

nor legal right to use the power or influence of the army either to aid the slave in their escape or the masters in arresting them. He should have stood entirely aloof from the subject. His duties were military, and not judicial. Yet this military order constituted him a general, a judge, to determine upon the liberties of Americans. It is not my intention to throw the entire responsibility upon that officer. He acted, without doubt, under the directions of the War Department; yet I think him entirely inexcusable for thus attempting to dispose of the liberties of those who fell into his power. Sir, by what law was this adjutant general guided? What counsel had those persons who are said to have once been slaves? What jury passed upon that question? I understand that this officer acted as sole judge, jury, counsel, and final arbiter, of the fate of colored persons as were accused of having been slaves. It was, in my opinion, one of the greatest usurpations of power that has ever occurred in this nation. I cite this fact for the purpose of saying that I, for one, am unwilling to keep an army under the pay of this Government to act as catch-polls to slaveholders. I have stated that the principle object of the army appeared to be the catching of slaves. As proof of this I refer to Doc. 225 of the H. R. 3d session 25th Congress. More than twenty pages of that document are almost exclusively occupied with copies of correspondence, orders, and directions, as to "removing slaves." On the 5th May, 1837, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote General Jesup as follows:

"I am directed by the Secretary of War to request that you will keep a registry of all negroes which shall be surrendered, showing the names of the negroes, the place where and the officer to whom surrendered, the ages as near as practicable, the sex, and when and where captured, if these facts can be ascertained, and the names of the supposed owners. This document you will forward to this office."

This order shows that catching negroes was regarded as an important object by the War Department. The zeal with which that object was prosecuted will appear by an examination of Doc. 55, to which I referred, and from which it appears that about five hundred persons have been seized, pronounced slaves, and, without jury and without counsel and without a trial, consigned to a state of interminable bondage. This has been done, too, without leaving any record evidence by which the friends of humanity can ascertain their names, or the persons to whom they have been delivered. By a resolution adopted on the 9th August last, this House called on the President to communicate to us "a list of the slaves captured during the war in Florida, and the manner in which they were disposed of."

But, sir, in answer to this resolution, we obtained no information that was called for, although much information not called for was communicated. General Jesup, in answer to the inquiry of the Secretary of War, stated that "more than four hundred were captured and delivered to their owners while he had command of the army." And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs reported that "sixty-four had been captured since the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine." General Jesup informs us that he directed a list of slaves to be kept, and he supposed it would be found in the Indian bureau; but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs refers us to some former reports, and says they contain all the information he is able to furnish on that subject. Thus, sir, no trace is now to be found of the five hundred persons captured by our troops and delivered into slavery. How many of them were born free, and how many of them had always been free, we know not, nor have we the means of ascertaining. I think they were all legally free—I mean all those who had left their masters in the States of S. Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and had taken up their residence within the Territory of Florida, were entitled to their freedom, and would have been so declared by any court of justice in those States. They had left those States, and had ceased to be subject to the laws of slavery therein.

[The Chairman said he was of opinion that an argument showing that those persons were entitled to their liberty would not be in order.]

Mr. Giddings said he would not press that point if the Chairman thought it was not perfectly in order. But, as an evidence of the object of this war, and of the manner in which it had been carried on, he would refer to the fact that, when General Jesup concluded an armistice with the Indians in 1837, with an agreement that they should emigrate west of the Mississippi, a portion of the most respectable inhabitants of Florida united in a solemn remonstrance against any treaty of peace, until the Indians should bring in those fugitive slaves and deliver them to their owners, (vide document 225, last cited, page 55); and, sir, the war has renewed and still continues.—These facts were, most of them, together with numerous other matters, brought to the consideration of this House by me more than a year since. They have remained uncontroverted to this day, and I have no doubt they will continue uncontroverted, and remain undisputed, in all coming time for they rest upon the official records of the nation. It is true, I was personally assailed, as has been usual on such occasions, but the facts stated, the transactions which I exposed, remain, to this day, before the people without explanation or extenuation.

Indeed, sir, I understood the honorable Delegate from Florida, while speaking the other day on this subject, to object to any cessation of hostilities, until the Indians should leave the country, for the reason that, if they were permitted to remain, the fugitive slaves would continue with them.

[Mr. Levy asked leave to explain, and Mr. Giddings yielded the floor. Mr. Levy said he had urged that, while the Indians were suffered to remain, there would be no hope of peace, that he urged the removal of the Indians to save the people from massacre.]

Mr. Giddings continued. I do not doubt the correctness of the gentleman's motives.—I referred to one of the reasons which he urged against any cessation of hostilities until the Indians were removed. I would certainly retain a force in Florida sufficient to protect the inhabitants; but I would not continue a war of aggression for the purpose of capturing fugitive slaves. I entertain no fears that the Indians will continue hostilities if we permit them to remain unmolested. They can have no possible motive to continue the war; nor have we any adequate inducement to continue our acts of aggression against them.—The land is of no value. In the word of General Jesup, "it is not worth the medicine used by our troops while defending it." The negroes are nearly all caught; and I can discover no cause for retaining in the service more than the two regiments of troops proposed by the President. This calculation will enable us to reduce the army much lower than is proposed by the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee.

(To be Continued.)

THE INFIDEL SLAVEHOLDER.
Mr. Eron.—I cut the following interesting anecdote from an old paper. Through many years have elapsed since the facts narrated therein occurred during which some changes have taken place in public sentiment on this subject—yet the principles involved are not new. They are the same that philanthropists and the word of God have ever proclaimed. The facts may tend to throw some light on the "brights of master and slave."—*Morning Star.*
In 1805, A. E. M., who had been born and educated in Virginia, settled in one of the frontier counties of Kentucky. His father held slaves; and he had been always used to the practice of associating with the term SLAVES, the term VIRGINIA NEGROES. Mr. M. purchased a negro man to assist (or rather attend to his little farm) for he was a lawyer by profession, and knew very little about farming. And sometime about the last of July, the negro was directed by his master, to take his hoe, and go through the cornfield and cut down the rank weeds and luxuriant sprouts, that had grown up there. Jack took his hoe and went to his work; for he was really and excellent slave. Some days after his master taking a ramble through the cornfield to see if the remaining ears were not fit to use, accidentally comes across Jack, not engaged in cutting weeds, but sitting at his ease between the extended roots of a large stump, and fast asleep. The day was very hot, and Jack had selected a stump, the top of which formed a complete protection from the scorching rays of a meridian sun; where he was enjoying Nature's grand restorative, happy as a prince. His master at first reprobated, and concluded that he would apply one of the sprouts that formed Jack's pleasant abode, to a very different service. But as he had never before had occasion to even reprobate Jack, he hesitated, and upon second thought concluded that as he appeared to be quite happy, it would be ungenerous to interrupt his enjoyment.

He therefore took a seat on another stump, a few feet from the negro, and fell into a train of reflections on the relations between Master and Slave. This engaged him for some time. He then got up, and returned to the house, leaving Jack to his repose. His wife in the circumstances of finding Jack asleep, and he had left him happy, as he had found him. She expressed some surprise that he had not at least awoken him, and set him to his work. He then gave his wife the reasons for his (as she thought) extraordinary conduct. "I was at first disposed," said he, "to pull off one of the tall sprouts that formed Jack's pleasant shade, and give him a good whipping. I then concluded to set down and rest myself, and let Jack indulge in his repose. While sitting musing on his happy countenance, I fell into a train of reflections on the subject of Master and Slave, as personified in Jack and myself, still feeling strongly inclined to whip him, as he was so happy. While musing on this subject, the rule laid down by the Saviour occurred to my mind, 'do unto all men,' etc. I was obliged to decide, that I would not like to be interrupted in so happy a sleep by the application of a sprout; and so I determined not to whip Jack. My next reflection was, how I came by the right to chastise my fellow man, for indulging in the embraces of balmy repose. Littleton, Coke, Blackstone, etc. were called in to aid my inquiry. None of my law authorities established my right—they all gave me the power to chastise my slave, but I was searching for the right to do so. I found that my law authorities would punish me for whipping my fellow man who was free; but my slave might chide me at pleasure. Why? Because he was my slave. My next inquiry was, how did Jack become deprived of his freedom? Oh! he was born a slave; that is, his mother was a slave when he was born. And here my law authorities left me. When at College, I had read and always admired the principle of our Declaration of Independence, and the first paragraph of that noble instrument started me 'that is the fact.' 'All men are born free and equal.' I blushed for my folly, denounced equality as inconsistent with law, religion or humanity, and left Jack to his repose. I have been compelled as a lawyer, to decide against slavery, as a philosopher to decide against it, as a philanthropist to decide against it, and how can you, who profess the Christian religion, help deciding against slavery, when the golden rule of the Saviour so expressly forbids it? From this day Jack is free."

