness of young women?

matter of g eat delicacy.'
That word delicacy is a charming cover all, in all there cases, Florence. Now, here is a fine, noble-spirited young man, away from his mother and sis ers,away from all family friends who might care for him, tempted, betrayed, almost to ruin, and a few words from you, said as a woman knows bow to say them, might be his salvation. But you will look coolly on and go to destruction, because you have too much delicary to make the effort, like the man that would not help his neighbor out of the water because he had never had

the honer of an introduction.

But Edward, consider how peculiarly fastidious Elliot is—how jealous of any attempt to 'And just for that reason it is that men of

his acquaintance can do nothing with him.—

do these very things that we men cannot do? It is a delicate matter-true; and has no Heaven given to you a fine touch and a nice eye for just such delicate matters? Have you seen, a thousand times, that what might be resented, as an impertment interference of he part of a man, comes to us a flatter ng ex-

pression of interest, from the lips of a woman! "Well, but cousin, what would you have me do? how would you have me to do it? said

Florence earnestly. You know that Fashion, who makes so many wrong turns, and so many absurd ones, has at least made one right one, and it is now a fashionable thing to sign the temperance pledge. Elliot himself would be glad to do it, pledge. Elliot himself would be glad to do it, but he foolishly committed himself against it in the outset, and now he feels bound to stand to his opinion. He has, too, been rather rude ly assailed by some of the spostles of the new state of things, who did not understand the peculiar points of his character; in short, I am affixed that he will feel bound to go to de struction for the sake of supporting his own opmion. Now, if I should undertake with him, he might offer to shoot me; but I hardly think there is any thing of the sort to apprehend in your case. Just try your enchantments: you have bewitched wise men into do ing silly things, before now; try, now, if you can't bewitch a foolish man into doing a wise

Florence smiled archly, but instantly grew

more thoughtful. Well, cousin, she said, I will try. Though I think you are rather liberal in your ascriptions of power, yet I can put the matter to the (To be continued.)

# Selections.

#### ABOLITION AT THE SOUTH.

The proceedings in the Latinier case have much alarmed the slave breeders of Virginia .-The leading papers are discussing the important question-"What shall be done?" And the conclusion is-nothing! We find the following

From the Lynchburg Virginian. "We are for draining the cup of forbearance to the dregs-but when we are driven to the wall, we are then in favor of using all the weapons in for they can not be arrested-to bring them be fore our tribunals of justice—to give them a fair trial—and to punish them if they are found guilty es we would arraign and punish a negro-stealer or kidnapper, caught in the act of seizing or running off his stolen goods. The N. Y. American declares that this is a "trabid proposition," and is surprised to see it in this paper, which it is pleased to compliment for the general moderation of its tone. But does the American suppose that Southern people have no Saxon blood in their veins? Does he suppose that we do not know our rights—or that, knowing, we have not the spirit to maintain them? Let the able editor of hat samer imaging, if one whom he deems so spirit to maintain them? Let the able editor of hat paper imagine, if one whom he deems so emperate can counsel so trabid' a proposition, what must be the state of scattment among the people generally—and to what a fearful state of excitement public feeling will reach, if these outrages be repeated. We again warn the people of the North, HANDS OFF."

The Richmond Whig, the leading paper of

the most favorable party to abolition" south of he Potomac, in commenting on the above, winces equal violence of disposition with a still rester and more intelligent consciousness of the ef It is a pitiable condition the slave holders and themselves in, to see their idol dispised, a d their glary trampled ander foot, while they can to nothing to help themselves. It is enough to make them frantic.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 7, 1842. "In every sentiment of detestation expressed by the Virginians of the doings of the maid and mischievous Fanatics, we entirely concur. -There is no step, however extreme and violent, which could be taken to arrest these disturbers of We comess ourselves at a loss to know what this step is. The misfortune is, that we have enemies within, as well as without. We can not reupon all the Southern men. This was pure ully demonstrated some three years ago, when the Southern members of Congress held a meet ing to devise some measure to stay the progress of Aboltion. It was found, on comparing opin-ions, that a large portion of those present were, in effect, very little better than Aboltionists, and would concur in nothing that was suggested of a character strong enough to produce any good.— The fact is, we have a great party in our midst. who are constantly preaching universal equality —the very essence of Abolition—and if their preaching has effect, it must weaken the cause of domestic slavery, and will, in the end, totally abvert it. We do that party the justice to say, that they have no desire to produce this result.— But it is the inevitable effect of the full develop ment and truition of the doctrines they inculeate he common mind can not draw those nice dis-nctions, which assert that it is the first law of God and Democracy, that all men are equal, and at the same time that it is right and proper that Africans shall be deprived of this equality and held in bondage. Messia Jefferson Randalph, neld in bondage. Messia. Jefferson Randalph, and Ruchie & Co. who with very discriminating powers, enjoy a great elasticity of conscience may tee neile these contradictory conclusions— But their followers will be unable to keep page with them; and they will find, we fear, when it is too late, that they have sown the whirlyind. This notion of aniversal equality, it may be obser and winning admiration, but you date not try a word for any high or noble purpose.—

Do you not see how you confirm what I said of the selfishness of young women?

But you must remem er, Edward, this is a nativer of g eat delicacy.

That word delicacy is a charming cover all, in all the grass. Plurence. Now here is not mercuial people, who with all their virtues, never had any just conception of the means for preserving genuine freedom, and for the want of that common sens a which has always distinguished John Bull and his Anglo-Saxon blood whereever it is found, never enjoyed the blessings of well regulated liberty. Universal equality! all mature stamps falsehood upon it; and yet such is the fatuity of man, it boasts the most enthusiasti-votaries, and a long caralogue of bloody vic

> But touching a requely for the evils we labor under. We have already stated that we know of mone. As to a Southern Convention - what con moke or worse. If party could evaporate in moke or worse. If party could be kept out of strong resolutions—those great and favorite implements of Southern warrare—would be dopted, and the members would return to their homes perfectly satisfied that they had slain the

monster. In this way, a new delay of decisive

than we are now.

We have thought that the best thing for the South was to bring matters to a crisis as son as possible—before the defection among ourselves shall, from the causes above adversed to, have spread throughout our entire limits, and rendered all resistance or even an effort at any, tuttle and unavailing. If a Convention could hasten the catastrophe, it should have our hearty support.— In the mean time, however, until we see that it can produce this effect—the only good one, we can imagine--we must be content to await some

"Some other and more potent remedy" must be waited for, but after all, none other is suggest-ed. Is not that giving it up? Observe that this advocate of law and order is ready for any deed. "however ex reme or violent," that the dubbli cal imagination of the overseers can devise, but it must "at least bid fair" to be effective, and they are desperately "at a loss to know what this step is," that will even promise relie. Observe, too, the sad confession that the slaveholders "are now the sad confession that the slaveholders "are now more than ever assuiled by the abolitionists, and "less able than ever" to repel them, and as to a remedy—"WE KNOW OF NONE." That's honeat, they have no remedy but one, and that is abolition. Try homeopathy, gentlemen. Abolition in Virginia would spee lily cure abolition in New York.

#### Washington Correspondence of the Emancipator WHEAT TRADE THROUGH CANADA.

I find in the best informed quarters here. fixed belief that the wheat trade between the North-Western States and England, ris the St Lawrence river, is unquestionably about to be ndered legitimate, at a merely nominal rate of duty. That is, the importation of American ty of three shillings per quarter, or nine cents per bushel, and then it will be admitted in England ousness, and then it will be admitted in England as Canadian wheat, at one shilling per quarter, or three cents a bushel. This will be a great advantage to the North-West—it will make a market for all the wheat they can raise. It will also benefit Canada first by the duty; secondly. by the tolls on the Canadian canals; thirdly, by concentrating the flour trade there; and fourtily, concentrating the flour trade there; and fourful, by the immense facility it will give to a struggling trade in British goods, all along our Northern frontier. It will greatly, vitally injure the Atlantic States—especially New York, and Pennsylvania—first, by cutting off their hopes of paying for their public works by the tolls on western wheat, and on the return goods; secondly, by diverting the trade of the North West away from New York and Philadelphin; and thirdly, by cutting assumier, the bond of common interes It will also benefit the British shipping interest nopolize the freight of this immense product. In short, this will be a master stroke of Britis policy, to relieve her own poor, without a and open affront to the landed interest, extend her own shipping, and build up her ow the least possible advantage to us, and with the effect of severing the interests of two powers sections of the confederacy, and so far weakening the concentrated energy of the Union.

#### From the lowa Territorial Gazette. LARD OIL.

We are now writing by the light of a spec men of lard oil, manufactured at the establish-ment of Bridgman and Partridge, by Messrs-Farmer and Kennedy, and a better light, or a learer article of oil we have never seen.— Messrs Farmer and Kennedy own the patent for the manufacture of this article in this Territory. We have been politely furnished by them a few items concerning the manufacture arricle which we apprehend will be not a little interesting to our readers.

The cost of the machinery and fixtures here is from a 150 to 200 dollars, and one man can manufacture from 60 to 65 gullons of oil per day. The laid from corn fed pork will yield about 5 per cent, of oil, and 40 to 45 per cent of stearine The lard rom mast or distillery ted pork will yield from 70 to 80 per cent, of oil. The profoliar per gallon at retail, and seventy-five cents

## SPIRIT IN VIRGINIA.

Ten or a dozen Justices of the Perce in Logan county, Virginia, have advertised that they cosider the Bankrupt Low both unconstitutional ne to render up judge energhed beside exercitions of ie same as if there had beer no such law. Who will say the Bankrupt Law is not dead now !-Where is the use of Congress spending time to repeal u?—Emincipitor.

THE CLAY ORGAN OF THE NORTH. The Courier and Enquirer, the great foster-father of the Whig panty at the North, calls up on all those who have lost slaves by flight, to Committee, whom it charges with a violation of the laws both of the State, and the Federal Gov-ernment, and to be liable to exceptlary damages. Let the slave-holders try it, if they want to shade, compare I with the editor whom Gov. least, be deemed worthy of a passing, notice in a Seward saved from his legal dues at Sing Sing, newspaper whose great object is to improve the -Eman ipator.

The Synod of Kentucky, at its recent meeting, adopted the following resolution, by a vote

"Resolved. In the judgement of this Synod that the Seriptures do notify the rate of inter est on money, but they clearly and distinctly sachusetts, as published in the New York Tricondemn all oppression and extortion, and that as the laws of the land have fixed the rate of interest at six per cent., Therefore, we re commend to all the members under our care to abstain from and discontinue the practice of losning money at a higher rate than that fixed by the law of the State."

