

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, } Editors.
G. Beckley. }

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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All remittances and all communications designed for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paid, to SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY.



HYMN FOR THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

Where Britain's emerald isles,
Gem the Caribbean Sea,
And an endless summer smiles,
Lo! the negro thrall is free!
Yet not, on Columbia's plains,
Hath the sun of freedom risen;
Here, in darkness and in chains,
Toiling millions pine in prison.

Shout ye islands disencumbered,
Point the finger as in scorn,
At a country that is called
Freedom's home, when men are born
Heirs, for life, to chains and whips—
Bondmen, who have never known
Wife, child, parent, that their lips
Ever dared to call their own.

Yet a Christian land is this;
Yea, and ministers of Christ
Slavery's foot, in homage, kiss:
And their brother, who is proud
Higher than their Savior, even,
Do they into bondage sell—
Pleading thus the cause of Heaven,
Serving thus the cause of hell.

Holy Father, let thy word,
Spoken by thy prophets old,
By the plant priest be heard;
And let lips that now are cold,
(Touched by Mammon's golden wand—)
With our nation's "burden" glow,
Till the freeman and the bond
Shout for Slavery's overthrow!

MISCELLANY.

TWO MONTHS ON A SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA.

On approaching this estate, I ascended a hill, from which I saw at one glance the whole plantation; the sugar-house, purging-house, negro-houses, and dwellings of the white people, and persons employed in erecting buildings, &c. &c., in the midst of a rich and luxuriant cane field, surrounded by hills and an immense forest, with here and there a little rivulet, and a royal palm tree towering to the skies; the negroes on the left tending the grounds, and on the right burning and clearing the grounds of those that had been cut previously and become dry, presented scenery, life and activity that were to me new, grand and imposing. It filled my heart with mingled feelings of delight and pity.

This estate is new, and has been commenced only two years. The lands, buildings, and machinery, are of such extent as will allow the proprietor to increase the number of the negroes to three or four hundred; he now has about one hundred. The land is rolling, with a few limestone scattered upon its surface; the soil is rich and black, and about eighteen inches deep. This kind of soil is considered best for the production of cane. Cane more nearly resembles corn than any other plant produced at the North. It has no seed like corn, nor any leaf on the stalk, except at the top. The stalk is about one and a half inches in diameter, and from 6 to 12 feet long. Its root is not sufficiently strong to keep it in an erect position; it therefore falls down and lies upon the ground, the end and leaves turning upward six or eight feet. Pieces of stalk containing three or four joints, and about one foot long, are planted in the ground, about four feet apart one way, and one foot the other, the ground having first been dug or ploughed up with the breaking-up hoe. It is not necessary to replant oftener than once in eight or ten years, nor to do any thing to the land except to cut up the weeds in the spring, which is done with a machete—a kind of knife about twelve inches long, three inches wide at the end, and two at the handle. In eighteen or twenty months the first crop is gathered; after this, it must be cut once in about twelve months, commencing in December, and continuing until the rainy season, which commences about the middle of May. It is cut with the machete, in pieces about four feet long, hauled to the mill with oxen, and ground by running between three iron rollers, which are turned by a steam engine of a power equal to thirty horses. The juice is conducted from the mill in a wooden canal to the train, which is composed of four kettles, calculated to contain about five hundred gallons each, set in a row, with a fire burning under the whole range, so that they will boil at one time. In this manner cane juice is reduced to sugar, taking about four and a half cords of cane to make seven hundred gallons of juice to one box of four hundred pounds, and thirty gal-

lons of molasses, and one acre of cane to produce five boxes.

This estate makes about thirteen hundred boxes the present year. When the juice is boiled down sufficiently, it is taken from out of the kettle, the one at the end, over the fire, and put into a large trough, and then violently agitated, for the purpose of straining it, until it becomes nearly cold. From this trough it is put into conical pots, or pans, made of tin or clay, holding about five gallons each, and burned. These pots are taken to the purging house, and set as near together as possible, in places prepared for them, with the tip of the cone downward. The top of the pot is then covered over with clay, and is allowed to stand about three weeks, and purged. This is to allow the molasses to run off through the small hole in the bottom. It is then taken out of the pan, and the top, which is white about half-way down, broken off, and put into dryers that are put upon rollers, so that they can easily be exposed to the sun in the day time, and run under cover in the night. After it is dry, it is taken from the dryers, broken up, and put into boxes of about four hundred pounds each, and sent to Havana. This kind of sugar is called Havana white. The other part, after taking off two or three inches of the small end, is put by itself and dried, put into boxes, and sent to Havana, the same as the other, and is known by the name of Havana brown sugar.

There are, in all, ten buildings on this estate. The one of the most importance is the sugar house. Nothing could be done without it. It is one hundred and thirty feet wide, with a tiled roof. In it are situated the sugar mill and steam engine for grinding, and the train for boiling. There is now but one train, but room for three more. On the sides are apartments for the administrator of the estate, clerk, mayoral, engineer, and sugar master to live in.

The duty of the administrator is a general superintendance of all the business of the estate. His salary is one thousand dollars per annum. The clerk has simply to attend to the books, and has five hundred dollars per annum. The mayoral has the most arduous duty. On him devolves the management of the negroes, the superintendance of all the agricultural affairs of the estate, assisted by several negro mayorals, called counter mayorals; his pay is six hundred dollars per annum. Often does the poor slave supplicate to him for mercy. Scarcely a week passed without some three or four receiving at least sixty rounds by order of this brute. He seemed delighted with the opportunity of flogging them, and with his sword at his side, and a green hide whip in hand, he rides or walks among them with the air of a conquering despot.

All mayorals of this country wear a sword about four feet long, and ride about the estate on horseback. They are native Spaniards, with but little moral feeling, and less judgment—generally without education, and scarcely one in ten being able to tell the time of day by a watch. The dress consists of coarse white trousers, fastened about the hips, with a shirt put on outside, the same as a frock, together with a jacket or cloak, which they wear in the morning, or rainy weather. Nearly all creoles of the middle and lower classes dress the same.

The counter mayorals are only allowed a whip. They, too, so soon as promoted, with whip in hand, assume a bearing and deportment towards their fellows that are cruel, and sometimes barbarous; always singing out at the top of their voice, "Aprestar! Aprestar!" (hasten, hasten), and continually laying the whip on the backs of those that do not work as they think they ought.

The engineer superintends the grinding of the cane; his pay is one hundred dollars per month; and he is an American. They are in almost all cases Americans or Englishmen. I have not seen or heard of a Spanish engineer in the whole island. The sugar-master superintends the making of the sugar, and receives eight hundred dollars for this crop. They all board themselves, as is the general custom of the country, the proprietor allowing them rooms in the sugar house, a negro to do their cooking, sweet potatoes, plantains, and any other vegetables produced on the estate. Meats, bread, wine, &c. are purchased by themselves. They eat much more meat than any other people I have ever seen; at least one third more than they do at the North. Pork is their favorite dish. If the Spaniards can get a dish of fried pork and plantains, with a plenty of fat, they are satisfied. The pork of this country is not very large and fat, but extremely sweet and good; the price averages about 12 cents a pound. Beef is about the same, and of a good quality. Poultry is produced with the greatest ease, and is of the best quality, as is almost every kind of food produced here.

Industry, perseverance, common honesty, morality, and good laws, are only wanted to make Cuba a desirable place of residence, and the garden of the world. Nature has done, and will do her part. No people can or ought to prosper where virtue is not to be found in their midst. Poverty, ignorance and disgrace always follow that people whose prominent traits of character are idleness, pride, self-conceit, dissimulation, and an entire want of faith towards themselves and others.

Cuba has the character of being rich. It is by nature, but not in the artificial works of man. Her public roads are only foot-paths without bridges. She has not any public buildings of much note. The dwellings of the people are generally of the rudest kind. The planters are nearly all deeply in debt, and the prices of their estates nominal, no one being willing to invest ready money in them, on account of the distrust in the government, and the uncertainty of the negro man being long considered property. In what, then, do the riches of Cuba consist, except in its rich soil and fine climate?

The purging house is three hundred feet long, eighty feet wide, and two stories high, with a tiled roof. In the floor of the second story are nine thousand holes, ten inches in diameter, and about eighteen inches apart, to receive the purging pans. The molasses from the sugar in the pans drops down on the floor in the first story, which is so constructed with spouts as to cause it to run into a general reservoir, from which it is pumped into hog-heads. This year, however, it is suffered to run to waste, as it is not worth carting a dis-

tance of fifteen or twenty miles to market.—One side of the building is used for dryers. (Concluded next week.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.
LENAWEE COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Abolitionists of Lenawee county, convened at the Court House in Adrian, on Thursday, August 13, 1842, Henry Tripp was called to the chair, and L. P. Perkins was appointed Secretary, when it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to present the names of candidates for nomination.

Whereupon, on motion, Paul Tabor, J. H. Parker, D. Carpenter, C. Philbrook, and J. S. Dixon, were appointed said committee.

The committee retired, and the following names were soon after reported and unanimously adopted by the Convention.

For Representatives.—Thomas Tabor, of Adrian, Stephen Allen, of Madison, Henrick Willey, of Blissfield, and John M. Coe, of Rome.

For Sheriff.—G. W. Carpenter, of Blissfield.
For County Clerk.—Paul Tabor, of Adrian.
For Register of Deeds.—Samuel F. Benjamin, of Rome.

For Treasurer.—Jesse Treadwell, of Madison.
For County Surveyor.—George L. Crane, of Madison.

