

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO. For Governor, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF SAGANAW. For Lieutenant Governor, LUTHER F. STEVENS, OF KALAMAZOO. For Representatives to Congress, FIRST DISTRICT, A. L. PORTER, OF WAYNE. SECOND DISTRICT, R. B. BEMENT, OF CALHOUN. THIRD DISTRICT, WILLIAM CANFIELD, OF MACOMB. STATE LEGISLATURE. For Senators, SECOND DISTRICT, E. F. GAY. THIRD DISTRICT, J. P. MARSH. SIXTH DISTRICT, JOHN C. GALLUP, URI ADAMS. For Representatives, KALAMAZOO COUNTY, ROSWELL RANSOM, DELAMORE DUNCAN. OAKLAND COUNTY, ERASTUS INGERSOLL, WILLIAM G. STONE, JESSE TENNEY, GEORGE SUGDEN, JOSEPH MORRISON, JOHN THOMAS. WASHTENAW COUNTY, DANIEL POMEROY, JOSEPH BENNETT, DARIUS S. WOOD, IRA SPAULDING, SABIN FELCH, S. W. FOSTER.

JACKSON CONVENTION.

The friends of the Liberty party in Jackson County, will meet in Convention at the Court house in Jackson on Saturday the 23d of Sept. at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating three Representatives to the State Legislature, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention. It is earnestly hoped that each and all the true friends of Liberty in all the Towns in the County, will be present to support the Convention. Let not one wait for, or depend upon another, but all come to attend an all-day Convention of the friends of Liberty both to hear, and to be heard. Come friends, come, let us awake, and be up and doing! Every thing for our cause looks encouraging. Our friends of the Empire state talk confidently of having from 20 to 25,000 LIBERTY VOTERS this fall, and shall the Peninsula state fall short of this according to her population? Genius of Liberty forbid it!! While CALHOUN and CLAY, noted SLAVEHOLDERS as they are, will probably be the Presidential candidates for the pro-slavery parties, shall not every hater of tyranny vigorously rally to the rescue of LIBERTY? How long will freemen of this nation listen to the wicked apology for VOTING for SLAVEHOLDERS, DUELLISTS, GAMBLERS &c.!! S. B. TREADWELL, } Co. R. B. REXFORD, } Central THOS. MCGEE, } Com.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty and Northern rights in Livingston County will meet in Convention, at the village of Howell on THURSDAY the 28th day of Sept. inst. at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the Legislature, and also to effect a more permanent organization of the Liberty Party in said County. FRIENDS, AWAKE!! In union there is strength. Let us combine our efforts to resist oppression whether from Foreign or Domestic foes. Our interest, as well as Humanity, calls for action: let us respond at the Ballot Box. E. F. GAY, RICHARD SUTON, JOSEPH SEXTON, SAMUEL HUBBARD, ADAM ROHRBACHER, ELI CARPENTER, ELISHA COOK, JOHN R. NEELY.

The Editors have both been sick during the past week, and utterly unable to write any thing for the paper. We regret this the less, however, inasmuch as our columns are chiefly filled with the most important matters from the pen of C. T. Torrey. His lively and animated style will be rather pleasing to our readers, accustomed, as they are, to our sedate and matter-of-fact way of expressing our views. THE NATIONAL CONVENTION was a glorious one and will add an immediate and powerful impulse to the cause. The idea that the Liberty party is a mere temporary organization, will not be believed any longer! Next week we shall publish the official proceedings of the National Convention in full.

Do not fail to read "THE WAR OF SLAVERY ON NORTHERN COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE." When you have read it once, read it again, and weigh well the mass of testimony presented there.

In a letter declining an invitation to an anti-slavery celebration of the First of August, John Quincy Adams took occasion to express his deep interest in the Anti-slavery cause. In reference to the movement in England, the aged patriot says:

"Of that undertaking, Clarkson himself has written the history. He has shown in what small beginnings it commenced, by what slow and almost imperceptible progress it advanced—by what interests, prejudices and passions it was perpetually obstructed. How many years it was before it could obtain admission to the hall of legislation in the British House of Commons. How, in the meantime, it had been silently making its way to the hearts of the British people. How many struggles of argument and of eloquence it had to encounter, before it could lay prostrate all opposition at its feet—and how this emanation of the Christian faith, after waiting eighteen hundred years for its development, came down at last like a mighty flood, and is even now under the red cross of St. George, overflowing from the white cliffs of Albion, and sweeping the slave trade and slavery from the face of the terra-queous globe.

People of that renowned Island! children of the land of our forefathers, proceed, proceed in this glorious career, till the whole earth shall be redeemed from the greatest curse that ever has afflicted the human race—proceed, until millions upon millions of our brethren of the human race are restored to the rights which they were endowed by your and their Creator, but of which they have been robbed by ruffians of their own race, shall send their choral shouts of redemption to the skies in blessings upon your names. Oh! with what pungent mortification and shame must I confess, that in the transcendent glories of that day, our names will not be associated with yours! May Heaven, in mercy, grant that we may be spared the deeper damnation of seeing our names recorded, not among the liberators, but with the oppressors of mankind!"

ONE IDEA.

Is it better to have one idea or no idea at all? Is it better to pursue one distinct object, or a thousand fanciful ones? The old parties accuse the liberty party of having one idea. What have they? Visions—dreams. Now, a monster rises before them, a Bank, perhaps—is admired for a moment and then annihilated. Anon some other bugbear—it may be a Sub-Treasury—appears, and is soon brushed away. And if, perchance, they get a glimpse of something real, it goes the way of the others.—Nothing is permanent. Every thing is unsettled and fleeting.

The liberty party on the other hand, have one bold, distinct, momentous, idea. It is fundamental, not only to the existence of the party, but to the nation. In the free States, this is undisputed, undisputable. To this idea all others are as vapor. As is the idea of existence to man so is this to the nation.

Men of this idea have no occasion to be ashamed when they are sneered at by shallow pated or prejudiced politicians, who cannot comprehend its importance and whose only argument is a sneer. Conscious of its magnitude they have only to go forward, and the establishment of the great principle of equal Liberty will ultimately crown their effort.—Liberty Standard.

A Southern Whig, who is writing letters from New England to the Charleston Mercury—a Calhoun paper—avows his determination—and says such is the general feeling of southern Whigs—to support Mr. Calhoun as his next choice after Henry Clay. This shows what Liberty men have proved by a thousand other facts, that instead of being Whigs or Democrats, the population south of Mason and Dixon's line should have no other name but slaveocrats, as slavery is the great interest—the test question with them in politics. There cannot be two men in the nation more unlike at this time, on other great interests, of which we hear so much at the North, than Calhoun and Clay; yet, let a man opposed to the peculiar institution be nominated by the Democrats—there is no danger of that however—and the whole body of Southern locos would wheel in for the support of Clay, with a United States Bank, a high Protective Tariff, Assumption of State Debts, and all other Whig humbugs; for their visionary scheme of Free Trade, which they are as much opposed to as any body—and the other hobbies of their leaders, are all secondary considerations.—Essex Transcript.