This man was then a disciple of Tom Paine, his wife a member of the Baptist church. The second night Jack was informed by his mistress of the whole transaction. He was greatly mortified at his own bad conduct; but he had a nobleness of mind that would not be outdone in generosity. He positively refused to part with his master, but determined never to sleep at his work again. He lived in the family about two years afterwards, died of the consumption, rejoicing in the gospel. His wife, I believe, is still living.

From the Detroit Daily Times.

Mr. Eron:—
Please to allow me through your paper, to express my gratitude to God and my sincere thanks to all who have kindly assisted me.
It is now upwards of twenty years since I visited Detroit, Sandwich and Malden, where I have been spending a few days. And I find a very great and wonderful change in the appearance of the country and in the improvement of Society.

Yesterday I visited three schools in Malden: one was connected with the barracks, for children of soldiers, one was for children of the people of color, who have fled from slavery, if or is taught by Mr. Peck from Scotland, and is for children of different denominations; and what is very gratifying, colored children in this school enjoy the same advantages with others.—This is as it ought to be; for God hath made of one blood all nations who dwell upon the earth. I do most thankfully acknowledge a donation of ten dollars, this day received, of Jas. Dougal, Esq. for the benefit of the Friendly Union of Montreal. This institution has given instruction to upwards of 100 children, since it was organized in 1837. It has also furnished a library of 500 volumes for the use of Seamen and Emigrants, who are invited to meet for divine worship four times weekly.

Should others be disposed to promote the object of this Union, their offerings may be sent to R. Slocum Esq. Cashier of the bank of Montreal, who is the Treasurer.
That God may bless this Union is the prayer of
F. OSGOOD.
Detroit, July 20, 1842.

THE CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.
There appears to be quite a contest going on between Eastern and Western Virginia. According to a statement we published yesterday, Eastern Virginia sends double the number of members to Congress, that Western Virginia does, and yet its population is less—that is, its white population. The slave vote makes the difference, the Eastern part of the state having large investments in that kind of stock, while the Western is comparatively destitute of it. The consequence is, that Western Virginia is getting largely disaffected, and seems determined to throw off the shackles imposed upon her by the laws of her Eastern half. She contends, that her property is as fairly entitled to a representation in Congress, as is the property of the Eastern part of the State. And is she not right? What reason on earth can be assigned, why a man in Eastern Virginia, should be allowed to deposit in the ballot box fifty or a hundred votes. While a resident of Western Virginia, with an equal amount of property, is allowed to deposit only a single vote? Is it the kind of property that makes the difference? But why should one kind of property be allowed pre-eminence above another in this regard? Is this kind of property which is so highly distinguished, so far superior to all other kinds, that it is allowed the privilege of depositing its vote? No such thing. It is as dumb as the dumbest piece of chattel that ever aspired to the dignity of property, and as far from any capability of casting its vote. With equal reason might a man contend, that he should be allowed a vote for every given number of mules which he

possessed, while all other kinds of property should be put under the ban. Surely the mule has as much interest in his master's prosperity and comfort, as any other kind of property has.—*Daily Times.*

From the Liberty Standard.
HENRY CLAY FOR THE PRESIDENCY.
Mr. Eron:—
It seems now to be well understood that Henry Clay is to be the leading whig candidate for the presidency in 1844, and if so the friends of liberty know one of the men they will have to meet in that struggle. The whig Convention of Maine, recently held in Portland, carried off Mr. Clay. Many large conventions in N. York, Penna., Ky., and other places, have also presented him as their candidate, and he is now before the people. Every circumstance, therefore, which ought to have influence with the electors, ought to be fully known. By the way, I rejoice that they have given us a bona fide slaveholder, rather than that most hateful of all beings—a "Northern man with Southern principles." Who and what, then, is Henry Clay? For this matter must be looked full in the face. He is

1st, A SLAVEHOLDER.
He holds 61 human beings as his goods and chattels, and works and traffics in them as such, and enriches himself by their unpaid toil. He is 2nd, A MURDERER.
He has been concerned in several duels, and publicly declared, about two years since, that he would fight, and of course kill if he could, any man who insulted him—and duelling is most cold-blooded, malicious murder. He is 3rd, A ROBBER.
He habitually robs a large number of human beings of their rights to themselves, their children, and to their hard earnings. He robs the poor. He is 4th AN ENEMY TO HUMAN RIGHTS.
He denies that "all men are born free," and plunges every child, born of a slave mother on his plantation into hopeless bondage. He denies (and acts accordingly) the doctrine of inalienable rights, and declares "what the law makes property is property."

5th, A DESPOT.
He rules over several of his fellow-creatures with absolute despotism, scarcely known to in a civilized country. He not only denies their actual human existence, but all right to personality. He is, and ever has been,

6th, A DEVOTED SUPPORTER OF SLAVERY.
Through a long and illustrious public career the slave power has found in Mr. Clay a shrewd but true supporter. He exerted all his influence to hinder emancipation in South America and the West Indies, and to incorporate the law of slavery into the law of nations. And yet the liberty-loving Whig convention at Portland nominated him a "Philanthropist!" Through him slavery triumphed in the great Missouri conflict, and has ever since reigned without control. He opposed a convention of the people of his own State to change their Constitution for the abolition of slavery, and the convention has not yet been held. He has done what he could to fasten perpetually the infernal curse of slavery upon the country, and yet that "more favorable" whig convention declared him a "patriot!" He did more than any other man living, to "compromise" away that tariff protection which the whigs so earnestly seek, and the want of which they regard as the cause of our troubles, and yet Mr. Clay is their favourite. He is

7th, PRESIDENT OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
And colonizationists have been active in bringing him forward, hoping thus to secure the patronage of the government to keep that colony from perishing.

Say not this is laud language,—it is sober, solemn truth. And is this the man to rule over this nation? Is there a christian heart that will revolt at such an attempt? Is there a christian pulpit or press that will not speak out and warn the people, as they fear God, to wash their hands clean of such rebellion against his law?
"He that ruleth over men must be just."
A. WILLEY.

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Herald, July 30.
SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Arrival of the Great Western.—Death of the Duke of Orleans.—Great excitement about the Tariff.—Great fire at St. Peterburg, &c.
The splendid ship Great Western, Captain Hoskin, was telegraphed this morning at 6 o'clock, and reached the dock at 9 o'clock. The Great Western sailed from Bristol on the 16th inst. She has only been 134 days out. She brings 79 passengers.
All the members of the French Cabinet have been returned at the late elections.
The Duke d'Orleans, heir to the throne of France, has been killed.
Craven Berkeley and Captain Baldera fought a duel, neither was killed.
The Bishop of Meath is dead.
TARIFF.—The activity that has prevailed at the Custom House ever since the new tariff has come into operation is considered to be without precedent, the total amount of entries for import on Monday having been \$236, on Tuesday \$266, and on Wednesday \$201, while the usual average of a day's entries is only from 1100 to 1200.

FATHER MATTHEW.—This distinguished champion of tea-totality will visit Glasgow on Monday, the 15th of August.—Arrangements are about to be made, by the tea-total committees, to satisfy their admiration and respect for this illustrious advocate of their principles, and to make his visit as profitable as possible, to all classes of community. We understand that public processions will take place on the occasion.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

DREADFUL FIRE. St. Petersburg, June 23.—On the 21st inst., a dreadful fire destroyed the old salt works of Novo Uolsky, in the government of Perm, the property of the Stroganoff family. The conflagration spread to the extent of 24 versts, and lasted three days. Besides the salt works, with its immense provisions of all kinds of fuel made for them, from 4,000 to 6,000 inhabited houses, connected with the manufactory, a large church, and numerous products of nature, have become the prey of the flames.—*Prussian State Gazette.*

FRANCE.—Death of the Duke of Orleans.—The following is a translation of the telegraphic despatch which has been addressed by the minister of the interior to the prefects of the several departments throughout France. The Minister of the Interior to the prefects:—"The Prince Royal had a severe fall from his carriage; he died from the effects thereof at half-past four this afternoon. The king has borne this severe blow with his customary firmness. His Majesty is in good health. What a loss to France!"

A frightful catastrophe—a misfortune which all France will deplore—has to-day happened. At noon, his Royal Highness Monsieur le Duc d'Orleans, who was to have started this evening for Saint Omer, went to Nouilly to take leave of his august father.

At the end of the Chemin de la Revolte, the horses of his carriage ran away. The Prince leapt from the door and received a most fearful fall.

He was raised from the ground in a state of perfect unconsciousness, and was borne into a neighboring house. Medical aid was

given—a vein was opened—leeches were applied—but all was in vain. At four o'clock the Prince was dead.