For Coroner.—Elijah Linnell, of Madison.
On motion, L. P. Perkins, C. Philbrook, and J. L. Peters, were appointed a county corresponding committee, with power to appoint such township committees as they should think proper and also to nominate candidates in case any should refuse to have their names come before the people, that were nominated at this Convention.

On motion, Stephen Allen, T. J. Ludlow and Jesse Gavett, were appointed delegates to meet in a Senatorial Convention at such time and place as shall hereafter be designated by the Senatorial Committee.

On motion, a committee consisting of five persons were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the Convention.

Whereupon, S. F. Benjamin, L. P. Perkins, William W. Wolcott, J. M. Barrows, and J. L. Peters, were appointed said committee.

The committee retired and soon after the following were presented and unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That political abolition is simply an application and carrying out of the first principles of democracy that all men are created free and equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights such as life, liberty and the privilege of pursuing happiness.

Resolved, That slavery is a national evil and a national sin, and that we are called upon as a nation to remove it.

Resolved, That political abolitionism and the principles of the liberty party commend themselves to all the friends of humanity who believe that faith should be manifest by works.

Resolved, That as slavery is the creature of law, that legislative action is the only proper way of removing it.

Resolved, That as Congress has exclusive legislative power in the District of Columbia, they unquestionably have the power to abolish slavery therein.

Resolved, That anti-slavery action is the application of first principles of Christianity to the enormous sin of slavery.

Resolved, That the Adrian Watch-Tower, Michigan Whig, and the Signal of Liberty be requested to publish the proceedings of this convention, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, the convention adjourned, sine die.
HENRY TRIPP, Chm.
L. P. PERKINS, Sec'y.

INGHAM COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the friends of liberty in the county of Ingham, met at the Court House, in the village of Mason, pursuant to public notice, on Tuesday the 23d inst., and organized by choosing John Barnes, Esq., of Aurelius, President, and Henry M. Fiske Secretary.

The President then arose and in a short, able and patriotic speech, stated the object of the meeting, and the duties incumbent on those assembled as political abolitionists.

The convention then appointed Messrs. Sidney O. Russel, Samuel D. Breed, R. G. Hayward, Pliny W. Rolfe, Lewis Case, Flavil J. Butler, and Ira Hubbard a committee of seven to present suitable nominations to this convention.

After a short intermission, during which the convention was addressed by the Rev. R. B. Bement, the committee presented the following report.

For Sheriff.—John W. Rice, of Stockbridge.
For Clerk.—Peter Lowe, of Stockbridge.
For Register.—James Boyston, of Leslie.
For Treasurer.—Jonathan B. Chapin, of Vevey.

For Associate Judges.—John Barnes, of Aurelius and Nathan Davidson, of Alabion.
For Judges of Probate.—Flavil J. Butler, of Leslie.

For Coroners.—John Strickland, of Alabion, and Lewis Case, of Brinker Hill.
For Surveyor.—Josiah C. Preston, of Onondaga.

The Convention then accepted the report.

V. Meeker, Lewis Case, and Robert G. Hayward, were appointed delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention to be held at Albion, during the coming month.

The executive were empowered to fill such vacancies in the above nominations as may occur by resignation or otherwise. They were empowered also to employ an agent to lecture in the country during the ensuing political campaign, at

such compensation as they shall deem expedient to give.

It was voted also that it shall be the duty of the executive committee, to publish an address to the inhabitants of Ingham county in behalf of the Convention.

It was also voted that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the proper officers and published in the Ingham Telegraph and Signal of Liberty.

The Convention was then eloquently and ably addressed by Rev. R. B. Bement, of Jackson, in a speech of nearly two hours, showing that acting politically is a duty incumbent on every friend of the slave, and concluded by an affecting and soul-stirring appeal to the heart of every friend of humanity, and lover of his country and her liberty to show it at the ballot box on the first of November next.

A vote of thanks was then presented to Mr. Bement for his able address.

The Convention then adjourned.
JOHN BARNES, Pres't.
HENRY M. FISKE, Sec'y.
Leslie, August 23, 1842.

WASHTENAW LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Convention met August 31, pursuant to public notice, and was organized by appointing D. F. Lansing, Chairman, and T. Foster Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. Beckley.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to present the names of suitable candidates to the convention: Messrs. Kenny, Doramus, Sherman, Beckley, Collins, Lapham, Davis, Branch, Smith, and Bancroft.

The committee reported the names of the following gentlemen for the offices set to their respective names:

For Representatives,
ALVAH PRATT, of Pittsfield,
THOMAS G. DAVIS, of Sylean,
DANIEL POMEROY, of Salem,
STEPHEN BENNETT, of Augusta,
DARIUS S. WOOD, of Lodi,
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, of Ann Arbor.

For Sheriff,
JUSTUS NORRIS, of Ypsilanti.
For County Clerk,
JAMES GIBSON, of Ann Arbor.

For Register of Deeds,
CONVERSE J. GARLAND, Ann Arbor.
For County Treasurer,
SAMUEL D. M'DOWELL, of Pittsfield.

For Coroners,
WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ann Arbor,
SQUIRE W. PATCHEN, of Ypsilanti.

For Surveyor,
SAMUEL W. FOSTER, of Seis.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Senatorial Convention, and the delegates from Livingston having taken their seats, the following nomination was made for Senators:

MUNNIS KENNY, of Webster,
FRANCIS M. LANSING, of Lodi.

The Convention was closed with prayer by Mr. Kenny, and adjourned, sine die.

F. M. LANSING, Pres't.

T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.
COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Messrs. Editors:—Heretofore there has been much trouble in canvassing ballots at our elections in consequence of the disagreement in the grades of offices on the several ballots. I would therefore suggest to the several parties, that the ballots for county officers be all made after the following manner:

1st.—Sheriff.
2d.—County Clerk.
3d.—County Treasurer.
4th.—Register of Deeds.
5th.—Coroners.
6th.—Surveyor.

By adopting the above it will save much irregularity consequent upon the old plan.

Yours,
A CANVASSER.

Selections.

ABOLITION CONSISTENCY.

I love a consistent man. Such a man for instance as "hates slavery as much as any body," & at the same time, strikes hands with the slaveholder and his apologist, in all his relations—social, political, and ecclesiastical. To do thus, adds weight to his words; people "take knowledge," that he means what he says, and "govern themselves accordingly." Pity there were not more such, to "give character" to the anti-slavery organization.

The other day, I had the satisfaction of hearing a conversation between a Rev. Teacher of the Gospel, and an unlettered, guileless Israelite, pretty much after this fashion.

Divine.—I am a thorough hater of slavery. It is utterly at war with the Bible—the Gospel gives it no fellowship whatever.

Lay Man.—I am happy to hear you say so, sir. Of course, you can have no fellowship as a Churchman, with slaveholders.

Divine.—O Sir, that is quite a different thing! There are as many good Christians among the slaveholders, as among any other class of men.

Lay Man.—Then sir, your fellowship as Christians, those who practice what you avow, to be utterly at war with the spirit of Christianity!—And do you fellowship men as Christians, who flag and murder their brethren in the church?

Divine.—Not at all, sir, I have no fellowship for any brother, who uses his brethren unmercifully.

Lay Man.—Indeed! Yet you fellowship him; as the owner of the body and soul, the time and labor, the wife and children of his brother, under laws which declare slavery, the chattels of their owners to all intents and purposes. You fellowship him; openly maintaining what you declare to be "utterly at war with the Gospel"—that he is the heaven-appointed, and absolute disposer of his brother Christian!

Divine.—Sir, I should lose all influence with my brother, the slaveholder, if I refused him fellowship as a member of the Church of Christ.

Lay Man.—I think consistency adds to influence. But suppose what you say to be true.—You maintain that to hold men in slavery is ut-

terly at war with the Gospel. You doubtless regard adultery, and incest, as contrary to the Gospel—now suppose you feared it might destroy your influence to unfellowship a brother, who practiced, and claimed Gospel warrant for these abominations—would you retain that brother in the church?

Divine.—This is unprofitable talk—better drop it—good bye.—N. Y. Watchman.

The Morals of Politics.—Among the chief causes of the miseries of nations, is the divorce which has taken place between politics and morality; nor can we hope for better days, until this breach be healed. Men, intrusted with government, have always been disposed to regard themselves as exempt from the claims of justice and humanity. Falsehoods and frauds are allowed them for their own country, or their party.—To maintain themselves against their opponents, they may even involve nations in war; and the murders and robberies which follow this crime, are not visited on their heads by human justice. In all times, government has been the grand robber, the grand murderer; and yet has escaped the deep reprobation which breaks forth against private guilt. Such profligacy pervades the sphere of political action, that the confidence of the people is well nigh withdrawn from political men; and a virtuous statesman is involved in the suspicions which his unprincipled associates have drawn upon his reputation. Public life is thought to release men not only from the obligations of justice, but from the restraints of good manners; and accordingly, the debates of Congress are too often polluted by vulgar abuse, threats and brawls. So low is the standard of political life, that a man is smiled at for his simplicity, who talks of introducing religion into the conduct of public affairs. Religion, it is thought, belongs to Sabbaths, and churches; and would be as much out of place in the cabinets, or halls of legislation, as a delicate lady in a field of battle. A stranger might be tempted to think that the sergeant-at-arms was stationed at the doors of legislative chambers, to forbid entrance to the elevating law of God, and that nothing but man's impudence prevents the exclusion of Him, whose holy presence fills the universe.