Thurlow Weed, editor of the Albany Journal, now travelling in Europe, in a letter dated Liverpool, gives the following account of what he saw in one of the rooms of the College Institution of that city:

In Room No. 23, is what the proprietor has very appropriately called "The Happy Family." It is a large cage, in which a Family of upwards of 100 in number, made up of cats, rats, hawks, starlings, owls, doves, monkeys, mice, squirrels, porcupines, rabbits, &c. &c., dwell together in perfect amity, and manifest for each other much and mutual affection. When I went in, a large grimalkin was asleep and four huge rats lay reposing upon her back, while her kittens and two young rats were at their gambols about the old folks! An owl was feeding a startling with fresh meat.—These animals are very playful and the birds are musical. It is an accumulation of hostile natures which fulfils much scripture. This room attracts and delights all visitors. A

The Common Council of the city, or rather a portion of them tried to do the work of slavery by preventing the election of the tent, under which this magnificent meeting convenes, on the Park, the only suitable place in the city for it. But the majority had "sober second thoughts" of what THE PEOPLE would think of it. They have dared to suppress the liberty of the people by breaking up peaceable temperance and anti-slavery meetings in the market-house square. But the murmurs of the people are deep and loud. If these poor political babes are old enough to learn, let them go to school, and learn to think what will be their position in 1843, in the view of any body who takes the trouble to recall their names from the obscurity of insignificance into which they will sink. Stop! Chase, of Ohio, is following Pierpont in eloquent vindication of the Constitution from the charge of sanctioning the return of the fugitive. Galusha nobly vindicates the doctrines of Pierpont's resolve, in bold and eloquent words. And here comes WARD—Samuel R. Ward—the young (he is only 26 (reasoning poetical) giant. My calm judgment is that he possesses the most commanding intellect among the people of color in the United States. Few men of any color or clime can compare with him. He is now vindicating the SUPREMACY of the LAW of God over all human laws, with a clearness of illustration and purity of language, and felicity of allusion and figure that mark the great, educated intellect. Yet he now speaks on the spur of the moment, on a resolve he never saw or hears till an hour since. His voice is very powerful—it's clear, ringing sounds fill the great tent, hold the audience rapt, and echoes round the squares. Now the discussion is interrupted to hear from Wheaton the "Slave mother's Lament." It diffuses over the vast audience the tender spirit it breathes in its sentiment, and in George W. Clark's most appropriate music. There are men weeping on whose faces tears are strange visitants.

Prof. Hudson, of Ohio, follows, recalling the facts of the past, that show how vast the changes that have passed over the public mind in ten brief years. Now he describes the work of slavery in striking out of being the very idea that man has any rights derived from the hands of his Creator. He speaks with much power; his voice is powerful; his manner graceful; his language choice and eloquent; and his grasp of intellect is strong.—Yet the audience evidently feel that Hudson, the learned Professor, the educated man, is in all points inferior to Ward—the self-educated youth. Hush! an allusion to the "Old Man Eloquent" calls forth a shout from the audience! What a hold that noble man has upon the hearts of the people! Ah, Mr. Albany Argus, you'll find that some deeper cause than the superior courtesy of the "Democratic" party accounts for the enthusiasm that attended all parties in the reception of one who had been so long in prison.

Resolved, That the faith of the States and Nation thus pledged, has been shamefully violated by the omission, on the part of many of the States, to take any measures whatever for the abolition of slavery within their respective limits; by the continuance of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of Louisiana and Florida, by the legislation of Congress; by the protection afforded by national legislation and negotiation to slaveholding in American vessels on the high seas, employed in the coastwise slave traffic; and by the extension of slavery far beyond its original limits by acts of Congress, by admitting new slave States into the Union.

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which confer extraordinary political power on the owners of slaves, and therefore constitutes 250,000 slaveholders, in the slave States, a privileged aristocracy; and the provision for the reclamation of fugitives from service, are anti-republican in their character, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That the operation of the first of these provisions is seen in the growth of a power in the country, hostile to free institution, to free labor, and to freedom itself, which is appropriately denominated the SLAVE POWER.

(Pierpont's.) Whereas, The Convention of the United States is a series of Agreements, Covenants and Contracts between the people of the United States—each with all, and all with each; and whereas, it is a principle of universal morality, that the moral laws of the Creator are paramount to all human laws—or, in the language of an Apostle; that "we ought to obey God rather than man"; and whereas, the principle of Common Law—that any contract, covenant or agreement to do an act derogatory to natural right, is vitiated and annulled by its inherent immorality—has been recognized by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who in a recent case expressly holds that "any contract that rests upon such a basis is void"; and whereas, the third clause of the second Section of the fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States—when construed as providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves—does "rest upon such a basis," in that it is a contract to rob a man of a natural right to his freedom.

Resolved, That we hereby give it to be understood by this Nation and the World, that as abolitionists, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteousness, and our hope for it in our conformity to the LAWS of God, and our respect for the RIGHTS of MAN, we owe it to the SOVERAIGN of the Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him, in all our civil relations and offices, whether as private citizens or as public functionaries, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to regard and treat the 2nd Section of the 4th Article of that Instrument, whenever applied to the case of a fugitive slave, as UTTERLY NULL AND VOID, and consequently as forming no part of the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon, or sworn, to support it.

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BUFFALO, Aug. 31, 1843.

Last evening the assembly numbered more than 5000. This morning, when the mere gazers are gone, there are more than 2,500 men and some 500 women present nearly 2,100 of whom are members and friends from out of this city. We shall not be able to secure any thing like a complete list of this vast mass of people. I wish here to expose the knavery of the papers of this city. They report, as adopted by the Convention, resolves that have never been before it, or which have been rejected by even the business committee. The Gazette has things of this sort.

In the early part of the session a long and very valuable letter from Gerrit Smith—which the readers of the Patriot will have next week—was read. It was received with acclamations. The delegates from each State then assembled, each State by itself, in the centre of the tent, and proceeded to select the candidates for the highest offices. All the free States, except New Hampshire, were represented by quite full delegations. Letters from JAMES G. BIRNEY—leaving his name at the disposal of the Convention—and from WILLIAM JAY, declining a nomination in Mr. Birney's favor, and expressing a cordial devotion to the Liberty party. These noble letters will leave little to regret, save that we could not have both of them for Presidents! They speak the language not of ambition, not of office seekers, not of parzans, but of TRUE GREATNESSES.

The Convention then proceeded to the vote. Judge Hutchinson, of Vermont, and General Fessenden, of Maine, were appointed tellers. The entire number of votes—143—was given on the first ballot.

For President, JAMES GILLESPIE BIRNEY, Of Michigan. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, Of Ohio.

The announcement of the result was received

J. F. Lemoyne and Robert Hanman of Penn.; S. S. Brown of Maine, Chauncy Cook of Ill., Mr. Williams of Indiana. Titus Hutchinson and S. M. Bigelow, Vt., S. Hoes of New Jersey, R. B. Bement of Michigan, Wm. H. Burleigh, and S. M. Booth of Connecticut.—The report of the Committee, is sufficient test of their ability and clearness of vision.