Later from Rio Janeiro.—The schooner Ohio captain Smiley, arrived last night from Rio Janeiro, having left on the 22d ult.
Captain S., reports that the people at Rio Janeiro were greatly excited on account of an insurance having broken out at St. Paul's about 500 or 400 miles from Rio.
It was reported that a large body of troops, from 1,300 to 2,200 were within 40 miles of Rio. The government had sent a force against them, and some skirmishes had taken place. Several persons supposed to be favorable to the rebels had been arrested. A great number of houses of suspected persons had been searched, and all the arms found taken possession of by the government.

The cause of revolt is supposed to be the dislike the people has for the prime minister. The U. S. ships Delaware, Concord, John Adams, and Decatur, sailed from Rio seven days before the O., all well. On the 22d June, off Cape Rio, the Ohio spoke the squadron, and informed them of the disturbance at Rio, when they all returned.

Off Bahia spoke U. S. ship Potomac, from Rio, and just out of Bahia, bound to New York.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.
ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1842.

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

STATE LEGISLATURE.
JACKSON COUNTY.
For Assembly,
THOMAS M'GEE, of Concord,
S. B. TREADWELL, of Jackson,
R. B. REXFORD, of Napoleon.

WASHTENAW LIBERTY CONVENTION.
A Convention of the Liberty party of Washtenaw County will be held at Court House in Ann Arbor on Wednesday, the THIRTY-FIRST of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate candidates for county officers, and for the State Legislature to be supported at the general election in November.

T. FOSTER,
J. B. BARNES,
D. A. M'COLLUM,
County Corresponding Committee.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 8, 1842.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION—SECOND DISTRICT.
A Liberty Convention of the second senatorial district will be held at the same place and day with the Washtenaw Liberty Convention, at two o'clock, P. M., to nominate a candidate for Senator for the State Legislature in the place of James Kingsley.

T. FOSTER,
J. B. BARNES,
D. A. M'COLLUM,
Washtenaw Corresponding Committee.

LENAWEE COUNTY CONVENTION.
There will be a Convention of the friends of Liberty at Adrian, Lenawee County, August 18th, 1842, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent the Freeman of this county in the next Legislature, and to fill such county offices as may be vacated this fall; also a Senatorial district convention on the same day and place to make a nomination of a liberty candidate for State Senator in the 3d Senatorial district, and take such measures to advance the cause of universal liberty as the Convention shall think best.

C. PHILBROOK,
L. T. PERKINS,
J. L. PETERS,
Comm. Etc.

LIBERTY CONVENTION OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
The friends of Liberty in Livingston County are requested to meet in Convention at Howell on Friday the 19th of August next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a County ticket to be supported at the fall election, also to appoint delegates to attend a Senatorial Convention to be held at Ann Arbor, the 31st day of August ensuing.

By order of the Executive Committee of Livingston County Anti-Slavery Society,
E. F. GAY, Chairman.
Howell, July 20th, 1842.

For the Signal of Liberty,
Jackson, July 12, 1842.

At a meeting of the Jackson Congregational association and conference of churches held on the sixth instant, it was in compliance with the wishes of the brethren in different parts of the State as expressed in the different ecclesiastical meetings, resolved that a convention of Congregational ministers and delegates be held in Jackson, on the second Tuesday of October next, at six o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of organizing, if thought advisable, a general association.

A full attendance is earnestly requested. The Convention will meet at the brick church on the public square.
MARCUS HARRISON,
Scribe of the Conference.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OAKLAND COUNTY.
It will be remembered that a county mass meeting was notified through the public papers to be held at Pontiac, on the first day of June inst., the object of which was to hear lectures on the great and absorbing subject of human rights, American slavery, by competent speakers, selected from various parts of the state, and, that a short time before the meeting, a counter notice appeared in the Signal, alleging as a reason for such notice, that a portion of the gentlemen who were selected to speak on this occasion could not attend. Consequently delegations from several of the towns, who had prepared to come to the meeting, remained at home. Many, learning the disappointment on entering the village, immediately left. But a sufficient number remained to fill the basement of the Baptist meeting house, who, after listening to several off-hand speakers, appointed the undersigned a committee to call another meeting. The committee regret the necessity, which is thrust upon them by circumstances beyond their control, to call that meeting at a time, viz: the 24th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when it may be inconvenient for farmers to attend, but it is believed, from the spirit of enquiry and the deep feeling touching that subject which have been recently manifested in this county, that the 24th day of August, will, if no untoward circumstances occur, witness a

large concourse of people at Pontiac, convened to hear Messrs. BIRNEY, BUCKLEY and STUART who have been invited and are expected to address the meeting on that day.

Friends of humanity, of republican liberty, of your country—no matter what your creeds, political or religious—resolve to come to that meeting en masse. Come not merely to be entertained by the eloquence of B. and B. and S.—but come as friends of humanity, as haters of oppression, as seekers and lovers of truth—come to it, in short, as SLAVERY-HATING FREEMEN TO AN ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING, with tongues unloosed, and the very spirit which shall prompt such action, will give the requisite interest to the meeting.

Ladies, will you meet with us? Surely, on this subject the pulsations of your hearts will be in unison with those of our own. We look to you as helps in this great work of benevolence. Come then to the meeting and cheer us on, and nerve our arms in assisting to bring back the country to a just sense of the necessity of purging it of this heathen-domed curse of slavery.—If you should hear its political aspect and bearings discussed, it will not harm you. "Your tears may rust the captive's chain" and your silent prayers accelerate the happy period when "every yoke shall be broken," and the moral condition of the oppressors, as well as of the oppressed, ameliorated.

Let not the 24th of August, 10 o'clock, A. M., be forgotten. Our friends of adjoining counties are invited to attend.

JOSEPH MORRISON,
WILLIAM G. PAGE,
ALONZO F. FROST,
Committee of Arrangements.
Pontiac, June 28th, 1842.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE MEETING.
A meeting of the friends of Temperance will be held at the village of Howell, in Livingston county, on Tuesday the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full representation of the local societies in the county, is requested. The meeting will be continued through the day and evening.

By order of the Executive Committee of the county society,
N. G. CHASE, Chairman.
Howell, Aug. 1st, 1842.

Corrections.—Several errors occurred last week which were not detected on account of the sudden and severe illness of one of the editors. In the first editorial article, second paragraph, for "1834," read, "1794." The beautiful lines on the first page of this paper by Mrs. Hemans were entitled by her, "The Silent Mutineer"; but our compositor, with very bad taste, has transferred the title into "The Silent Mutineer!"

METHODISM vs. ABOLITIONISM.
We called the attention of our readers last week to the connection of the Presbyterian church with slavery under the imposing title of "Presbyterian manstealers." The Methodist Episcopal Church and Slavery now demands our attention.

It is not because we rejoice at the corruption of the Church, nor because we are delighted with the inconsistencies of professed Christians that we pen these articles, but because we most solemnly and religiously believe that the time has fully come when the honor of Christianity—the duty we owe to God—to ourselves, and to the poor and bleeding slave calls for a faithful exposure of the conduct of the Christian church as it stands connected with this "complicated villainy." The M. E. Church holds a large share of moral power in this nation, and it is of vast importance that she be right on all moral questions. Neutrality is impossible—her influence will be given—it will be felt, on all important subjects agitated in this land. The founder of this church under God was John Wesley. A firmer advocate of human liberty, and a more deadly opponent of cruelty and oppression in all its forms never lived. His sentiments on the subject of slavery though frequently published are but partially understood by the community generally. He was an uncompromising enemy of slavery in all lands and under all circumstances, as the following extracts abundantly show.

"But waiting for the present all other considerations, I strike at the root of this complicated villainy. I absolutely deny all slaveholding to be consistent with any degree of natural justice."

"I cannot place this in a clearer light than that great ornament of his profession Judge Blackstone has already done. Part of his words are as follows:

"The three origins of the right of slavery assigned by Justinian, are all built upon false foundations: First, Slavery is said to arise from captivity in war. The conqueror having a right to the life of his captive, if he spares that, has then a right to deal with him as he pleases. But this is untrue, if taken generally,—that, by the laws of nations, a man has a right to kill his enemy. He has only a right to kill him in particular cases, in cases of absolute necessity for self-defence. And it is plain, this absolute necessity did not subsist, since he did not kill him, but made him prisoner. War itself is justifiable only on principles of self-preservation; therefore it gives us no right over prisoners, but to hinder their hurting us by confining them. Much less can it give a right to torture, or kill, or even to enslave an enemy when the war is over. Since therefore the right of making our prisoners slaves depends on a supposed right of slaughter, that foundation failing, the consequence which is drawn from it must fall likewise."

"We do hold in the deepest abhorrence the PRACTICE OF SLAVERY, and SHALL NOT CEASE TO SEEK ITS DESTRUCTION, by all wise and prudent means."

When this church was first organized in this country the following among other equally important rules was adopted for her government.