Nothing is so needed as to revive in citizens and rulers the conviction of the supremacy of the moral Christian law. Could this be done, the earth would cease to be, what in a measure it now is, the image of hell, and would begin to grow green again with the plants of Paradise. Religion, the only true guide of life, the guardian and inspirer of all virtues, should especially reign over the deliberations of governments, by which the weal and woe of nations, the solemn questions of peace and war, of life and death, are determined. On this account, every man who has studied human duty, human perfection, human happiness, has a right, and is bound to speak on matters of public concern, though his judgment may be contemned by unenlightened politicians. It seems indeed, to be thought by some, that politics are mysteries which only the initiated must deal with. But in this country, they belong to the people. Public questions are, and ought to be subjected to the moral judgment of the community. They ought to be referred to the religion we profess. The high and low, public and private men, are alike to bow before it. To remove any sphere of human action from its cognizance, is virtually to deny its divinity, and to absolve all men from its control.—Dr. Channing.

ENLISTMENT OF COLORED CITIZENS.

One of the most marvellous exhibitions of slaveholding magnanimity and courage, took place in the Senate, July 29, in debate on the bill, to regulate enlistments in the naval service, of the United States reported by Mr. Bayard, of Delaware. It is thus described by the correspondent of the New York Express.

"In the extreme heat of the weather, some one of the Senators from the South, whose oratorical powers were highly sensitive, discovered that parchment, unless shut out by a "be it enacted," &c., some negro might be enlisted among the ships crews, or the Marine Corps. The idea haunted Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina, and Mr. Bayley, of Alabama. A "nigger" at the cannon, on deck, or at mast head. *Monstrum horrendum, cui lumen ademptum.* The idea was not to be tolerated for a moment. "It is a great question," echoed the man from Alabama. "It affects our institutions," said the Senator from South Carolina. "I will never consent to it," cried Mr. Bayley, with a significant sweep of voice and pointing of his fingers. "It is a very little question, and I hope the Senator from South Carolina will not make a great one of it," said Mr. Archer. "Not a little question, sir," said Mr. Calhoun, with his eyes flashing like a comet.—Mr. Archer was disposed to yield to the amendment, which was that no negro should be enlisted. So was Mr. Bayard of the Naval Committee also.

"Mr. Benton rose like a ghost from the ground and with solemn pauses and all the gravity of an owl said that he would never consent that a black man should serve upon land or sea in our National service. And then the Prince of Humbugs sunk in his seat like a ghost again into the earth. Mr. Woodbury rose and "ditto to Mr. Burke." He, too, was horrified at the "niggers." Had never seen one on a jury—never seen one in a company of troops—never seen one who would stay with a white servant, &c. &c.

"Mr. Smith, of Conn., discovered a mare's nest, and what think you it was! Nothing more and nothing less than that negroes had been employed in Rhode Island to put down the whistles. Mr. Smith referred to the noble band of negroes in Providence who had volunteered to protect (!) the city from the torch of the burning incendiaries when the troops of the State were mustered at Chepachet. And so the debate went on, Gen. Phelps, of Vermont, reminding the Senate that the policy proposed was a bad one, and citing the victory upon the lake with McDouough, where one-half of the sailors were black. A like example was given by Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, in the case of the Wasp and the Frolic, where the negroes fought like bull-dogs. Mr. Calhoun, however, carried his proposition, many thinking it a little matter, and yielding, and others of no importance whatever."

So, the Senate of the United States have gravely and solemnly resolved, that no blacks shall be enlisted in the army, navy, or marine corps, except in the capacity of servants, cooks, stewards, or musicians.—*Emancipator.*

SLAVERY IN THE CAPITAL.

FROM THE ABOLITIONIST.
NUMBER III.
LUCINDA—A TRUE TALE.

DEAR FRIEND:—Turn once more to a dark picture, where, the most common picture of slavery, even where its colors are brightest. Some months since a lady, a native of this city, of which she has long been a bright ornament, called to interest me in the case of a colored woman whom she had long known, and whose freedom she very much desired to have secured. A moderate sum only was needed for the purpose, and the arrangements to procure it were soon made. The pressing occasion for making it was this. A man of some note in this city had bought her, four years ago, for about \$3000. Of this sum she had paid him in her hard earnings more than \$250, though not with any definite agreement or expectation of securing her freedom for it. He had been building

houses on speculation; and, finding some difficulty in paying a mechanic, had agreed to pay him \$300 by this slave. In his hands she would at once be passed over to the soul-traders and sent to the far South, which is a doom more dreaded by the slaves than death or liberation. For her freedom he demanded all he originally gave for her, part in cash, the rest as she could earn or procure it. And what were her peculiar claims upon the aid and sympathies of the humane? I had almost said she had none! She was a woman, rather intelligent, a good servant, or nurse, kind-hearted, and about to suffer. If relief could be had, a woman could not be turned away—especially when her little history was told.

Lucinda had been a mother, but not a wife.—The destroyer was one of the proud and rich of the land, honored widely for his virtues and goodness of heart. Why not! The young and trusting girl, a slight mulatto, handsome, and rather vain of her beauty, was won, whether by fraud, persuasion or force, or all, no matter.—Why ask the secrets of the prison house? Is it not enough that she was a slave? Was she not "in the power" of the tyrant, by the laws of Congress, by your laws, reader?

Two children were the fruit of this unallowable union. The oldest was a fair-haired, blue-eyed girl, with a rosy cheek, and ripe red lips, and a form full of grace and beauty. She was one of nature's loveliest models; and the happy mother was proud indeed of her beautiful daughter. Hardly less proud was she of her son, a year younger. He too was fair, but darker than his sister. The heart of the poor mother felt secure. They were free master's children, though children of shame; and surely he in whose bosom she had lain, would never suffer their children to be torn from her. So he had often promised. Yes, she and her children, should be free at his death. She did not exactly wish for his death, but the hour that would secure them their freedom was longed for. And when she saw the unfolding beauty of her daughter, the mother's heart would sometimes throb with uncontrollable emotion. She knew, and who does not? she well knew the destiny of a beautiful slave girl, in our land of Christian and Republican faith and morals. Often did she sue for the fulfillment of those promises; and the proud man as often promised.

When the daughter was about fifteen, Lucinda was sold to her present owner for a grocery bill. Her boy had been previously sold to a trader to go, she knew not where! And while she was absent from the city with a family, as a nurse, her daughter was sold, to meet some necessity of the family; in utter disregard of all the promises made to her. And the father too died before her return, leaving heirs who were very far from sympathizing with her in her anguish. Still they dared not face the mother directly. The bid her believe that they could not help selling her children, to settle the estate. They even went through the form of getting a very kind-hearted West to buy her to read on his wife! But the price paid, \$1400 cash, told plainly enough the destiny of the poor girl, even if her beauty, and the character of the purchaser had not made it plain; too much so to deceive the anguished mother.

The purchaser resides in New Orleans or near it. Not a word has the mother heard of the fate of that child, so cruelly torn from her, and elevated under the laws of Congress, to a life of slavery, for money paid, by a Member, doubtless, out of his pay for public services!

Years have passed away, and the poor mother still hopes again to see her children; at least, her daughter, and that hope keeps the spirit up. She longs to be free, that she may be free to seek that daughter, if she is yet alive; though I have great doubts if it would be possible to find her again.

Lucinda's case, in some of its details, is not a common one, though in principle it is most frequent. There are very few female slaves whose first child is not the offspring of a white father. What shall shield the helpless against fraud, lust, and force, when the law (your law, reader, the law of Congress, in your Nation's Capital) gives to all of them the sanctions of rectitude!

WEST INDIES.

Lord Stanley, in his place in the House of Commons, quoted a few weeks ago, the following testimony of Sir C. Metcalfe, late Governor of Jamaica:—"The improving condition of the people is very striking and gratifying. I do not suppose that any peasantry in the world are so well off. Their behaviour is peaceable, and in some respects admirable; they are fond of attending divine services, and they are seen in their respective churches and chapels dressed in good clothes, and are frequently seen on the Sundays walking in the public promenades, and occasionally even on horseback. They send their children to schools, and the Baptist communities not only provide the whole expense of their religious establishment, but pay the amount of a considerable contribution towards the support of their ministers; their morality is much improved, and their sobriety is remarkable.—I am happy to add, that in most respects, they deserve their good fortune. They are generally sober; free from crime; much improved in their moral position; constant in their attendance of public worship; solicitous of education, and willing to pay the expense of it."

Animal Magnetism.—Professor De Bonnaville, who by his wonderful performances in Mesmerism has satisfied a large portion of our citizens that some things can be done as well as others, is still engaged in demonstrating the truth of his theory and illustrating its practical benefits by curing all manner of diseases among the people. We have not witnessed any of his performances ourselves, but those who have, and men of the highest respectability too, assure us that it is far from being a humbug. We have hitherto forbore all comment on this subject, choosing to await the report of the committee, which was appointed thoroughly to investigate it; and we only allude to it now, to say, that at this moment, the U. S. Court Room, where the professor is operating, is filled with invalids from the surrounding country, awaiting their turn to be healed.—We hope their faith is stronger than ours.—*Det. Adr.*

Highly Important from Nauvoo!—Flight of Joe Smith!!—Immediately after the election in Illinois, Gov. Carlin determined to give up Joe Smith and O. P. Rockwell, (the assassin of Gov. Boggs), on the requisition of Gov. Reynolds of Missouri. Accordingly writs were placed in the hands of the sheriff of Adams Co., who arrested Smith and Rockwell. A writ of habeas corpus was issued immediately by some of the Nauvoo authorities, and both of the prisoners were taken out of the sheriff's custody.—The sheriff returned to Quincy and reported the facts. Gov. Carlin then issued orders for calling out the military, and the troops repaired to Nauvoo. But after searching Nauvoo, high and low, no trace of Smith or Rockwell could be found!