SAMUEL LEWIS, of Cincinnati, being very loudly called for, addressed the Convention. Lewis is a Yankee, by birth. His ancestors are from Scituate, in the old Plymouth colony. He is nearly six feet high. His countenance is open and cheerful. The dark, thoughtful eyes, and broad, high forehead would mark the great THINKER and imaginative speaker, if you saw him among strangers.—He eloquently contrasted the condition of the popular sentiment on the slavery question in 1776 to '90, and now. Then, our Constitution and the action of Government pledged the nation to the speedy extinction of slavery; and now, the Slave States have forfeited these pledges, and the Free States have consented to give slavery the control of the appointing and Legislative powers of our Government, and made millions of laboring poor to be most degraded bondmen.

In the course of the morning, George W. Clark and Charles A. Wheaton delighted the audience with Liberty songs.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The great tent is crowded to its utmost capacity. There are not less than 3,500 people here seated. How shall the throng be accommodated to-night and to-morrow!

Prayer by Rev. John Keep, of Ohio. The Business Committee reported in part—(see below.) Stephen S. Foster rose, and asked leave to speak. A very needless effort to prevent him from speaking, consumed half an hour. He then made a capital address, defining his position—declaring that if the Liberty Party would pledge itself not to return the fugitive slave, or to suppress the efforts of the slave to gain his freedom by force, he should support it, as far as he could sustain any political body. Abby Kelly followed him, in some pointed remarks about the wickedness of abolitionists contending with each other.—They were both warmly applauded.—The first resolve was passed. The second was debated by Messrs. Torrey, Alvan Stewart and Prof. Nevins, of Ohio.

I will not speak of Mr. Torrey's development of the democratic policy of the Liberty party. Mr. Stewart was in his happiest vein. The people laughed at his quaintness, wept at his pathos, and thought of his bold and energetic exhibitions of the atrocity of supporting the slave system by our religious influence and at the ballot box. The resolve was then passed, and George W. Clark sang Whittier's "Stanzas for the Times." The whole immense audience united in

"The indignant answer, No!" "Speeches of some" have said that S. S. Foster denounced the National A. S. Society, and its apologies for continued support of pro slavery churches and parties. Miss Kelly, in conversation, expressed equal indignation at the views sent forth in that paper.

The third resolve being under consideration GARNET, of Troy, poured forth a flood of fire and logic—a consummation quite natural to him. The evening session was devoted to addresses. Galusha began by a prayer. I cannot criticise prayers, I hear eloquent ones in this Convention, judged by the common rules of eloquence. But an ELOQUENT PRAYER is one that reaches the ear of God! If it comes from a pure and humble heart, then God is pleased. If not, it is sounding brass. The prayers and whole spirit of this immense gathering are hearty—breathe the spirit of deep devotion and duty. Every thing is very cheerful, full of hope and joy. Liberty men are refreshing themselves in this great meeting, to renew their toils in the conflict with more vigor.

Geo. Fessenden, of Portland, begins the meeting. He is a large, portly man, with a full, clear voice. He speaks loudly, but with the air of a man of cool judgment, decided character, and high-toned Christian principle. Such he is. Any party might be proud of such a man. What am I doing? Look back, reader! I have been commending every speaker, as I know not how great and good. Be patient, reader! We have more great intellects, real statesmen, eloquent orators, and pure patriots in this great Convention than ever met before in one body since the days of '76. It is the largest and best of all our Anti-slavery Conventions. There are some pure spirits that I regret to find absent. Smith, Birney, Morris, Earle and Jay are absent.—Francis Jackson, Loring, Philips and GARRISON are not here, though I believe in spirit and heart they are now with the Liberty party. God grant that we may not find one of the old and faithful friends of Liberty opposing us hereafter.

JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston, then addressed the Convention in his own strain of argument and poetry. The resolves below in relation to nullifying the (supposed) provisions for the return of fugitive slaves are from his pen. His argument our readers will have in full, as reported by the Daily Gazette.

I have been looking up again from my paper. Here are not less than 5000 people, silent as the grave, hanging on Pierpont's lips—silent, save at intervals when the rejoicing, approving spirit of the audience bursts forth a shout of applause. No wonder the maddened pro-slavery politicians of this city are swearing!

"Othello's occupation" will soon "be gone." Pro-slavery priests and politicians must soon emigrate to a Southern clime, or sink to deserved infamy and contempt. The Common Council of the city, or rather a portion of them tried to do the work of slavery by preventing the election of the tent, under which this magnificent meeting convenes, on the Park, the only suitable place in the city for it. But the majority had "sober second thoughts" of what THE PEOPLE would think of it. They have dared to suppress the liberty of the people by breaking up peaceable temperance and anti-slavery meetings in the market-house square. But the murmurs of the people are deep and loud. If these poor political babes are old enough to learn, let them go to school, and learn to think what will be their position in 1843, in the view of any body who takes the trouble to recall their names from the obscurity of insignificance into which they will sink. Stop! Chase, of Ohio, is following Pierpont in eloquent vindication of the Constitution from the charge of sanctioning the return of the fugitive. Galusha nobly vindicates the doctrines of Pierpont's resolve, in bold and eloquent words. And here comes WARD—Samuel R. Ward—the young (he is only 26 (reasoning poetical) giant. My calm judgment is that he possesses the most commanding intellect among the people of color in the United States. Few men of any color or clime can compare with him. He is now vindicating the SUPREMACY of the LAW of God over all human laws, with a clearness of illustration and purity of language, and felicity of allusion and figure that mark the great, educated intellect. Yet he now speaks on the spur of the moment, on a resolve he never saw or hears till an hour since. His voice is very powerful—it's clear, ringing sounds fill the great tent, hold the audience rapt, and echoes round the squares. Now the discussion is interrupted to hear from Wheaton the "Slave mother's Lament." It diffuses over the vast audience the tender spirit it breathes in its sentiment, and in George W. Clark's most appropriate music. There are men weeping on whose faces tears are strange visitants.

friend who went there with me in a treaty with the Proprietor of the "Happy Family," and is not unlike to tempt him to cross the Atlantic.

Wheat is selling in this place at 56 cents per bushel.

LETTER FROM S. B. TREADWELL.

JACKSON, Sept. 4, 1843.

Dear Brethren in the cause of Liberty:— Having observed the columns of the "Signal" considerably occupied of late, I have not thought it best for some time to ask a place for any thing I had to say upon the interests of that cause which I hope and trust will lie near my heart till it ceases to beat.