"Those who buy, sell, or give away slaves, unless on purpose to free them shall be expelled immediately."

These sentiments, rules and regulations were just as they should have been, and had the same spirit of opposition to slavery been kept up in the church, thousands that are now the victims of insult and abuse would have been rejoicing in possession of the rich boon of freedom.

But let us see what are the sentiments, and practice of the Methodist church at the present time touching this great question.

We will here introduce the testimony of a Rev. Tuston, a Minister in this church who resided at the South and not an abolitionist.

In answer to the question, "Do Ministers and Members of the M. E. Church buy and sell slaves for the sake of gain?"

Ans. "I know that members of the M. E. Church sell slaves at auction, to the highest bidder, and it is not considered a disciplinary offence. I know of Methodist preachers buying slaves with no apparent design to better their condition, but evidently for the sake of gain!"

Ques. "How extensively do ministers and members of the M. E. Church hold slaves and trade in them?"

Ans. I should think nearly one half, at least of the ministers of our church hold slaves, and trade in them; and nearly all our members who are able, own slaves, not only hold them, but buy and sell them."

"I know an official member of the M. E. Church, Col. —, that bought in one purchase about fifty thousand dollars worth of slaves."

Esq. — of G. — S. C., an official member of the M. E. Church, who made it a business to buy and sell slaves in lots to suit purchasers; has become rich by his speculations in them, and still continues his trade in human beings, trading not only for himself, but as an agent for others."

"One instance of which I was an eye witness. This Esquire sold a man away from his wife; she was his cook. So that he did not want to sell her; she was in great trouble and went to this Methodist brother, (!) her master, and besought him for God's sake to sell her with her husband or kill her. 'Fifty years ago, on meeting an eminent

statesman in the lobby of the House of Commons, said 'You have been long talking about justice and equality, pray, which is this bill equity or justice?' He answered very short and plain, 'D—n justice, it is necessary.' Here also the slaveholder fixes his foot; here he rests the strength of his cause. If it is not quite right, yet it must be so, there is an absolute necessity for it. It is necessary, we should procure slaves; and when we have procured them, it is necessary to use them with severity, considering their stupidity, stubbornness, and wickedness."

"Lawyer, you stumble at the threshold; I deny that villainy is ever necessary. It is impossible that it should ever be necessary, for any reasonable creature to violate all the laws of justice, mercy and truth. No circumstances can make it necessary for a man to burst in under all the ties of humanity. It can never be necessary for a rational being to sink himself below a brute. A man can be under no necessity of degrading himself into a wolf. The absurdity of the supposition is so glaring, that one would wonder any one could help seeing it."

"It is far better to have no wealth, than to gain wealth at the expense of virtue. Better is honest poverty, than all the riches bought by the tears, and sweat, and blood of our fellow creatures."

"Master," said a slave at Liverpool (to a merchant that owned him) "what if some of my countrymen were to come here, and take away my mistress, and master Tommy, and master Billy, and carry them into our country, and make them slaves, how would you take it?" His answer was worthy of a man: "I will never buy a slave more while I live." O let his resolution be yours! Have no more part in this detestable business. Instantly leave it to those unfeeling wretches, "who laugh at human nature and compassion!"—"Be you a man, not a wolf, a devourer of the human species." Be merciful, that you may obtain mercy."

"And this equally concerns every gentleman that has an estate in our American plantations; you all slave-holders; of whatever rank and degree; seeing men buyers are exactly on a level with men stealers. You are the spring that puts all the rest in motion; they would not stir a step without you; therefore the blood of all these wretches, who die before their time, whether in this country or elsewhere, lies upon your head. 'The blood of thy brother (for whether thou wilt believe it or not, such he is in the sight of him that made him) crieth against thee from the earth, from the ship, and from the waters. O, whatever it costs, put a stop to its cry before it be too late; instantly, at any price, were it the half of your goods, deliver thyself from blood guiltiness! Thy hands, thy bed, thy furniture, thy lands, are at present stained with blood."

"Whether you are a christian or not, show yourself a man. Be not more savage than a lion or a bear!"

"Perhaps you will say, 'I don't buy any negroes. I only use those left by my father.' So far is well; but is it enough to satisfy your own conscience? Had your father, have you, has any man living, a right to use another as a slave? It cannot be, even sitting revelation aside. It cannot be that either war or contract, can give any man such a property in another as he has in his sheep and oxen.—Much less is it possible, that any child of man should ever be born a slave. Liberty is the right of every human being as soon as he breathes the vital air. And no human law can deprive him of that right, which he derives from the law of nature."

Such were the sentiments of him whose praise is in all the churches, and never, no never, can we believe that slavery was introduced into the church by the authority or with the consent of Mr. Wesley. As early as 1800, and frequently after, the church, in its associated capacity, expressed itself on the subject in the following, and similar language:

"We do hold in the deepest abhorrence the PRACTICE OF SLAVERY, and SHALL NOT CEASE TO SEEK ITS DESTRUCTION, by all wise and prudent means."

When this church was first organized in this country the following among other equally important rules was adopted for her government.

"Those who buy, sell, or give away slaves, unless on purpose to free them shall be expelled immediately."

These sentiments, rules and regulations were just as they should have been, and had the same spirit of opposition to slavery been kept up in the church, thousands that are now the victims of insult and abuse would have been rejoicing in possession of the rich boon of freedom.

But let us see what are the sentiments, and practice of the Methodist church at the present time touching this great question.

We will here introduce the testimony of a Rev. Tuston, a Minister in this church who resided at the South and not an abolitionist.

In answer to the question, "Do Ministers and Members of the M. E. Church buy and sell slaves for the sake of gain?"

Ans. "I know that members of the M. E. Church sell slaves at auction, to the highest bidder, and it is not considered a disciplinary offence. I know of Methodist preachers buying slaves with no apparent design to better their condition, but evidently for the sake of gain!"

Ques. "How extensively do ministers and members of the M. E. Church hold slaves and trade in them?"

would hear nothing to her but drove her off to her work. She went about getting dinner, but complained some to her mistress, a Methodist sister, that she did not feel right. The mistress told her she would make her feel right, and had her taken to the jail and flogged fifty lashes on her bare back, to cool her off. This was the language this sister used who told how she had had her slave Mary cured.

"I attended a large sale of slaves, about 200. Numbers of them were members of the M. E. Church. Many people were gathered together to attend the sale. It was a time of great festivity—a high day. Several ministers of the M. E. Church were present."

"The Sheriff who had the charge of the sales, was a member of the M. E. Church—so was the auctioneer and not less than a dozen members of the same church bought more or less at this auction."

Numerous witnesses might be here introduced to corroborate the testimony of this Mr. Huston, suffice it to say, we have a personal acquaintance with him, and assure our readers that all he has said may be relied on as true. The right to hold a slave as property, implies the right to buy and sell—and the constant transfer of slaves is an appendage of the system. Without this privilege slavery would of necessity cease.

REWARD FOR KIDNAPPING A MINISTER OF JESUS CHRIST.
\$100 REWARD.
"Runaway or was stolen from my Turner plantation a negro man slave named Bob, who has no doubt from the circumstances obtained a free pass or been conducted away by some white man, as he absconded without ANY PROVOCATION WHATSOEVER. Bob is a very remarkably sensible negro; has for several years past been in the habit of preaching, &c. I should judge him to be between 35 and 40 years of age; no particular marks recollected."

DAVID MOOR.
[Nashville (Ala.) Adv.]
This David Moor, who advertises for the apprehension of this CHRISTIAN MINISTER is a Methodist, and formerly resided in Huntsville, Alabama. It is useless to multiply documents or rehearse facts upon this subject, that the M. E. Church, has fearfully retrograded on this question is as evident as the shining of the sun at noon day.

REV. WILSON FISKE.
"The relation of master and slave, may and does, in many cases, exist, under such circumstances as free the master from the just charge and guilt of immorality.—Letter to Rev. T. Merritt."

THE "COUNTER APPEAL."
"The general rule of Christianity not only permits but in supposable circumstances enjoins a continuance of the master's authority."

"The New Testament, enjoins obedience upon the slave, as an obligation due to a present rightful authority."

W. FISKE, J. LINDEMAN, B. OTHEMAN, H. S. RAMSDELL, E. T. TAYLOR, J. SANBORN, H. WHITE.
Mark the expression of these ministers "an obligation due to present rightful authority." This is all the veriest slaveholder in this country will ask.

REV. W. WINANS.
"It is important to the interest of the slave, and in view of the question of slavery, that there be Christians who were slaveholders. Christian ministers should be slaveholders, and diffused throughout the South."

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unjustifiable for any preacher to admit the testimony of colored persons in church trials in the States where they are prohibited from testifying in courts of law.