Prob ly forty-nine fit ieths of the clerical nd lay gentlemen, who passed this resolution are Slave-holders. They daily "extort from their Slaves, excessive toil, without compensation, and lay upon their necks the grievous yoke of unmitigated coppression. Yet, they can talk and resolve against usurious interest on money, and quote Scripture in condemnation of it. Tell us, if this is not straining at a goat and swallowing a camel?

In the State of New York there are fourteen housing one hundred and eleven professional nucl. or one to every one hundred and a venty two of the population.

#### NEW YEAR'S PREACHING.

A friend in Philadelphia writes, Jan 5: "My good pastor, Rev. Albert Barnes, in his New Year's sermon, spoke upon slavery about ten minutes. I was sorry not to hear it being in New York, but my friends say it was most admirable, and that they never knew nim so animated. All who have spoken of it to me, being good anti-slavery men, have praised it in the highest terms. In the af-ternoon he again alluded to the subject—again in the evening at prayer-neeting; and on Monday evening at the monthly concert, at which I was present. I heard the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, in the afternoon, and he spoke a few words, very pointed on the sub-ject, and he told me that in his morning sernon he dwelt on it much longer.

So you see Christian min sters are beginning to be faithful. The good cause is onward. Mr. Barnes said tyou might as well stop the carth in its revolution, as to stop the onward progress of the anti-s'avery cause."

AWHIG NUT FOR ABOLITIONISTS. The Richmond Whig refers to Mr. Clay's Indiana speech in reply to Mendenhall, and obser-

ves, that, "If the Abelitionists now support Mr. Clay, or the Whigs who sustain him, they must certainly be the most forgiving of the human race!"

So we say, and not only this, which we would do "for the cause's sake." but the most stupidly

inconsistint, also. - Im rucipator. The Philadelphia National Gozette says that a the Pathacephia National Grzeite says that a letter has been received in that city, from a gentleman in Chinn, which states that, at the city of Chin-Ciang-Foo, 300 nonce committet salcide in preference to being subjected to the savage licentiousness of the British selliery.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

#### For the Signal of Liberty. M. E. CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Being a subscriber and a regular peruser of the Signal, and knowing it to be open to free discussion, I would respectfully beg leave to occupy a brief space in its col-

munications of the Rev. Mr. Scotford, which seem to have been called out by the many and uncalled for attacks made upon the M. E. Church I profess no connection whatever with that Church, neither am I an advocate of their peculiar tenets or form of government-neverthe less I confess I feel too much respect, both for their principles, and their integrity, to read with complacency all the calumny and contumely that has been heaped upon them, and that too, in some instances, by their avowed friends. It has therefore afforded me, and no doubt many others, much gratification to know that Mr. S. has taken stand in defence of the Society of which he is a member. You will pardon me, therefore, Messrs. Editors, for expressing a wish that Mr. S. will continue in the field. If, as I suppose, the charges against the M. E. Church have been, in some respects, unfounded, and the Church wrongfully censured, I have no fears for Mr. S. He will, no doubt, maintain his ground, and es-

tablish his positions. That Mr. S. has been made by the Editor, (I speak with all deference,) to assume a false position, as it respects the mode of treatment, must be apparent to every discerning mind.

I do not profess to be thoroughly acquainted with the government of the M. E. Church, and may therefore misconceive, but I cannot underresponsible for every not of a Conference in deal and mechanical operations. This oil will stand the cold until it reaches 7 degrees below freezing point; or 25 degrees above zero. A good article will weigh about 7 and one had pounds to the gallon. The present price is one the system of slavery, and in that case a disolution of the Union would be the only consistent course. But thus far the most inconsiderate Aballtionists are unwilling to go.

> So far as gagging is converned, I can conceive of no way, in which Ministers, of every denominntion, could be so effectually gagged as respects molition, as the course pursued by Political Abditionists. The Minister now, who attemnts to declaim against slavery, no oddy whether he advocate moral sussion or political influence, is condemned as a political brawler, and is accused of having prostituted his sacred office to the base design of advancing some political aspirant A FRIEND TO EMANCIPATION.

and monor ar For the Signal of Liberty.

beg blo moASSOCIATION. The practical operation of any system of social organization claiming to avoid most of the evils to which society is now subject, should, at condition of the human race. Your paper, Messrs. Editors, is truly such a newspaper, and the Fourier Association is such an organization: And as practical facts are what the people want to enable them to judge of the claims of the system, I beg the privilege of presenting to y ur rea-

ders the following statements and remarks, made

by a member of the Roxbury Association, Mas-

"I have got fairly at work at my business, which is now periodly delightful, being free from anxiety on the score of purchase and sale. I find myself surrounded by, and enjoying social intercourse with persons whose education, accomplishments and manners are such as would win approbation and esseem any where, and so unued interest, that no doubt can wise in the mind of the devotion of each for the welfare of all, or a the friendship of all tor each of the members of this Community.

Here is no duliness, no enoui, no dressing vourself on Sunday and looking out of the wintow to see the people go to Church: no lack of society, morning noon or evening; no lack of books, conversation or pastines; and greater, more glarious still; here is no want of useful employment, no fear of discharge, no Saturday night or Quarter day terrors. Oh! that I could make known to all Working Men how thoroughly all the most pressing ills that afflict them are rome. died by Association in its simplest form.

MESSES. EDITORS:-

A long time has ensued since election, and we of Lenawes county have neglected as yet to give you any account of it. Negligence and the want of time have probably prevented writing sooner. Notwithstanding the length of time since. I presume the friends in other parts are solicitous to hear how we are getting along in Lenawee. Our last election, as is well known, was not one which served to excite and call out the energies of either party. although the friends within my circle of acquaintance most generally came out to election. The last day being somewhat unpleasant prevented many from attending.

Our vote in this county was not as large as was anticipated by some, but I think we did pretty well considering the embarrassments under which we had to labor, considering also how recently our party was organized, and the small vote which we had last year. Our vote last year was only forty eight, this year one hundred and fifty two. I noticed in the Signal that you had put us down one hundred and forty two; that was a mistake, made by the Watch Tower. I think that we may indeed take courage and if possible try and double our vote another year, all that is wanting is proper and efficient action by every one who feels an interest in the cause of the oppressed. I feel somewhat encouraged to think that the people as a general thing begin to; listen more attentively than they did, to the scussion of our principles. If I am rightly informed, the greatest obstacle which our foreign missionaries have to surmount is to get the people to hear.

After that difficulty is overcome, a very great share of the work is supposed to be accomplished. I think that the same principle might be applied with propriety to our cause. But a very few years since we could scarcely get a man, woman or child to hear an antislavery lecture. I find in this section of late, that we do not have much trouble in getting out a very respectable audience-I also find the great secret of our success is to keep the matter constantly before the people. If the subject is properly handled, it certainly cannot loose any thing-it being so thoroughly rooted in justice, that nothing can ever efface

I presume when we come to have our con gressional election, that our vote will be much larger on the account that it will tend more directly to effect the object which we have in

The question is not unfrequently asked by many of intelligence how are you going to effect your object if you get a majority in the State: we think if we get a majority in our State, we will stand a good chance to get a majority in some others. This fact I think has been sufficiently verified by the success which other states have had. The intelligence which we have received from the castern and middle portion of our union, concerning the success of our cause is truly gratifying. Some of them have thus far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Ohio has indeed done most nobly. Michigan is not far behind in proportion to her number of inhabitants .-When we take a retrospective view of the past and look no ferther back than 1840, we find that our numbers were but few and scattering to what they are now. If our numbers increase as rapidly for two years to come, or in the same ratio, what must be our vote in 1244? I think it will be such a one as will amply repay the exertions which are being made by those who feel an interest in the cause of the oppressed. I regret there were some in this section who before-election professed to be thorough going Liberty party men, when they came to the ballot box, voted the whole loco foco or whig ticket. This is no more than what we should expect, our party being made up of other parties both whig and loco, all having their prejudices in favor of the party to which they formerly belonged.

Party ties, as we are aware, are apt to be very strong. It is indeed very hard for one to declare off all allegiance to the party with which he has long acted. It will be sometime before he will get rid of all the prejudi ces which have been suffered to exist in his mind in favor of his old party.

Such are the ingredients of which our party is composed. It is the business, then, or ought to be, of those who have become thoroughly wenned, or loosened from old party ties, to try as fast as possible to cement the feelings of thuse belonging to the party together. L. P. P.

Adrian, Jun. 20th, 1843.

#### For the Signal of Liberty. COLORED LADIES SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society held on January 4th, it was ordered by the President that a public meeting be held on the 17th inst. at the Methodist Church, for the purpose of making an annual report to the public. It was then requested by the President that the Secretary draw up a report, for the purpose of reading to the public: the meeting then ad-

On January 17th, the meeting assembled according to appointment in the Methodist Church at 1 o'clock. The President took the chair, and called the house to order. The meeting was opened with a prayer. The President call'd for the reading of the constitution, after which the report of the state of the finances, and donations which have been received and given out since the organization of the Society was read. The President then rose and called on the Secretary to read the annual report.

Yearly Report of the Detroit Female Benevolent Association.

SISTER MEMBERS, you are aware of the fact that it is not customary for females to speak or read in public but since it has fallen to my lot, I sacrifice all feeling of diffidence, and yield to your request.

This evening one year ago, feeling ourselves for behind the intelligence of the age, we assembled in this church for the purpose of organizing a benevolent society, and accordingly it was done, and on that occasion every thing was conducted with patriotism. Some thirty or forty of us united our efforts together; but alas unfortunately envy and superstition were thrown in the midst of us; fire brands upon fire brands were thrown amongst is, until we dwindled away to the number of seven or eight, though the bright luminary that lights up this habitable globe pointed our paths, and we have gone on step by step, until we arrived at the broad platform of benevolence and sisterly love. And while we continue to go onward, I pray God that we may have the smiles of this generous public, and when we close up our march here below, that our labors may be left as a legacy for our rising

After the report was read, the President stated if any gentlemen present wished to say any thing, they were now at liberty to do

Messrs. Hall. Walker, Lightfoot, Hoyt, Calvin Jackson, Munroe, Willson, Clark and Tucker, addressed the meeting very eloquently. On motion, a collection was taken up to aid the Society.

On motion, our thanks were returned to the ssembly for their liberality, and kind attention during our meeting.

On motion of Mrs. Walker, it was resolved hat the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Signal of Liberty. The meeting then adjourned with prayer and benediction by Elder W. C. Munroe.

LOUISA HALL, Prest. SARAH B. TUCKER, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty. TO THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS IN MICHIGAN.