Having recently, however, witnessed among a portion of our practically pro-slavery fellow-citizens, extraordinary manifestations of interest in our long wronged, and oppressed Irish Brethren; and also in that class of fellow citizens who are competing in mechanical employments with convict labor, I could but be reminded of a few trite sayings, such as "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," "penny wise and pound foolish," or "holding a great so near the eye as to hide a guinea at the end of the nose," &c. &c. I mean this, in case only, where much interest is manifested to remedy smaller evils, to the entire neglect or opposition to remedy far greater ones. For instance, as much as I believe Ireland has long been wronged and greatly oppressed by the English Government, yet, if for a pro-slavery, American to be loud and boisterous for the rights of oppressed Ireland, and at the same time to swallow down 3,000,000 of American slaves without even "winning," and show bitter opposition even to any kind of effort for their liberation, be not comparatively "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," I have to confess I know not what it is. There can be no wonder that that portion of our fellow citizens who are so deeply sympathizing with Ireland, and at the same time sneering at American abolitionists, and their efforts and sacrifices, and applauding the "chivalrous" slaveholders, should imagine England saying to them, first "take the beam from thine own eye that thou mayest see the mote clearly to take the mote from thy brother's eye." There can be wonder that some of these slaveholding and pro-slavery Irish repeal gentlemen should have (as they do) serious misgivings about the "policy" (an icy word here truly) of their meddling with the political affairs of England, for fear, as they say, that England may seriously retaliate upon American slavery! Conscientious philanthropy this truly! The plain interpretation of it is, that as long as England will hold her peace about our slavery, we will enter into a solemn treaty with her to hold our peace about Irish and all other British oppressions. There can be no wonder however, that such selfish and shameless hypocrisy that would seem ready to die with sympathy for Ireland (for the sake of party capital) and at the same time strenuously advocating every pro-slavery party, and principle and measure, in America, should have such fearful forebodings of retributive judgment. The expedient tyrants of earth do indeed often make common cause to aid and assist each other to maintain their villainy. But when tyrants thus agree, we be to their victims. The truth is, that true philanthropy encompasses the globe. All else is narrow-souled "policy" poisoning on its own supremely selfish axis. For instance, witness the workings of the great heart of O'Connell in this lofty and admirable sentiment, as recently expressed by himself, in a great repeal meeting of many thousands of his countrymen. "Those who commit and those who continue the crime of slavery, I regard as the enemies of Ireland, and I desire to have no sympathy or support from them!" O says the American mushroom, stripping demagogue, O'Connell don't understand our institutions. Afraid to give full vent to their pro-slavery feelings against the great Irish liberator, for fear it will wake up jealousy in the confiding Irish heart as to the disinterestedness and purity of their motives in so zealously advocating liberty for Ireland and slavery in America, and thus blowing hot and cold with the same breath. O'Connell, the world's great champion for liberty for more than a quarter of a century not understand the world's slavery as well as the stripping pro-slavery demagogue of a day! Most preposterous! "Sooner far, would the great luminary of day be eclipsed by a star." From the lofty eminence on the side of universal liberty for man every where, which, O'Connell has so long occupied in the world, who can better rebuke tyranny and expose disgusting and miserable inconsistency than he.

May that pretended religion whether of state or sect, which has so long oppressed seven millions of Irishmen and enslaved three millions of Americans, soon shrink back to its own native hell to curse the earth no more. May the supporters too of a religion which oppresses and enslaves, instead of blessing mankind speedily repent and do works meet for repentance, before they sink with their religion, and their works do follow them.

As to the interest in some sections, manifested in behalf of mechanics at the north who are compelled from the present mistaken policy of some of the State Governments to compete with convict labor, let me say that I too believe this wrong both in principle and true state policy; that it is oppressive and demoralizing and should by no means be suffered among a free, a virtuous and enlightened people. Better, far better both for the morals and the prosperity of a state that the avails if need be, of convict labor be annihilated. But when our fellow citizens who are engag-

ed in mechanical employments are eagle eyed, and exceedingly sensitive on this subject, and totally insensible or blind to the wholesale undermining process of the competition of the unpaid labor of 3,000,000 of slaves in the great southern prison house of this nation with every class of free laborers, it surely seems to me like "holding a penny so near the eye that a guinea cannot be seen at the end of the nose."

The competition with convict labor in our country which is paid for in part, may be as 1 to 500. That of entirely unpaid slaves, with freemen as 1 to 6. Who must not see, therefore, that the wholesale unpaid slave labor competition with free labor in this nation is vastly more destructive to the free labor interests than that of convict labor.

Run a line through the center of a state, a county, or a town, as it is through this nation, and let all the mechanical and agricultural labor on one side of it be done by unpaid miserable slaves, and what mechanic, or farmer on the other side of the line, would not be most seriously injured and degraded by being thus put upon a par with slaves. Let but one mechanic in a community work but a little under price, the injustice and injury thus done to other mechanics, is at once seen and felt by them.

This important principle is fast being seen, in the vastly greater and more unjust competition of the slave laborers with the free laborers of this nation. Who should not see that unpaid labor under the same body politic always unjustly competes with free labor in the same ratio that it is suffered to exist—that two antagonistic systems brought into conflict, always tend to assimilate nearer and nearer to each other, until they become identified, or until one overcomes and destroys the other. So it must inevitably be, with slavery and freedom in our country. One must use up the other. Ye "bone and muscle," ye hardy and yet but nominally free laborers of this land, which shall it be?—Which shall finally spread, and be established over this land, universal freedom, regardless of color, or UNIVERSAL SLAVERY REGARDLESS OF COLOR, among all the laboring classes, as has at times been the case in other countries. Who ought to wonder that the 250,000 slaveholders in this nation, holding so firmly in their own hands as they do, the political balance of power, by means of their voting, for their 3,000,000 of slaves, are boldly predicting among themselves, that "in 20 years the entire class of laborers in our country will virtually be owned, and bought and sold by the large capitalists." Let the slaveholding South, continue voting for their 3,000,000 of slave laborers and insist as usual on demanding every thing of the north, and the north, as they always do, through their miserable servile party time servers, concede every thing to the South, under the specious plea that it is in patriotism, and who must not see that the political vassalage of the entire laboring class of the people, will certainly and speedily be effected, and that too, quite beyond a peaceful redemption by moral suasion and the ballot box. The thirteen slave states are but one great prison house in which 3,000,000 of able bodied farmers and mechanics are every day whipped to toil without pay—but a peck of corn a week for food, and about \$10 worth of coarse clothing per year. The white laborers of the slave states, are already very little better off in their ignorant and degraded condition, than the colored slaves themselves. And if the nominally free laborers of the northern states will continue much longer to suffer the little local and party interests which will be constantly coming up, to blind their eyes, to those most destructive, slaveholding, slave political aggressions upon their rights and liberties, what can they, what ought they expect will be the legitimate result, but their own ultimate and utter degradation and ruin, and that too past all hope, short of a bloody revolution.

For the free laborers of this nation to think of ever saving themselves from this constantly and rapidly downward tendency to utter destruction, by destroying from time to time some of the far lesser evils among them, such as convict labor, &c. while this great slave labor competition is still going on, and the great SLAVE POLITICAL MONOPOLY exists, is no more consistent than it would be to attempt to cleanse a foul stream far below its source, while its exhaustless fountain, is constantly sending forth poisonous, loathsome and perturbed waters. The master stroke of policy of the arch politicians of the South has ever been to introduce and keep up national questions to keep the north divided, while they themselves have ever been careful to keep firmly united on every thing that could build up and maintain the all controlling national ascendancy of the slave power and the slave labor interest upon the prostration and ruin of free labor interests. The northern men in Congress of both the old parties have long yielded and will continue to succumb to these haughty and most unjust southern demands, for the most obvious reason that they dare not and can not do otherwise and exist as national, northern and southern parties.