From all that has been shown above we come to the following conclusions:
1st. That the Methodist Episcopal Church at its organization was right on the subject of slavery that its ministers and members in their individual and associated capacity opposed slavery in all places—in all hands and under all circumstances as a great moral evil, and a sin, against God and the rights of man.

2d. That this church has fearfully departed from its original parity and simplicity that it has conformed and is conforming to the spirit, temper and practice of the world.

3. That it has become the apologist and supporter of a system that grinds to the dust nearly three millions of innocent human beings and deprives them of every right that is peculiar to man. This church not only sanctions slavery, but the slave trade—the barter and sale of human beings—of its own numbers, and what was said by Dr. Clarke of nations, may truly be said of churches and of individuals. In his comment on Isaiah 56th chapter, 6th verse, he says,

"How can any nation pretend to fast or worship God at all, or dare to profess that they believe in the existence of such a being, while they carry on what is called the slave trade, and traffic in the souls, blood, and bodies of men? O ye most flagitious of knaves and worst of hypocrites, cast off at once the mask of religion; and deepen not your endless perdition by professing the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, while ye continue in this traffic."

It is vain to say the church has not sanctioned these abominations, but that it is individuals and conferences that have done it.—The fact is the General Conference which is made up of delegates from each annual conference north and south, has taken sides with the slaveholder—and against the few who in the name of God and humanity have been trying to redeem the church and benefit the slave.

If it was true in the days of Wesley that "men buyers were on a level with men-stealers," it is true now, and there are scores of men-stealers, in the communion of this church and remain there, not only unrepented, unrebuked—but are honored by filling some of the most important offices in the church.

If the time was, that a member of this church should be "immediately expelled for buying a slave unless on purpose to free him," it should be so now. But alas how have the mighty fallen, slaveholders and slaveholders in the church, admitted to all its privileges—encouraged by the church, to continue their robbery of the poor and live upon the unpaid toil of Hams degraded and abused sons.

O spirit of the venerable Wesley, could thy deep and quiet slumbers be disturbed—could thine eye shed a tear—or thy heart feel a pain—the awful departure of thy sons from the rule or right, would be thy source of unceasing pain and anxiety.

NEW YORK WATCHMAN.
This paper, formerly called Zion's Watchman, is now enlarged and published in Albany instead of New York city. It is edited by E. W. Goodwin and Rev. La Roy Sunderland. "Devoted to the interests of a Christianity, 'First Pure,' also, Literature, Science, Education, the Arts, the Moral Enterprises of the Age, and General Intelligence."

With Mr. Goodwin, we have a partial and with Mr. Sunderland an intimate acquaintance, and can assure our readers (many of whom have been, and still are, patrons of the Watchman) that they are old and tried friends of the slave, every way competent to make the Watchman, a rich and valuable paper. It has lived and prospered in perilous times, and despite the combined opposition of slavery and its abettors, the Christian Advocate, "editorial boots," and Ericsson, it is likely to be sustained. Let every friend of crushed and bleeding humanity rally to the support of the Watchman, and long, long may it live to animate and bless disenthralled millions in our land, when the miserable, time-serving pro-slavery papers with which our country is flooded shall have ceased to exist.

The resolution (the morning hour elapsing,) went over till to-morrow.
The remainder of the day was spent in the discharge of private calendar business, of which a good deal was done.

General Intelligence.
What an Example.—The Washingtonians resorting to a Distillery.—The Washingtonians of Hartford celebrated the anniversary of American Independence in the first distillery erected in Connecticut. The building is 204 feet long, and there was room to set six tables the whole length. The stand for the organ was a still upside down, and capable of accommodating four persons. This is "carrying the war into Africa."

Emigration to Wisconsin.—The tide of emigration through the Lake channel this season is setting into Wisconsin territory with great force. The rich farming lands of the territory offer great inducement to agriculturists, and as yet no state indebtedness threatens high taxation.
A sample of the "crowd" is given in the last Southport American which says:
"We are told that in Milwaukee, the emigrants have to lodge in the streets in Racine every tavern is crowded; in southern Wisconsin, we find there is scarcely a room to let, and one house has we believe thirty families in the chambers."

Ho! For the West.—A caravan of ten two horse teams passed down main street yesterday afternoon, all filled with a healthy population for the west.
Buffalo Courier, July 15.
Right of Suffrage in Western Virginia. The Baltimore American says:
"A Convention is to assemble at Lewisburgh, on the 1st of August next, to be composed of delegates from the various counties of Western Virginia, for the purpose of deliberating and deciding on such measures as may in their judgment be called for by the present condition and privations of the people of the West, and to unite in such proceedings as may be deemed necessary for their restoration to the equal political rights of which they are now deprived."

Silk.—The Nashville Whig says that one lady in the neighborhood of that city, will have for sale from 100 to 125 bushels of cocoons, worth from \$400 to \$500.
A Correspondent of the Boston Courier estimates the whole number of colored persons in that city at about fifteen hundred.
The Norfolk Herald of the 15th inst. says "During the last six weeks we have remarked only three days on which there was no rain."

COMMERCIAL.
Price of Wheat in Ann Arbor 62½ cents per bushel. Flour do. \$4.50 per barrel.
Rochester Markets, July 23.—Super fine flour \$5 a \$5.25—fine, \$4.50.
Wheat (old), \$1 at present.
Oats dull at 25 cents—corn, 44 cents.
Barley 38 cents.
The new crop of wheat may range from 65 to 75 per bushel at first, for retail; but will probably immediately sink to 65.
The weather continues remarkably fine for the harvest. Hay was never secured in finer order—and the wheat ditto. Nothing better could be asked.

Breadstuffs going East.—Major Daniels, the weighmaster, informs us that the whole quantity of breadstuffs passing the weigh-lock east of Rochester, including all shipped at Rochester during the seven days between July 15th and 22d, was as follows:
Flour, barrels, 14,291,
Wheat, bushels, 12,177,
Corn, bushels, 8,775.
American Citizen.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.
Notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of the county of St. Joseph will be held at the village of White Pigeon, on Friday, the 26th day of August next. Exercises to commence at 2 o'clock, by an address from the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, of Marshall. E. HOWARD, Ch'n.
Wm. Woodruff, Sec'y.
July 21st, 1842.

INGHAM COUNTY CONVENTION.
A convention of the Liberty party of Ingham county will be held at Mason village to make nominations for county officers, Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. Particulars next week.

WEAVING.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he intends having machinery in readiness this fall, for weaving.
FLOWER COVERLETS,
of the latest fashions, and most splendid kinds, ever woven in this State.
Customers will find his shop situated on the road leading from Pontiac to Walled Lake, 8 miles from Pontiac, five from Walled Lake, at Straits Lake Post Office, Oakland county, Michigan.—For further information, write to the Post-Master at Straits Lake.
WILLIAM DEATY,
June 6, 1842.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY
AND
TEACHERS' SEMINARY.
H. H. GRIFFEN, Principal, who formerly had charge of the Teachers' Seminary at Ann Arbor, and also at Grass Lake.
The ninth term of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 26, 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 preparing to teach. The languages not being taught in this Seminary, the more exclusive and uninterrupted attention will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches.
Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c. &c. to the amount of \$300.
Tuition.—From \$2.50 to \$3.50 for Reading, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-Keeping, by single entry, Declamation, and Composition. From \$4.50 to \$5.00 for Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Book-Keeping, (double entry) &c. &c.
Extra Branches.—Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem painting \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.
Competent aid has been secured in teaching. 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.
Board, including room and washing, for \$1.50 per week. Several ladies and gentlemen can pay for their board in good families by labor.
For further particulars inquire of the Principal, Ypsilanti, July 21, 1842.
15-3w

WHEAT AND WOOL.
WANTED, by F. Demson, any quantity of Wheat and Wool, delivered at Ann Arbor (Upper Town),
Aug. 5, 1842.
16

Latest from New York.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
H. BECKER would announce to the citizens of Washenaw that he has just received and is now opening at the New Brick Store, (Lower Town) a full and complete assortment of
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCK-
ERY HARD-WARE, PAINTS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.,
all of which being purchased at the present low prices in New York—will be sold at prices to suit the times.
The public are invited to an examination of his assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 1, 1842.

UNIVERSITY BOOK-STORE.
J. LAMB,
HAS just opened his store one door west of the Post office in Ann Arbor. He will be constantly receiving books from the east and intends to keep on hand a large assortment of the choicest
Books, Stationary,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
and has already a large quantity of the Massachusetts School Library, the best work of the kind ever published.
Ann Arbor, July 30th, 1842.
Please call at the University Book Store.
15-6w

NEW GOODS.
J. H. LUND is now receiving direct from Boston and New York, a large and well selected stock of Merchandise, consisting of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS-
WARE, DRUGS & MEDICINES,
NAILS, CRADLE AND GRASS
SCYTHES, BOOTS AND
SHOES, &c. &c.
which he offers for sale cheap for the ready.
Dated, Ann Arbor, May 9, 1842.

CLINTON SEMINARY.
THE fall term of this institution will commence on Monday, Aug. 15, and continue 12 weeks. Tuition, for studies pursued by small children, \$2.50—for common English branches \$3.00—for Latin, Greek, French, Hebrew, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Book-Keeping, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, \$4.00.
It is very much for the students advantage to enter at the beginning of the term, and yet those who enter afterwards will be charged tuition only from the time they come in to the close of the term. Tuition to be paid in advance. A convenient and commodious building in a pleasant and retired location has been procured.
Board, including room and washing, may be had in good families at 1.25 to \$1.50, or rooms may be hired and students board themselves at much less expense.
Patrons and friends are respectfully invited to visit the school at rhetorical exercises, which occur on every Wednesday, P. M.
A short lesson in vocal music forms a part of the daily exercises. "Juvenile Songs, by Thomas Hastings," has been recently introduced. We are happy to be able to inform our friends, that we trust the school will be rendered more valuable than heretofore by the addition of the services of Mr. James S. Smedley, A. B., who will commence his labors as teacher of Hebrew and French at the opening of the next term.
From Mr. Smedley's experience and success as a teacher, together with his known character for promptness, energy, and industry as a scholar, rendering the school what we wish it to be, a place where the physical, intellectual and moral powers of the youth of both sexes shall be trained for future usefulness and respectability, and happiness and heaven.
GEO. W. BANCROFT, Principal.
Mrs. JANCROFT, Assistant.
Clinton, July 5, 1842.

In Attachment, before L. Stillson, Justice of the Peace of Washenaw County.
James B. Manchester vs.
John Monroe.
Notice is hereby given that a writ of Attachment has been issued in the above entitled cause, against the goods and chattels, rights, credits, moneys, and effects of the above named defendant, an absent and nonresident debtor; and that said cause has been continued for trial to the eighth day of September next at ten o'clock A. M. before the said Justice, in the town of Ann Arbor in said County.
JAMES B. MANCHESTER,
Dated Ann Arbor, July 8th 1842. 12-7w

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
July 30, 1842.
ASHES, Pearls, 100 lbs. \$5.50 to —
Pots, 5.25 to —
COFFEE, St. Domingo, lb. 7 to 7½
Other kinds, 8 to 11½
COTTON, Upland, lb. 5½ to 9½
New Orleans, 5½ to 10½
Texas, 7 to 8½
FISH, Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$2.00 to 2.57
Salmon, hbl. \$14 to —
Mackerel No. 1 and 2 \$9 to 12.50
Raisins, bunch, pr box 1.15 to 1.20
Figs, lb. 5½ to —
FLOUR, Genesee, \$5.37½ to 6
Ohio, 5.75 to 5.87
Michigan, 5.75 to 5.81
Baltimore, — to —
GRAIN, Wheat Northern bush, 1.23 to —
do Southern 1.25 to —
Rye, 1.25 to 68
Oats, 37 to —
Corn, Northern, 61 to —
do Southern, 50 to —
DORCH. & MILTON do Warwick
Duxbury do Washington
Eagle do Weybosset
E. Bridgewater do Weybosset falls
Essex N. Andover do Wakefield
Exchange do CONNECTICUT.
Fair Haven do Bridgeport
Fall River do City b'k N. Haven do
Fitchburg do Connecticut do
Framingham do Conn. River Bank-
ing Company do
Fremans do East Haddam do
General Intere do Exchange
Globe do Fairfield company
Gonocaster do Far's & Mech. do
Grand do Hartford do
Greenfield do Honsatonic Rail
Hamilton do Road company
Hamden do Jewett city do
Haverhill do Mechanics do
Higham do Hampshire Men's do
do Merchants do
do Middlesex com. do

BANK NOTE TABLE.
Corrected weekly by J. Thompson, Exchange Broker, 52 Wall street New York.
All the good Banks in the States mentioned are to be found in this Table. All other Bills of these States not found here may be considered worthless.

MAINE.
Agricult' b'k. no sale. do
Androscoiggin do do
Augusta do do
Bangor Commer'l do do
Bangor b'k of do do
Belfast do do
Brunswick do do
Calais do do
Canal do do
Casco do do
Central (Vassalboro) do do
City do do
Commercial do do
Cumberland b'k of do do
Eastern do do
Ellsworth do do
Exchange do do
Frankfort do do
Franklin do do
Freemen's do do
Frontier do do
Gardner do do
Granite do do
Kenduskeag do do
Lime Rock do do
Lincoln do do
Manufacturers' do do
do & Traders' do do
Maize (Cumberland) do do
Machias do do
Mariners' do do
Medonac do do
Meganisco do do
Merchants do do
Mercantile do do
Neguamkeag do do
Northern do do
People's do do
Portland do do
Sagadahock do do
Skowhegan do do
South Berwick do do
St Croix do do
Thomaston do do
Ticonic do do
Vassalborough do do
Waldo do do
Westbrook do do
York do do
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Ashuelot do do
Cheshire do do
Claremont do do
Commercial do do
Concord do do
Connecticut River do do
Derry do do
Dover do do
Exeter do do
Farmers do do
Grafton do do
Granite do do
Lancaster do do
Lebanon do do
Manufacturers' do do
Mechanics do do
Merrimac do do
Nashua do do
N. Hampshire do do
N. H. Union do do
Penningwasset do do
Piscataqua do do
Portsmouth do do
Rochester do do
Rockingham do do
Strafford do do
Winnisimmet do do
Wintrop do do
Worcester, Wrentham do do
Wrentham do do
RHODE ISLAND.
American bank do do
Arauda do do
Bristol bank of do do
Blackstone canal do do
Bristol Union do do
Burrillville Agricult' do do
& Manufacturers' do do
Centerville do do
Citizens' Union do do
City do do
Bennington do do
Bellows Falls do do
Poultney b'k of do do
Bartlettboro b'k of do do
Burlington b'k of do do
Caledonia b'k of do do
Commercial no sale do do
Farmers do do
do & Mechanics do do
Montpelier b'k old do do
do b'k new do do
Middlebury b'k of do do
Manchester do do
Newbury do do
Orleans Co do do
Orange Co do do
Rutland do do
St. Albans do do
Vergennes do do
Windsor do do
Woodstock do do
MASSACHUSETTS.
Adams bank do do
Agricultural do do
American do do
Amherst do do
Andover do do
Asiatic do do
Atlantic do do
Atlas do do
Attleborough do do
Bedford Commer'l do do
Beverly do do
Blackstone do do
Boston do do
Brighton do do
Bristol Co do do
Banker Hill do do
Cambridge do do
Central do do
Charles River do do
(Charlestown do do
Chickopee do do
Citizens Nantucket do do
do Worcester do do
City Boston do do
Cohannet do do
Columbian do do
Commercial Boston do do
do Salem do do
Concord do do
Danvers do do
Dedham do do
Dorch. & Milton do do
Duxbury do do
Eagle do do
E. Bridgewater do do
Essex N. Andover do do
Exchange do do
Fair Haven do do
Fall River do do
Fitchburg do do
Framingham do do
Fremans do do
General Intere do do
Globe do do
Gonocaster do do
Grand do do
Greenfield do do
Hamilton do do
Hamden do do
Haverhill do do
Higham do do