Having recently arrived in this country from Jamaica, and purchased a farm in Ohio, with a view to spend the remainder of my days in this land; and finding the minds of the people so blinded as to the real state of slavery on the one hand, and the results of emancipation in the British colonies on the other, I feel it to be a duty I owe to God and to the slave, to publish to the world my knowledge of the effects of slavery, and to bear testimony to the happy results of emancipation in the West Indies. As I have resided thirty-one years in Jamaica and the island of Old Providence, during which time I was a slaveholder, it may be supposed that I can give a pretty accurate statement of the horrors of slavery. I was considered by my neighbors in Jamaica, as too indulgent to my slaves. They said I spoiled them—made them lazy—and that thus they were a bad example to the other slaves around me. Yet my treatment of them was harsh, and arbitrary in the extreme. I would often flog men and women without sufficient cause. I thank God that He has awakened me to a sense of my guilt in treating my fellow-men worse than the beasts of burden. I have seen enough of slavery to convince me that it is a system that every Christian should shudder at, and look upon as revolting to humanity, and contrary to the blessed precepts of our Lord Jesus Christ, viz. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them."

What man or woman in the world would prefer a state of bondage to that of freedom? Surely not an individual of this free and enlightened republic, where all pride themselves on their rights and privileges, and in their enjoyment of institutions under that great charter which declares that all men are created free and equal. I would ask if it is consistent with reason and justice, that because a man's skin is black, he should be precluded from the rights to which he is entitled by the Declaration of Independence?

I can assert, without the fear of contradiction that emancipation in the Island of Jamaica has been a blessing to all classes of its inhabitants, and has had the effect of influencing the emancipated to be industrious, orderly, and useful members in society. So far as my knowledge goes, this is the case in all the British colonies. Having been a participator in the sin of holding my fellow-men in cruel bondage, I rejoice and thank God that the blacks in Jamaica are now the happiest class of peasantry, I believe, in the world. They are seizing with avidity the means which are employed to enlighten their minds, and point them to the Cross of Christ. Another pleasing feature in the character of this people, is the desire they manifest to have their children educated; and I am happy in being able to affirm that their children are as docile as any class of white children I ever saw. They are making rapid improvements in their studies. I have no other motive in thus coming before the public, than to give a simple and unvarnished statement of facts which I feel it incumbent on me to publish.

P. LIVINGSTON.
Last month Mr. Livingston was in this city, we are informed, and after visiting his relations on the banks of the North river, left the above with a friend for publication, and proceeded to Ohio, where he has purchased a farm.

A Case in point.—The following we regard as a case in point to prove, that slavery in its lowliest aspect, is an inhuman thing, and ought not to be tolerated. The man who perpetrated the horrid enormities described below is represented as having borne a good moral character, and to all appearances, was one of the kindest of masters. The truth is, that this being subject to the irresponsible will of any depraved human being, whatever may be his external character, is not so safe and delightful a thing, as some may have imagined. The account seems to be taken from a Mississippi paper.—*Detroit Times.*

Horrible Brutality.—A man named Williams, who resided at the time near "Lick Skillet," in Winston county, some two or three weeks since took a little negro girl and swung her up in a horizontal position, her head about two feet from the ground, and her feet about one foot, and while in this position, commenced whipping her. Every time the girl made any demonstration of pain, the fiend joggled her with a sharp stick he prepared for the occasion. In this manner the monster continued his cruelties nearly all night, or until he was fairly tired out, when he released his victim: she died the next day and was buried. The neighbors suspected all was not right, disinterred the body, held an inquest over it and brought in a verdict accordingly. The sheriff with a posse of men went in pursuit of the miscreant, but they were unable to catch him, he having fled. Williams has heretofore borne a moral character, but it is now surmised by many that he has also whipped to death another negro girl, as there is another grave where the last unfortunate victim was interred, which is supposed to be the girl who disappeared very suddenly about a year since.—*Atala (Miss.) Gazette.*

Animal Magnetism.—Nothing can exceed the excitement which pervades this community on all subjects of animal magnetism. A variety of all descriptions, are flocking to the city from a distance of thirty or forty miles to be cured of their diseases. We hardly know what to think or say. Certain it is that some very extraordinary cures have been effected. The man who has hobbled upon crutches for years has been enabled suddenly to lay aside those artificial helps, and to walk with ease—the palsied arm which has hung helpless and useless for months has been restored to its wonted activity and vigor; hands supposed to have been hopelessly clenched by rheumatic affections, have been suddenly loosed, and permitted to resume their appropriate functions.—That these cures have been wrought, there can be no doubt! The subjects of them are our fellow citizens, and have been known for years. But hush! What are we saying? The doctors will all be upon us.—*Det. Times.*

Honor to whom Honor.—From admission to the annual celebrations of the Protestant Sunday schools, held in Philadelphia for the last two years, the colored schools have been positively prohibited. The Catholic Sunday schools, in their celebrations, have freely admitted the colored schools, and in their procession made no distinction of complexion. To the credit of the one, and the disgrace of the other, we make this record.—*Pennsylvania Freeman.*

Uses of War.—A French officer employed in Africa, writes to his commander: "We arrived at day break at Meli-Douar, the centre of the tribe and of a very rich and well populated country. All this portion of country was ravaged by my troops, not a village nor a house escaped the flames; about 6000 cattle, 10 or 12,000 sheep, 100 prisoners, and a great number of mules charged with very rich packages, were brought in by the detachment."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,

JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

JACKSON COUNTY.

For Representatives,

THOMAS M'GEE, of Concord,
S. B. TREADWELL, of Jackson,
R. B. REXFORD, of Napoleon.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

For Representatives,

THOMAS J. CHAMPION, of Homer,
DUDLEY N. BUSHNELL, of Le Roy.

MR. BIRNEY'S REMARKS.

At the Pontiac meeting last week, Mr. Birney spoke several hours on different topics of the anti-slavery enterprise, with most of which the readers of the Signal are familiar. On some isolated points, however, a few thoughts may not be uninteresting.

In regard to the right of discussion, Mr. B. said many good men had honestly thought that some things might properly be discussed and others not. It could easily be shown that a limitation of the right of discussion would uproot the foundation principles of our government. But the absurdity of such a proposition was worthy of notice. Suppose I exert myself in the best possible manner in informing myself on any subject by reflection and conversation with others. This is involved in the very idea of discussion.—He who objects to my discussion of any subject must be either ignorant or well informed upon that subject. If he be ignorant, he is poorly qualified to be a monitor to one who is confessedly his superior in knowledge. If he be well informed, how did he become so? Was it not by information derived from others—by discussion—by the same process which he wishes to prohibit in others? A prohibition to discuss any subject presupposes in the prohibitor a superior knowledge of that subject—a knowledge which must have been acquired in a great degree by discussing its merits with others.

Mr. B. adverted to the effect of abolition on the interests of the farmers and mechanics of the free States. Here at the Northwest, and especially in Michigan, we have a superabundance of wheat, which is struggling to find an adequate market. At a short distance from us, at the South, in our own country it is within the bounds of truth to say there are two and a half millions of people who do not use any wheat bread. This vast multitude is desirous of purchasing flour of us, and we should be disposed to sell it to them, but a stern, unrelenting despotism forbids it. This tyranny would not be submitted to in our intercourse with any foreign nation. An absolute prohibition, by our government to trade with a neighboring people who wished to buy of us every year from one to two million barrels of flour would soon be reversed. Let free labor take the place of slave labor, and this market for northern wheat would be immediately opened.—It would be a steady and permanent one, because the cultivation of sugar, cotton, rice, and tobacco can be carried on to greater advantage in that climate than the raising of breadstuffs.

Then look at the effect of emancipation on the mechanical and manufacturing interests of the North. Observe its immediate effects on the laborer. Suppose he receives his daily wages.—They will be first applied in supplying his family with bread. When he has saved a dollar that he can spare he will supply his next most pressing want. If he has only a vest he will want a coat; if he has been bareheaded he will desire a hat; if he has been barefooted, he will want shoes; and stockings will add still more to comfort. He will then think of improving his miserable cabin, and an arrangement will be made with the proprietor to rebuild or repair it. Household articles of every kind, and all the comforts of civilized life will soon appear where before was only destitution and misery. That this is not a mere fanciful picture, is shown by the results of emancipation in the West Indies. The most astonishing consumption of cloths, household utensils, and all kind of manufactured articles has taken place among the laborers. All these articles must be supplied from the North. The new house will be framed by Northern tools, fastened together by northern nails, driven to their places by northern hammers. Schools will start up among the colored laborers, which must be supplied with northern stationery and books. Household furniture of every description will be bought of northern mechanics. The families of the laborers will be clothed in cotton or woolen goods made, in northern factories by northern workmen.

Those who have not examined the subject are not aware of the immense aggregate consumption that is the result of a slight increase in the demand for any one article. Suppose, for example, that among the slaves are 500,000 men who wear out one hat a year, which costs 75 cents.—If the slaves were all free, those who have no hats would purchase, and those who now wear out one hat a year, might want two, and many would also buy better ones, at higher prices. In the habitations of several hundred thousand slave families, scarcely a chair can now be found. Suppose each family to be supplied on an average with four each, as they would be very soon after emancipation, and it would give a prodigious stimulus to every chair-factory in the North.—The same is true of shoes, tools, cotton and woolen goods and indeed of every manufactured article.

Mr. Birney introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted after extended remarks from the mover.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States was instituted for the establishment and confirmation, not of slavery, but of liberty.

Resolved, That the continued encroachments of the slave power on the principles of liberty as they are embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Constitution of the United States, give just cause of alarm to the friends of

republican government, and should persuade them to use all justifiable means for arresting its further progress and predominancy in the administration of public affairs.

Mr. B. spoke of the premium that is conceded to the slaveholders by the Land Distribution Bill, and by the act for distributing the surplus revenue. It was a direct encouragement for raising slaves. It was, in fact, making donations from the public treasury to encourage one portion of our countrymen in robbing another. The greater the robberies they commit, the greater the reward bestowed by the government. The representatives of the free States had not opposed this unequal distribution; they had not even asked the slave power to do otherwise than it had done. Yet these slaveholders who thus live by robbery, are accounted the excellent ones of our nation—the knight-errantry—the cavaliers—the chivalry, whose boundless generosity and hospitality are proverbial through the nation. But it should be remembered that theirs is the generosity of the robber who bestows on others that of which he has spoiled the rightful owner. Who could not afford to be generous on such terms? Who of us could not display the most lavish hospitality on our friends, provided we could every day rob fifty or a hundred of our neighbors of the proceeds of their industry?

Mr. Birney made some interesting statements respecting the invention of the cotton gin by Whitney in 1792. It accomplishes by one hand what before it took 1000 hands to perform, and consequently increased prodigiously the amount of the cotton crops. As a natural consequence, the value of slaves was immediately augmented, and with occasional fluctuations, has been steadily increasing till within the last few years. Mr. Whitney was a graduate of Yale College. He went South to spend a winter, and while there, at the request of a slaveholder, he privately constructed the model of his machine. The fame of it was noised in the neighborhood, and the rabble insisted on seeing it. This was refused, and according to the custom of the South, they broke into the building, and notwithstanding it was patented, they carried it off and set it into operation. Its use soon became general, and the legislature of South Carolina granted him \$50,000 as a reward for the invention. This entire sum he spent in prosecuting the violators of his patent, but he was never able to obtain a single verdict in his favor. In 1812, he made application for the renewal of his patent, but the Southern Members of Congress threw out such significant hints of backing out from the war with England in case his design should be persisted in, that the attempt to renew it was abandoned.

In speaking of the purchase of Louisiana, Mr. B. laid down the principle that all the slaves in that territory, being some 10,000 in number, became constitutionally free the moment it came into the possession of the United States. They were again reduced to slavery by the national authority. The same was true in the Federal District.

Our Government has no more right to establish slavery, than it has an order nobility. No such power has been delegated to it. It can no more rightfully make a slave of one of the people, than it can make him a Marquis or a Duke. Yet this right had been assumed as though it were indisputable, and on several occasions, thousands of human beings have been deprived of their inalienable right to liberty by express national legislation.

In reference to the great national parties, Mr. B. had come to the conclusion that their reformation was hopeless. A large portion of the abolitionists had voted for the Whig party in 1840, relying on the promises that when they should come into power the right of petition should be restored. The Whigs have had a majority of both Houses; and have they restored it? Has it not rather become a matter of course that the gag must be continued? This alone shows how much dependence ought to be put upon their professions. As to the Democratic party, its present attitude was that of direct hostility. A late number of the Washington Globe, the organ of the party, came out with the declaration that the party is unanimous in OPPOSITION TO ABOLITION! He did not see how a Democrat after this could have the face to ask an abolitionist to vote his ticket.

In speaking of the late administrations, he said the great number of removals from office, especially of post masters, by Mr. Van Buren, on the ground of their attachment to the other party, was an objection strenuously urged by the whigs against his re-election—and he considered it a valid one. Yet the present administration had followed exactly in the tracks of its predecessors, which it had so loudly condemned. It appeared from a statement of Mr. Granger that during the short time he was Post-Master General—some seven or eight months only—he had turned out seventeen hundred postmasters, and had he continued in office he would have discharged three thousand more. What was their crime? Why, it appeared from the tenor of the circulars which had been put forth, that for a postmaster or other officer to oppose the doings of the party in power, and act in favor of the opposition, was reason enough for a removal. Some of these were said to be "brave" and noisy in advancing their political sentiments, while others operated in a more silent manner.

Thus the government assumed the prerogative of determining in low loud a tone of voice its functionaries might discuss its doings. He contended this was all wrong—radically wrong.—So long as a public officer performed the duties of his office faithfully, the government has no business to establish over him a system of espionage, and thus attempt to restrain the honest expression of his opinions of the measures of the government in any tone of voice he might think proper to use. It is the right of every citizen, whether in or out of office, freely to censure or approve every act of government according to his views of its propriety. He would go further than that. He would say it was not only the right, but the duty of every good citizen, whether in office or not, steadily to condemn and oppose every measure of the administration which was deserving of condemnation, and support it in carrying out every proper and righteous measure.—So long as an office holder is faithful in his official capacity, the government has no business to inquire what party he favors; or what ticket he votes.

In conclusion, Mr. Birney referred to the certain and undoubted triumph which awaits our principles. As God has constituted the world, they cannot be permanently defeated. The equal rights of all men will yet be acknowledged and respected. Temporary disaster may attend the efforts we put forth, and terrible convulsions take place before the curse of slavery shall be removed; but as sure there is a God whose Providence watches over the affairs of men, and who has declared that oppression and violence shall cease in the earth, so sure is it that the march of improvement shall go forward, until the great foundation principle of human liberty—the common BROTHERHOOD OF MAN—shall be recognized in all our land, and extend farther and wider until it shall reach to earth's remotest bounds.

The proceedings of the County and Senatorial Conventions will be found on our first page. The Washtenaw Convention was spirited and well attended.

LIBERTY NOMINATIONS.

The Detroit Advertiser and the Marshall Statesman have published the letter of Mr. Slade, to which we adverted some weeks since, advising abolitionists to renounce their separate nominations, and connect themselves with the old parties. The editor of the Statesman says of the letter:

"The only ground which can be taken against it is, to deny the utility of a tariff, and to go for one-sided free trade, which we are sorry to see the Abolitionists of the east are doing. If they adopt this principle we have not one word to say, but if they regard American free labor, would not destroy our home market, and northern interests, let them select anti-slavery men, (not party abolitionists) and require the other parties to nominate them, or similar, for their candidates. For ourselves, we will support no other than men opposed to slavery and in favor of northern interests. So help us all good Angels."

Now we 'take ground' against the letter, without reference to tariff or free trade—because it dissuades from one indispensable method of securing the success of the anti-slavery cause—separate nominations.

As to the Editor's advice to abolitionists to "select anti-slavery men, not party abolitionists, and require the other parties to nominate them, or similar, for their candidates," we say that with the first part of the injunction, we in this county cannot comply. There are no abolitionists here except those connected with the Liberty party—or, at least, we know of none. All others are party whigs; or party democrats. We suppose the same thing is true of nearly all parts of the State. But should we select unexceptionable abolitionists for office, and "require" the other parties to nominate them, we sadly fear the requisition would not be at all regarded. But our respected neighbor goes farther, and not merely advises us, but gives utterance to a solemn vow that he will "support no other than men opposed to slavery, and in favor of northern interests." To this we respond with all our hearts, amen! He speaks our mind exactly. Of course, the Statesman will not support Henry Clay for the Presidency, as he has publicly declared himself opposed to all emancipation, gradual or immediate.

"Opposed to slavery"—who is not opposed to it? Will not every Whig or Democratic candidate for office in the State readily profess opposition to slavery, when there is a prospect of gaining votes by it? Why attempt to revive the old useless questioning system? The Editor of the Statesman has too much reflection not to be aware of the futility of trying to elect efficient abolitionists by securing the nominations of Whigs. Whatever may be their private feelings, when elected we find them whigs first, and abolitionists afterwards; if, indeed, they do not renounce all fellowship with the cause. But it is useless to argue the matter. The Liberty party were slow to believe the experience of years; and nothing but stern necessity compelled them to make separate nominations; and having entered upon their present course, they will pursue it until a more eligible method of accomplishing their object shall be discovered.

In the meantime, we wish to inquire of the Statesman, whether those who vote for the Whig nominations which are about to be made in Calhoun county, will not thereby support the whig party—and whether that party is or is not "opposed to slavery?"

We wish to ask the editor still further, whether he knows of any better way of abolishing slavery than that proposed by the Father of his Country in the following words:

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SURVEILLANCE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING.—George Washington."

Alvan Stewart writes concerning his brief visit to Michigan:

Mr. S. and myself reached Detroit with a pleasant passage over the lake, and then went West of Detroit 110 miles to Marshall, 80 miles railroad, and remained 8 days with that unyielding and noble friend of slaves, Br. Fitch. The Rev. Mr. Cleveland, the Minister of Marshall, is a gentleman of the highest order of talent and eloquence, and to be President of the future college; and is a true voting abolitionist. I addressed the people of Marshall two Sabbath evenings, and besides a mass meeting of two days.

Michigan I think will be our banner State. Abolition of a political character is springing up, in different parts of the State spontaneously.

This State is now rapidly improving in every point of view. Such grand fields of wheat, such remarkable improvements in husbandry as five years have brought forth, are astonishing. She as a State has tried all the nostrums of legislative quackery, and is now preparing to take a new start in which she will do justice to herself and others, under the protection of noble and elevated principles."

THE TREATY.

The ratification of the treaty by the Senate by the decisive vote of 39 against 9, and its anticipated approval by Queen Victoria, has diffused general satisfaction through the country. It was strongly supported by Mr. Calhoun, and the knowing ones say this is the first fruits of a coalition entered into between Mr. Tyler and Mr. Calhoun; the sum of which is, that Calhoun is to support Tyler till 1844, and Mr. Tyler is to use his official patronage to secure Mr. C's election as his successor.

Some of the questions now happily settled, have been pending between the two governments fifty years. The first part of the treaty is occupied with a minute detail of the boundary line, which is agreed upon as far as the Rocky Mountains. Then comes a mutual agreement to keep a squadron of 80 guns or more on the African coast, to be employed in suppressing the slave trade; the two squadrons to be independent of each other, but such instructions to be given them respectively that they can operate together upon any occasion. Both parties agree to use their influence with foreign governments to secure the abolition of the slave markets in other countries, at once and forever.

An important article respecting the delivery of fugitives is as follows, but it is to case when either party wishes:

It is agreed that the United States and her British Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectfully made, deliver up to justice all persons, who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to murder, or arson, or forgery, or robbery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found, within the territories of the other: provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receives the fugitive."

This article seems to place the delivery of fugitives on an equitable basis as could be devised. The treaty contains not a word respecting the Creole case, or the right of search.

MISSIONS AND SLAVERY.

The Emancipator has an elaborate and well written article on the duty of Benevolent Societies in reference to slaveholding. The writer affirms that the Bible, Tract, Education, Temperance and Missionary Societies are purely self conducting, self-perpetuating associations, which offer themselves to the churches and individuals as merely agents to do their work. They have no claim on the confidence or aid of individuals, or churches, except what lies in the intrinsic excellence of their organization, and the character and management of the individuals having their direction. Beyond this they have no claim, and no sacredness, and no authority whatever.—It is proper, therefore, that their doings should be subjected to public scrutiny. In reference to missionaries he says:

"A slaveholding missionary, teaching a slaveholding or a slave tolerating gospel, and organizing slaveholding and slave tolerating churches, is as truly a reproach on Christianity and the teacher of another gospel, as is the theatre-going, or spirit-drinking, or the Sabbath breaking, or the lust-indulging, or the fraud committing missionary. Indeed he is a fraud committing and a wrong-inflicting missionary in the highest and worst sense.—For his is the wholesale plunder of men's all—their selves, their wives, their little babes, their all. To commission and send out him is to sanction his fraud and his wrong, and to send out a false and spurious gospel as truly as if the Sabbath breaker, or the lust-indulger, or the spirit-drinker were sent. Nor can any missionary board send out such an one, either at home or abroad, except as it so far forth, turns aside and proves false to its own legitimate objects—the sending of the gospel to the destitute."

He contends that neutrality is impossible, and all that abolitionists ask of the Benevolent Societies is to adopt a position of actual antagonism to slavery, which may be manifested in word or deed, but which shall be substantially this—"That in the solicitation and reception of funds, this Society does not ask, and will not knowingly receive the gains of oppression in promoting its work." Such action as this will be perfectly satisfactory to all abolitionists. No board of inquirers need be appointed to examine into the sources of the contributions made: all they ask is that slaveholding be treated by the directors of missions, like stealing, intemperance, profanity, or any other sin.

Dr. Nelson, President of the Mission Institute at Quincy, Illinois, has been travelling recently in Kentucky, where he formerly preached and held slaves. Four persons in that State had lately liberated their slaves, being one hundred in number. Those near the borders of Ohio were treated with more indulgence than formerly to prevent their running away. The Doctor suggests that it will soon be for the interest of the slaveholders on the border to have a gradual emancipation act passed, as the only means of enticing the slaves to remain.

LECTURES ON ELOCUTION.

Mr. Whitney, who has been lecturing on Elocution in Detroit, will commence a course of four lectures on that subject, at the Court House, in Ann Arbor, on Wednesday evening. His lectures have been well attended in Detroit, and are highly spoken of in the papers.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida has become a law. Any head of a family or single man of 18 years of age, capable of bearing arms, who has made, or who shall, within one year, make an actual settlement within certain limits in Florida, shall be entitled to receive one quarter section of land on these conditions—taking a permit from the land office describing his location—five year's residence—the erection of a habitable house, and enclosing, clearing, and cultivating five acres, and a residence on it of four years. Upon proof of compliance with these conditions, he shall receive a patent. No lands shall be transferred till a patent is received. The amount to be thus located not exceeding 200,000 acres.

The whole affair was doubtless got up to increase the population of the Territory. It does not appear that the settlers are obliged to keep arms, and a bill for the 'armed' occupation of Iowa would have been quite as expedient as this. But the slaveholders were in haste to get Florida into the Union, and therefore gave away 200,000 acres of land in Florida, while every acre in Wisconsin and Iowa must be sold. There seems to be no limitation in regard to the color of the settlers, and Leavitt advises all the free colored people of the South who can, to avail themselves of this opportunity of becoming respectable landholders.

At the celebration of the first of August at Oberlin, Ohio, addresses were delivered by a colored man of the Sophomore class—by a member of the Freshman class, who had once been a slave—by Professor Thome, who had visited the West Indies, and by Professor Morgan—the four speakers being representatives of four classes, the free colored people, the slaves, the slaveholders, and the free white people. At the dinner, 250 sat down, of whom 80 were colored people, and of these, nearly one half had been slaves.

The following from an exchange paper confirms our statements of last week relative to the pay of members of Congress. A large proportion of the people of Michigan were unwilling to pay the members of their Legislature three dollars per day. It was considered to be too much. Why then should they pay their members to Congress twenty four dollars per day.—Perhaps some of the Whig or Democratic papers which cry out so constantly about retrenchment and reform will give some light on the subject.

In the course of a speech upon Mr. Arnold's bill, Mr. Botts said he went for a reduction of mileage. As it now stood, he said, some gentleman received for mileage an allowance of \$2000, while their actual expense was not over \$500! He received himself \$100, while it cost him but \$20 to go and return. The average of pay and mileage gave some gentlemen not less than \$24 a day while Mr. B. received \$3."

"Two months on a Sugar Plantation in Cuba," commenced on our first page was written by a gentleman of Massachusetts, not an abolitionist. It will be found interesting.

LIFE AT THE SOUTH.

Outrage.—The St. Charles, (Mo.) Advertiser gives an account of a horrible outrage committed by some eight or nine men calling themselves regulators, upon two travellers upon the river road, near Martha's ville, Warren county, in that State. These men were on foot in search of employment as they stated themselves, when they were seized by the regulators, tied hand and foot to a tree, and so severely flogged that one of them was left under the care of a physician, and the other missing, supposed to be dead. One of the regulators has been arrested, recognized by the sufferer, and will be tried for the offence. No cause is assigned for the outrage, except that the travellers were suspicious looking persons, and there was great excitement in Warren county in consequence of the recent assassination of Dr. Jones.

Gambling.—The First Municipality Council of New Orleans, have passed an ordinance subjecting every person who keeps any gambling table within the limits of the Municipality, after the first day of August, to a fine of \$100 per day!

More Lynch Law.—The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer says: "We understand that a Cherokee, a few days since, killed a lady of Benron County, at Batty's Prairie.—The citizens of the neighborhood, on both sides of the line, immediately hung him up." The cannibals of the South Sea Islands ought to send a few missionaries to our Southern and Western States.

Some of the Northern Democratic papers are favorable to the election of Mr. Calhoun to the Presidency. How do they like his fundamental position, as expressed by himself: "We regard slavery as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world." In other words, one half the people ought to be enslaved to secure the liberty of the remainder. There is modern democracy for you!

Jamaica.—W. W. Anderson, a gentleman of the Jamaica bar, writes to Judge Jay, of New York:

"We have the most perfect reliance on the black and brown population; in fact, the distinctions of color are scarcely thought of. The greater part by far of our island militia consists of that class; and we have two queen's regiments, consisting entirely of blacks, excepting the officers. The great part of the queen's troops are white, probably two-thirds. The numerical majority preponderates enormously in favor of the blacks, if you reckon the militia."

"I know not how to answer any question about the confidence placed, respectively, in the black and white troops—the truth being, that the question never, for an instant, suggests itself to any one here. Our numerous police (which the absurd fears of the legislature a few years ago raised) is composed almost entirely of black and brown persons. Its numbers will soon be reduced. Every body sees it to be a needless expense."

Sir James Graham recently announced in the British House of commons that there was 1,200,000 persons in England and Wales now depending upon parochial charity for sustenance, 1 out of every 13 of the whole population being on the poor rates! Such are the genuine effects of aristocracy and monarchy. Are there any aristocrats in our Republic who would bring about the like state of starvation here?

CONGRESSIONAL.

In a debate in the Senate, Aug. 2, Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, offered the following resolution: "And be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the corn, flour, and salted provisions, exported from the United States, are admitted free of duty into the several ports of any European state or kingdom, he shall make proclamation thereof to the people of the United States, and thereupon after the expiration of three months after the date of such proclamation, the duties imposed by this act upon all articles the growth or manufacture of such state or kingdom admitting such corn, flour or salted provisions free of duty, so far as the same exceed twenty per cent. ad valorem shall be thenceforth chargeable with a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem."

Messrs. Tappan and Walker advocated the amendment, and Messrs. Evans and Merrick opposed it.

Mr. Tappan, in a clear and concise speech, explained the effect which the adoption of this proposition would have on the great interests of the country. To give to the farmers of the United States permission to feed the starving millions of the old world would cover our land with rich harvests, the husbandman no longer fearing that his crops will rot in his yard. Commerce will again resume its true character, as an exchange of the products of our own country for those of foreign lands, to the enrichment of both. The Northern and Middle States would soon vie with the planting States in the value of their exports, and the amount of the whole would be three fold what it now is, while the half-starved population of Europe would rejoice in an abundance of food. The tribe of speculators would either go to the plough or turn commercial men, and a broad and deep current of prosperity would flow over both hemispheres in all their interests.

The amendment was amended by including tobacco, and was lost—26 against 18—Mr. Porter voting AGAINST it, and Mr. Woodbridge absent. In voting as he did, in our opinion, Mr. Porter voted against the true interests of his State. Michigan is eminently an agricultural State; and the great desideratum with our farmers is an adequate remuneratory market. This was a fair proposition for securing such a market, without jeopardizing other interests.

Contrary to expectation when we issued our last paper, the tariff bill once more came up before the House with the Distribution clause, and the duties on tea and coffee stricken out, and passed by the close vote of 105 to 103. The Detroit Times says, "Of the 105 who voted for the passage of the tariff bill were whigs and 20 Democrats. Of the 105 who voted in the negative, 65 were democrats and 40 whigs. We have looked for the name of our Representative, but have not been able to find it, either with the yeas or nays."

The hard struggles made to secure the passage of a Tariff bill through the House, may be inferred from the following paragraph in the Intelligencer.

"We do not remember ever to have witnessed, during thirty-five years' attendance on the House of Representatives, a more exciting scene, a severer contest, a greater earnestness and self-devotion, than characterized the proceedings and vote of yesterday."

The bill to repeal the 20 per cent. provision of the land bill has passed the House and been sent to the Senate with a fair prospect of its passing that body. The revenue bill, it is now thought will pass both Houses.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Ways and Means, reported a bill proposing the sale of the government stock at par and the issue of Treasury notes at par. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The amount of treasury notes to be issued are not to exceed \$6,000,000.

General Intelligence.

"I notice in the old files of papers that the rewards offered 15 and 20 years ago for the recovery of fugitives are generally very much higher than they are now. There is less hope of catching them. It takes HENRY CLAY to offer \$650 dollars reward for a couple of slaves, as he did, for two of his 'contented and happy' men, who preferred Canada to Ashland after their return from Saratoga in 1839 when Bradish and other sensible men of his party told him that his name, as their Presidential candidate, would prevent the success of their party in the pending contest! Wonder what makes the prospect for him any brighter now?"

We learn from the Ohio Observer that Ex-President Van Buren travelled on the Sabbath in his late tour. Would that men in such stations would reflect upon the effect of their example even if they care nothing about the moral law themselves.—O. Evangelist.

A new Science.—The papers speak of the discovery of Phonography, or the art of writing by sounds that is, writing each word exactly as it is pronounced. It has distinct signs for all the sounds of the human voice, and is applicable to all languages. Mr. Merrick, of Md. recently presented a memorial to the U. S. Senate on the subject, and remarked that he considered it more important than Typography, important as that was.—Like music, it might prove a universal language, speaking to all hearts and all ears.

Hard Times.—People continue to flock to Saratoga. The Sentinel of the 15th says:—Contrary to expectations in the early part of the season, Saratoga presents, at this time, its usual life and gaiety. The whole number of visitants now luxuriating at its hotels and boarding establishments cannot be less than 5000, and the number is continually augmenting.

From Texas.—Intelligence from Galveston states, that Gen. Reis, with 4000 Mexicans has commenced his march towards the Texan frontier.

ELECTIONS.

Indiana.—In this State, the Whigs have a majority of 8 in the Senate, and in the House the Democrats have a majority of 15; which is a large gain for the Democrats.

Alabama.—The majority of the legislature elected, is Democratic.

Louisiana.—The whigs have a majority of one in the Senate, and five in the House. Alexander Mouton, the Democratic candidate, is elected Governor by a majority of 15,000.

North Carolina.—Both branches of the legislature were carried by the Democrats.

Kentucky.—The Whigs have carried the State, but with a decreased majority, and large increase to the minority of Democrats.

Missouri has gone largely as usual for the Democrats.

Illinois.—In this State, so far as has been ascertained, Judge Ford's majority is about 8,000. The legislature, by a very large majority, is Democratic.

These political weather-cocks show which way the wind blows. The Ohio Free Press, a whig paper, remarks upon these disasters to its party as follows: "It is painful to publish such unfavorable accounts, but it would be unjust to the whig party to withhold them. We publish the facts as we find them. It is not yet too late. If the Whigs will but reflect upon the cause of these disasters, they may yet turn the tide now setting so strongly against them. If they will not do this—if they still persist in pushing forward the name of Henry Clay, at every meeting of the party, and identifying it with the party, let them not be disappointed if they find as great a falling off in Ohio as in the States just named."—West Citizen.

Slavery and the Church.—A preacher in the denomination of Disciples or Campbellites, in Ohio, has been notified to appear before the church authorities, and answer to the charge of having publicly taught the following heresies:—

- 1st. That Slavery is a sin.
2d. That those who hold men in bondage as slaves are sinners.
3d. That slave holders are not worthy of the name of Christian.
4th. That those who hold slaves are hypocrites and oppressors."

Beauty of Liberty.—A subscriber to the Spirit of Liberty, who has been a post-master in Virginia, writes to the editor of that paper as follows:—

"I would say to you, in great haste, that, if you send me any more 'Spirit of Liberty,' you must direct it to me at—. You must not say 'Postmaster at—' for, by reason of the 'spirit of Liberty,' the spirit of slavery took the alarm, and removed me from the post office. In consequence of my receiving the paper, I am not only turned out of office, but am threatened with a term in the penitentiary!! In haste, —"

Abol Brown Arrested.—Officer Mink served process on Mr. Brown, son Monday morning last, on two indictments; one for a libel on Henry Clay, and another for slandering the Grand Jury. Whether this move will give the dear friends of Henry Clay, any great advantages towards securing his election to the Presidency, the facts in the case when developed and time alone can determine. Our own opinion is they will not be so entirely pleased with their effort as they may have imagined. —Albany Voice.

Great increase of business at Albany!—During an absence of 12 days from this city, no less than TWENTY SIX FUGITIVES from oppression, were forwarded by the 'Vigilance Committee' of Albany, to Canada. They are now well, safe from Va. and Md. Robbers.—I. B.

The Genesee Farmer has a cut of a machine for sowing all kinds of grain by horse power. A horse is harnessed in a plain vehicle with two common wheels; on the axle of which a chair is fixed, in which sits a man with whip in hand; and the movement appears to be a fast walk, or a slow trot. One or two bushels of grain are placed in a box on the shafts, midway between the man and horse, and machinery by the motion of the wheels seatters the seed, as from the hopper of a corn mill. The machine costs \$40, and 25 acres per day may be sowed with it.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the Tribune, speaking of the suits instituted against the County for damages by the destruction of Beneficial Hall and the colored Church, says; "not a question exists the full amount of damages will be recovered."

We understand that about one half of the 500,000 acres granted to this state by the land bill, have been selected. The selections have been made in the Grand River valley, on the north side of the river, but within twenty or thirty miles of it.—Det. Ad.

Republican Simplicity.—A carriage belonging to one of our republicans, with two spruce and smart looking young men, dressed in livery with gold bands around their hats, seated upon the box has just driven past our office. It looks very much like "hard times," and, upon investigation, we found that the owner of these animals and this magnificent establishment had just obtained his discharge under the general bankrupt act. Poor man.—N. Y. Aurora.

Two hundred shares of the United States Bank was lately sold at \$2 96 per share.

The National Intelligencer gives an account of a submarine explosion at Washington, as follows:—

"The explosion was grand beyond description. An immense body of water, with bricks and fragments of the vessel, rose perpendicularly to a great height, and then descended into the water, a short distance from where the vessel was stationed; but the vessel had suddenly disappeared amid 'the wreck of matter,' leaving no trace behind. The scene was indeed a grand and imposing one. The trial appeared to us to be completely successful. In about twenty seconds after the signal gun was fired, Mr. Colt applied his powerful apparatus, (placed five miles distant from Alexandria,) and, in the twinkling of an eye, the vessel entirely disappeared.

The arrangements seemed to have been admirably planned—not the least disappointment or failure to produce the tremendous and mighty effect which was promised precisely in the manner and at the time proposed. It is gratifying to learn that no accident of any kind occurred during, or in consequence of, the explosion.

Borrowing.—Mr. Jefferson says: "It is a wise rule and should be fundamental in a government disposed to cherish its credit, and at the same time to retain the use of it within the limits of its faculties, never to borrow a dollar without laying a tax in the same instant for paying the interest annually, and the principal within a given term; and to consider that tax a pledge to the creditors on the public faith. On such a pledge as this, sacredly observed, a government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the lendable money of its citizens, while the necessity of an equivalent tax is a salutary warning to them and their constituents against oppressions, bankruptcy, and its inevitable consequences, revolution."—Alb. Atlas.

Beauty.—Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune, says: "The fairest flowers are often found in obscurity, and I trust my readers will not doubt my sincerity when I assert that the prettiest girl I ever saw was selling woolen stockings at twenty five cents a pair at Holmes' Hole, Massachusetts.—Her twin sister in beauty was standing in her bare feet upon a mud wall at Albuquerque, New Mexico, with a pumpkin on her head."

Yankee Invention.—Visitors to Bunker Hill monument are now conveyed to the top of that edifice by a steam car, which will accommodate six persons standing. About four minutes are occupied in the ascent.

A band of 400 Texans were defeated in a contest with the Mexican forces, near the lines, on the 11th ult., leaving 23 dead and a quantity of arms &c. on the field. A letter says "the words 'Galveston Invincibles' were on the flags, and yet they fled at the first charge."

One of the most eminent oriental scholars of the age is professor LEE, of one of the English Universities, and yet all his education was acquired during the moment of leisure which he found while employed as a journeyman carpenter.

We saw a bankrupt notice to a creditor yesterday, wherein the bankrupt's inventory was set down at \$16, and his liabilities at \$79,557 75. Postage on the notice 25 cents.—B. Post.

Cost of a War.—The Providence Journal says the whole number of persons who have been returned for military services during the recent insurrection is about 4000. The aggregate amount of their pay will be about \$25,000.

The Land Fund.—The Madisonian in reply to a correspondent who asks if there is any money to distribute to the States, says: "THE WHOLE OF THE LAND FUND HAS BEEN EXPENDED IN PAYING THE MEMBERS THEIR EIGHT DOLLARS A DAY."

Iowa.—The general election for this Territory took place on the first Monday of August. The people at this election were to decide the question whether they will call a convention to form a State constitution. We understand that this proposition was rejected by nearly 1000 votes. Iowa contains at this time more than 70,000 inhabitants. The democrats have a majority in the Legislature.

COMMERCIAL.

Price of Wheat in Ann Arbor 62 1/2 cents per bushel. Flour do. \$3.75 per barrel.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The price of emigrant passage between N. Y. and Buffalo, is about a dollar and a half, and has been a dollar and a quarter. Between New York and Liverpool in as fine ships as ever swam, the price is from four to five dollars. If we add the price to Cleveland and Detroit, it would not exceed a dollar. So that their people of the old world may pass from their shores four hundred miles into the interior of the new world, for seven dollars.—We dare say that the provisions for the voyage often cost as much as the passage; so that fifteen dollars covers the whole, and leave a dollar for accidents. Certainly the owners of ships and tow boats must be dreaming. There is no use in calling upon passages to come and see what is doing now.—They would not believe it if they saw it."

It is confidently believed in New Orleans that an agency of the Bank of England has been established in that city for the circulation of the notes of that institution, and that they already form to some degree a paper medium there. It is moreover pretty well ascertained that similar agencies are to be established in all the principal cities of the Union. So states a Philadelphia paper.

It is feared by many, that there is going to be a crash in Alabama. The Banks are in a very precarious condition, and their connection with the State is such, that if the banks go they will carry the State with them.

JACKSON, Sept. 1, 1842. The prices of produce are not yet permanently established in our market—(there being but few buyers. Good wheat is selling at 56 cents per bushel; and oats at from 16 to 20 cents. Flour, \$4. Butter brings from 8 to 10 cents per lb.—Eggs, 6 cents per dozen.

GREAT BARGAINS.—R. Banks respectfully informs the farmers and others visiting Detroit, that he still continues at his old stand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, which he is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest for Cash.

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

R. BANKS. 20-Gm Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

FASHIONABLE Hats, Caps, & Bonnets GOOD assortment, at the New York Cheap Store by D. D. WATERMAN, Ann Arbor, May 16th, 1842.

Latest from New York. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. BECKER would announce to the citizens of Washtenaw 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, CROCKERY HARDWARE, 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.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. From the subscriber on the 9th day of July, ult. a large yoke of oxen: one a light brindle, with white on his flanks; the other a dark brown or black, with white face, and some white on the rump. Whoever will return said oxen, or give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. Lodi, Aug. 17th, 1842. I. ESTEY.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY

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 25, 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 \$3.50 to \$8.50 for Reading, Orthography, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-keeping, by single entry, Declaration, 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

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, Stationery, 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. If 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, & GLASSWARE, 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 to 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 1/2 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, we feel confident he will do much towards 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. BANCROFT, Assistant. Clinton, July 5, 1842.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES

CURRENT. Aug. 27, 1842.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Ashes, Coffee, Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Flour, Grain, Molasses, Provisions, Tea, and Wool.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly by J. Thompson, Exchange Broker, 82 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.

Table listing bank notes from various states including MAINE, NEW YORK CITY, NEW JERSEY, OHIO, and others, with columns for bank names and note values.

Table listing bank notes from various states including Middle town, Rochester city, and others, with columns for bank names and note values.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscriber informs the members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: 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, muslin 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
Beauties of Philanthropy 35 1-3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Buxton on the Slave Trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vol. 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 muslin 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa 50
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth 50
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 33 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1,00
Rankin's Letters, 18mo, 100 pp. 30
Right and wrong in Boston 20
Star of Freedom, muslin 12 1-2
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 38 1-3
Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait 12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

- Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks 1
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as It is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition 25
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 Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York City. 4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. City Ladies' A. S. Society 3
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 3
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization 2
Cattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chipman's Discourse 3
Channing's Letters to Clay 3
Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dickinson on Servitude 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 3
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? 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. 2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1833 6
Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6
Generous Planter 6
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12 1-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 15
Liberty, 8vo. 25; do 12mo 15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Haiti 5

- Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive, 1 Slave 12-2
Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
Ruggles's Antislavery 6
Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
Slavery Rhymes 6
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1838 5
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie Do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se," 6
Southard's Manual 4
Star of Freedom 1
Schmucker and Smith's Letters 4
Slaveholder's Prayer 1
Slaveholding Weighed 3
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3
The Martyr, by Beriah Green 6
Things for Northern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 26
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave 1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

- No. 1. St. Domingo, 6
No. 2. Caste, 6
No. 3. Colonization, 6
No. 4. Moral Condition of the Slave, 6
No. 5. What is Abolition? 6
No. 6. The Ten Commandments, 6
No. 7. Danger and Safety, 6
No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible, 6
No. 9. Prejudice against Color, 6
No. 10. Northern Dealers in Slaves, 6
No. 11. Slavery and Missions 6
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. 6
The Emancipated Family Slave Market of America 25
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 2
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 1
Do. with kneeling Slave sheet 1
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. Balwin, 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 3d, 1842. 1,00

Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Thrashing 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 Thrasher, 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 attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary 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 of all of them were either made materially different or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine. All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them.—There will be one for examination at N. H. Wagon, 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.—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.

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841. This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, 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.

E. S. SMITH.

Scio, April 11, 1842.

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

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

Woolen Manufactory

The subscribers have recently put in operation 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

shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of home manufactures. Wool may be left at Scio village. 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, Patents, Oils, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at PIERRE TELLER'S, Wholesale and Retail Druggist 139, Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PEPER AGUE PILLS.—Purify Vegetable.

A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chills, fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842. J. BECKLEY.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, AND GENTLEMEN'S WORLD OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

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 list of Contributors embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors.

In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazine. 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 also from the author of the well known articles 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 "Lectures on a Lawyer's Boy," Folger 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-Chat with Jeremy Short and Oliver Oldfellow is also promised with various writers of celebrity, as contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country.

The Editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions, may safely be pronounced 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 brain of Sartain, 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, importunate and eventually discontinue 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, will be forwarded Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book for one year. Address post paid.

GEOR. 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.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

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

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

BALDNESS

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

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

Find the name of Comstock on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

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

PILES & ALL SORES

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co.

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

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

BURNS & SCALDS

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

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

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

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all

others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

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

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS, or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

COLDS, COUGHS, DROPSY

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

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

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

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COM- POUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LINS' CELESTIAL BALM

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

Dr. Bartholmew's EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

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

TOOTH DROPS, KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

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

Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor, Mich. n15—1y.

HOLMANS' BONE OINTMENT.

THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which nature is heir too, viz:—RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflammatory—Gout—Sprains—Bruises and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

It discuses all tumours—renders stiff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boils and Abscesses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents suppuration or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate relief from pain. Certificates 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. Calomel, 3 casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil, 40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linsseed Oil, Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

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

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

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

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. H. BOWER.

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: CLOTHIERS JACKS, AT TINET WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best 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 firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock and prices before going east or purchasing elsewhere.

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

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE CEASED.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for payment.

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. MCCOLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, BY HOBERT & TERHUNE.

(CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are 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.—Chaises to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27, 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE Subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good plain SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

JONES & ORMSBY, Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. if

DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

—House and Office, a few doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day. Ann Arbor April 26th, 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 kinds of produce. Descriptions and prices will be given at the Store. Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

ESTATE OF ELLENWILM OT DECEASED.

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

ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Ann Arbor, June 31, 1842. 12—6w

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

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, and warranted to fit or no charge.

Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadelphia fashions. Friends, or Quakers garments will be made in the neatest and plainest style. Cutting done at shortest notice.

All kinds of Military Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order. J. R. WALKER, Ann Arbor, July 25th, 1842. n14—3m.

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale by F. DENISON, June 10, 1842.

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES.

—Thro. H. Earow & Co. 133, Jefferson avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrated machines. 12—5w