The South hold the balance of power and our northern members of congress of both the old parties know it and constantly yield to it. Nay more, the leaders of each of the old parties at the north are constantly underbidding the others, by offering to sacrifice more of the rights and liberties of the northern people to the south than the other party, for the sake of securing the largest southern support to their own party.

The free laborers of the north are thus held to a most unnatural and most destructive and degrading connection to the slave labor [or

prison labor] institutions of the south. The great Land holders or Land LORDS of England are also most vitally interested in keeping the control of our government as it is in the hands of a few southern slaveholders, and their few northern miserable servile allies in Congress who are constantly cringing to the lash of the southern overseers for the sake of now and then a "crumb" of office, that falls from their southern master's table. The English Land Lords can thus keep up and maintain their corn law league with American slaveholding cotton growers, as American foreign ministers, to receive American cotton free, and prohibit the introduction of American wheat, &c. This is the great American slaveholding and English land holding league which is so fast oppressing the American and the English laborers into one common mass of misery, degradation and ruin. This American SLAVE Lord and English LAND Lord league makes bread stuffs scarce and very high in England, and plenty and very cheap in America. All the laborers in England and Ireland are decidedly anti-slavery. If they saw their true interest they would all be so in America too, on grounds of self defence and self-preservation, even if their hearts towards the poor crushed slave were as hard as Pharaoh's ever was. This great land holding and slaveholding aristocracy of the two countries is most deadly hostile to the best interests of the true democracy of both countries, that is, the best interests of the laboring people.

Never will this wholesale and tremendously oppressive aristocracy be overthrown, till its kindred enterprises, SLAVE ABOLITION, CORN LAW ABOLITION, and Irish repeal ABOLITION shall be triumphant. Neither is it probable that any one of these enterprises will ever be but partially successful without carrying along with it the triumph of its kindred ones. It would I think be contrary to common sense and the nature of things, for oppressors and the oppressed have each their kindred interests every where.

When I see, 3,000,000 of my fellow beings wantonly made slaves by this nation, now in the hands of a few slaveholders who are using them by means of the VOTING POWER they give them, to subvert the rights and liberties of the mass of the people who thus enslaved them, I see in it all nothing more than what might well have been expected, a righteous retributive judgment.

I see by the last Signal that Slade and Giddings are both dropped in the late Whig nominations for Congress in their States. This is only an additional proof that each pro-slavery party at the north is determined, as fast as possible, to sacrifice every man among them upon the bloody altar of slavery who is even suspected of common honesty, independence and patriotism, instead of pro-slavery partyism. This ought to convince all that the "LIBERTY PARTY" was absolutely demanded, and that it must and will be maintained as the last hope of the slave and the country.—But those who cry "I am as much opposed to slavery as any body but—I disapprove of carrying it into politics," because I want SLAVEHOLDING CLAY or SLAVE-HOLDING CALHOUN elected President, "just this once," seem to have labelled in blazing capitals upon their foreheads, the word HYPOCRISY!! I most earnestly desire that some means would be devised to introduce the tract and lecturing and organizing system in all the counties and towns in our State.—In co-operation with the Anti-slavery papers, it is fast enlightening the people and bringing them over on the side of liberty in New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and others of our sister States. This seems to arouse the public mind and hold it to the contemplation of American Slavery as the great paramount evil in our country, MORALLY, POLITICALLY, and FINANCIALLY, without which the body of the people will never see sufficient cause to break away from the OLD LONG ESTABLISHED PARTY PREDILECTIONS, to unite with the LIBERTY PARTY.

Yours Truly,
SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Mercantile Journal.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA!

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!!

The steamship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at this port Sunday morning, about 5 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult., and brings dates to the day of sailing. She brought from Liverpool 79 passengers, and left 17 at Halifax.

There is no news of particular interest by this arrival. No material changes had taken place in the commercial relations. The markets were firm, and the political world was remarkably quiet.

The prospect for the grain crops which were in the course of reaping throughout England was still considered favorable, notwithstanding some heavy rains which had injured them in some quarters. The sales of cotton were large, and prices rising.

The Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 15th ult. after a passage of ten days from Halifax.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 24th ult. by the Queen in person, and both houses were engaged most energetically with the closing business of the session. It had been occupied with the Irish Poor Laws, Emigration to Canada, the Treaty of Washington, Revision of the Tariff, and the Foreign Policy of Great Britain.

In the discussion of Irish affairs, Lord Brougham alluded to the repeal meetings held in this country, and to the part taken by Rob-

ert Tyler, son of the President. The following is an extract from his speech:

"But I have seen it stated that a person named Tyler, said to be a relation of the President, has taken part in this agitation. No one is answerable for the fooleries—the excessive fooleries—any one of his family pleases to commit, (a laugh); and I do not for one moment believe that, as has been said, the President has written a letter to say that his heart and soul were in the cause. (Hear, hear.) I will not believe it until I see the letter. Mr. Tyler is accidentally President of the United States; but by the same accident that made him President, I hope & trust, and I have every reason to believe, that he inherits, with the President's chair, some of the wisdom and prudence of his predecessors. (Hear.) I will not believe that any man in the situation of President Tyler, would write such a letter as that which I have seen bolstered up in some of the newspapers; as if the Queen of this country, like the President, were to say that she had her heart and soul in the cause of the Carolina and Virginia negroes, and that she hoped ere long to see a white republic in the North, and a black republic in the South; and that the intolerable bond which now united them would be severed. Why, we should have the British Parliament most justly up in arms, (hear, hear); but though I hold repeal to be as utterly ridiculous a measure, and as pernicious to be entertained, as I certainly hold the emancipation of the Carolina and Virginia negroes would be a wise, humane, just, and virtuous act, yet God forbid that, if I were in a situation of advising the Crown, I should think of uttering advice, either in an official capacity or an unofficial capacity, for the purpose of exciting the jealousy and embittering the animosity that may be supposed to have prevailed between the two countries. That is a course which no good citizen of his own country or of the world, & loving the peace of the world, would think of advising."

Export of Machinery.—A very important measure for legalizing the export of machinery has passed recently. The new act will probably render Great Britain the workshop of the world as regards the manufacturing of machinery; but whether it will not also have a tendency to enable foreigners to beat us out of every foreign market is another question. Many of the speakers who supported the measure inclined to the latter opinion; but, as free traders, they sacrificed their interest to their principles, which is somewhat of a novelty now a-days in legislative history.

Father Mathew, the apostle of Temperance, was still in London, holding vast meetings in the suburbs, and administering pledges to thousands daily.

Ireland.—In Ireland, matters continue stationary. One or two exciting debates have taken place in Parliament on the subject of the present anomalous state of the country, which have exhibited some of the members of the Conservative party attacking, with great bitterness, the do-nothing policy of the government. Neither the rent nor the exertions of O'Connell suffer any diminution. Foremost in the parliamentary fight has been Lord Brougham, to whom the present condition of Ireland is a source of great uneasiness, and who for the purpose of putting an end to it, has been thrusting his services on the government; but they repulsed him.

A great—perhaps the greatest—demonstration which has yet been made in favor of repeal, took place at Tara Hill—a memorable spot in the early history of Ireland and its kings, and celebrated even in late years by the resistance which was made there to the Kings' forces by the "Croppies" in the rebellion of 1798—on Tuesday last. All the accounts concur in representing this as the greatest of all the "monster meetings."