Middletown do do
Mystic do do
New Haven do do
do county do do
New London do do
Norwich do do
Phenix bank of do do
Hartford do do
Quinnebaug do do
Stamford do do
Stonington do do
Thmes do do
Thompson do do
Tolland company do do
Union do do
Whaling do do
Windham do do
do county do do
NEW YORK CITY.
America b'k of par do do
American Ex. do do
B'k of commerce do do
Bank of the state do do
do New York do do
B'k of U.S. in N.Y. do do
Butch. & Drov. do do
Chemical do do
City do do
Commercial do do
Clinton do do
Delaware & Hud. do do
canal company par do do
Dry Dock do do
Fulton b'k of N.Y. par do do
Greenwich do do
Lafayette do do
Leather Manufac. par do do
par Manhattan com. do do
Mechanics Banking do do
Association do do
Mechanics b'k do do
Merchants do do
Mech. & Traders do do
Merchants Ex. do do
National b'k do do
N. York bank of do do
do "B'k. com. 75 do do
N. Y. State Stock do do
Security b'k. par do do
North River do do
Phenix do do
Seventh ward do do
Tenth ward do do
Trademen's par do do
Union b'k of N. Y. do do
Wool growers do do
N. YORK STATE.
Agricultural b'k do do
Albany City do do
Albany do do
Allegany county do do
Atlantic, Brooklyn par do do
Albany b'k of do do
Albion do do
America 25,350 do do
Attica do do
Auburn do do
Commerce do do
Wartown do do
Ballston Spa. do do
Binghamton 25,500 do do
Buffalo bank of do do
Brookport b'k of do do
Brooklyn do do
Broome County do do
Canal, Albany do do
"Lockport do do
Cattaraugus co do do
Cattskill do do
Cayuga county do do
Cent. Chery Valley do do
do "N. Y. b'k of do do
Chautauque co. do do
Chenango b'k of do do
Chemung canal do do
Clinton county do do
Commercial, Troy do do
"Albany do do
"Buffalo do do
"Rochester do do
"Oswego do do
Corning b'k of do do
Danville do do
Delaware do do
Dutchess county par do do
Essex county do do
Ex. Rochester do do
do "of Genesee do do
Farmers, of Troy par do do
"Amsterdam do do
Farmers & Mechn- do do
ics Rochester do do
Farm. & Drov. par do do
"of Genesee do do
"of Orleans do do
Farmers & Mechn- do do
ics of Genesee do do
Farm's of Seneca do do
"of Penn Yan. do do
Farm. & Manufac. do do
of Po'keepsie par do do
Farm. Hudson do do
Fort Plain do do
Genevieve bank of do do
Genevieve County do do
Genevieve bank of do do
Hamilton do do
Herkimer county do do
Highland par do do
Howard Trust and do do
Banking Com. do do
Hudson River par do do
Ithaca bank of do do
James do do
Jefferson county do do
Kinderhook b'k of par do do
Kingston do do
Lansingburgh b'k of do do
Lewis county do do
Livingston county do do
Lodi b'k of real es do do
do "Stock do do
Lockport do do
"B'k & trust com. do do
Long Island par do do
Lyonsville b'k of do do
Lyons bank of do do
Madison county do do
Manufacturers' do do
Mech. & Far's do do
Mechanics, Buff. do do
Mer & Far's do do
Mer & Mechanics do do
Mor. Exchange do do
of Buffalo do do
Mercantile do do
Schenectady do do
Middleton do do
Millers of N. Y. do do
Mohawk do do
Mohawk Valley do do
Montre, b'k of do do
Montgomery co. do do
New York State do do
Newburgh b'k of par do do
Ogdensburgh do do
Ocean bank of do do
Ontario do do
Oranida do do
Oranida do do
Orange co. b'k of do do
Orl do do
Pa do do

Rochester b'k of do do
Rochester city do do
Rome, bank of do do
Sackett's Harbor do do
Salina bank of do do
Saratoga county do do
Schenectady do do
Seneca county do do
Silver Creek b'k of do do
Staten Island do do
State bank of New do do
York Buffalo 75 do do
St. Lawrence 70 do do
Oswego do do
Owego county do do
Owego bank of do do
Phenix do do
Pine Plains do do
Poughkeepsie par do do
Stenben County do do
Syracuse, bank of do do
Tanners par do do
Tompkins County do do
Tonawanda b'k of do do
Troy, bank of do do
Troy City do do
U.S. b'k Buffalo 27 do do
Uster county par do do
Union do do
Utica Bank of do do
Vernon bank of do do
Washington county do do
Waterford b'k of do do
Waterville, B'k do do
Waterlot do do
Wayne county do do
Westchester co. par do do
West'n N.Y. b'k of do do
Whitehall b'k of do do
Whitestown b'k of do do
Yates county do do
NEW JERSEY.
Belvidere Bank un- do do
der \$10 do do
do \$10 and upw'd par do do
Burlington county do do
do "B'k. com. 75 do do
Cumberland of N.J. do do
Farmers of N.J. do do
Farmers & Mechn- do do
ics under \$10 do do
do \$10 and upw'd par do do
Fars & Mechn do do
do \$10 and upw'd par do do
Mechanics of Bur- do do
lington do do
Mechan. Newark do do
Mechan & Manufac- do do
b'k of Trenton do do
Morris co. bank do do
do \$10 and upw'd par do do
Newark banking do do
& Insurance com. par do do
do \$5 and under do do
N Hope & Del. do do
Bridge com. 15 do do
Orange b'k do do
par do do
Princeton do do
Peoples do do
Salem b'k com. do do
State Camden do do
State Elizabeth'n par do do
under \$5 do do
State b'k at Morris do do
do \$10 and upw'd par do do
State, Newark do do
under \$5 do do
State N Brunsw'k par do do
under \$5 do do
Sussex do do
do \$10 and upw'd par do do
Trenton b'k com. do do
do "small bills do do
Union do do
OHIO.
Belmont St. Clara- do do
ville do do
Chillicothe bk of do do
do "pay at Philad. — do do
Circleville bk of do do
Cleveland " 75 do do
Clinton do do
Columbiana of New do do
do Lisbon do do
Commercial do do
do "of Sciota do do
do "of Lake Erie 50 do do
Dayton do do
do "Exc. & Saving Ins.— do do
Far & Mechn. do do
Franklin do do
do "of Columbus 20 do do
Genouva bank of do do
Grandville Alexan- do do
drian Soc — do do
Hamilton do do
Lancaster do do
Lafayette do do
Marietta do do
Massillon bank of do do
Mt Pleasant bk of do do
Muskingum bk of do do
Norwalk bank of do do
Ohio R. Com. — do do
Ohio Life Insurance do do
and Trust com. do do
Sandusky Bank of do do
do Urbana h'k com. 75 do do
West'n Reserve bk — do do
do Wooster bk of do do
Xenia, Bank of do do
Zanesville, bk of do do
INDIANA.
State bk of Ind. do do
do and branch do do
Notes on all other do do
banks in this state un- do do
certain do do
ILLINOIS.
Cairo, bk. of do do
State bk of Ill. do do
Illinois bk of do do
IOWA.
All the banks in this do do
Territory uncertain do do
MICHIGAN.
Bank of St. Clair do do
Far. & Mechn. do do
CANADA.
Bank of British N do do
America do do
Banque du Peuple do do
B'k U. C. Toronto do do
City bank do do
Commer bk U. C do do
Gore bank do do
Fars. joint stock and do do
banking com. do do
Montreal bk of do do
Nagara Suspension do do
Bridge com. 70 do do
Kentucky bk of do do
Louisville bk of do do
MISSISSIPPI.
All uncertain do do
B's of the State do do
ARKANSAS.
B'k of the State 75 do do
RES. b'k of Ark. 75 do do
Small notes of Penn- do do
sylvania banks do do

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

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

New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

- American Slavery as it is, in music 50
Anti-Slavery Manual 20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 37 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Bounties of Philanthropy 37 1-2
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Buxton on the Slave Trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1.00
Chloe Spear 25
Channing on Slavery 25
Duncan on Slavery 25
Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constitution discovered 12 1-2
Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa 37 1-2
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View 50
Light and Truth 20
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes 75
Do of Lovejoy 63 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 37 1-2
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1.00
Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. 40
Right and wrong in Boston 20
Star of Freedom, music 12 1-2
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 30
Songs of the Free 33 1-3
Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of 20
West Indies, by Professor Hovey 20
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in music, with portrait 12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

- Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color 1
Ancient Landmarks 1
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as it is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition 2
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States 1
Address on Slavery (German) 1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland 1
Address of National Convention (German) 1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 25
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery 1
Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city. 4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4
Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 8
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 1
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches 2
Birney on Colonization 2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chipman's Discourse 6
Channing's Letters to Clay 6
Condition of Free People of Color 3
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of 6
Dissertation on Servitude 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 3
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? 1
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative 3
Extinguisher Extinguished 3
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to.
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-3
Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 6
Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle 6
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6
Generous Planter 6
Gillott's Review of Bushnell's Discourse 6
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2
Liberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo 15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 15
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-3
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered 6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plan for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 6
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broad-way Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society 1
Pro-Slavery 1
Rural Code of Haiti 1

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive, 12-3

- Slavery 12 1-3
Rights of Colored Men 12 1-3
Ruggie's Antislavery 6
Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
Slavery Rhymes 6
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1835 6
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smyth Do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "makim in us," 6
Southard's Manual 1
Star of Freedom 1
Schmucker and Smith's Letters 1
Slaveholder's Prayer 1
Slaveholding Weighed 3
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3
The Martyr, by Beriah Green 3
Things for Northern Men to do 3
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse 3
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 3
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy 1
Why work for the Slave 1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

- No. 1. St. Domingo, 20
No. 2. Caste, 20
No. 3. Colonization, 20
No. 4. Moral Condition of the Slave, 20
No. 5. What is Abolition? 20
No. 6. The Ten Commandments, 20
No. 7. Danger and Safety, 20
No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible, 20
No. 9. Prejudice against Color, 20
No. 10. Northern Dealers in Slaves, 20
No. 11. Slavery and Missions, 20
No. 12. Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

PRINTS, ETC.

- Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 5
The Emancipated Family 25
Slave Market of America 25
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson 3
Do, do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 1
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 1
Do. with kneeling Slave sheet 1-2
Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 50
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Mendian fund.
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25
Argument of Roger S. Baldwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6
Congressional Document relating to do. 6
Portrait of Clinquez 1.00
March 6d, 1842.

Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses as it will with 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 from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of that class. They are not aware that any power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine. All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. L. Wix's, Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILSON'S storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them. The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a thrashing machine, with a stove or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a thrashing machine with an iron bar cylinder. The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power—the one of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE, S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842.

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

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$50. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many years' experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$200.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, April, 18, 1842.

Woolen Manufactory.

The subscribers have recently put in operation a woolen manufactory for manufacturing woolen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where they wish to manufacture wool into cloth on

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

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

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paris, Oil, Vermine, Dry Snuff, &c. &c., with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at

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

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PILE AGUE PILLS—Purely Vegetable.

A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for Pile Ague, dunn ague, 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 presented in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought it best 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 29th 1842. L. BECKLEY

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, AND GEN. TLEMANN'S WORLD OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

[The Casket and Fashion's Unit.] A new volume under the above title, of the well established and fashionable Magazine, 'The Philadelphia Casket' in conjunction with the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced to be the most readable and popular of the day, will be opened on the first day of January, 1842, with an array of contributors secured by the union of talent, of fame, which no periodical in the country can boast or pretend to rival. The December number will, however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest white paper, and with the first of a series of embellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance and the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, second to no Magazine in the Union. The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly sentimentality, and from an exhibition of morose dogmatism, while the delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing will be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek of the most pure. The Literary Character will be sufficiently guaranteed by the reputation of both Magazines thus united, for years past. Writers of the first rank have been regular contributors to their pages, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day has been every where approved and commended. The list of Contributors embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, and a respectable number of English authors. In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary ability have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known nautical papers entitled "Cruising in the Last War," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of "Tales of the Sea," and from his known abilities as a depicter of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume, from the author of the well known article entitled "The Log of Old Ironsides." The author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend his powerful and graceful pen to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of "Leaves from a Lawyer's Portfolio" has also been secured—and we may expect something still more thrilling from the spacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chat with Jeremy Short and Oliver Oldblood is also promised, with various writers of celebrity, as contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The Editors of both Magazines continue their former course under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions, may safely be promised the coming volume. FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS. In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall, the ensuing volume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the bust of Scarron, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choicest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work. TIME OF PUBLICATION. The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it, so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, impatient, and eventually discontented, many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers. TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or two copies yearly for five dollars, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia periodicals, this LIBERAL PROPOSAL is made. Five dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godley's Lady's Book for one year. Address post paid, GEO. B. GRAHAM, South west corner of Chestnut and Third Street Philadelphia.

Wool—F. Denison will buy any quantity of Wool, at fair prices, if delivered at his Store, June 10, 1842.

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Writers of the first rank have been regular contributors to their pages, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day has been every where approved and commended. The list of Contributors embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, and a respectable number of English authors. In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary ability have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known nautical papers entitled "Cruising in the Last War," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of "Tales of the Sea," and from his known abilities as a depicter of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume, from the author of the well known article entitled "The Log of Old Ironsides." The author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend his powerful and graceful pen to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of "Leaves from a Lawyer's Portfolio" has also been secured—and we may expect something still more thrilling from the spacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chat with Jeremy Short and Oliver Oldblood is also promised, with various writers of celebrity, as contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The Editors of both Magazines continue their former course under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions, may safely be promised the coming volume. FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS. In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall, the ensuing volume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the bust of Scarron, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choicest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work. TIME OF PUBLICATION. The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it, so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, impatient, and eventually discontented, many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers. TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or two copies yearly for five dollars, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia periodicals, this LIBERAL PROPOSAL is made. Five dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godley's Lady's Book for one year. Address post paid, GEO. B. GRAHAM, South west corner of Chestnut and Third Street Philadelphia.

Wool—F. Denison will buy any quantity of Wool, at fair prices, if delivered at his Store, June 10, 1842.

HOLMAN'S BONE OINTMENT.

THIS Ointment is the best of all remedies for the following diseases which attend in their train, viz: RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—Gout—Sprains—Bruises and contracted TENDONS of long standing. It dissolves all tumours—renders stiff joints tender by producing a healthy muscular action. It is as good a remedy in Boils and Abscesses—Nothing equals it in its efficacy and mildness. It is applied in early stages, prevents suppuration or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Criticisms of this fact could be given if necessary. This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far exceeds the Opodeldoc and Liniments of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the decided preference to every thing else. Many physicians of eminence have used this ointment and extol its merits. The above ointment is for sale wholesale and retail by

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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

- 100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English,
20 oz Sulph. Morphia,
10 oz Acet. do
50 oz Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark,
1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,
1 Chest Rhubarb Root,
1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,
50 lbs. Colomel,
8 casks Epsom Salts,
15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil,
40 boxes Sperm Candles,
2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground,
4 casks Linseed Oil,
40 boxes Sperm Candles,
2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground,
4 casks Linseed Oil,
Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. PIERRE TELLER, 159 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit. March 15.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile store of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner. Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual price, for work done at his shop. Those who have been to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call. Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. if

DR. BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THIS pill has not only been used by myself, but by a number of Physicians of high standing, both in this and other States, to great advantage. By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my friends, I have consented to offer them to the public as a most efficacious remedy for all those bilious diseases originating in a new country. The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail by L. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th 1842. 9

TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIER'S JACKS, ATTINETT WARP, CARD CLEANERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSONS SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER ROOLS, PRESS PAPER, together with a stock of all kinds of DYE 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 lower than any other house west of New York, he therefore solicits the attention of those in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock, and to purchase before going east or purchasing elsewhere. Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for payment. GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. McCOLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton. Detroit, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, BY HOBERT & WASHINGTON.

(CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.) THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleasant, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable. FARE, very low, and accommodation good. Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27, 1842

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH"

THE subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for any quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill. JONES & ORMSBY, Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. if

D. R. J. P. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

House and Office, a few doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day. Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

NEW GOODS!!

F. DENISON has just received a complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND CROCKERY, which will be sold very cheap for money or most kind of produce. Descriptions and prices will be given at the Store. Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

ESTATE OF ELLEN WILMOT DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Washtenaw, administrator of the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said County, and has given bonds according to law. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Ann Arbor, June 3d, 1842. 12-3w

J. R. WALKER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recently commenced business, in the following line, one door east of Bower's dry goods store, where he is prepared to execute orders in the most neat and fashionable style. Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, and warranted to fit or to change. Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadelphia fashions. Friends, or Quakers' garments will be made in the neat and plain style. Cutting done at shortest notice. All kinds of Military Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made according to the present military or regimental order. J. R. WALKER, Ann Arbor, July 25th, 1842. n14-3m.

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale by F. DENISON.

June 10, 1842. if

"PARSONS'S SHEARING MACHINES."

THOMAS H. EATON & Co. 138, Jefferson Avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrated machines. SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.—THOMAS H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinet Wools, from the New York mills. These Wools are considered superior to any other in the country, and will be sold, for cash, at a small advance. 12-3w

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH.

AT the Store of the Subscriber, a new and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS at prices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIPPERS, SHAKER AND LECHORN BONNETS, &c. &c. Muslin De Lane at two shillings per yard; calicoes at six cents per yard, and other goods at prices to correspond. To be convinced, just call and see the goods and prices. 4000 pounds good butter wanted, @9.99 bushels of home raised wheat, @10 cents per bushel. Likewise field ashes, delivered at my ashery, near Chapin's iron foundry. N. B.—All kinds of Pure taken in exchange for goods. H. BOWER, Ann Arbor, (upper town) June 2, 1842.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction. J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

"30 days of drinking fine forgo."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE, AND BOTANICAL MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths. Dr. J. T. WILSON, East end of Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery. Rooms—There are now on the premises suitable rooms for the accommodation of forty students, which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary building are provided for recitations and boarding. Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, \$4.00 Board " " with 4 hours work each week, 7.57 Room Rent, 50 Incidental, 50 Total, 12.95

There will be an additional charge of one dollar for those pursuing the higher branches as Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of two dollars will be made. Scholars are expected to provide themselves with what furniture they will need in their rooms, also, with lights, fuel, and washing—none will hereafter board themselves. Bills to be settled in advance. The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complexion or condition. The second term of this summer will commence Wednesday July 20th. It is very desirable that all who design to attend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, before the first day of the Term. Any further information can be obtained at the Institution, or by addressing, post paid, J. S. DIXON, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich. Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n3-2m

NEW SPRING AND SUM