Dean Burrungs .- It is but few words that I rish to say to you at this time; as some of you, at least, will see our plans and objects, together ith our prospects and encouragements, developed from time to time, in "The True Wesley-

I have rejoiced greatly to hear of the move mert in Michigan. I am glad you did not wait or your Eastern brethren. I am told that there are some six hundred in the Membership, and ome twenty in the Ministery, (travelling and ocal I suppose,\*) who have left a Church controlled by slavery, and ruled by bishops; and that you have already organized a small Annual Conerence. The stand you have taken is a noble one It will have a mighty influence on unborn generations, as well as upon the present.

What I wish more particularly to suggest now. the propriety of our all becoming one body .-This I understand to be the desire of many of you, and perhaps of all. It is very important hat we all unite upon some general plan of oprations, to be hereafter agreed upon. We rave not only taken the same name, but we are agreed in doctrine, as well as in our reasons for eaving the old church; and I may add, that I have no doubt we are agreed also in the general festures of a plan of ecclesiastical economy, or church polity. We gave, in the first No. of the True Wesleyan, a brief, but very imperfect outine of what occurred to us at the moment, would be a plan suited to our necessities. This, after being published in extenso, in future Nos. of the True Wesleyan, will be submitted to a general convention in the Spring, to be modified, est. It is our wish that the rights of travelling preachers, local preachers, and all the members of the Church, should be properly secured. And this object, we have no doubt, will be fully accomplished before the plan is completed.

We hope there will be a strong representation from Michigan, at our general convention the last of May, or first of June.

I think the Eastern Brothren will be willing to neet you as far West as Utice, N. Y. This will be a very important meeting, and we must have

The convention to be held in the Spring will exercise the power of a general conference; as it will be necessary then and there to complete our organization, arrange our discipline, divide the ork into annual conferences, and make some disposition of the whole, for the time being.

The prospect is now, that we shall have from three to six annual conferences, of respectable dimensions, to commence with. The prospect in the East is much better than we anticipated it would be at this time; and it is daily bright-

Will you not, dear brethren, do all you can to circulate the True Wesleyan? This we want you to do on two accounts. 1st. That you may know what is going on, and secondly, the paper needs your nid.

I arr yours for truth and liberty. O. SCOTT. Boston, Mass. Jan. 16, 1843.

"The Wesleyan Methodists in this State have

not, we believe, recognized in their discipline Local Ministry.—Ed. Sig.

IP The Superintendant of Public Instruction eports that

"The whole number of children, between the ages of 5 and 17 years, is reported at 54,790; ander 5 and over 17, at 10 081; attending district school, at 56,173; private schools, at 3.196.-The number between 5 and 17, belonging to families using habitually any other language than the English, is I 019, and of all ages belonging to such families, reported at the district schools, 7, 365. The number attending school, where book The French and German adults who can read their own, but not the English language are used, is 16.1—d their own, but not the English language, are reported at 250.

districts is \$58,259 61; received from the school inspectors, \$13,396 26; for libraries, \$101 96. "Schools have been kept un, on an average, about four months and a half."

The average wages of teachers in 44 district have been about \$12 50!

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For Presiden

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

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE LIBERTY PARTY.

ters promise NO. Ver stembals a si Mr. Treadwell's sentiments, as expressed in our last number coincide with our own.-We must have "wise and strict organization," 'sound principle" and "intelligence," or-persh as a party. No alternative between perfect triumph, and utter ruin is presented to us. Any compromise, even though it achieve apparent advantage, is but the precursor of certain destruction. Compromise is never offered unless the adverse party has positive strength; that we have sufficient to procure for us the tender of a compromise at all, is the result of our organization, and of the yet unbroken firmness of our principle, which so lately spread upon our State's records, imperishable while they remain, the testimony of over 2100 freemen, ab juring the trammels of hacknied party to esponse the pure cause of Liberty; but if we tamper with that principle, and lop off a part in eager haste to grasp some portion of the whole we aim at, what respect or fear can we expect from a self mutilated and crippled principle? We thus divest ourselves, of that alone, which gives us strength, and like the shorn Sampson, we are powerless in the hands of enemies, ready to crush us, when through the allurements of an unholy "compromise" they have succeeded in shearing us of principle, that seat of our strength, and thus rendering us not merely impotent, but undeserving of confidence.

The present is not the time to dilate on this topic, though it be of the greatest moment: it is touched at present, only because we witnessed, during the late election season, a tendency here and there to "compromise," and that many well meaning friends, but who had not given considerate attention to the subject, were inclined to allow their names on other ticke's-or supported an "abolitionist" thereon, or in some way mitigated our principles. "We have no chance of electing our ticke', and if A, or B, or C, run into office, on another ticket, we get an abolition vote, ' said they. Perhaps their expectation was realized, but let themnow calmly sit down, & reckon both the cost, and the gain. What has been gained, even if A, was elected? His triumph swells that of one of our adversaries: his vote-his influence-his companionship; his talents are all with them, of course against us; his example allured others to follow; it decided the wavering, and it keeps alive, a very general impression to our disadvantagethat our party is one of the political ephemera tribe, that have lived their hour in the history of this country, and like them, that it will flutter away a brief existence, wanting that stamina, which generates longevity. How much more efficient would suc't men have been, were their numbers, and those influenced by them, added to our 2100 consistent uncompro-

Our approaching State meeting finds us in youth to thinking, acting manhood, is a seaon no less important in the political than the human family. Our youth is passed, and our manhood approaches. Henceforth we must aim at a certain object, and must now prescribe the rules, by which to attain it. We must be industrious-vigilant-and honest. Our "modus operandi" must be complete; friends in all quarters must help, and they as well as foes know where to find us.

Come then Liberty men-one and all, who can spare the time and means,-come to this annual assemblage of kindred spirits-come prepared to consult-to advise, and to reason: to give and to receive brotherly encouragement or faithful rebuke. Let self be forgotten, and the cause of the oppressed alone remembered. Can any promote our holy and noble object, let him be ready to sacrifice for the year to come, time and service on its altar; when we labor to rescue millions from a life, otherwise, hopelessly degraded; when we travail to save them from eternal misery; when we plead for the safety and perpetuity of a beloved country, who will hold back his mite of a year's service? Not he, the justly proud freeman, that appreciates the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and as he beholds happiness and plenty from each glad countenance around, thanks his God, that his and his childrens lot was not that-of the Slave.

Come, then friends, and let us perfect our plans; let us have an efficient organization, embracing every town in the State, and let no man refuse his name and service, for only one year. Come prepared with names of fit persons, and be ready to cooperate with the counsel of the majority. And as we shall have to nominate Society officers and candidates for State officers, besides much to arrange, let good will and frank concession reign among us. Life is made up of constant demands for mutual forbearance, and surely we can exhibit its influence among us. It is not that we anticipate dissention,-far from it -it is a delightful source of gratulation, that harmony unruffled even by a passing breeze, prevails among our party, and that amid the many faithful and efficient workers, the past year has developed, there is but one mindone spirit-one opinion; and no strife-save made by Michigan defaulters to our Legislature. man on Thursday, presiding over the two

the noble emulation to do the most for the ing how much our cause requires of sacrifice we have thought and read upon the subject, we and conciliation. We do not

Bidding you farewell till we meet in State Council, We are your brethren,

C. H. STEWART. A. L. PORTER, JOHN DIMOND, NATHAN POWER. S. P. MEAD. Central Com.

ST. CLAIR BANNER.

The Signal of Liberty says that "the abolition of the in eight counties in this State is 1655.

Will the "Signal of Liberty," he so obliging a so state that not one of them was given in the county of St. Clair. The "shingle weavers." re too honest and high-minded to lend their air n the functicism of a few leading spirits, who, to ssions of Northern cit'z na against their breth-

In the same column is the following :

"IT Remember the poor, ye who have a com ortable fire, warm clothing, and an abundance of rood things. Think of those who are suffering for all these comforts, and stretch forth your nands to succor them. It will be returned to you here or hereafter."

In plending the cause of the Slave, and susnining his rights, we do most emphatically renember the poor"-those who are poor indeedso poor that they have no "warm clothing" of heir own, nor any "good thing" whatever. They do not even own themselves! Are not these poor deserving of pity and aid? Are you stretching forth your hands to succor them," Sir? Do you practice what you preach? Or do you rather sneer at all efforts for their relief as anaticism. "It will be returned to to , here or

Sterery vs. Literature .-- A writer in the Charter Oak sums up the literature of the Slave and Free States as follows :

Daily Weekly Semi W Period'h 831 61 Diffin fav F S'ts 33 521

The Slave States compose two thirds of the erritory of the Union. What but slavery makes this mighty difference in the lite ature of the two rehich is felony, within its lim'ts, he will surren der the accused for trial, no natter how praise-

The following resolution w s adopted at an an slivery Convention in Ohio:

Resolved, That the African kidnapper, th merican slaveholder, the domestic slave-trader the free state kidnapper, and the citizen, consta ble or magistrate of a free state, who betrays seizes or surrenders up, a fugitive slave,—are al criminals of the same stamp, guilty of the same attrocious crime—the crime of pirating the mos specious rights of human nature—and should refore, be regarded as enemies of the human

N to Papers .- Notwithstanding the hard times ew papers are constantly appearing. We have eceived the first number of the Chatonian, pub shed in Clinton County, the Livingston Coun y Courier, and the Michigan Argus, of this vilage. These are all Democratic papers, of course. Whigs and Abolitionists are now in the minority and their papers cannot expect much Governnent patronage; consequently the new publicaions are chiefly Democratic.

That Fine .-- The proposal to refined the fine o \$1000 to General Jackson, with interest, ha of only been discussed by Congress, but by a umber of the State Legislatures. For our own prinion, we are against naving that fine, or any imilar one, from the National treasury. The a critical position; the transition from mere people pay taxes for the purpose of sustaining the action of government. If the fine inposed on ed on to make up a purse for his relief; if it was unjust, there is no propriety in taxing the nation to make good a fine collected by a judge in New Orleans for a private offence some thirty cears since. We object to f e principle. This ficulty. case would open a door for the re-imbursol of very other fine which the person who paid it may conceive to be unjust: and the entire time of Congress might be occupied with discussing

the propriety of all the legal fines ever inposed. We have no hostility against the old General We are inclined to think he is at heart a sincer patriot, however he may have been mistaken on ome points. But we conceive all the legislative discussions on this subject have been merely a waste of time, an expense to the people of thirty or fivy times the sum in question, respecting transaction entirely beyond their jurisdiction, and foreign to the business for which they were elected by the people.

Wholesal: Villainy .- The N. Y. Express ives the following list of embezz'ements in New York during the past year. The amounts of course, do not protend to perfect exactnesss. I—Cashier of the Commercial Bank,

2-Thomas Lloyd, Collector of the city revenue, 3-James T. Schormerhorn, Secretary 100,000 of Ocean Insurance Co. 4-John Ahern, Mayor's Clork, 5-James Ward first marshal, £0.000 50,000

6-Pollock, Clerk in the Bank of Amer-20,000 -E. A. Nicoll, secretary of the New York Life and Trust Co.

We presume some of the thieves who stole this rge amount of property averaging nearly a hundred thousand dollars each, are still gentlemen at arge, and admitted to the best society. Had hey been poor and merely stolen a coat, or some thing which they needed, they would have found a lodgment in the State Prison. Here is an inequality in the laws which ought not to exist. -If we look at the disposition of these defaulters, the guilt of such men is not less than that of mi nor off inders: if we regard the amount of evi ccasioned to the community, it is nuch greater Such gentlemen rascals are above the law. One of the first propositions made at the present ses sion of Congress was by Mr Ewarthout, whose name has become proverbial through the lund. for a compromise with the government! If we remember rightly, semilar propositons have been

Capital Punishment -The propriety of capcause of God-of man, and of country. But ital punishment is becoming a matter of general honest convictions may suggest differing views discussion through the country and the number of duty, and in that case we should submit in favor of expunging it from the statute book with cordial grace to the good republican prin. seems to be fast increasing. We have not exriple—the dominion of mind—ever recollect | nmined the question very thoroughly, but from all see why inprisonment for life would not answer every purpose of security to society. We would not, however, have that imprisonment silvenerable practice of hanging human beings alive has passed the House, and it is said will pass the

IJ We have lately been favored with a numper of poetical articles, with a request to publish We are sorry that we cannot comply with th wishes of the authors. Good poetry is generally admired. But a pior or commonplace article receives but little favor. Those we have received contain "more truth than poetry;" and truth, dressed in rhyme, unless well dressed, does not appear to advantage.

The True Whig, Mr. Clay's organ at Washington, is defunct. Some of Mr. Clay's friends have been subscribers to the anount of from 20 to 50 numbers a week. It was edited by Rev. Calvin Colton, of whom it is said that e was formerly a Presbyterian Minister in Le Roy, N Y., spent four years on the Comtinent and wrote one or two pretty elever books, came nome and took orders in the Episcopal Church. wrote a few bitter things against Presbyterian ism, turned politician, wrote a labored jastification of the Gag Rule of the House of Rep esentatices, then the Crisis, published just previous to the election of Gen Harrison, got a clerkship in the War Department under Mr. Bell, was turned out by Mr. Tyler, and then commenced editing the Tree Whig, a rampant Clay paper, and that being now defunct the Rev. Politician is once nore at liberty to accept the Lindest call he may chance to have

IIIn his Message to the Legislature, Gov. Bouck, of New York, discusses the subject of slavery, and has yielded the ground contended for by Governor Seward, in the Virginia controversy. The Albany Patriot says,

"His Excellency has declared, in substance, that intativer any one State declares to be felony by its laws, is to be deemed felony, within the meaning of the U. S. Constitution. And if any person is demende by any State, as a fugitive from justice, on the charge of committing on act worthy our own laws may regard his conduct.

DIt is said there are only seven Loco mem bers of the present Congress who believe in free trade and direct taxation. Some of the Whigs believe in it as a theory, but there is no danger of its being reduced to practice for many years.

BTThe American Cirizen, formerly published at Rochester, has been merged in the Tocsie, at Albany. This last has exchange l its appellation for the Patriot, and is now published daily and weekly.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Liberty vote for Governor was 6, 452. On he 12th, the House proceeded to fill 16 vacancies in the Senate. These were filled by Demo erats, excepting Appleton Howe, who is a Lib erry man. The Sennte stands Democratic 19, Whigs 10, Liberty I. The House proceeded to ballot for two candidates for Governor, whose names should be sent to the senate, Morton was elected first candidate by the following vote:

Necessary to a choice Marcus Morton had 174 John Davis, 165 Samuel E. Sawall,

Two Whigs who voted for Davis on the first ballot, voted for Morton on the s econd, and thus sent him to the Senate, or, in other words, made him Governor. John Davis was selected as second candidate by a large majority, many of the Democrats voting for him, now the Senate was Democratic. Sewall received 21 vot sis second candi late. The Senate standing 29 Democratic to 10 Whig, Morton was elected without dif-

OF The Richmond (Va) Whig proposes a scheme for staying the threat ening progress of abolition. It admits however, that 'this too may fail, but if it does it will be a demonstration that any other or all others would have failed;" and "if it should fail, Virginia will have taken every step to keep herself in he right, and to avert the consequences'-which can be no other than universal emancipation: because, if they cannot keep their slaves from running away, as is plain they cannot, and if they cannot get them back after they have run away, the only alternative must be to emancipate them. The Whig scheme is this:

"Send a solemn embassy to the Legislatures of all the non slaveholding states an embassy composed of ten or twenty of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia of all political parties, who will make it their duty to visit the seat of government of every non slaveholding state-to desire an audience of the representatives of the people-and to lay before them in terms suitable to the moment ousness of the subject, THE CONSEQUENCES of disunion and strife, which must inevitably ensue from the violation of Southern rights i persisted in. As the frontier slave holding state, and as the first in territory and politica weight, it becomes Virginia to take the lead, and no mun can doubt that her course would be applauded by all her Southern sisters."

OF We cut the following from the Free Press. It is an instance of the speed with which public opinion changes. As such it is calculated to give encouragement to the Liberty party.

Oswand.-In alluding to the present state of the parties in the Massachusetts legislature the Post asks:- 'Do you not remember the time eight years ago, when Mr. Robinson, then of Marblehead, was in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, with but 47 democrats to 500 whigs, and was scarcely tolerated, as he brought forward and sustained measures to abolish the monopoly of the Bar rules and to give to physicians without an M. D. the legal right to collect their fees? It was a pleasant sight to see this same gentle-

Houses assembled in convention, in the very hall where he formerly stood as one of an inflexible minority of less than one to ten. Such has been the progress of democratic flexible minority of principles and just views in our good old com-

The correspondent of the Liberty Press writes from Washington that Mr. Giddings has been preparing a series of articles for the press on the constitutional rights of the North i'ary. Such a state is unnatural, and productive which have been very extensively published in the political papers of Ohio. He is about revising them for republication in a pumphlet form in this city. He presents some new views of constitutional, obligation well worthy of northen consideration.

Amongst others, one view presented is that while the Constitution gives the master a right to pursue and recapture of he can, his slave escaping into a free State. that neither by force of the Constitution nor any law of a slave State, is there, or can there be any legal or moral opligation on the part of the slave, when he has passed the line of a free State, to submit to his master and be retaken. He insists that he may resist his master even to the taking of his life, and he cannot be punished for it. That on free soil, he stands in precisely the same legal relation to his master that he would on the soil of Africa. He argues this from the language of the Constitution, and the construction placed upon it by the Supreme Court in the Prigg case.

OF We approve of stories that are well written, and have a favorable effect on the mind and heart. The one on our first page, is of this character. The young ladies may read it with profit.

OF The Latimer Petitions, which have been circulating in Massachusetts have already received forty-three thousand signatures. These petitions are to be presented together on the first of February.

IT Next week we intend to publish a speech of Mr. Giddings on a proposition to pay for cerain slaves lost by citizens of Florida about thirty

FLEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Francis Wayland. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lyon. Fourth Edition, stereotyped. This is one of the best works upon Political Economy that has ever appeared. It is the production of one of the first minds of the age. The style is concise and accurate, without the least apparent attempt at clegance. The work is, in fact, a complete text book of the science, and, to be fully appreciated, must not only be read, but studied. It is much to be wished that the great truths of the Science could be more generally diffused. It opens to the intelligent and thinking mind an entirely new field of investigation. No gentleman or lady who t inks, can fail to profit by a perusal of this work. A knowledge of this subject would be especially useful to our legislators, many of whom, we presume, are not very familiar with its momentous truths. But we cannot recommend it to the mere superficial reader, whose only oli et is amusement. Such will throw it away with disrust. It is for sale at the University Book Store.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE - Mr. Howell proposed that the members of the Legislature by a joint resoution, should give themselves the privilege of iding on the milroad free of charge. But this comfortable and money-saving project was postoned indefinitely.

Mr. Littejohn, from the judiciary, reported against the bill to punish defaulters as unneces-

The Free Press says:

"On Saturday the House had under consideration a bill for the abolishment of capital pun-ish nent in this State. Messrs. Littlejohn, Bush, Livermere, Johnson, Wm. Gage and O'Keeffe, node powerful and eloquent appeals in favor of he bill, and Messrs. Anderson, Purdy, and Vicapposition. On the one hand, it was contended that the principles inculcated by our present laws, of blood for blood, naturally engendered in the mind of man feelings of vengance against his fellow men for real or supposed wrongs, and that nild and humane laws would exercise a material noral influence upon society in the prevention of crime; while on the other hand, it was urged that the protection and welfare of society de ded the fullest vengeance on the heads of those who "shed innocent blood"

On a subsequent day, the clause making the mprisonment solitary for life, was stricken out. The bil was then passed by the following vote. YEAS-Messrs. Andrews, Axford, Barnard, Beach, Bush, Cady, Carpenter, J. L. Gag William Gage, Goodell, Godfroy, Goodwir Hagamin Howe, Johnson, King, Lacey, Lot rop, Lawrence, Lee, Littlejohn, Livermore, Ma Camly, Mottram, Murray, O'Keeffe, Olds. Pat-

Seely. Videto-35. Navs-Messrs. Anderson, Hixon, McLeud, Moore, Provost, Purdy, Rowland, Smith, Snow, Vaughan, Vickery, Waldron, Weld, Younglove,

Petitions for extending the right of suffrage to egoes were presented from Ingham,

The State printing business has been very horoughly discussed. A week ago, the legislaion already spent on it was estimated to have cost fifteen hundred dollars. It has probably nearly doubled since. We do not think it necessary to give any account of the endless motions and debates on the subject. But as there is no loss without some gain. it serves to improve the nembers in debate, and give them a chance for paking progress in colitical tactics. We presume hese considerations will induce the people to acuiesce cheerfully in the expense.

The Medical Practice bill was discussed in he Senate. Mr. Bradley moved to repeal all the provisions of the Revised Statutes relative to Medical Practice. Mr. Wixom offered an aendment embracing law as well as medicine.-The subject was posponed.

The Senate bill for amending the Constitution, so that elections shall be held on one day instead of two, passed the House-aves 44, nays 1.

The Advertiser of Thursday says:

The Legislature, yesterday, finally succeeded in passing a printing bill, after so long and painful an agony. It gives the public printing to Ellis & Briggs, and continues the Free Press so the

The bill, however, contains an important vision for the future, authorizing the State Treavance of the meeting of the Legislature. He is to advertise for proposals, and is then to give the contract, not to the Legislature, but to such persons as he shall deem most for the interest of the State. This is an appropriate fitude to the printing "reform," about which the Locolocos have clamored so loud and so long. Three years ngo, their Representatives contended that this, like all other work, should be let out to the lowest bidder, nd as long as they continued in the minority ney were remarkably consistent. But now, atte n single year in majority, they authorized the State Treasure alone to bestow this patrona ge upon whom he pleases, at such prices as he pleases.— His discretion is unlimited except by what he may choose to regard as the interest of the State.

In the Senate, the Judiciary Committee reported against the petiton of Thomas Freeman and others in relation to the right of suffrage.

In the House, Mr. Schooleraft introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Judiciary, to report whether half-breeds have the right of suffrage by the present Constitution; if not, reported whether it is expedient so to amend the Constitution as to admit them to the right of suf-

### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House Mr. Campbell presented the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina upon the subject of the Revenus Bill and other public matters. The Resolutions, after setting forth the grievances of the State from which they emanate, and which grew out of a protective tariff, say they rely upon the Demoeratic party to correct these grievances and to repeal the law. If this is not done, pullification is threatened by the action of the State, in what form, however, is not stated.

In a speech delivered by Major Butler of Kentucky in justification of General Jackson's proclaiming and enforcing Martial Law in New Orleans, urged as one of the principal reasons. the insufficiency of troops to defend the country without the most rigid enforcement of military law, against a foreign foe, and the slave population of Louisiana. He said it was well known that the citizens of Louisiana who would otherwise have resorted to New Orleans to defend the city, were prevented from leaving home, from well grounded apprehensions that the slave population would instantly rise and join the invading army! He seemed to feel the humiliating congition in which this forced admission of the real truth presented the whole shaeholding country, their utter imbeculity in time of war and invasion, and in order to break the force of the admission, he said, all slave States had not such a disaffected slave population as Louisiana then had, and he torthwith proceeded to eulogize the slaves of Kentucky and insisted that he would sooner entrust the defence of the Union to the slaves of Kentucky, than to their canting, whining sympathezers at the North !

THE SLAVE CASE .- The bill for the payment of a slave lost in the service of the United States in Florida, was again called up, when Mr. Adams made a close argument upon the laws referring to the case, but without touching any of the tains and three heutenants. Captain Biddle exciting topics growing out of the institution of

In the Senate, the Oregon bill was strenuously opposed by McDuffle, because it was a measure of hostility to England, and because it was impolitic and upparriotic as a measure of colonization

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest arrival from Europe brings accounts of the troubles in Spain, and the bom bardment of Barcelona.

London, December 15 .- Our intelligence from Barcelona is to the 5 h austan . inclusive. The bombardment commenced at 11 o'clock in the morning of the Sd, and continued with out interruption until 12 at night. 817 pro- December, by way of Havannah. ectiles were thrown into the city with dreadtol effect. After the firing had ceased, Gen. Van Halen summoned the city to surrender, and allowed the authorities six hours to disarm the free corps, who still held out, and the atened in case of nor com liance, to resum: the bombardment. The authornes cailed a meeting of the notable inharitan's, and, aided by a considerable portion of the population, succeeded in disarming the insur, ents. then opened the gates, and General Van Hal-en and the troops made their entry into the city about five o clock in the afternoon of the

Tel:graphic Despatch .- Perpignan December 9 .- "Yesterday the shops were closed at Bircelona. No officers being to be found, 200 soldiers or militimmen have been arrested, of whom several have been already shot "The Formidable had been towed off from

Barcelona by the Cyclops, accompanied by un

English frigate.
"The Gassendi which left Barcelona, yesterday, touched at Port Vendres with dispatch-

es, and 21 military passengers." The Affghan Prisoners.—The restored prisoners are all in the highest health, and are said to look like fresh people from England; the fresh air and exercise of the mountains ap pearing to have benefitted them more than the want of the luxuries of India injured them .-The total number jucluding natives, which has been recovered amounts to upwards of 2000. Of these 130 are Europeans, 327 Sepays found at Ghoznee, and 1200 sick and wounded, who were begging at Cabul. The smallness of the number of the skeletons discovered in the

long time universally supposed. A fixed duty on Corn .- It appears that her Majesty's ministers are at length convinced of the necessity of adopting a fixed duty on corn. as the new sliding scale has worked so unsutisfactorilly for the public interests. We are informed that the scheme under consideration, and which will probably be submitted to the approval of Parliament, with certain modifica-

passes leads to the belief that the annihilation of the army was less complete than was for a

tions, is as follows; In the beginning, to levy one uniform rate of duty of 12s per quarter on wheat imported from all foreign countries not being British possessions; but afterward to allow the Executive to reduce the duty one half-to 6s per quarter-on imports from those countries sation for concessions made to us, or for corresponding reductions in their duties levied terly Review, or Dickens's Notes - N. V. Paupon British manufactures.

Salted Provisions.—By an official note from the Privy Council of Trade it has been announced, that the ham dried and smoked in

State paper. Our friends of the Gazette have Canada from American salted pork would be subjected only to the same duty as hums of Cardaian produce, namely, 3s 6d per cwt.— This will tend still further to reduce the price

of salted provisions.

Literary and Typographical Curiosity.-We have now before us the Family Herald of useful information and amusement for the million, published in London on Saturday, "the first specimen of a publication produced entirely by machinerv-types, ink, paper and printing. The types were set up by Young a Patent Composing Machine, to which frequent alfusion has been made in our columns. The paper, equal in size to four pages of The Albion, was set up by two young persons (fe-males no doubt) 'in the same space of time as would have required the exertion of five skillful men by the ordinary method." It is a handsome publication, and is at once a literary and typographical corressty. What the compositors call "The Infernal Machine" is now practical and regular operation, i's effect is seen in the low price of the Herald which is sold for a penny.

The Fogs -Paris, London and Liverpool have all been visited by very thick fogs during the last week. In London it has been necessary to burn gas at noon day. In France the felegraphs have been unable to work for several days; and on Saturday it was so thick at the mouth of the Mersey that the pilots could hardly find the entrance.

#### General Intelligence.

While a Virginian proposes that the south should refuse to pay any debts to the north, (no new thing by the way) the Governor of Missouri, in his I de message, proposes that a law should be passed, to imprison in the peniten mary for life, such northeners as and or assist in the escape of fugitive slaves. They will need large prisons in Missouri, to effect this object; for at the least calculation, twothirds of New England would be liable to the penalty, and more than half of the other free states. We would more ver, recommend the Governor of Missouri to read Mrs. Glass's receipt for cooking fish; it begins,

Does he suppose that the free states have no laws to protect their citizens? Does he apprehend that the passage of a southern law in ever make it criminal to feed the hongry, clothe the naked, and hide the outcast?-

The excess of expenditure over revenue for mail services in the slave states, for the year ending Jone 50th 1841, was \$576,727 10, and though this deficiency was not quite as great the past year, still the North has to pay a tax of about \$300,000 annually, to support the Southern bratch of the Department. Let the North remember this!

Travellers may now leave Portland (Me.) in the morning, dine and do business in Boston, and be in New York before breakfast the next morning. Distance 325 miles, 25

The Somers mutiny Case .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Morning Post, writes of the expected Court Mar tial-"The Court will consist of ten pest-capwill probably preside, and it is said that Mr. Winder, of Baltimore, has been selected as judge advocate.' Commodore Dallas had reached Washington. The Report of the Court of Inquiry was understood to be favorable to Commander Mackenzie.

Our Legislature has been auxious to make some change in regard to the lawyers. We commend to their notice a proposi in which has just been introduced into the Congress of Texas. It is proposed there that two lawyers only shall be all-well to practice in each county, and that these shall be elec-ted by the people. - Advertiser.

Mexico .- Advices have been received at New Orleans from Mexico to the 24th of

Another movement of a highly important character had just been made in the political matters of the Republic. By a nearly simul taneous movement throughout the country. the army had declared against the new Federal Constitution, recently promulgated by Congress, then in session, and in favor of Santa Anna. The Revolution was a very one sided affair, and was accomplished without violence or disorder. Congress being without a party, and destitute of means, was wholly unable to maintain its authority .-The members, therefore, issued a manifesto and quietly dispersed. Forty of the most respectable citizens of the Republic had already been selected to draft a new Constitution, which was to be submitted to Santa Anna and his minister. In the meantime, Santa Anna remains invested with power at all events for six months to come.

Relief in Missouri .- The relief bill which originated in the Senate, has passed the House by a vote of 74 to 13. It is now a law, and its effect will be to suspend the collection of debts for a year. The House had previously passed a bill authorizing appeals from decisions of justices, without requiring affidavits from defendants-which renders the operation of the s'op laws complete.

INTERESTING LAW CASE .- The owners in Richmond, of the Creole slaves, sued the New Orleans insurance officers, for the amount of the insurance \$20,000, and have recovered \$18,400.

Extension of the Right of Suffrage .- By decision of the Court in Bank, at its late sitting in this city, it has been settled that persons of mixed blood, in which the white predominates, are voters under our Constitumake voters of a class of persons who have never before exercised the elective franchise. -Ohio State Journal.

Polities in the Pal, it -The Rev. Dr. Spring of the Brick Church, made a splendid sermion on Thanksgiving Day, against the doctrine of repu-dition. His opinions of the newspeper press and literature of this country, were pretty much like those to be found in the famous Foreign Quar-

If repudiation is sin, then it is right to preach against it in New York, notwithstanding the sin exists away off in Mississippi. Let Slivery be judged by the same rule.—Emancipator.

Important from Texas -By an arrival fro Press in, at New Orleans, with Texas paper the 3d inst. it appears the Texan-forces und Gen. Somerville, captured the Mexican town Laredo on the 8th of December, with a force Litted on the Str of December, with a force of between seven and eight hundred. The Mexican troops left the place without firing a gun. After taking the town, a few of the Texans crosses the Rio Grande, and planted the lone Star on the west bank. On the tenth ult, the army numbering from four to five hundred crossed the Rio Grande and took up the line of march for Guerrero, a town sixty miles below Laredo.

The great MILLER TEMPLE-the Omega of all Howard street, in this city, and will probably be finished about the first of February next. The walls are to be built of brick, fifteen feet high, above which is to be a root running to a point in the centre like a circus tent, thirty five feet high. The building will probably accommodate same The building will probably accommodate samfive or eight thousand persons. The wails are nearly complete. They are very light, and several masons say cannot possibly sustain the internet proof which will rest upon them. The work naturally attracts great crowds of speciators, and is the subject of no little talk and wondrinent. Several zealons Millerics, who have given up all business and devoted themselves to the cause, are busily engaged in shoveling gravel-free gratis on the inside of the Temple, which is yet exceedingly rough and uneven, and needs much leveling. A ground lease of the lot has been taken for fitteen months, so as to give ample fulfilment of Miller's prophecy. Several applications have been made to the city government, to prevent the opening of this new establishment, but our worthy fashers have wisely determined ording to the dictates of his conscience, until he nterleres with the public peace .- Boston Mail.

LTThe New Orleans Picayune of the 8th in stanf announces that the new American Theatre in that cry was to be closed on the 14th, for want of support; and far her, that Mr. James H. Cald well, the Manager, has determined to withdraw allowether from the theatrical profession. "Mr. Caldwell assigns, as a reason for taking this step, that the dra na has sustained a shock, not only in that the dra ma has sustained a shock, not only in this country, but in Europe, from which it cannot the country in a generation. He therefore looks to some other field of enterprize by which to sustain his fortunes. He announces that since the opening of his new theatre, the loss has exceeded \$200 per night; and he far her states the assumding fact that since the completion of the St. Churles I heatre on the 30th Nov. 1835, to its conflagration on the 30th March, 1842, he incurred losses in su porting it to the amount of \$100.000."

Postages -The Journal of Commerce says: We are glad to learn that the consultations at Washington have resulted in fixing the highest rate of postage upon a single letter at ten

In the New Hampshire legislature, a few days since, an amendment to the militia bill was adopted by a large majority, forbidding captains of companies to furnish, directly or indirectly, intoxicoting drinks to the soldiers under their command, under the penalty of

The Post Office -The Free States are taxed more than \$500.0 0 every year, in the Postoffice Department alone, for the benefit and on the ac-

Every man when he pays for a letter or news Every man when he pays for a letter or news paper, is paying tixes to uphold Slavery! He is taxed nearly twenty-five per cent, on all his family and business correspondence, and his periodical literature, to su-tain what Wesley called "the vilest slavery that ever sow the sun," and these taxes are constant, while slavery endures. No man can help paying his share .- Albany

An anti-abolition society, formed in Cincionati a year ago or more, has died, and its aid that he had lest more than two thousand dollars, by his s'ave holding subscribers, within a few months after his piper commenced. And finally he had to cease pubishing the scurrilous thing. Several of the onpers of this state refused to exchange with im, and no body seemed to care any thing for his blustering bravado course, - Oberlin Evangelist.

## ANN ARBOR PAPER MILL.

prepared to invite to it the attention of the busi ess community.
His Mill has been recently fitted up by the ad-

thing of improved, and very expensive machine-ry, equal if not superior, to any in the Western country. He flatters himself that he can now nanufacture paper to the entire satisfaction of his enstowers, both as to quality and price. Providel a'w tys that he gets satis actory returns in the way of pay nent; which he has become suisfied s a very essential point in the paper making busi-

His paper is of a kind that will work easy upon ypes set to almost any creed or principle, repu-

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 useff strongly to the sincerity, patriotism applies useff strongly to the professed friends of "Home Industry" and "Domestic Manufactures," as well is to all who are disposed to encourage manufac-

uring enterprise within our infant State.

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

C. N. ORMSBY. Ann Arbor, Jan. 9, 1843.

WOOL, Wheat, Flour, Grass See I, Butter, VV Cheese, Pork, &c. wanted; also alis and Ashes. Sept. 24, 1842.

## CLINTON SEMINARY.

SPRING TERM.

THE sixth regular term of 12 weeks will commence on Monday, February 6, 1843. TUITION.

For common English branches, For highest English branches, For Latin and Greek, Board, including Room, Furniture, and

Washing, at \$1.25.

Tuition to be paid in advance.

Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be reuired to present a certificate of good mora character; and by a standing rule of the Sommary, no scholar who persists in the use of 'profance or obscene language,' is allowed to continue his connection with us. This rule, with a 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 re such as are required for admission to Col

Considerable has been done to furnish minual labor 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 tage to enter at the beginning. GEO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor. MRS. BANCROFT, Preceptors.

41-if.

Clinton, Jan. 25, 1843.

ANN ARBOR STEAM FOUNDRY.

(NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT.) PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. have erected and put in operation a Foundry, and are not and put in operation a re-nary, and are now prepared to furnish to order most kinds of Castings for Mills or other Machinery. Sugar and Cauldron Kettles, Potash Coolers, most kinds of Hollow Ware, Sleigh Shoes, Fire Dogs, Wagon and Bugry Boxes, Ploughs and Plough Cast-ings of the various kinds used in this State, and the most approved patterns used in Ohio, all o which they respectfully invite the Public 1, exson as they may be wanted for use, and which, will be reteranted good. All Cistings made by them will be sold CHEAP, and for READY

PAY only.

JOB WORK, IRON TURNING AND Canal FINISHING done to order, and on short notices at the Muchine Shap of H. & R. PART

## First Arrival IN 1843.

In connection with the Foundry and Machine Shop, HARRIS, PARTRIDGES & CO. have

NEW GOODS!!

Broad Cloths Satinetts. Muslin de Lains Kentucky Jeans, Flannels Boots & Shoes, Call Skins SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.

A good assortment of Hardware and Grocer ny other store in Ann Arbor. H. P. & Co. will take in exchange for Goods,

Hides, Park, Lard, Butter, Flaz Seed, Tminhy Seed, Tallow, &: on as favorable terms as any Store here or else-

Any quantity of WHEAT wanted, and the highest price paid.

Lower Town, Ann Arbor, Feb. 1, 1843.

E STA E of Charles Tozer, to of Webster, in the Country of Washienaw, deceased.—
In a undersigned have been duly appointed by the Hon. Gao. Sedgwick, Judge of Probate of the county alo estid. Comm situators, to receive, examine, a jist, and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, which is represented insolvent, and six months are allowed by said solvent, and six months are anowed by said cidents to present and prove their claims, he'ore said commissioners, who will meet for the purpose a'oresaid, 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 and Webster, on the 22nd day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P.

M. on each day respectively.

MUNNIS KENNY,

JOHN ALLEY,

JAMES BALL, Jr.

Webster, Dec. 22, 1842.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY

Teach ra Seminary. THE tenth term of this Institution will com-mence on Monday, Feb. 27, and continue

Having procured the assistance of two compeient and successful Teachers, the principal is pre-pared to give a thorough. English and Classical education. He will devote his whole attention to the English department as heretolore. From 20 to 3) minutes is daily accupied by the principal in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus and

Apparatus. - The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical ap-paratus. Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solls. &c. to the amount of \$300; also, a good Uniner of Minerals worth \$51.

Chings of Minerals worth \$51.

Titiza in the English branches, from \$2.51 to \$5.00 per term: Latin and Greek, \$3.00: French, \$3.00: English and Classical studies united, \$6.00 only: Mezzotinus and Chinese or Theorem pointing, \$3,00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffin.

The inition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protected sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks. Board, including room and washing, for \$1,50 per week. For further particulars enquire of the

H. H. GRIFFIN, Principal. CHAS. WOODRUFF.
Teacher of Latin, Greek and French. Miss CAROLINE A HAMMOND,

Y psilami. Jan. 26, 1843

GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &C.

The subscriber has a large asserts ont of Mar-ile of the best Quality suitable for GRAVE STONY Mosuveyrs &c which he will sell chean for cas's, or exchange for produce, at his old stand No. 90, Woodward Avenue. Detroit.

hey 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, 1442.

he twenty third inst., nuthorizing the sale of real estate of Etlen Wilmot, deceased. I shall sell m uction the real estate, hereinafter described at the Iwelling house formerly occupied by the said de-ceased, in the village of Saline, on Thursday, the

in the afternoon of that day, to wit; commencing on the south of Henery street three chains and welve links east of the north corner, of the Bap-ist meeting house lot, and running south five chains at right angles of said street, thence east parallel with said street one chain, thence perth towards Henery street, parallel with said first line five chains, thence west one chain, to the clace of beginning: containing one half acre of find, being the same premises on which the said Ellen

bseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our

The proprietor having tried them in a great ariety of cases confidently believes that they are onperior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetuble and pe feetly harmless. and can be taken by any person, male or female

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by

Corrected weekly by J. Thompson, Exchang Broker, 52 Wall street New York.

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

Augusta

Eastern

Franklin

Frontier

Granite

ered worthless. Housatome Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Ipswick ... Androscoggin Leicester Bangor Commer'l Lowell Bangor b'k of Lynn Mechanics Manufacturers and Brunswick Mechanics Manufacturers. Marblehead Central (Vassalboro)do City 20 to 25 Market Marine Commercial Massachusetts Mechan cs New buryport do N. Bedford do S. Boston Ellsworth Mercantile " N Bedford " Salem Freemen's Gardnier Newburyport do Millbury Kendukeng Lime Rock do Nanm Keng Neponset Manufacturers do & Traders' N. b'k of Boston Northhampton Maine (Cumberl'd) Ocean Machina Mariners Old Colony Oxford Paritie Medomne Megunticoo Merchants People's Phœnix Ch'rlst'n Mercantile Neguemkeag Plymo. th do Powow River People's do Quinsigamond do Quincy Stone Portland Sagadahock South Berwick do Randolph St Croix 10 Salem 8 Shoe &Lenther do Southbridge S. b'k Bos on Shawmut Springfield Soffolk

Waldo Westbrook NEW HAMPSHIRE. Ashuclot Cheshire Taunton Traders' Chremon Tremont Commercial 5to10 Union b'k of Wey-Connecticut River mouth & Braintee do Derry Union, Boston do Village do Waltham Dover Farmers Warren Boston Gration Warren Danvers Granite Washington Wareham Winnisimmet Winthrop

Lancaster Manufacturers Mechanics Worcester, Wrenthdo Wrentham Wrentham do RHODE ISLAND. N. Hampshire American bank N H. Union. Bristol bank of Pemigewasset do Blackstone canal do Bristol Union

Commer. Bristol

do Providence

Eagle b'k, Bristol

Fall River Union

Cranston

do Comberland

Franklin

do High street

1 Mechanics

Lardholders

Manufact urrs

do Mer. Providence

" Newport

Mount Hope

Moun' Vernon

Narragansett

" Pacific Prov.

Newport

Pacific

Pascong

Pawtuxet

do Providence

do Scituate

do Smithfield Ex.

do . Lime Rock

u Union.

do Providence Co.

u Union

" Benk of

" Smithfield

N. America b'k of N. Kings on

Newport Ex. N Providence

Phonix Westerly

" Providence

R. I. Aricultural

Central

N. Eng. Commer. do

" & Manufac.

do Globe

do Hope

do Kent

do

do

do

Cit'ens Nantucket do Roger Williams

do

0.0

Commercial Beston do Traders, Newport do

do Union do Village

Warren

do Washington

Weybosset

do CONNECTICUT.

do City b'k N. Haven de

do Conn. River Bank-

ing Company

do Fairfield company

do Housatonie Rail

Road company

Middlesex com.

do East Haddam

do Hartford

do Jewett city

Mechanics

Merchants

Exchange

do Bridgeport

Woonsorket falls do

do

do

do Farr

" Rochester

" Oswego

Corning b'k of

Dansville

Delaware

Erie county

Essex county

Ex. Rochester

Rochester do Burrilville Agricult'l Rockingham do & Manufacturers' do Strafford do Certerville do Citizens' Union VERMONT Benn'ngton Bellows Falls

Poultney b'k of Builington b'k of Caledonia b'k of no sale Exchange Commercial

do & Mechanics Montpelier b'k old do b'k new Middlebary b'k of Manchester Orleans Co

Orange Co Rutland St. Albans MASSACHUSETTS

Atlantic

Attleborough

Blackstone

Poston

Bunker Hill

Cambridge

Charles River

Charlestown

City Buston

do Salem

Porch. & Milton do

Essex N. Andover do Wake

E. Bridgewater

Concord

Danvers

Duxbury

Fitchburgh.

Goucester

Greenfield

Highem

Hampshire Muni'rs do

Framingham

Eagle

Cohannet

Chickopee

Redford Commerc'l do

Atlas

Agricultural American Amherst Andover

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

DURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Probare, for the county of Washtensw, made on

Willmot lived orexions to her decease.
ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Administrator,
Dated Saline, August 29th, 1842 29-4w.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-VER AGUE PILLS.—Purely legetable. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious disses peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of the

with perfect safety.

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

A great number of cert fi ates might be procu Globe d in favor of this medicine, but the propriete e depends upon the merits of the same for its Granite

all at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 20th 1842. 9 Haverbill L. BECKLEY Highem " county New London Schenectady Seneca county Silver Creek b'k of do Norwich Staten Island State bank of New York Buffulo 75 Quinnebang St. Lawrence Stamford Oswego Stonington The mes Otsego county Owego bank of Toliand company Phoenix -Wholing Poughkeepsie par Steuben Coun'y Windham Syracuse, bank of do NEW YORK CITY. Tompkins County American Ex. Tonawanda b'k of B'k of commerce Bank of the state U S b'k Buffalo 25 of New York B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Ulster county par Butch. & Drov. por

Middletown

New Laven

Mystic

Rome, bank of

Salina bank of

Sackett's Harbor

Saratoga county do

Chemical Utien Bark of Vernon bank of do City Washington county 1 Clinton Delaware & Hud. Waterford b'k of Waterville, B'k Watervliet canal company par Dry Dock Wayne county Fulton b'k of N. Y par Weschester co. 187 West'n N.Y b'kol 27 Greenwich Lafayette. Whitehall, b'k of Whitestown b'k of do Manhattan com. Mechanics Banking Ystes county NEW JERSEY. Association Belvedere Bank un Merchants der \$10

Mech. & Traders do \$10 and upward par Burlington county Merchants Ex. National b'k Commer under \$10 3 " \$10 & upw'd par N. York bank of a B'kg. com. Cumberland of N.J 1 N. Y. State Stock Farmers of N.J. do Farmers & Mechan-Security b'k. North River do les under \$10 \$10 and upw'd par Seventh ward Fars & Mechan Tenth ward \$10 and upw'd 10 par Mechanics of Bur-Tradesmens lington Washington Mechan. Newa.k par 40

Wool growers par N. YORK STATE Mechan & Mami b'k of Tr on Morris co. k " 810 &ck widpar Agricultural b'k Allinny Newark baning Allegany county & Insurance om. par \$5 and under 52 Atlantic Brookiyn par N Hope & Del. Albany b'k of Albien Bridge com 25 to 30 Orange bik under 85 America Attica Princeton Auburn Commerc Salem bk'g com. Ballston Spa. Binghamp on Buffalo bank of under \$5 Brockport b'k of Brooklyn

State Camden
S State Elizabeth'tn par State b'k at Morris do \$10 and upwid Broome County Canal, Albany Strte, Newark " Lnekport Cattarangus co State N Brunsw'k par under \$5 Sussex

Cattskill Cayuga county 1 Cen. Cherry Valley do \$10 & upw'd pa " N Y b'k of Trenton Bk'g com. do Chautanque co. " small bills Union Chenango b'k of Chemung canal OIIIO. Belmont St. Clairs-Clinton county ville 3 to 4 Chillicothe bk of 25 Commercial, Troy " Albany

30 " pay at Philad 1 Circleville bk of Cl\_veland " Clinton Columbiana of New Lisbon do Durches county Commercial " of Sciota " of Lake Erie 50 Dayton Ex. & Saving Inst .-

of Genesce Far & Mechan. do Farmers, of Troy par Franklin " Amsterdom ics Rochester do Grauga bank of 4 Farm. & Drov. par Grandville Alexandrian Soc of Geneva o of Orleans do Hamilton Farmers & Mechan- Lancaster ics of Genesee do Lafayette Far's of Seneca co So

Massillon bank of of Penn Yan Farm. & Manufac. Mt Pleasant bk of do of Po'keepsie par Muskingum bk of do Farm. Hudson do Norwalk bank of do do Norwalk bank of do Ohio R R com. Genesee bank of do Ohio Life Insurance Genesee County do and Trust com. 4 do Sandusky Bank of do Geneva bank of do Urbana bkg com -West'n Reserve bk 4 Wooster ble of

Xenia, Bank of Zanesville, bk of INDIANA. a State bk of Ind. and branch Notes on all other do lanks in this state un do certain ILLINOIS: Cairo, bk. of State bk of Illi. 60 Illimois bk of

All the banks in this Territory imcertain Bank of St Chir 12 Far. & Mechan. 10 CANADA.

Bank of British N America Gore bank

Schenectudy Middletown Mohawk Valley Monroe, b'k of Montgomery co. New York State Newburgh b'k of par O'ean bank of Opeida

Banque da Peuple do B'k U. C. Toronto S City bank Commer bk U. C Fars, joint stock and Ningara Suspension Bridge com. KENTUCKY. Kentucky bk of 3 Louisville ok of do MISSISSIPPI. MISSOURI. do Small notes of Penn-

Hamilton Heikimer county Highland Howard Trust and Banking Com. 3 Hudson River Ithaca bank of James The Jefferson county Kinderhook b'k of par Kingston Lansingburgh blk of 1 Lewis county Livingston county Lodi b'k of real es

" Stock Lockport " B'k & trust com Lowville b'k of Lyons bank of Madison county Manufacturers Mech. & For's Mer & Fur's. Mer & Mechanics

Mer. Exchange of Buffalo Mercantile of Middletown hanking com.
Millers of N. Y. 2010 Montreal bk of

do Farls & Mecn. A do

Ontario do L'k of the State
Orange co. L'k of do R Es. b'k of Ark.
Orleans Pawell Rochesterb'k ef

sylvania banks 18

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. The subscribe informs there member An-ti-Slavery Societie, and all persons who do are to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for eash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promity attended to streets, and orders will be promtly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is an-nexed, and the prices put against them are the present ('educed) 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 as 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.

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

New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-Slavery Manual Alion Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. Alton Trials Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 5 set 50 Appeal, by Mrs. Child Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy Bourne's Picture of Slavery Buxton on the Slave trade 50 Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vo's. 1, 2 and 3 Chloe Spear Channing on Slavery Duncan on Slavery Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball

muslin Do by do in boards with map 25 Enemies of Constition discovered Fountain, plain bending, 64mo. Gustavus Vassa Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher Jav's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth 20 Life of Granville Sharp Mott's Biographical Sketches Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy North Star, gilt edges Pennsylvania Hall Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, Svo. 1.00 Rankin's Letters, 18mo, 100 pp. Right and wrong in Boston Star of Freedom, muslin Slavery-containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer.
A. S Society: Wesley's Thoughts on

Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 5 set 50

Songs of the Free Thomosons Reception in Great Britain, Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo.

Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait

PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanucs, from 1836 to 1341 inclusive Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Laudmarks Apology for Abolitionists American Slavery as It Is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses Address on Right of Petition Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States Address on Slavery (German) Address of Congregational Union of Scot-

Address of National Convention (German) Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committe e of Vigilance 25 Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12
Appeal to Women in the nominally free 12 1-2 States

Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evang-lical Union A. S. Society, New York city.

Ann-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4 Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Ques-

Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A.

S. Society 3
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 - Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriali Green Chipman's Discourse

Charning's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Serm in Does the Bible sanction Slavery?

Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge

Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguished
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to,
Emmeipation in West Indies Thome and
Kimball 12.1

Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 Freedom's Defense 6 Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle 6 Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6 Generous Planter

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

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

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

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

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive Rights of Colored Men

Ruggles's Antidote Right and Wrong in Boston Slavery Rhymes Slade's Speech in Congress in 1888
Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas. Smylie
Do. Letter to Henry Clay
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum

Southard's Manual Star of Freedom Schmicker and Smith's Letters Slaveholder's Prayer Slaveholding Weighed Slavery in America (London); do. (Ger-

many)
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 Weslevan Anti-Slavery Review

War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave Wilson's Address on West India Emanci-

TRACTS. No. 1. St. Domingo,

No. 2, Caste, No. 8, 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 I cent each.

PRINTS, ETC. Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 The Emancipated Family

Slave Market of America Correspondence between O'Connel and Stevenson
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1Printer's Picture Gallery
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy

Do. with Kneeling Slave Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards Potrait of Gerrit Smith

In addition, are the following, the proceed of which will go mio the Mendian fund. Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. Triol of the Captives of the Amistad

Congressional Document relating to do. Portrait of Clinquez March Sd, 1842.

Threshing Machines.
The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to menulacture Horse Pownsond Threshing Michines, two and a halfulles from the village of Anh 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 Thresher, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as hitle liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary

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

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them There will be one for examination at N. H. Wing's. Dertor village; and one at MARTIN WILLSON'S stockness is D.t oit—both these gondemen

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 har cylinder; and \$130 ft. ra horse power with a threshing machine with an iron har 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 a about 8 000 hushels, and believe it is constructed on hetter principles than any other Horse Power.—
The of the undersigned has tweed and used eight lifferent kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe tha fur horses will thrash as much with this Power as fice 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 purchas 6 ed, and have now in use, one of the Horse Pow-3 ers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by 6 S. W. Foster, & C., and believe it be constitued ed upon better principles, and requires less 3 s'rengt's of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted. A. WEEKS.

Mount Ciemens. Sept. 8, 1841.
This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Hotse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and us dit for a number of months and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by furmers for whom I have thrushed.

E. S. SMITH. Scio, April 11, 1942.

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MA-CHINES which they will sell for \$50. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers who hashad 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 cos from 150 to \$300.

Sejo, April, 18, 1842. Woolen Manufactory

The subscribers have recently put in operation t 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

to shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be wen me. They therefore respectfully ask a share tpublic patronage, especially fromthose who are in layor of me me inpustar. Wool may be letter

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

# Peters pills.

'Tis fun they say to get woll with them,

A LL mankind throughout their wide and im-A mense circulation that ever try them con-anue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely veg-etable; they work no miracles, nor do they pro-ess to cure all diseases, because they are the sore it.fi: compound of a regular physician, who aus made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has some what distinguished himself as a man of science. and genius among the family of the late Gov Peters; Peters' Vegetable l'ills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.— The town and country are alike filled with their raise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert hem unattered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed— Peters' Pills prevent—keep off discases if timely used, and have no rival in curing billious fever, ever and ague dyspepsia, liver complaints group, sick headache, jaundice, as hum, dropsy, rheumatism, culingement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient distribution, flatulence, habitual constiveness. loss of appente, bluched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the howels, where conharms or aperion is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we reeat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphon: success has ever atten-led their use and enough is already known of em to immortalize and hand them down to posenty with the improvements of the age in med-cal science. Dr. Peters was bred to the heal-ag art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam trive i machinery in the world for pill working. Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill seemial virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed. when called into action, and here also it is Peters exc Is all the world and takes all the premiun medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engrue—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be herd for ihem—resistless do you hear that! while a host 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. are only mistaken.

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

The resis less force of these truths—their uni

versal reception added to the testimony of millions, "ke p it before the people" must and will te heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while

suffering un or the usual changes of life as di-tected by the laws of nature, they impart a buoy ney of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step. elvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by heir action on the chyle. &c. and ladies in del-cate situations always admit their power and inocence, and take them two or three at a rim without in the slightest degree incurring the haz ord of an abortion; which facts are of the atm et importance. Pimples: a young lady sent her ove to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grate u' to him for the restoration of her beauty than it he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a moun-tain rivulet: 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.

Quite astonished Old Pluto correto New York. (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work.) To resign his commission, his hour glass and

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

Not of your neighty sire do I come to complain But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by

The diseases my aids, in this war of menkind.

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

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,

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:

or soon the cheeks, a marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom. Look hact all nhitry son ince to buy them

For sale as follows, by Messis, Beach & Abel Grenville, F. J. P. Crane, Maynard, & Co. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund G Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund H. Becker, Dick mson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones. Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, L. om: J. C. Winnes, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith. Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni: D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, Miclian Centre: Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kiel & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Schree, Snav & Kevs, Chintan; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymuth: Stone, B. beock & Co., and Julius, Movies & Co., Ypsilani: 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. Oc., 19, 1342

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general as-ortment of Drugs and Mediciness, Pa.ms. Oils Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every a ticle in the Drug and Paint line. Tersons wish ng to purchase any articles in the above line are equested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call a PIERRE TELLER'S,

Wholes de and Retail Druggi t 129. Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Morta. Detroit.

GREAT BARGAINS. - R. Banks resp tng Detroit, that he still continues at his of stand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, chich he is determined to sell cheaper than the

R. B has just received from the East an as-ortment of Clorks. Cossimeres. Satinets an estings, which will be made up to order in ashionable style at short notice.

R. BANKS. Detroit, Sept. 5, 1849.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

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

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

BALDNESS

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

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

it, or never try it. Remember this always. RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

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

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 admirs of an out ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roors' 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 EYES 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 affect. ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. Octor O CSin

nature, thus :]

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 the certain prevention of general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to

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

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure

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

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COM. POUND EXTRACT. There is no other prepara. Wholesale and Retail Princeist, 179 Jufferson from of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. 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.

NDEE - HINSE 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 consummation

COUCHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remem

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 meredible, by Comstack of Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1849, by Comstock 6- 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 r. vectable names in the country for these facts, so tha. To one can fail to believe them. 13- . e sure you call for our articles, and not

be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto--and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us-Comstockatoo Wholesale Druggist

I Maiden-Lane, New York, and of om agents. Wan, S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann ArboHOLMANS

Bone Ointment.

THIS OISTMENT stands at the head of all remedics for the following diseases which no ture is heir teo, viz:—RHEUMATISM bott hronic and inflamitory—Gout—Spraine—Bru isos and contracted TENDONS of long stand-

It discusses all tumours-renders stiff joints unber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assunges pains in Boils and Abcisses --Vothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breast n Femiles, if applied in early stage, prevents apperation or matter forming, and gives in al reperation or matter forming, and gives in all assess immediate case from pain. Certificates of his fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far excels the Ovodeldoc's

all assurance that it lar excess the Obodeldoe's
ad Laniments of the present day, for the above
iseases. A trial is only wanted to give it the
ecided preference to every thing else. Many
thyseians at eminence have used this ointiren nd extole its merits.

The above ointmen: is for sale wholesale and

ail by L BECKLEY An a Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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

100 oz Salph. Quinine, superior Freuch and English,

20 oz. Salph. Morphia,

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

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

50 lbs. Cal mel, 5 casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm

40 boxes Sperm Candles. 2000 .hs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linseed Oil, Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Fail Platina Ware, Poseclain Teeth. A general a-sortmen of Patent Medicines, all

PIERRE TELLER. 189 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt March 13.

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that is line opened a shop in the Lower Town, immeintely over the late mercantile stand of Lund & libson, and opposite the sto e of J. Beckley & o.. where he is prepared at all times to do work his line, with promptness, and in a neat and

reable manner. Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usuai pri-ces, for work done at his shop. These who have eash to pay for services of this kind, are particu-larly invited to call Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

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

DR BANISTER'S

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my friends, I have consented to offer them to the public as a most efficacious remedy for all those billious diseasees originating in a new coun-The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail

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

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHAN'S CARDS of a y we supply in: CLOTHIER'S JACKS. AT TINETWIRP, CARD GLEANSERS and PICKSERS, SHUITLES REEDS, KETTLES, SCIEWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE. FMERY, (censize,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected as o immal, of DVE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

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

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

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

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842.

TEMPERANC HOTEL, BY POBERT & TERHUNE.

CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES. DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now us lergoing thorough repairs. The reoms are pleasant, the B ds and Redding all new, and the Tahn will be supplied with the choicest of the market and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all poins shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable.

Fig. very line and accommodation good.— Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hatel free of expense.

Detrois, April 97 18/2.

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

JONES & ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

NEW GOODS!!

F DENISON has just received a complete stack at DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES

N) CROCKERY, which will be sold very cheap for money or most kinds of produce. Des-Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

S \LARATUS—A prime article in baxes or barrels, for sale at the lowest prices by F. DENISON. Sapt. 24, 1842.

J. R. WALKER respectfully informs his ins recently commenced business in the tailor and line, one door cost of Bower's dry goods store

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

Garments will be made to order, in strict con ormity with the present prevailing fashion and

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

York or Philadephia fashions.

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

Cutting done at shortest notice.
All kinds of Military Uniform and undres

conts and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

J. R. WALKER.

Ann Arbor, July 25th. 1842. n14—3m.

L UMBER constantly on hand and for sa by F. DENISON. June 10, 1842.

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES PARSON & SILEMON & Co. 138, Jeff. son avenue, siethe sole agents of these very or the sole agents of these very or 12-t.

SATTINETT WARIS ON BEAMS.—
THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jeffersom Avenue, offer for sale a large stuck 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. advance.

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 no tice. Having good machinery, experienced work-men, and long practice in the our ness, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give com-

plete satisfaction.

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

"Be tags of trinking Et ine for o." JACKSON

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, which will be sold on the most reasonable With Hot and Cold Baths Dr. J. T WILSON,

East out of Main St cet. Jackson, Mich. River Raisin

INSTITUTE. THIS Institution is Located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the This eligible site has been selected for its

quiet seclusion, the tertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleas Rooms. There are now on the premises suit-

ble rooms for the accommodation of forty sta-dems; which are designed to be occupied for pri-vate study and lodging. Other necessary build ing are provided for recitations and boarding. EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, Board " with 4 hours work each week, Room Rent,

Incidental, Total, 12.95 There will be an additional charge of one dollar for those pursuing the higher branches as Phi losophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of two dollars will be made. Scholars are expected to provide themselves with what furniture they

will need in their rooms, also, with lights, fuel, and washing-none will hereafter board them Bills to be settled in advance.

The school is open to all applicants of sainble age and moral character irrespective of complex-

UT The second term of this summer will com men e Wedn stay July 20th.

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

Raisin, May 19th, 1842.

15—9m

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

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with the largest and best selected as softeness of DRY COODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOO'IS & SHOES, AND YANKEE NOTIONS, ever brought into this market, purchased previous to the tariff which will enable bim to sell for each, as cheap as any establishment west of Buyrals. As we do business on the Realy Pay System we will not be undersold by any one in this market, which will be for the interest of the purchaser and deals. will be for the interest of the purchaser and dealer. We would say to the farmers that we sell goods in proportion to the price of wheat-a bushel of wheat will purchase as many goods at the present low prices as it did last full. the time for people to buy goods if they want buy them cheap. The assurtment consist to

buy them cheap. The assortment consist in art of the following articles:

BROADCLOTHS, PILOT do. BEAVERD SATINET and CASSIMERE, SATINET and CASSIMERE,
KENTUCKYJEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS,
FLANNELL. (of all kinds.)
SHEEF'S GREYS, UMBRELLAS,
SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES.
ALAPINES. MERINO TAGLIONE,
CASSIMERE SHAWLS. VICTORIA do,
VICTORIA do CARLISE do.
ROBROY and BROCHEA, do,
BRASS CLOCK, SHEETUNGS, HOSE.

BRASS CLOCK, SHEETINGS, HOSE, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CRAVATS, TWILLED JEANS, COTTON BARN, CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS, COTTON BATTING, HDRF'S, DIAPER and Table Cloths, MITTENS, CALICOES, (o' all kinds.)

LADIES DRESS HD'KFS, GLOVES. (of all kinds.) LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c. A choice resortment of Groceries, such as

or themselves. D. D. WATERMAN.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 20, 1842. 3m75

NEW GOODS!!

H DENISON, is now receiving as usually a GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash or

ill be sold at wholesole of retail.
Pellars can be supplied at this establishm (DE low as to astonish them.
The subscriber deeps it urcless to go into fur her detail, but asks them to call and EXAMSE.

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