Wales.—The Rebecca riots in South Wales still continue, and have hitherto defied the most energetic measures employed to put them down. Another event, too, has complicated the evils under which the people of Wales now groan. The copper-masters of the neighborhood of Swansea, owing to the great fall in the price of that article, have found themselves under the necessity of reducing their workmen's wages. A turn-out has been the consequence; and several thousands of them are now voluntarily without employment.

Alexandria, July 26. Captain Harris, who has been on a mission to Abyssinia on the part of the British and Indian Governments, left this for England by the Oriental, on the 20th inst. He has taken with him twenty-five cases of curiosities and objects of natural history, as presents from the King of Abyssinia to the Queen, also a fine mule of the breed of the royal stud, and a splendid saddle. Capt Harris' mission has been so far successful that he was well received and treated by his Majesty, and has been able to enter into a sort of commercial treaty, by which the exports and imports of certain articles will be allowed; and since so much has been granted, very probably a trade of some importance may eventually be opened up with Abyssinia.

General Intelligence

Association.—A company of Fourierists have recently purchased a tract of land in Middletown, New Jersey, containing about 700 acres, upon which they will soon establish themselves and carry into practice the principles of Industrial Association. Every effort which violates no moral obligation, made to realize a better state of society, we regard with interest—and certainly to scoff at the principles of Association, and denounce them as chimerical and absurd, without giving them a patient investigation, and even submitting them

to the test of practice, is neither generous nor wise. For ourselves, we believe the Fourierists too sanguine in their expectations—that they do not make sufficient allowance for the deep depravity of our nature—yet we are by no means certain that communities established upon their principles will not come nearer to what society should be, than can be done under the present system of isolated households.—*Ch. Freeman.*

Southern Morals.—The Van Buren, Arkansas Intelligencer, gives the following account of an affray which took place in that State last month. What is a man's life worth in a State where lynch law and the duel ride over both the civil and the Divine law? "An affray took place at Mr. S. Fine's in Washington county, about 8 o'clock on the night of the 10th instant, between Gen. Allen Wood and Thomas Bridgewood, which resulted in Bridgewood's being shot by the General. It appears that Bridgewood had stopped at Mr. Fine's to get his supper—his horse was tied to the fence, when Gen. Wood rode up and inquired for a carriage driver by Mr. Norman, on his way to Missouri. When General Wood inquired for the carriage, Bridgewood jumped from the fence into the big road, caught the General's horse by the bridle and bursted the cap of his pistol within a few inches of the General's head; at the same time saying: 'You are the rascal.' The General attempted to draw his pistol from the holster, when Bridgewood caught it: The General then drew his other pistol, when Bridgewood ran into the bushes, put another cap on his pistol, returned, bursted the second cap at the General.—Whereupon the General fired his pistol, and shot him in the groin; the ball ranging round. The next morning the General returned to Fayetteville and gave himself up to the sheriff. The matter was investigated by justices Botsford, Newman, and Costs, when the general was discharged."

Effects of Emancipation.—A Quaker friend of ours, who recently traveled extensively in the Island of Jamaica, and other British West India Islands, to learn from his own observation, the practical working of the new system, came to the following conclusions:

1. Whenever the emancipated negroes are fairly, kindly, and wisely treated, there they are working well on the properties of their old masters, and that existing instances of a contrary description must be ascribed to causes which class under slavery, and not under free dom.
2. An increased quantity of work thrown upon the market, is of course followed by a cheapening of the labor.
3. Real property has risen and is rising in value.
4. The personal comforts of the laboring population, under freedom are multiplied tenfold.
5. Lastly, the moral and religious improvement of the negroes under freedom, is more than equal to the increase of their comforts.

For, in the first place, there has been a rapid increase and vast extent of elementary and Christian education, schools for infants, young persons, and adults, multiplying in every direction; and secondly, the gradual but decided diminution of crime, amounting in many districts almost to its extinction; and thirdly, the happy change of the general and almost universal practice of concubinage, for the equally general adoption of marriage.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Harvesting Wheat.—Amasa Andrews, Esq., of this town, harvested sixty acres of wheat, this season, while it was so green and unripe, that every farmer in the neighborhood thought, and did not hesitate to declare him mad. He commenced cutting it ten days before any other persons thought of beginning, and finished several days before any others had begun. The berry when cut, was soft, and in that state known as being in the "milk." He has now thrashed it; and, being somewhat curious to learn the result of so novel a proceeding, I to-day went, in company with Mr. Andrews, to the mill and examined the wheat, and found it plump, with a peculiar transparency of the berry which I never before saw—which is to be attributed to the very thin coating of bran. We weighed some, and found it weighed just sixty-three pounds to a measured bushel; and the miller, Mr. Howard, who is an old and experienced one, informed me that it made more flour and less bran than any wheat he ever saw.

Now the above facts are worth knowing, from several considerations. By cutting so early no wheat is shelled and lost, and the harvesting seasons can be lengthened so as not to make necessary to work so hard or produce a scarcity of hands; beside, the wheat is beyond a doubt better and will make more and better flour.

Yours truly,
N. B. ELDREDGE, M. D.
Commerce, Mich., Aug. 11, 1843.

Mich. Farmer.

A Baptist clergyman and his wife, who reside in the vicinity of Boston, have the pleasure daily of gathering around their fireside, four daughters who were born in the four different quarters of the globe, viz: one in Europe, one in Asia, one in Africa, and one in America.

The population of Wisconsin is now estimated at 65,000.

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, Sept. 3, 1843, of Congestive Fever, DWIGHT K. PERRY, aged 11 years 2 months and 20 days, youngest son of W. R. & SOPHONIA PERRY.

ORDINATION.

The Rev. DARWIN CARPENTER was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry by the Jackson Congregational Association, Aug. 22, 1843.

Introductory prayer by the Rev. Marcus Harrison; sermon by the Rev. Thomas Jones; ordaining prayer by the Rev. Jason Parks; charge by the Rev. Mr. Barrows; hand of fellowship by the Rev. Josephus Morton, concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Emerson.

The New England Puritan, New York Evangelist, and N. Y. Observer, are requested to copy the above.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN.

The next annual meeting of the General Association of Michigan, will be held at the Congregational Church in the village of Grass Lake, Jackson Co. commencing on Tuesday the 26th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

L. SMITH HOBART, Secretary.
Union City, Sept. 7, 1843.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WANTED immediately, any quantity of DRY WOOD in payment for the Signal of Liberty. Come soon.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MISS E. PAGE, PRINCIPAL.

Miss WEST, Teacher in Music.
Mrs. HIGGINS, " Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. SAUNDERS, " French.
do do " Mathematics.
Miss L. WARD, " The Primary Department.

THE ensuing term of Miss P.'s Seminary commences on Tuesday, 29th inst.

TERMS OF TUITION.

In the English branches, from \$2.50 to 4.50 per quarter of twelve weeks; Lessons on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, \$10; Drawing and Painting, \$4.50; Latin, \$3.00; French, \$3.00; Fancy Work, 3.00; Board, 1.50; Washing and Ironing, 3/4 cents per dozen.

No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of ill health.

Among the Books used in School are—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Abercrombie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kame's Elements of Criticism—Whately's Logic—Jamison's Rhetoric—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Comstock's Chemistry and Physiology—Burrill's Geography of the Heavens—Phelp's Legal Classics—Rollin's Ancient History with Butler's Ancient Atlas—Playfair's Euclid—Davie's Algebra and Arithmetic, with Colburn's Mitchell's Geography—Goodrich's History U. States.

All the friends of Education are requested to visit the school on Thursdays, when the lessons of the past week are reviewed, and compositions read.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Ann Arbor High School, to act as a visiting committee to the school.

As the most decisive testimony in favor of any institution, is to be obtained from those who are best acquainted with the subjects upon which it operates, Miss P. refers for information to the parents and guardians of her pupils—a catalogue of whose names will be furnished to those interested in the enquiry. 18-16

MISS AND MRS. PAGE'S SCHOOL.

Mr. EFFORD:—The undersigned having been requested to visit from time to time the Female School under the charge of Miss and Mrs. Page, and particularly to attend the regular examinations, take pleasure in submitting the following statement to the public:

The competency of the teachers of the school is unquestioned, and we need not say more than by long experience as well as constant application, they have rendered themselves worthy the patronage and confidence of the public.

The young ladies in their examination at the close of the last term gave satisfactory evidence of close application to the various branches of learning which they had been pursuing. Their recitations were admirably correct, evincing in the manner in which the numerous and various questions were answered, that they had been taught to think as well as to commit to memory. The attainment of this object is doubtless one of the highest and most difficult to which a teacher of youth can direct attention, without which all the facts with which the mind may be stored is but as rubbish encumbering the intellect.

It is therefore with satisfaction that we speak of the conduct of the teachers of this school in reference to this important matter.

The reading of Compositions on the evening which closed the examination gave us an opportunity of observing the progress which the pupils had made in that important branch of instruction; having no disposition to indulge in invidious distinctions, it is sufficient to remark, that general satisfaction was given, the selections were good, and the style of composition correct and chaste.

In conclusion, we cannot refrain from the remark that the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, should consider it a subject of just pride to have a school as well as that under the direction of Miss and Mrs. Page is located in their midst, affording as it does such valuable facilities to their daughters for obtaining a useful and ornamental education.

H. COLCLATOCK,
O. C. COMSTOCK,
A. M. FITCH.
Ann Arbor, March 20, 1843.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the Subscriber in Manchester, Washenaw county, about the tenth of July last, a faint colored or roan colored mare; supposed to be eleven years old; medium size; white back feet with a large scar on one hoof, made by a split, and a small swelling on her back, caused by riding; mouth much bit-worn, and white mark in her face. Any information concerning said mare will be thankfully received, or assistance in securing her to the owner shall be liberally rewarded.

GEO. J. BARKER.
Manchester, July 23, 1843. 19-3w.

Cheese.

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43. 2

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of DRY GOODS, ROOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCERIES, &c. &c. which have been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best quality.

Among other things too numerous to mention, they have a large and excellent assortment of SHEETINGS, SUMMER STUFFS, FULLED CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, GAMBROONS, CAMBRICS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.

Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment. Shaks, Broche, Silk, and Thibet, of the richest patterns. Parasols: of all kinds, qualities, and prices. Hose and Half Hose, Cotton and Worsted. Bonnets, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw.

The above assortment of GOODS will be sold as cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in Detroit.

Wool, Potash, Flour, &c. and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in payment.

ABBOTT & BEECHER, 144, Jefferson Avenue, July, 12, 1843. (12-1/2) Detroit.

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The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Professors of the University, and the Clergy of Ann Arbor have consented to act as a visiting committee to the school.

As the most decisive testimony in favor of any institution, is to be obtained from those who are best acquainted with the subjects upon which it operates, Miss P. refers for information to the parents and guardians of her pupils—a catalogue of names will be furnished to those interested in the enquiry.

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY, AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this institution would inform the public that its Fourth quarter will commence on Monday, the 21st of August next.—Considering the general depression of business, and embarrassed state of financial concerns, the number of students have far exceeded their expectations. This fact, together with the general satisfaction given, warrant them in the belief that prosperity and usefulness will crown this enterprise. Knowing the value of a permanent teacher, they have made arrangements with Mr. BARRIS, the present Principal, by which stability will be given to the school.

For the common English branches, \$3.00 The Natural and Mathematical Sciences, \$4.00 Latin, Greek and Civil Engineering, \$5.00 Tuition to be paid at the middle of each quarter.

Board may be had in respectable families for \$1.00 per week. Rooms may also be had for those who wish to board themselves.

The Trustees of this Academy are about erecting a large and commodious building, designed to embrace Classes, Recitation, and Library Rooms; and also to accommodate from 40 to 60 students with private rooms.

FOSTER TUCKER, Secretary of the Board. Grass Lake, August 2, 1843. 18-1/2

Millinery & Dress Making.

Mrs. C. BUFFINGTON, RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING will be carried on, in all its branches, with punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most fashionable style.

Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843. 50 1/2

Cash and Barter Store.

C. J. GARLAND, HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call. His stock consists of a general assortment of goods, and will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only.

WANTED. In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce, and

300,000 FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid. Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. 52-1/2

JAMES G. BIRNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN. J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. 49-1/2

ATTENTION, CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuff, &c. &c., No. 139, J. F. Mason Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz:

- 100 lbs. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, in Stick, 5 Tons, in Stick, 150 lbs. Cuba Fustic, Cut, 5 Tons, in Stick, 50 lbs. Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 " Lima Wood, " 30 " Red Wood, " 123 " Ground Camwood, 10 " Querciton Bark, 50 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Cerones Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumac Sicily, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar, 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 3 " Oil Vitriol, 3 " Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Verdigris, 5 " Black Tin, Tensels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Paton's Shearing Machines, Curtis' " " " Screws and Press Plates, Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, Emery, all No.'s., Olive Oil, Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp, Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttle, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having received his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most valuable stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper anywhere else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.

PIERRE TELLER, Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. [17-1/2]

Attention Invalids!

WHO has tried the PERSIAN PILLS and Jew David's or HERBER PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use? The above medicines have been before the public some four years, and physicians at the East have used them extensively in their practice, and were they here, they could tell you of the excellent qualities of these medicines. READERS! Have you ever used them? If you have not, ask those who have if they are not what we recommend them to be. They are the Cheapest as well as the best. A box of plaster contains sufficient to spread 8 or 10 plasters—price 50 cents. The large Boxes of PILLS contain 73 pills for 63 cents; the small boxes 35 pills for 31 cents. No persons should condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are sure they will not. These medicines are for sale by one or more agents in all villages and cities in the United States. Call on the agent, and he will give any information wanted.

For sale by J. H. LUND, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. M. Ladd, Millford; M. C. Bakin, Noyi; D. H. Rowland, Avery; Franklin; J. Dean, Pontiac; J. Miller, & Son, Dexter; Dr. Sager, Jackson. 10-6m.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have received.

LETTER FROM W. HOAG. ERIC, MONTROE Co., Mich., June 13, 1840. MRS. H. HARRIS & Co.—I have for three years past sold considerable of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, in Perry, Genesee county, N. Y., and can assure you that it has in every instance within my knowledge produced the most happy results. In several instances where other remedies had failed, the plaster effected an entire cure. I am fully of the opinion that it is a remedy of real merit, a source of great benefit to mankind. For the benefit of the afflicted I wish I may be supplied with the article and keep it for sale here.

Very Respectfully, W. HOAG. [17] For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of this paper.

E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town,) by J. H. LUND, and W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Upper CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, } Town 49-1/2

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. J. FARRER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK.

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Scaling Wax, Carding, Writing Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cantier Ink, of various kinds. MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR.

Timothy Seed, WANTED on accounts, or in exchange for GOODS, by J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843. 17-6m.

Blank Books.

Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

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Blank Books.

TO WOOL GROWERS.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card Wool and dress Cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give ample satisfaction to those who favor them with their patronage.

Woolen Factory. The subscribers have on hand FULL CLOTHS and FLANNELS, manufactured by themselves. —ALSO— A large amount of Satinets of a superior quality, which they purpose to exchange for wool.

TERMS. One yard of Cloth will be given for two and three fourth pounds of wool in the fleece; the cloth to be of the same quality the wool will make.

One yard of flannel for one and a half pounds of wool. Thankful for past favors, the subscribers would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, August 21, 1843. 17-1/2

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsy, &c. &c.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easy and safe application, counteracting inflammation, and giving relief by its active, strengthening, anodyne, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties—an effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description, Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect safety.

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HARRIS & CO., Ashland, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

A liberal discount made to dealers and physicians. For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectability, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this paper.

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Root, Niles; J. C. Larimore, " " " C. Shammah, Edwardsburgh; Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon; Isaac Benham, Jr., Constantine; Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft; H. B. Huston, & F. March, Jr., P. M. Kalamazoo; James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburg; T. L. Bolckom, P. M. Battle Creek; James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall; Phil. Bagnall, Grand Haven; Hale and Smith, Grass Lake; John C. Winans, Sylvan; J. Miller & Son, Dexter; Thomas P. May, Jr., Plymouth; Perin & Hall, Northville; Mead & McCarthy, Farmington; Peter Van Every, Frankton; Julius Dean, Pontiac; Mack & Sprague, Rochester; James Stephens, Utica; E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens; G. & J. G. Hill, } Detroit; John Owen & Co., } Dr. Thos. M. Sweeney, Dearbornville, } E. Sanson, Ypsilanti, } J. H. LUND, } W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Ann Arbor. CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, } 49-1/2

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machinery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in future will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 37 1/2 cents per yard for full cloth finished, or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public notice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above terms.

If any wish to have their wool worked without mixing it with other wool, it will be done, provided they assort it themselves, and furnish it in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of wool. It is much better to sew up wool in sacks than to tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be strong.

Provisions of all kinds will be received in payment for manufacturing to the amount required for the consumption of the establishment. Wool sent by railroad to Scio, will be properly attended to; the number of pounds should be marked on the sack with ink; also the weight of the sack.—The wool will be worked in turn as it comes in, as nearly as can be done with reference to the different qualities.

Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which, we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2 1/2 miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & CO. Scio, April 30, 1843. 1-1/2

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.

NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE. The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.

Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.

S. D. WOODWORTH. [46-1/2]

MURDER & SUICIDE!

PASSING your streets a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual protracted murder. Cheapest Store in town—New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store—"Buffalo Cheap Store" led me to call where I saw the "Kings English" lie mangled, bleeding, dying. At another place I saw a great display of "Red Rags" and flaming hand bills, where on examination I found that they claimed to have bought their goods at "Auction," and I knew that goods sold at auction were of inferior quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they cut their own throats in buying their goods at auction. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. Becker fairly settled with a large

STOCK OF GOODS, selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for cash, produce, or good credit. And here I found that the pure English was spoken, as I am assured it is at his Store in the Lower Town.

VIATOR. Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843. 7-1/2

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicaragua, Hyperic Wood, in the stick, 130 lbs. ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic, 120 do Logwood, 100 do Redwoods, 200 do Alum, 6 lbs. Copperas, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caracass Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo), 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis, 4 do Spirits Sea Salts, 4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lead, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, Together with a complete assortment of all the minor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Tezels, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners, Sattinett Warps, Shears, &c.

This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of these goods is unexceptionable. They will positively be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of "HARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843. 5-1/2

GRAVE STONES MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.

THE subscriber has a large assortment of GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 90, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

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

WM. E. PETERS. Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. 29-1/2

S. PETTIBONE, SURVEYOR, MAP-MAKER, AND LAND AGENT.

Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor. June 19, 1843. 8-1/2

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Paraly Vegetal, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dandruff, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

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

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

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

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

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29 1842. 9 L. BECKLEY.

GROUND PLASTER.

PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON. THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of GROUND PLASTER,

in Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue), and in Bulk, at their Plaster Mill, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.

The above is from the Seneca Falls and Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority. ELDRED & CO. January 12, 1843 46-6m.

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT, BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRADING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c.) respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best manner.

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843. 45-1/2

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.

for sale at this office. Ann Arbor, August 1, 1843.

RAIL ROAD

18 43.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Washington Street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this laudable enterprise.

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars. WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4-1/2

DR. HALSTED'S BRISK PILLS.

28 PILLS FOR 25 CENTS. THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more effectually for any disease for which any other pill is recommended, and supersede them altogether in medical excellence and virtue. If you doubt this, just try them, it will cost you only two shillings—and then you will, me will be satisfied. If they are not what I recommended them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing. But this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that no pills are their equal in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowels. For liver and bilious diseases, such as dandruff, fever and ague, intermittent and remittent fevers, the Brisk Pills possess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. From ten years experience as a practicing physician, I am convinced that none can equal them.—Read what other pills are used, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that never fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Pills—the cheapest pills in use—23 pills for 25 cents—and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use.—They are quick and easy in the operation, giving life and tone to all the torpid organs; throwing off impure matters or humors; leaving the system healthy and clean. This is all that any one medicine can do, notwithstanding the great show of words and fictitious certificates. We are determined to let these pills stand upon their own reputation, win or lose. All we ask is, for a fair and impartial trial. They can be taken by old and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine for children, for worms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an aperient pill for family use. They have cured many diseases which no other medicine could remove. In conclusion I say, do not give up or despair of a cure until you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do possess peculiar properties and virtues.

For Sale by S. P. & J. C. Jewett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. H. Rowland, Northville; J. S. Scatergood, Plymouth; J. Dean, Pontiac; J. B. Dickerson, Mt. Clemens; Maitland & Co., Romeo; Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., Detroit. 10-6m

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL. [A competent assistant will supply the place of the Principal, who has left town to teach.] The commencement of this institution will commence on Monday, Aug. 28, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

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

TERRITORY in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation from memory, in the terms of this institution will be \$2.50 to \$3.50. Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.—Books may be had of the principal at Detroit prices.

BOARD, including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars inquire of the principal.

Rev. L. M. West, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqs.