THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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

T. N. CAULKINS, PRINTER.

TERMS .- Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two Dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months. Any person who will forward to us the names of five new subscribers, with the pay in advance, shall be entitled to one copy without charge.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are

paid.

IF Persons wishing to advertise will find this Paper a valuable medium of communication, as it which had been used for sepulture. The came is circulated in nearly every county in the State. In Advertisements inserted at the usual prices in this volcanic ashes, which is called Pazzolans and

POETRY.

MISSIONARY HYMN. FOR THE SOUTH. 'Spread far the gospel tidings!' Call ocean, earth, and air, To aid your ceaseless labor To spread them every where, Save in the bondman's cabin-Let them not enter there!

Send Bibles to the heathen! On ev'ry distant shore. From light that's beaming o'er us, Let streams unceasing pour;-But keep it from the millions, Down trodden at our door!

Send Bibles to the heathen, Their famished spirits feed! O! haste, and join the efforts, The priceless gift to speed!-Then flog the trembling bondman, If he should learn to read!

Let love of filthy lucre Not in your bosoms dwell; Your money on our mission, Will be expended well; And then to fill your coffers, Husbands and fathers sell!

Have even little children All they can gain to save, For the teachers of the heather. Beyond the ocean wave: Then give to fire and faggot, Him who would teach your slavel

UNCHAIN THE LABORER.

Strike from that laborer's limbs his chain! In the fierce sun the iron burns; By night, it fills his dreams with pain; By day, it galls him as he turns.

Yes, and Youn dreams it visits too. When Fear stands o'er your restless bed, And shakes it in your ears, till you Tremble as at an earthquake's tread.

The chain, that binds you to your slave, Binds you to him, with links to strong, That you must wear it to your grave, If, all your days, you do him wrong.

Then break his chain, and let him go, And, with the spirit of a man, Earn your own bread; and you shall know Peace, that you know not now, nor can.

Yes, from his body, and your soul, Throw off the load while yet you may; Thus strive, in faith, for heaven's high goal, And wait, in hope, the Judgment Day.

MISCELLANY

BONAPARTE'S OPINION OF CHRIS-TIANITY.

Without being responsible for the truth of this conversation as reported, I will copy it literally; -and it may really have been uttered by the Emperor. It deserves to be read with atten-

"I know men" said Napoleon, "and I tell you that Jesus is not a man! The religion of Christ is a mystery which subsists by its own force, and proceeds from a mind which is not a human mind. We find in it a marked individuality. which originated a train of words and actions un Jesus borrowed nothing from He exhibited in himself, a perfeet example of his precepts. Jesus is not a philosopher, for his proofs are miracles; and, from the first, his disciples adored him In fact learning and philosophy are of no use for salvation; and Jesus came into the world, to reveal the mysteries of Heaven and the laws of the Spirit.

"Alexander, Casar, Charlemagne, and my-self founded empires; but on what foundation did

him.

"It was not a day, or a battle, that achieved the triumph of the Christian religion in the world. No; it was a long war, a contest for 3 I h centuries, begun by the Apostles, then continued by succeeding generations. In this war, it all years things and notentates of the earth were on great the succeeding the succeeding generations. by succeeding generations. In this war, it all the Kings and potentates of the earth were on one side; on the other, I see no army, but a mysterious force, some men scattered here and there in all parts of the world, and who have no other

rallying point than a common faith in the mysteries of the cross.

'I die before my time, and my body will be given back to the earth, to become food for the worms. Such is the fate of him who has been called the great Napoleon. What an abyse be-tween my deep misery and the eternal Kingdom of Christ which is proclaimed, loved, and adored. and which is extending over the whole earth?-Call you this dying? Is it not hving rather?-

Napoleon stopped at these words; but Gen. Bertrand making no reply, the Emperor added: "If you do not perceive that Jesus Christ is God, I did wrong to appoint you General!"

or which we are indebted to the greatest warrior

of modern times—non res.

Genuine or feigned, the above are grand views,
I d worthy of a great mind.—Northern Star.

CATACOMBS OF ST. AGNES.

An extract of a private letter, written by a distinguished American artist now in Europe, is published in a late number of the Churchman—It describes his visit to the catacombs of St. Ag-Nes, heat Rome.
You have read that the early Christians of

You have read that the carry Christians of Rome were subjected to a series of violent persecutions, particularly under the reigns of Severus, Decius, and Valerius; when Irenaeus, Victor, Eabianus, Cyprian, and others of greateminence, as well as innamerable private Christians, received the crown of martyrdom. These catacombs are the place in which they interred their dead; and in the time of those dreadful persecutions sought fefuge. For a long time, in-deed, the ceremonies of their religion were performed in these dark and subterranean chambers circulates in nearly every county in the State. In Advertisements inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity.

All remittances and all commutations designed for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paid, IT Stasal or Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich. In Stasal or Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich. In Stasal or Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich. In Stasal or Liberty: The catacombs we descended from a vineyard two miles outside the walls of Rome, by a flight of the state of the state of the same material. of steps: (the catacombs are now being opened and the rubbish, &c., removed. The Padre who accompanied us has the superintendence of the work;) we then entered narrow excavated passages extending and ramifying in every direction, in the sides of these passages are cells excavated, some large enough for a human body to be laid, others for several bodies, and many smaller ones for children. Here we saw the mouldering remains of those whose great grandfathers saw the apostles. Many of them are now first mouldering away, since the admission of the air, and the marble slabs or tiles which clothed their cells which are ranged one above another and within (which are ranged one above another and within a foot or two of each other in every part of the catacombs) were closed after the body was deposited, and a piece of marble, or more generally several large files were used for this purpose, scaled up with cement, so that the air could not enter, and this accounts in some measure for the perfect preservation of the benes. Many of these have been taken down, yet some of the cells are scaled up, and remain just as they were at first sealed up, and remain just as they were at first, and the mortar that was used appears as if it had only been spread a few weeks ago; the marks of the trowel are as fresh as ever, and in this mortar, the trowel are as fresh as ever, and in this mortar, inscribed while it was yet wet, is frequently to be found the name of the individual interred there, and the words (in pace) in peace cr sleeps in peace—an epitaph simple, but in those times of trial and tribulation, wonderfully expressed—
There are the bodies of many of the early mar yrs; they are known by having a small lamp at their feet, inserted in the mortes while were sed of they are known by having a small tump at their feet, inserted in the mortar whilst wet, and a small vase or vial at the head: this vial contained their own blood, which it was the custom of the surviving friends to obtain from the body, and preserve in this manner; some of the lamps re-main, but the vials have been removed-but the mpression in the mortar in which they were se yet remains. There are also impressions of the poins of the time in which the bodies were inter to the time in which the bodies were interred; by these the date of the interment is known. We remained in this city of the dead two hours, walking at least of hour and a half of the time. There must be thousands of bodies. The extent of the catacombs is not yet known. In these gloomy regions the early Christians took refuge in times of persecution, and the mind is over-whelmed with the multitude of associations that We ascended—the sun was shining cloriously, and the mountains that surround Campagna looked bright and calm, as they did when the dead thousands sleeping beneath our feet gaz-

COMMUNICATIONS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM S. B. TREADWELL.

"Though you hear from me of late but seldom, wing to the unusual pressure of my private affairs, yet I feel no less interest and decision than ever in the great cause of humanity, and the redemption of our beloved but deluded and slavery oppressed country, from one of the most tyrannical and deceitful monopolies that ever subverted the liberties of any people.

of this nation. When speaking and writing goods. oon this subject for the last seven years, I have I have uniformly spoken of redeening, not of preserving our last liberties. This I have strongy felt was the true view of the subject, and I am now often pained to witness in the addresses of some good abolitionists even, exhortations to will never be permanently bettered while the ment only upon our rights had been or was about to be committed by it. Mr. Birney once very justly remarked, that the "North is as a con-

quered province by the SLAVE POWER." To say nothing of the terrible condition of the three millions of fellow men, already literally under the taskmasters cruel lash, Mr. Birney's true view of the subject, is the only one that will ever arrest the attention of the phlegmatic party-going, money-loving North. To many in these times seem willing to sacrifice great national interests for small local matters.

To talk to some about the sufferings of the slave, or about preserving our liberties from some "anticipated encroachments" of the slave power at some distant period we seem to them as "one that mocks," and they quietly fold their arms, we rest the creations of our genius? Upon force determined to have a little more of their favorite that the laboring portion of all countries are fit Jesus Christ alone founded his empire upon love; party, bank, sub-treasury, tariff, or any thing only for seris and slaves and that it is dangerous else you please, except the only thing that can ever redeem our lost libertiss-universal about- be enlightened any further than their few assum-

I have been fully satisfied for a number of years that the strong and clear view taken of our great enterprize by such men as Birney, Morris, Stewart, Earle, Goodell, Holly, Leavitt, Smith, Jay, Stanton and a host of others like unto them. was the correct one, that is, that it is no less an enterprise than one to redeem the liberties of the white and the colored man from one commo destiny, the one from physical, and the other from political bondage growing out of the enslay ed and political condition of the former.

Who that impartially looks into this great sub ject must not see that the great calamity which so many of the fathers of the revolution so much feared, if slavery continued and increased in our country, has indeed already come upon us! Surely may not a "nation loose its liberties in a day If this language was really uttered by Napoleon, and not miss them for a century." And might forms a fine chapter in defence of Christianity, not the father of our country well say in his form not the father of our country well say in his farewell that "our liberties would ever be more endangered from a blind party spirit at home than from any foreign foe."

The slave power obtained the entire ascenden- the few national leading politicians of both councy over the politics of this country about 20 years since, at the memorable Missouri Clay comprom-Henry Clay has for some time been, and is still the most dangerous man in this nation to the liberties of this country. Callioun, for the reason that he is bold and overbearing, in consummating his plans and designs of establishing the uninterrupted and perpetual reign of the SLAVE POWER over this country, Texas and Mexico, is by no means so dangerous a man as CLAY. Tyranny, to be hated and timely resisted by any people, needs but to be seen by them. Calhoun would meet the friends of freedom at the very threshhold of the temple of liberty, and sternly forbid them to enter. Clay with "bewitching suavity" would rather invite them to enter, and then would be sure to destroy them with seeming

These arch spirits have remarkably exhibited these two opposite characteristics in their treatment of the petitions of the friends of liberty. I mean not by this comparison that we should ever vote for either of such enormous evils. Far from it. O how long will the subjugated north be overawed by the one, or deluded and deceived by the other! It is to be feared that even Calhoun, of late, is taking lessons of the prince of compromisers the better to consummate the dreadful end of these adroit co-workers. These master spirits, with temperaments and talents the very opposite, being nominally connected as they are fall, notwithstanding all the arts and subterfuges to opposing political parties, and having their one great favorite end in view-the entire supremacy of the SLAVE POWER, are virtually copartners, and mutual political movers of the destiny of seventeen millions of people, strangely boasting to be the freest people in the world .-No northern politician receives the least countenance from these slaveholding prime ministers of this country unless emphatically a "northen man with southern principles"-that is, his shadow for freedom, and himself, soul and body, for slavery. Then perchance he may occasionally receive a political crumb that falls from his master's table. This is the melancholy but true exposition of the political condition of our slaveryridden country, and so long as a few rival demagogues for the favor of the slave power succeed in enslaving the press, and thus deluding the peo-

ple and keeping them under their control, so long this great political conspiracy against the liberties of our country between a few slaveholding and duelling politicians of the South and their servile allies of the North will become more and more firmly consummated. The slave oligarchy having our government completely in their hands effectually control the American press (except the Anti-Slavery press,) and thus the leading politicians of both the old parties and through them the finance, the commerce, the agriculture, the army, the navy, the post office department the foreign diplomacy, &c. The president and the presiding officers of both houses of Congress being almost always slaveholders, are sure to exert the controlling influence of these high stations to appoint none but slaveholding or pro slavery committees, and to nominate for the confirnation of the senate, 6 out of 7 slaveholding foreign ministers to negotiate in foreign courts for the free trade and high prices of southern products, which always results by way of ministerial compromise in the low prices or the entire prohibition of northern free labor products into

foreign ports. Who ought to wonder that under such a slaveholding government, wheat in Michigan should lor, P. Taylor, D. C. Arms, A. A. Copeland, I need not say to you I mean the slave power be but 3s. 6d. per bushel, in cash, and but 4s in D. Underwood, A. Pratt, T. N. Crane, H.

America, and the powerful land aristocracy of England are shaking hands in this wholesale oppression over the body of the deluded people of both countries. This sad condition of things the people to resist the aggressions of the slave SLAVE LORDS of America and the LAND power, as if some comparatively trifling infringe LORDS of England are suffered by the subjugated people of both countries to blindfold them and to rule them with a rod of iron. The land despots of England have trodden their subjects lower than the slave despots of America have trodden theirs, for the only reason that they have been longer at it. But no people ever tended more rapidly to a condition of absolute vassalage. than do the American people under the present reign. No pro-slavery party, be it whig or democratic, ever will or can arrest our downward course. Their leaders must and will obey their slaveholding masters. Whatever tariff or financial system we may have, the slave power, if not ENTIRELY OVERTHROWN, will be sure to drag us down into one common ruin. The avowed political creed of the SLAVE LORDS, and the LAND LORDS of England and America, is, to despotic reign that "laboring serfs" should ed lordly leaders who are "born to command,"

deem it safe or expedient to enlighten them. The slavery and pro-slavery leaders of both the old parties will contrive by threats or false promiscs to stave off the great issue between liberty and slavery in this country as long as possible .-Their conduct in this respect has often reminded me of the ancedate of Mr. Fox and the Jews. The Prime minister of England, it appeared, had long owed the Jews a large amount. At a time when they unusually importuned him at least to appoint some time, however distant, when their claim should be adjusted, the cunning Fox replied, "agreeable to the request, the time shall be fixed for our final settlement -- it shall be fixed at the day of judgment." This, replied the Jews, will be too busy a day with us all. Then, replied Reynard, as I always wish to accommodate my slave aristocracy of America and the land aristocracy of England design, and hope to succeed in keeping the yeomanry of both countries entirely and perpetually under their despotic sway, and

tries are in the great secret to consummate this wholesale tyranny. Every art and lying subterfuge will be resorted to by these kindred spirits of both countries to conceal their nefarious designs rom the true democracy of both countries.

How long will a bare pretension of f. indship our principles from any party dupe the friends of liberty while they VOTE upon principles the very opposite Clay, Calhoun, or Van Buren's riendship to our cause is but like the friendship of the wolf for the lamb. Should any real

Mr. Bement has been lecturing in our county upon the ascendency of the slave power with great effect. He presents the subject fully up to the times and every where makes new and valuable converts to the cause of liberty. Under his exposition of the subject, many seem to awake from their old party delusions as by enchantment and wonder how they could have been kept under darkness and prejudice so long upon a subject involving the highest interests of our country and humanity. Can he not be constantly in the field? If our friends in all the counties and towns fail not not to furnish themselves immediately with an AMPLE SUPPLY of liberty tickets, and use all due efforts at the polls, the liberty vote in this state will be more than double what it was last that will be resorted to, to deceive and injure us. S. B. TREADWELL.

STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Liberty Convention met at Ann Arbor, on the 19th instant at 11,A. M., Munnis Kenby was appointed Chairman, pro. tem and T. Foster Secretary. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Child, of Albion.

The following were appointed a business committee: C. H. Stewart, G. Beckley, T. Foster, S. B. Treadwell, E. Child, J. B. Barnes, S. P. Mead.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Convention was opened by prayer by Rev. G. Beckley. Agreeably to a report of the business committee, the following gentlemen were appointed officers of the conven-

President. REV. J. P. CLEVELAND. Vice Presidents. M. KENNY, of Washtenaw, J. S. FITCH, of Calhoun, GEN. WM. CANFIELD, of Macomb. Secretaries. T. FOSTER, S. B. TREADWELL.

The following were appointed a committee to make out a roll of members, with instructions to enter the names of all abolitionists who desire to act with us as members of this convention: Dr. J. B. Barnes, Dr. Cowles, Rev. Wm. M. Sullivan, J. Norris, J. Chandler. They reported the following as mem-

Washtenaw Co .- W. W. Wines, S. L. Hull, S. Thompson, J. P. Weeks, D. H. Mills, M. T. Collins, C. Branch; B. S. Tay-Post. A. Coneland, O. M. Smith J. H. Mills, J. C. Bird, J. Hovey, D. Gould, E. Webb, J. Pebbles, H. Dwight, Z. Nash, M. Lowell, T. Y. Stone, G. Tubbs, J. Beebe, O. J. Ward, J. Lenom, R. Pebbles, W. C. Denison, S. M. Alair, R. Parsons, R. S. Thompson, S. Felch, D. A. M'Collum, G. A. Stoddard, J. Sherman, G. Beckley, John Williams, S. D. Noble, H. M. Lansing, S. D. M'Dowel. J. Newell, J. H. Pebbles, E. Kellogg, A. Wood, J. Fitzgerald, J. Blanden, J. F. Williams, I. Seymour, S. B. Noble, C. B. Sevmour, P. Wing, W. Jones, G. J. Barker, W. W. Willets, D. C. Foster, M. Kenny, H.

Kellogg, J. Riggs, J. Bishop, T. Foster. Wayne Co .- R. W. Warner, Cyrus Fuller, H. Lyon, W. S. Gregory, W. Isham, S. P. Mead, G. B. Wooley, S. Bebens, W. E.

Oakland Co .- J. Thayer, D. Gould. Lenawee Co .- R. S. Hall. Jackson Co .- Wm, M. Sullivan, S. B.

Livingston Co .- Wm. Kirkland, Munson Wheeler. Kalamazoo Co .- Rev. C. Clarke.

Saginaw Co .- J. G. Birney. Calhoun Co .- Rev. Elias Child, Jabez S.

Clinton Co .- J. S. Smedley, J. Estabrook A considerable number of members appear-

ed afterwards whose names were not enrolled. Resolutions were introduced by the business committee which were discussed by Messrs. Stuart, Birney, and Cleveland, and the session was closed with prayer by Rev. Hiram Wilson, of Upper Canada.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention was opened by prayer by Rev. E. P. Ingersoll. Sundry resolutions were read and laid on the table for further actionafter which the meeting was addressed at length by Mr. Birney, shewing how the slave power has controlled the action of the national government to the present time, and the necessity of resisting its aggressions by po- this great republic. litical exertions.

adopted after remarks in its favor by the mov-unjust rulers, who rule not in the fear of God. er, and Rev. Mr. Henson, a colored clergyman of U. Canada.

cience and Industry in the township of Dawn, Canada West. As this Institution is designof the woll for the lamb. Should any the ed to promote the mental and moral elevation and the landocracy of England are great laborof the refugees from oppression, we rejoice in helping hand to insure it success.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That with unfeigned thankful-God of the oppressed, in remarkably de-

Resolved, That, as American Slavery is a great moral, social and political evil brought has ever inculcated the duty of educating and upon the slave and the nation by the American people, it at once demands of them an efficient combination of all their moral, social, moting this work ought to be sustained by and political efforts to abolish it.

Resolved, That if the nation be not too far gone in "hardness of heart and blindness of in the work of self elevation, when they have mind," slavery can aud will soon be peacefully abolished through the power of moral their claim to rank every where among the suasion and the ballot box, and the patronage freemen of the world. of the general government would then become as thoroughly committed to the principless of liberty and the great interests of free February last and lately in convention of the

exist under one body politic, it will be the constant effort of slaveholding and pro-slavery free labor system supply the great deficiency,

Resolved, That the hundreds of millions which the lilly fingers of slavery for the last few years have unjustly wrung from the hand of free labor in our country by way of supporting slave catching wars, dividing surplus rev- to the community the direct question of slaenues and public lands-filching its millions from northern commercial houses and the U. the only one between the political parties of S. Bank, &c. &c., and then cancelling the this State, whole by general bankrupt laws, should convince, it would seem, every intelligent and reflecting man that slavery has our general die. government entirely under its control.

Resolved, That every expedient resorted o for the permanent financial relief of our depressed country, by rival politicians while under the slave power, must of necessity ever prove abortive.

tion to "nationalize" and equalize northern and southern exchanges while slavery continues (not excepting Webster's and Tyler too's favorite exchequer Bank) will constant- to the chair, and D. C. Fuller appointed economy, support southern idleness, prodigality and licentiousness.

Resolved, That it seems to us most painfully amusing to behold the pro-slavery political prodigies of this nation taxing their wits to the utmost during the nine months sessions of Congress to make the great national treasury bag stand erect emptied, as it is by the sleek fingers of slavery, until it has time to be filled again by the hard hand of freedom.

Resolved, That while we would most earnestly implore Christians and moralists of every name to lift their voice long and lond against American slavery the vilest the "sun ever saw," we would also entreat them to prove their abhorrence of slavery by elevating by their suffrages such men, and such only, as are entirely untrammeled by pro-slavery party chains and who have given satisfactory evidence that if thus elevated to places of official power, their course on the subject of human liberty would be of no doubtful

Resolved, That the stale cont upon liberty party men that they throw away their votes in sustaining a minority party, acknowledged to be right in principle, would equally discourage the honest efforts of any minority whatever, in promoting their principles, however much the public good might demand their speedy triumph.

Resolved, That the unfounded charge upon the liberty party, (composed as it is of men originally from both the old parties) that its design is only to aid one of the old parties to the injury of the other is untrue and a most sheer and electioneering trick, designed only, to move upon mere party prejudice, and to mislead the unreflecting.

Resolved, That it is with most unfeigued who once declared they would never again vote for a slaveholder under any pretence whatever, now becoming zealons in advocating the claims of a slaveholder not only, but a noted duellist for the chief magistracy of

Resolved, That we are surprised that the

Messes. Stuart and Cleveland followed with | Christian portion of our countrymen dure look some remarks, after which Rev. II. Wilson, for the blessing of Heaven upon our country submitted the following resolution, which was while they continue to lend their aid to elect

Resolved, That should a slaveholder and a noted duellist be elevated to the chief magis-Resolved, That we heartily commend to the tracy of this nation in the person of Henry and consideration and patronage of the Chris- Clay, slaveholding and duelling would doubttian public the British American Institute of less be far more popular and prevalent in this country than ever after 1844.

despising-soulless aristocracies, having muits prosperity, and would cheerfully lend a tual sympathies and mutual interests, and have long made common cause in depressing and crushing the free laboring interests of both countries.

Resolved, That the wrongs inflicted upon ness would we recognize the hand of the the colored inhabitants of the free States are among the legitimate fruits of slavery: conseveloping the principles of our great and quently such efforts as tend to restore to them sacred enterprise the past year by various and their rights, tend equally to the overthrow of

Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprize every friend of freedom.

Resolved, That the success of colored men had any good opportunity to make it, prove

Resolved, That we have often declared our political objects (as at our anniversary in labor, as it now is to the perpetuation and ex- county of Wayne.) and we now deem it unnecessary to recapitulate them; it is sufficient Resolved, That history clearly shows that that we now declare them to be as feasible as while a system of slave labor and free labor they are important, and they will be so found by every candid inquirer.

Resolved, That in the events of the late politicians, by way of political compromise to session of Congress, we have abundant evimake the industry and the economy of the dence of the necessity of our efforts-that heretofore the slavery spirit sought to chain consequent upon an idle, extravagant and li- free speech expressed in patitions-at that session it sought to crush the rights of the representatives of the people.

Resolved, That the Liberty party seeks to sustain the principle of universal liberty in opposition to that of slavery, and presents in part very or no slavery-an issue ere long to form

The session was closed with prayer by the president, and the convention adjourned, sine

J. P. CLEVELAND, President, T. FOSTER, S. B. TREADWELL, Sec'ys.

HILLSDALE COUNTY LIBERTY CON-VENTION.

At a meeting of the Liberty party of the Resolved, That every scheme of the rival county of Hillsdale, held at the house of S. L. slavery and pro-slavery politicians of this na- Gay in the village of Jonesvilles, pursuant to public notice, published in the Signal of Liberty, and Hillsdule County Gazette. On motion, Joseph B. Dawley was called

Secretary. The following gentleman were nominated

for the several offices. Representat ives LYMAN PEASE, of Wheatland,

NATHAN SMITH, of Litchfield. Sheriff, DANIEL A. WISNER, of Moscow,

County Clerk, WM. W. ACKSON, of Adams. Treasurer,

DAVID B. KEMPTON, of Adams. Register, JACOB SUMNER, of Woodbridge.

Surveyor, SOLOMON A. CLARK, of Adams.

Coroners. CHESTER STODDARD, Woodbridge, SAMUEL ROUNDS, of Litchfield.

On motion, Wm. D. Moore of Adams, Charles Cormick, of Wheatland, James Phillips, of Pittsford-were appointed a county corresponding committee for the county of Hillsdale.

After the nominations were made the followng resolution was passed.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this onvention be published in the Signal of Liberty and in the County papers.

On motion adjourned, sine die. JOSEPH B. DAWLEY, Chin. D. C. FULLER, Sec'y. Jonesville, Oct. 8th, 1842

For the Signal of Liberty. The County Convention which convened at Jonesville, on Saturday, Oct. 5th, was not so well attended as was anticipated. However, there were a sufficient number to transact the business of the convention and to present to regret that we see some of our fellow citizens to the freemen of Hillsdale, as candidates, men who are worthy of the suffrages of a free people-men who are favorable to universal liberty-northern rights and northern industry-men who, if elected, will use their personal and official influence for the best inter-

est of the country-to stop the ascendency of

the slave power-to secure equal and exact CO MOUNTERED NOT 1

justice to all men-men who for moral worth capability for the several offices for which, they are nominated, will compare with any nomination that has ever been made in the county. Though the Whigs may prophesy that political abolition will die this fall-the Democrats may speak evil against us, and Taylor's may write their addresses with as much sophistry as they are master of-the Michigan Whig may cry that political abolition is perfectly dead in Vermont-other's may say they are opposed to slavery as much as any one, but the political abolitionists are heretics and fanatics-yet they cannot convince the candid, thinking and reflecting farmer, when he see the embarrassed state of our country-northern interests neglected, and southern interests protected, and takes a retrospective view of the past, and finds that forty millions of money, and many of our northern men, among which are many valuable officers, have fallen a sacrifice to the damps and everglades of Florida, for the only purpose to protect slavery, and to catch about five hundred negro slaves that escaped from Georgia to the swamps of Florida, in preference to their "happy homes', with their masters .-Nine tenths of this is paid directly from the pockets of Northern men. We find the standard of Liberty raised in the county of Hillsdale, in the fall of 1841, never to be laid down till northern rights are secured, and protected; and our capital ceases to be the greatest slave market in the world-and the foul blot of American slavery, forever eradicated from our national escutcheon-and our republic ceases to become, a byeword among the half civilized nations of the world. F. C. D.

Adams, Oct. 14th, 1842.

Selections.

THE SLAVE POWER.

As evidence that the General Government of our country is little more than another name for the slave power, look at official facts re-specting its offices since the adoption of the Constitution. The free states have about two thirds of the free population.

Presidents-number of years.

Free States, 16. Slaves States, 41. Every President from the slave states has served two terms, of eight years; while no northern President ever held the office but one term. Power to fill this office is always regarded a test of political strength.

Secretary of State. es, 15. Slave States, 87. Free States, 15. Attorney General. 12. Secretary of Navy. 32. Secretary of War. 23. Secretary of Treasury. 13.

Northern people understand dollars and cents, hence they are allowed to keep the public chest under the supervision of a slaveholding President.

Speaker of House of Representatives.

Free States, 15. Slave States, S8. This officer has the appointment of commit tees of the House, and through them a control ling influence over the action of Congress and the government. But this officer the free states have not been allowed for a whole generation.

Chief Justice of S. Court. Free States, 12. Slave S Associate Justices. Slave States, 41. Free States have had 10 in number.

Slave States .. 17

All appointments for many years to the Bench having been from the South.

Many.—This right arm of the nation's strength is almost wholly in the hands of southern men.

The President of the U. S., Secretary of the Navy, Chief Clerk, President of Navy Commissioners, Colonel of Marine Corps, are all from Virginia. A very large proportion of the navy officers are slaveholders and sons of slaveholders, are 'born to command,' while most of the seamen are hardy northerners who, it seems; are born to obey.

Of 97 Commanders, Massachusetts has 10, Virginia 8, Maryland 14!

Of S28 Lieutenants, Mass. has 15, Va, 70,

Md. 31, Dist. Columbia 16! Of 103 passed Midshipmen, Mass. has 5 Va. 11, Md. 7!

Of 307 Midshipmen, Mass. has 20, Va. 47, Md. 21

Of 70 Surgeons, Mass. has 3, Of 255 appointments made from March 4,

1841 to April 8. 1342, Va., Md., and Dist. Columbia had 101! Of 32 Midshidmen appointed the early part of this year, every one of them, are from slave

Of all our foreign Ministers and Charge of Affairs, the slave states have had 69, the free states 45! and of 14 or 15 of the last appointments about 12 have been from slave states,

while the commerce of the country almost

wholly belong s to the north. A large proportion of public officers which the free states have been allowed, especially of late years, consists of men' sound to the core'-the most obedient subjects of the slave power. No other could think of an election. And if the slave power controls to such an extent the offices of the country-if it is thus allowed to have the power, it will equally control legislation, as will be more fully shown hereafter. It is but reasonable to suppose that the influence of that power which sits supreme in the land, would be seen moulding and directing all the plans and action of government, et home and abroad; and that is the fact. -Liberty Standard.

DUELLING.

We commend the following sentiment of Dr. Beecher, to those Christians who purpose to vote for that distinguished duellist Henry Clay.

The neonsistency of voting for duellists is laring. To profess attachment to liberty, and vote for men whose principles and whose practi-ces are alike hostile to liberty—to contend for equal laws, and clothe with power those who despise them-to enact laws, and intrust their oution to men who are the first to break them is a farce too ridiculous to be acted by freemen. In voting for the duellist, we patronize a criminal, whom, in our law, we have doomed to die. With one hand we erect the gallows, and with

he laws against duelling—annihilate your crimi-al code—level to the ground your prisons, and o restore to the sweets of society, and embraces f charity, their more innocent victims. Be con-If you tolerate one set of villains, tole ate them all; if murder does not stagger your onfidence, let it not waver at inferior crimes.

In our prayers, we request that God would bestow upon us good rulers: just men, ruling in the fear of God. By voting for duelliss, we demonstrate the insince ity of such prayers—for when, by the Providence of God, it is left to our hoice whom we will have, we vote for murder

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

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

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WASHTENAW COUNTY. For Representatives,
ALVAH PRATT, of Fit sfield,
THOMAS G. DAVIS, of Sylvan,
DANIEL POMEROY, of Salem,
PRINCE BENNETT, of Augusta,
DAPLIES WOOD, J. J. DARIUS S. WOOD, of Loti. SAMUEL B. NOBLE, of Ann Arbor. For Senators.
MUNNIS KENNY, of We'ster,
FRANCIS M. LANSING, of Lodi.

LENAWER COUNTY. For Representatives,
THOMAS TABOR. of Adrian,
STEPHEN ALLEN, of Madison,
HENRICK WILLEY. of Blissfield,
JOHN M. COE, of Rome.

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

CALHOUN COUNTY. Senators, ERASTUS HUSSEY, VALORUS MEEKER.

For Representatives, THOMAS J. CHAMPION, of Homer, DUDLEY N. BUSHNELL, of Le Roy. RALAMAZOO COUNTY.

For Representatives, ROSWELL RANSOM, DELAMORE DUNCAN. JAMES L. BISHOP, of St. Joseph, JOHN P. MARSH, of Kalamazoo,

For Representations, ISAAC SMITH, of Green Oak, DANIEL COOK, of Putnam.

GENESSEE COUNTY. For Representative, JOHN PRATT.

INGHAM AND EATON COUNTY. For Representative.

JOHNSON MONTGOMERY.

OAKLAND COUNTY. For Senator, JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Saginaw. For Representatives, JESSE TENNEY, of Highland, WLLIAM G. PAGE, of Pontiac, HENRY WALDRON, of Avon, JOSIAH DEWEY, of Gakland, JOHN THAYER, of Farmington, WM. G. STONE, of Troy.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY. For Representatives, EDWARD S. MOORE, Three Rivers, HARRISON KELLY, of Bur Oak.

Senators. WILLIAM CANFIELD, of Macomb HARVEY S. BRADLEY, of Wayne.

Representatives, HORACE ALLOCK, of Detroit, ALONZO SHEELY. GLODE D. CHUB, of Nankin, HIRAM BETTS, of Redford, RUFUS THAYER, of Plymouth, ANTHONY PADDOCK, of Livonia.

HILLSDALE COUNTY. Representatives
LYMAN PEASE, of Wheatland,
NATHAN SMITH, of Litchfield.

Tickets -Our friends in the different towns in this county are requested to call at the office, and supply themselves with tickets.

Our paper has been delayed, of late, berond the day of publication, by pressure of business in the office. Our friends will have patience with us, and we will remedy the evil as quick as possible.

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

This was the most encouraging Liberty meetng we have attended in the State. The Court House was filled in the afternoon, and crowded in the evening with a highly intelligent audience, among whom were a considerable number of la dies, and many prominent Whig and Democratic gentlemen. There was a continued succession of interesting speeches and speakers, each having excellencies peculiar to himself, which kept up the interest unabated till after 11 o'clock at night. The remarks of Messis, Stuart, Birney, Cleveland, and Wilson were, as they should be, kind, liberal, and conciliating, but perfectly open, fearess, and uncompromising. The features of the two great parties were brought to view in a light that will long be remembered by many. We cannot even give an analysis of what was said; but a few simple thoughts, as such, may not be without interest.

Mr. Stuart spoke of the greatness of the question of human liberty-a question which engaged the attention of mankind since governments were first instituted and which would still be discussed by coming generations till the rights of men, after grievous struggles through successive ages, shall be established on the fixed and immutable basis of equal rights. The struggles which were now taking place through the earth showed that the principles of liberty were steadily advancing. Could the grave be permitted to give up its dead, him untit to live, and the next constitute him the and the spirits of these patriots who stamped pected to forsake all support of the grand prin- candidate—the advocate of the largest liberty!!

charter of our national liberties, be filowed once more to mingle in the affairs of rations, they would find, in the old world, granfying indications of the onward march of free low. It the frozen regions of Russia, as well as in the delightful climate of Greece, in Mohommedan as well as Christian states, they would find the labor er emancipated, or his condition improved .-And should they turn their eyes to the new world, they would find that Mexico, Colombia Chili, and other states had given evidence that liberty was progressing by that surest of all denonstrations—the emancipation of the enslaved.

But while millions of human chattels had been freed during the last fifty years, would they find corresponding progress in the land for which they periled all they had to peril? Would the signs of advancing liberty be found in more than three times the number of slaves, scattered over two thirds of their native land-the promulgators of their doctrines mobbed, tarred, feathered, or killed, for simply asserting themtheir property destroyed, their balls burned, their lives threatened, and they themselves become hissing and a byeword to the aristocracy of their land? They would find other indications not less decisive. A country in the midst of the utmost plenty, and profound peace, suffering the severest distress-with the products of free labor absolutely rotting for want of purchasers, while the staple of slave labor can have access to all markets on the globe-and two national parties, emulating each other in their opposition to the extension of universal liberty, by opposing all measures for its general diffusion, and by offering premiums for enslaving men, and rearing human caute for their shambles!

As a single instance of the extent to which the slave power governs us, Mr. S. addused the case of Mr. Harper, the extensive book published of New York. A very large portion of our reading-perhaps nine-tenths-is derived from the re-publication of English authors, whose works are sold at very low prices, and thus have an immense circulation. This Harper keeps a man constantly in his employ, whose business it is to examine every English work before it is reprinted, and carefully purge it of every semiment that might be favorable to universal liberty. We have the evidence of this over the signature of Mr. Harper, in a letter to certain persons in the South to whom his books were consigned, who sent him a reprimand for allowing certain passages to be retained in his publications, and he could only make his peace by a very humble apology, and strong assurances that he would be more vigilant in future in preventing such an unpleasant occurrence. Such an ever watchful supervision does slavery exercise over the doings of northern freement

We know there is a strong cotton interestevery one concedes it. The South are unanimous in its support. It is natural that they should be-it is right they should, while they do not trench upon our rights. But when this aggression becomes highly injurious to us, it should be met by corresponding union on our part. How comes it that nothing is done for the wheat interest of the northwest? Is it because that is small, or unimportant?

Mr. S. insisted that the antagonist interests of free labor and slave labor could not co-exist together, so as to be both promoted by the same legislation. One must be the conquerer, and the other the conquered. He rejoiced that the old andmarks were fast disoppoaring-thatthis great battle was to be fought under the true colors of the parties-and the result would show that the principles of the revolution are not dead-but will be manifested by an energy and perseverance of action, not inferior to that exhibited by our rever ed fathers of seventy-six.

Mr. Cleveland spoke of the prejudice against the colored man on account of his degradation, and of his deliciency in cultivation; and yet is was a notorious fact, that every effort for his intellectual improvement had been bitterly opposed hy this very class whose prejudices were the nost violent and unreasonable. For his own part, if he had no other inducament to acwithout intellectual cultivation, man's highestgreatest good cannot be attained. All who were was far from confining the grounds of true piery to the narrow basis of excited feeling, but on the contrary, he contended that it should have its foundations as broad, as deep, and as permanent as the intellectual nature of man.

Mr. C. said it was sought to impress commu nity with the belief that the fears of the Liberty party for our country were functful. In reply to this, he would ask every Whig and Democrat whether the least vestige of the right of petition, now remained to the people on any subject whatever? No man or set of men could get their petitions received in Congress without the conent of the slave power. Men must be sent to Washington who could there defend the rights of the people, or the seat of government should be removed from the contagions influence of the at-

mosphere of slavery. In reference to the objection that the Liberty party is founded on a single principle, he asked every Whig and Democrat to name to him one important act of Congress that had been passed during the last tifteen years, which was not the simple dictum of slavery? If this be so, of what use is it to contend about banks, and pubtreasuries, while there was a power constantly at work which could reverse at its pleasure, the mough for him-Got just what he deserved!" most important and salutary measures of reform? Yet politicians were just as earnest and as much engaged in advancing their favorite schemes as though this were not the fact.

Great numbers were favorably disposed to the Liberty party, but they lacked faith-its advoentes were few, while its opposers were many. He did not sympathise in this distrustful feeling. He had confidence in human nature, and in the tellectual renovation. That renovation had becharacteristic of the other parties. Their faith be their presidential candidate: was sufficient to swallow almost any thing. Did "We regard it [slavery] as the most safe on nihility than the democrats did in 1840? Yet | - Speech in the U. S. Senate, Jun. 10, 1840. their faith failed not! But abolitionists are ex- There, said Mr. Birney, is the position of your

uardian of our rights. Cancel, I besauch you, I themselves with immortality by originating the ciples of human liberty, because at a single election in Vermont a few hundred less votes were given this year than last! Neither were the whigs lacking in faith. Notwithstanding the dozen states in almost continued succession, their confidence of success was unabated. He as fast as emergencies might require. gave an amusing instance of this in a prominent gentleman of Calhoun county, who gravely asaired him that he had no kind of doubt that Henry Clay would be elected in 1844 by a lar er majority than was given to Gon. Harrison ccomplishment.

Mr. Cleveland said that when we carried the nti-slavery reform to the churches, it was reoulsed as a political subject, and now that we acted on it politically, it was objected that it was a moral question, and belonged to the churches .-So that we could not suit them any way it could he fixed: if we piped one way, they danced the other, and when we deficed to suit their piping, they piped the other. For his part, Mr. C. said he went for the great principles of the Liberty party, as a man, a citizen, and a minister. It had indeed been whispered in his ear that ministers ought not to be found in political meetings. Now Mr. C. utterly denied that the ballot box belonged to the devil-he is anti-republican and the prince of aristocrats, and had no right to spread out his cloven feet around it, and thus form an area where every voter would be subject to his dictation, and within which truth and righteousness should not enter. He contended that every voter was bound to give his suffrage for just men, in the fear of God; and every Christian, according to the principles of his religion, ought to be as conscientious in serving

God at the ballot box as at the communion table. It will be found that none will object to conscientious voting but those who are afraid they shall lose by it. The ministry of the Gospel was ordained for something more than the decision of the points of terminology in theological controversies. It was made to be the great educating and moulding power of the community. It is the duty of ministers to preach to the people what are, properly speaking, politics-to teach them how the great principles of Christianity require them to exercise the political power with which they are invested; and had the ministry hitherto done their duty, we should not have been assembled here professedly as the advocates of the rights of the slave.

Mr. Cleveland's remarks were made in his own neculiar style, and were listened to with profound attention, and received with applause, and the noble stand he has taken, on this, and on former occasions, in behalf of the principles of Liberty, nust be approved by all who are willing to Act for 'our countrymen in chains,'

Mr. Birney went through with a lengthy argament, showing the action of slavery on the Federal Government to the present time. We could not do it justice without giving it verbatim, and shall therefore only note a few thoughts on other topics.

Mr. B. spoke of the Missouri Compromise in strong terms. Had not that taken place there would have been, technically speaking, no abolitionists now. He showed how public attention was called up to that subject, and the issue decided by that contest was no less than this-whether the principles of liberty or slavery should prevail in the administration of the government. In a contest of this kind, it mattered not what was the particular question at issue. A moral battle of this nature, might be fought as it were, on the point of a needle. Mr. B. said he would not be uncharitable or extrav agant, yet he could not help thinking, that Mr. Clay, by that compromise, had done more injury to our nation than all been the result. Had the question been differ- slavery, Henry Clay. We may truly say that ently decided, public opinion would have sustained the decision, and a precedent would have been established on the side of liberty, to which ion than the hope of improving the intellectual the action of the general government, in the thoucondition of the colored race, this motive would sand cases which are perpetually occurring, would party where its principles are disavowed and op-

In reference to the feelings of slaveholders respecting slavery. Mr. B. compared them to drunk. equainted with his preaching well knew, that he ards. Who knows better than the inebriate the miseries and horrors consequent on his vice?-With what eloquence will be holdforth respecting the results of drunkenness, white grasping the cop with his trembling hand. He will assent to all you say of the evils of this vice. But when you exhort him, even with the greatest kindness, to cease making a beast of himself, to forsake his vice, to put away his iniquity, he will become angry. So it is with slavery. There are evils and miseries attedant on it, which only slaveholders can fully understand-they feel and acknowledge them and will even describe them more eloquently than you, and will join with you in condemning the system. But when you press them personally to immediate action, and demonstrate you are in earnest, they will be affended.

Mr. B. said this was called the freest nation on the face of the earth. Yet its citizens were in danger of death for barely asserting the fundamental principles of freedom. Suppose the respected president of this Convention (Rev. J. P. Cleveland) should make his appearance in South Carolina, or New Orleans, he would be lynched and perhaps put to death, and a very large portion of the people, at the North as well as the South would exclaim when they heard of it-"Good

Abolitionists were sometimes asked why they found so much fault with the whigs, and were s silent respecting the democrats. Mr. Birney answered this by saying that the democratic part were a gone case - their reformation was unterly hopeless. The appellation of Pro-slavery was napplicable to them. They were truly the stavery party. The time was hastening on with rapidity when there would be but two parties in the adaptation of the truth to effect its moral and in nation-a slavery and a Liberty party; and the indications rendered it certain that the Democratic gun, and was now advancing, and would pro- party would be, as indeed it already was, the for gress until it reached to every department of mer. In confirmation of this he cited the followhuman action. Besides, this distrust was not ing declaration of Mr. Calhoun, who bids fair to

ever a party come nearer to being made into a stable BASIS FOR FREE INSTITUTIONS in the world."

There was this difference between the whig coon songs it was once collected and successand democratic parties, the latter had made a full fully marshalled for victory. It has been surrender of their power to the slaveholders, to be and do any thing they pleased, while the whigs reversal of their favorite pyramid, and the loss of had as yet made this surrender only in part, but were prepared to render it more full and entire,

Mr. Birney spoke of the Log Cabin and Hard Cider operations of the Whigs in 1840 with the regestial gration and disgust. It seemed as though they had swept away all sober reflection, and almost all common sense, and when he a 1840. He considered this such a remarkable thought of it, it made him ashamed of his counexhibition of political faith that he prevailed on try. The course of our Northern politicians the gentleman to put it in writing, and Mr. C. | generally forcibly reminded him of Samson grindwould carefully preserve it till the period of its ing in the mill of the Philistines, with this essential difference, that the Israelitish giant was compelled to exert his mighty energies against his will; while the subjection and degradation of our most gifted Northern Statesmen were entirely

MR. GIDDINGS AND THE LIBERTY

PARTY. As the whig papers of this State are publish ing accounts of certain speeches of Mr. Giddings, which tend to convey an erroneous impression of his sentiments respecting the Liberty party, we doem it proper to publish the following extract from a letter of that gentleman to a friend cou-G. has given his assent to its publication. It is dated, Jefferson, Oct. 1, 1842. "Your kind favor of the 2.3d inst. is received.

So numerous are the calls upon my time, that I am in constant doubt where my duty requires me to go I have felt it my duty to address our peo ple in some of the adjoining counties of late.-Our whigs march up in solid calumns to the support of ALL our anti-clavery doctrines. Within the last two weeks. I have addressed many thousands. My course of remark is, first, to define, as clearly as possible, the right of the tree States, to be and remain entirely free and exempt from the guilt, the expense, and the disgrace of slavery. Second, that the whole political object of anti-slavery men is to free the northern States and the general government from the expense, the guilt, and the disgrace of slave ry; and I then call on the Liberty men to say whether this is not their entire object, to which they always reply affirmatively. I then turn to the whigs and inquire whether they will march straight up to these doctrines, and carry out THISE principles, and I endeavor to state the question with such precision that there can be no mistake about it I have not yet met with a single person, who refused to pledge himself to go the whole length. In this way, my dear sir, I have done much to use up the Liberty party here, and w our whigs generally will assume these positions, our Liberty friends will have no excuse for dividing from us."

It is evident from this statement, that the position of the Whigs of Michigan, and those of Mr. Gidding's district, is widely dissimilar. There, the whigs support all the anti-slavery doctrines; and Mr. G. has not yet met with a single person who refused to pledge himself to carry them out. Here, we do not know that a single whig can be found will pledge himself to carry out any one of these same doctrines. Among the numerous whig conventions recently held in this State, not one has expressed the least favor to any me of these principles. If we look to the individual feelings of whigs, they are opposed to any mmediate action on the subject; if we look to the doings of their conventions, they are perfectly silent, not avowing themselves even in favor of the right of petition, which, by the way, is no part of abolition; if we regard the course of their papers, they are opposed, with a single exception, to all political measures of any kind to carry out Mr. Giddings' principles. That exception is the Marshall Statesman, which recommends subother public men since. He would not say that stantially the questioning system, and is in favor he had intended to do this injury, but such had abolitionists voting for that advocate of eternal four whigs march up in solid columns AGAINST all our anti-slavery doctrines."

It will be seen from this, that any attempts to make Mr. Giddings appear hostile to the Liberty osed by the whigs, are wholly unjustifiable, and not authorized by his present position.

THE ELECTION.

As this is the last paper that will be read by all our readers previous to the election, we wish to present a few considerations respecting it. And in doing this, while we speak with all freedom of the two political organizations, we shall not be understood as disparaging or denying the integrity and moral worth of a vast number of excellent men who sustain those parties. Those who have read our papers attentive-

ly for the past year, are aware of the present condition of our cause. We have embarked in an enterorise, righteous in itself, approved in its principles by all good men, and while pursued by righteous means, we believe it will receive the unqualified approbation of Almighty God. In prosecuting this enterprise, we have sought for a change of some of the unjust laws of our country; and against this change, are arrayed the power of both the great political parties of our land. They both stand directly opposed to us, and our cause.

The Democratic party, for their party purposes, preferring usually inaction and silence, their SLEEKNESS, and FATNESS!! so far as they have acted at all, heve taken the attitude of direct hostility. They have, gress, and the Washington Globe, the organ of the party has put forth

"OPPSITION TO ABOLITION" s one of the great permanent principles of the party. No dissent has been entered from any quarter; and it may be considered as adopted by the whole party. Such being their determination, they cannot expect any support from you, nor is it all probable they will receive

But on the other side, the circumstances are different. There we find a large and once discordant materials, just really to dissolve into the original elements, from which, by the magic influence of log cabins, hard cider, and held the presentation of the petition at that

found impossible to continue that union of action by which under a state of excited feelings its ascendency was first obtained; and in looking around for help, it cast its eyes, with a wishful look, on the increasing votes, and powerful unsullied moral influence which the Liberty party wields.

Shall these be wielded FOR THEM!-Shali we sustain a party that GAGS the voice of free voters of Michigan? Let those answer at the polls, whose respectful representations were last winter REFUSED a reception by a-Whig Congress, or ignominiously thrown under the table! Will such men sanction their own degradation? Or will they not sternly REBURE those who did the shameful deed!

Will they still have the effrortery to argue that they are the party most favorable to Liberty? Tell them to bring forward the proofs by which, since they came into power, they, as a party, have manifested any regard for liberty at all.

Perhaps they will urge that by withdrawing your vote from their support, you hazard or insure the destruction of the entife party. Are you responsible for that? Do you wish nected with the Liberty party in this state. Mr. to uphold a party that is running a race/with the Democrats, to ascertain which can be most humble to their Southern overseers? Is it proper to call on you to save them from ruin? If they want your votes, let them treat you with respect, take off their Gags, and cease denouncing the leaders of the anti-slavery cause as mere tools of the Democratic party.

But further, suppose you do wish to uphold the sinking fortunes of this party, can you do it, if you would? Before you determine to throw away your votes on their ticket, think of it candidly and seriously. How do the parties stand in your county? Are the whigs in a minority? Of what avail, then, will it be to vote for their nominations? So far as the election of candidates is concerned. you might as well vote for the Liberty candidate, where it is certain neither will be elected. Look at the state of the party as a whole. President Tyler and all the national patronage are against it-the entire Democratic party against it-the Liberty party steadily incraesing, and the great intellect of Deniel Webster publicly predicting its speedy and certain dissolution. Then examine the recent elections in Maryland, Georgia, Ohio, Pennsylvania &c. all which large states are lost to Mr. Clay .-We admit that these and greater reverses might be rolled back by a proper advocacy of righteous principles, for truth is mighty and will prevail; but the Whigs discard some of the most important principles of justice and policy, advance minor financial projects of doubtful value, and seek to support them. among other means, by songs about that same old coon, with the avowed design of placing a gambler, duelist, and man stealer at the head of this nation. In such circumstances, what hope can be entertained for such A CAUSE?

But suppose it could be done, and by your single vote you could set the wheels of government revolving under the charge of a WHIG SLAVE-HOLDING supervisor instead of a Democratic one, what gain would there be in that? Would GAG LAWS cease? Would the slave be freed? Would the cause of humanity be a gainer by it?

Consider further that the Liberty party is steadily gaining in numbers and influence. It has increased in every State where it has been organized, at each election, save in Vermont, where from the want of a paper and other local causes, the vote was less at the last election than at the preceding. The Liberty vote of New England has increased in two years from 2,500 to 13,000. In Maine, in the same time, from 194 to 4,000 Liberty votes; and in Ohio, at the last election, 2,000 votes were given in the Western Reserve alone, and the Liberty party have the balance of power in the State. New York, Massachusetts and Michigan will soon speak in a similar manner. Here, then, we offer you an opportunity of supporting a party, organized for the most important objects, with unexceptionable candidates in nomination, which is growing while the Whig party decreases. We offer you a LIBERTY ticket instead of one absolutely proslavery. Will you give your suffrage for human rights, or will you rather throw it away in the vain hope of sustaining an organization which is unworthy of support?

MR. CLAY AND HIS SLAVES. We give our readers this week the followng from the Wayne County Record, a whig Indiana paper. We shall make ro comments on it this week, but merely ask our readers to contrast the example of the noble hearted Birney, who emancipated his slaves, with the views of that man who judges of the value of

immortal beings by their shoes, their clothes, "On the conclusion of Mr. Clay's speech,

was announced that a Committee of Aboas a body, sustained the annual gags of Con- littonists were present for the purpose of presenting to him a petition for the liberation of his slaves. Mr. Mendenhall, of Randolph county, Indiana, we believe, was the organ of the committee. The petition was presented, unrolled, and then came the reply of Mr. Clay, We have not time to give an outline of the answer of Mr. Clay. It was severe, yet courte us—gentlemanly and even mild, yet withering as the scorching heat of the vertical sun. The time of presenting the peti-tion was, he thought, out of place. He was a private citizen, and an invited guest of the people. At their earnest solicitation he had come to receive the hospitalities of the citi-zens of Indiana, and he thought that a decent formidable political body, composed of many respect for his feelings-for the feelings of his triends, and for their own characters as citizens of the State to which he had been invited, should have induced them to have with.

time, especially when, during the last thirty years, they could so often have found him at his farm at Ashland, where he could have received them with all the hositality with which he was capable, and treated their petition with

due consideration.

In the course of his reply to the organ of the committee, Mr. Clay remarked that his nois, in 1840, one Liberty vo Negroes were as well shod, as well clad, as 1842, it stood 37, 38, and 84. sleek, and as fat, and pointing his finger sig-micantly at the subject of his address, he believed, they were as honest as him, or any of his associates in the petition.

Mr. Clay said he deplored Slavery as much as any one. He looked on it as a national and political evil, and would willingly join in any rational measure of eradicating it from the country, but that he did not believe that the course pursued by the abolitionists could or would have this effect. He said that the fanatical spirit of abolitionism had put back the emancipation of the slaves half a centurythat before abolitionism commenced its work the people of Kentucky were nearly, if not altogether, ready for the passage of laws for the gradual emancipation of their slaves—but the misguided, and in most cases, he believed, honest zeal of the abolitionists, had, to a great extent, destroyed this feeling. He implored abolitionists to pause and reflect on their present mode of proceedure, to look back and see what they had done, and assured them that in place of benefitting the slaves by their exertions, honest as they might be, they were but binding the chains more surely upon him.

After speaking about a half an hour to Mr.

Mendenhall, who writhed under his severe castigation as if on a bed of coals, and had more of the gallows look about him than any white man we ever beheld before, in conclusion Mr. Clay advised him to go home, and attend to his own business, which we understand is almost wholly neglected, and if he had any means to spare, which we are informunderstand, lives on "Cabin Creek," near the settlement of Africa-(blacks) Randolph co., in which place he doubtless got many of the

signatures to his petition.

Before dismissing the petitioners, Mr. Clay said he had one proposition to make to Mr. Mendenholl, and through him to his associates. It was this. He held above fifty slaves, of the aggregate value of about fifteen thousand If Mr. Mondenhall and those who signed the petition, would raise the sum of fifteen thousand doilars, or secure its payment for the benefit of his slaves, should be emancipate them, he would then give an answer to the petition, and in the meantime he would take it under advisement. This will try the the benevolence of them. Mr. Clay does not ask the money for himself, he only asks that the \$15,000 should be applied to their benefit.

THE ELECTIONS.

Olio .- The Whigs of this State have been just as infatuated as we supposed. The Laberty party nominated Judge King for Governor, a man of unexceptionable character, and acknowledged talents, who formerly acted with the Whigs Had they voted for him, he would have been elected, and Ohio would have had a Governor that would have been an honor to the State .-How is it now? They would persist in throwing away sixty or seventy thousand votes on a candidate who could not be elected, and have thereby indirectly elected Governor Shannon by a majority of some 2,500, and a Democratic Leg islature besides. Was this wise ? Yet we fear our Whig friends in this State are bent on following in the same tracks.

By their fatal course, the Whigs of Ohio have thrown the entire State into the hands of those who can, if disposed, gerrymander it at their leisure, and fill Congress with the allies of the slave at one time. power, who will not be very backward to admir Texas, and any number of slave States, to perpetuate the slave traffic in Washington, and gag the free people of our country. The party coming into power is none too good to do these things, and who are responsible for them, except those through whose means they were elected .-The Liberty party are not answerable for the result; they voted for good men and true! and it was only because the Whigs would "throw away" their votes on unavailable candidates, and on minor questions that the natural allies have encceeded. Then let the responsibility rest where

Another aggravation of the case is found in the smallness of the majorities by which the servile party was placed in power. In many counties it was very small; th Lorain county the Democratic candidate for Legislature was elected by only five votes. This shows conclusively that if the Whigs had done their duty, and supported the Liberty ticket, the slavery party would have been defeated.

The returns of the Liberty votes come in slowly. 2,000 were given in the Western Reserve; 500 in Trumbull county; 100 in Cincinnati, and other counties gave one, two, three, and four hundred each. We will give the summary next

The following is from the Ohio State Journal:

"The Abolitionists lost us the following Senators and Representatives: 1 Senator and 1 Representative in Lorain and Medina; 1 Senator and 4 Representatives in Clermont, Brown and Clinton; 1 Representative in Harrison: 1 in Belmont; and 1 in Gurnsey-in all, 2 Senators and 8 Representatives, being placed on the other side, would have given the Whigs a majority on joint ballot, and ensured the election of a Senator of the United States, who would have been opposed to the admission of Texas, and who would have voted for the protection of American industry. Besides that, the majority in the House would have secured a fair apportionment of the State for the election of members of Congress, by which at least ten or eleven Representatives might have been elected of the same cast. Now every interest in the State has been abandoned to the tender mercies of Locofocoism. If those who have dong this deed do not already repent of their work, they are a different class of men from what we take them for '

Nac Jers.y .- There are Whig majorities in both branches of the Legislature. This secures

Georgia .- The Democratic party have carried the State, though by a less majority than last

Maryland .- The Democrats have a majority of six on joint ballot. A U. S. Senator is to be

Pennsylcania .- This State, as a whole, has gone Domocratic. They have a majority in both

Maine, for Representative. The Liberty vote. the second time, was 147-the third time, 177the result of the fourth trial has not reached us.

IF In Cork, Fulton, and Knox counties, Ill nois, in 1840, one Liberty vote was given : it

IJ A meeting has been held in Malta, attend ed by the Governor and many distinguished gentlemen, to form an Anti-slavery Society, auxili ry to the British and FOREIGN SOCIETY.

Locofoco Consistency. - To go for equal rights nd vote against the right of petition To preach up Democracy, and vote with south

orn slavery.

To vote for a northern man with "southern principles."—State Jour.

True, every word of it, Mr. Journal. Now look at your own side of the picture. Whig Consistency .-- To profess the largest

liberty and establish gags. To preach up equal rights in Michigan, and sell their fellow citizens at auction in Washing-

To preach up Northern Rights and good morals, and support for President a Southern man robber, Duellist, and Gambler.

Miseries of Duelling .- The New Orleans ropic, of October 5th, says that midshipman Colp, who was wounded in a duel last Satur day, was yesterday borne to his last resting Thus, in the bright morning of life. with all his young hopes fresh and clustering round his heart, has another victim been im molated upon the shrine of false honor .-Young and a stranger, far from home and all ed he has not, to bestow them on the poor in his own neighborhood. Mr. Mendenhall, we his last account.—Det. Adv.

These reflections are just. Yet the Advertiser would have a Prince of Duelists made our President.

Executive Aggrandizement .- We mentioned lately that all parties, (except the Liherty party,) agree in throwing out of office their political opponents, for the honest expression of their opinions. Here is a confirmation of it so far as Mr. Tyler and his friends are concerned, as published in the Madisonian, the President's organ :

"We hold it under existing circumstances to be the cuty of the Administration to throw out of office ALL ITS UPPOSERS. Every public in the event he should manumit them, that officer appointed by the President is a member of his Administration-of his family-- and should be thrust out when he seeks, or if he has sought, to divide the Executive House against itself. We doubt not "everything will be about right' in the course of four or

> OFMr. Birney spoke at Detroit, Northville, and several places in Macomb county on his return from the State Convention.

We understand Rev. R. B. Bement is lecturing on the Liberty principles with much success in the western part of the State.

New York .- A large Liberty convention vas held at Syracuse, on the 5th and 6th of October. It was attended by Alvan Stewart, William Goodell, and the most prominent Liberty men through the State. The transportation business appears to be brisk. A company of \$4 fugitives started from Syracuse

The Bangor Gazette says:

"The rapid increase of the Liberty party should encourage Liberty men to persevere. Within one year, in Maine, the Liberty vote has increased from less than 1760 to more than 4000, if we may judge from the returns already in. But this is not all; in towns and classes in this vicinity, where there have been several trials for Representatives, the Liberty vote, has increased since the annual election.

The object of the Liberty party i FREE THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE CONTROL OF THE SLAVE POW-ER; And Liberty men say that until this is done, THIS COUNTRY NEVER CAN ENJOY PERMA. NENT PROSPERITY, either from "protection," "a well-regulated currency." "distribution" or any thing else .- Bangor Gazette.

"The Same old Coon."-The Clay Whig papers, in default of all other resources, are endeavoring to get up an enthusiasm for Mr. Clay by the most lowlived, ridiculous coon stories, in prose and verse, vainly hoping to renew the disgraceful operations of 1840. The most respectable of those papers, as the New York Tribune, and the Detroit Advertiser, are publishing coon songs, couched in broken negro lunguage, to increase the popularity of their candidate. Shall such stale, shallow devices succeed with freemen? Do they wish to see the hard cider revels of 1840 once more disgracing our nation? What shall we think of a cause which needs, such miserable shifts

SENATORIAL CONVENTION-FIRST DISTRICT.

At the scnatorial liberty convention for the first senatorial district, held at Detroit on the 13th inst., Gen. Wm. Canfield, and Harvey S. Bradley, were nominated as candidates for

A Failure .- The Cincinnati Post and Anti-Abolitionist, which we formerly noticed as the only paper in the Union which attempted to live as an anti-abolition paper, has been discontinued for want of patronage. This was just as we expected.

The liberty vote of New England in 1340 was 2,255. It now exceeds 13,000 .-That is, the Liberty vote of New England has nearly sextupled in two years. At this rate it will be 30,000 in 1844. How long, at this rate, will it be before the Liberty party will be

OF Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusett

IF There have been three trials in Bangor, fin a late address to his constituents, spoke most decidedly against any project for a bank, and declared that no such institution was desirable or necessary, in any respect; and that my party which should go into the Presidential contest with the design of establishng a Bank, would suffer certain and inevitable

Ceneral Entelligence.

Each public bill passed during the late-ing and very extraordinary session of Congress ost the country \$15,000.

The extract copied below, gives the reason as igned by a self-emancipated slave, who had een a church member at the south, for having never received there the Sacrament of the Lord'

The church to which I belonged, had silver furniture for the administration of the Lord's Sup-per, to procure which, they sold my brother! and I could not bear the feelings it produced, to go forward and receive the sacrament from the vessels which were the purchase of my brother's blood."

Nable .- Miss Harriet' Martineau, of England Nobla.—Miss Harriet Martineau, of England, Nobla.—Miss Harriet Martineau, of England, 2000 per annum, on the ground that the premier has no right to bestow the public money at his pleasure, especially when the people are in such a suffering condition, and for the additional reason, that the pension would take away her freedom of speech. She appears to be in straightened circumstances, and expresses her willingness to work for her own support.—N. O Bee.

The American Aloe, in the garden of Mr Van Rensellear, in Albany, is now in its centennial bloom. Six flowers opened on Tuesday morning. The flower stem is 22 feet high, with lateral flower, branches, (looking like an integral flower, branches, (looking like an integral flower). mense candelabra,) containing at least 2000

Indictment of Cot. Webb.—The grand jury of New York city, have found a bill of indictment against J. Watson Webb, "for leaving the State with intent of giving or receiving a challenge." Colonel W., was held to bail in \$5,000 to ansver, which he gave and was discharged from cus-

NOTICE.

To the friends of Liberty in the county of Lenawee who want tickets.

Those Townships in said county wishing to procure ballots for the coming election will find them provided by the subscriber in Adrian, in the office of Tiffany and Eastman, Esqs. nearly opposite the store of L. G. Berry. It would be truly gratitying to the subscriber, if the several townships would send in as near as may be the actuai number of ballots, that will be needed, in order that it may be known about how to distribute the number that is procured. It is a well known fact that the Liberty party lost many votes last year for the want of tickets, being properly disseminated. Let it not be said that such is the case this election. If those wanting ballots would be so good as to call or send and get them, they would save the subscriber much expense and trouble, as he will be necessated do the whole himself, in case they do not do so.

L. P. PERKINS. Adrian, Oct. 21st, 1842.

COMMERCIAL.

The price of wheat in Aun Arbor is cents: price of flour, \$3 75 per barrel.

Going Down-Flour .- The best flour is now advertised in the Rochester Evening Post for only \$3 75 per barrel at retail by Henry Ely, one of the principal flour manufacturers of that city. The very lowest notch, says the Post, for many a long year at Rochester.
One thousand tarrels of flat hoop were sold in this city to-day at \$3 70.—Buff. Com. of

Phanix Bank, Charlestown. Mass., suspended payment last week. The Transcript says, that the blackness of darkness overshadows all its transactions. Its capital stock was \$300,000; 250,000 is reported to have been (doubtful!) but that the whose capital stock

Duty on United States Wheat .- The bill imposing a duty of three shillings sterling per quarter on Wheat from the United States. passed the Canada House of Assembly on the 4th instant, by a vote of 31 to 19. goes into operation on the 4th of July next. We presume there is no doubt of its passage in the Legislative Council .- Com. Adv.

MARRIED,

By Dr. Comstock, in Avon, the 20th inst Rev. Supply Chase to Mrs. Mary S. Pettingill, of the same place.

In Pittsfield, on the 4th inst by Rev. G. Beckley, Mr. N. A. Pruden, of Ann Arbor, and Miss Clarissa Dix, of Pittsfield.

DIED.

In Salem, on the 27th ult., of a hectic fever, in the 23d year of her age, Miss Jane Purdy, daughter of Rovert Purdy, Esq.

During some periods of her protracted illness her sufferings were very great. But she confid'd in the rectitude of the divine administration -in the grace, power and faithfulness of her Savior. She enjoyed, therefore, a bright en- FLOUR during hope. Hence, that calm submissionthat sweet reconciliation, which had all along been conspicuous in her case, characterised GRAIN her closing scene. From these considerations ber mourning family, with grateful hearts, derive the purest consulation. The blessed Jesus, having loved their endeared Janeloved, and triumphantly supported her in her MoLA last eventful conflict. How exalted the condition of the dying christian! How adorable a covenant-keeping God!

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY & TEACH-ERS' SEMINARY.—The Winter term of this institution will commence on the first Monday of November, under the instruction of Mr. Barats, A. B. Good board can be had, with use of room and washing, for one dollar

Currion-from 3 to \$5. Nors .- Mr. Barris is an experienced teacher, and will, doubtless, give general sausfaction ALONZO BREWER,

Chairman of Trustees. 27-3w F. TUCKER, Clerk.

WOOL. Wheat, Flour, Grass Seed, Buttro Cheese, Pork, &c. wanted; also, Elack Salts and Ashes. Sept. 24, 1842.

CLINTON SEMINARY. THE fifth term of this institution will com-

mence on Monday, Nov. 14, and continue weeks.

Tuition, for studies pursued by small children

Tutton, for studies pursued by small children, in the Primary Department, \$2,00—for common English branches \$3.460—for the higher English branches, as Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Book-Keeping, Chemistry, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric &c. \$4,00, Latin, and Grock, \$5,00, French, and Hebrew, \$6,000

Students will be charged tuition in advance, Belfast form the time they enter till the close of the term, but it will be refunded to any who ay be detained by protracted sickness.

Board may be had in good families at a very

Board may be had in good families at a very cascomable price. A few may obtain board with the teachers. A short lesson in the theory and casco oractics of vocal Music will continue to form a City 20 to 25 art of the daily exercises.

No pains will be spared to preserve the youth, Cumberland b'k of

who may be intrusted to our care, from immoral afficences, and to tender them wiser and better. Eastern Other information will be cheerfully given to such as address us by letter for that purpose.

We would express our gratitude to those Editors who have favorably noticed us. Those who will insert this advertisement shall be entitled to

will insert this advertisement shan or tuition to the amount of their bill. GEO. W. BANCROFT, Principal. JAS. S. SEDLY, Teacher of French and Hebren. Miss HARRIET DU BOIS, Assistant.

PASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING .- T. Freeman returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity for the hieral patronage they have extended to him, and carnestly solicits further continuance of the same. He also wishes to purchase a quantity of false hair, for which he will pay a liberal price, for the purmose of manufacturing ringlets.

hair, for which he will pay a liberal price, for the purpose of manufacturing ringlets.

Mr. Freeman nopes not to give offence to his old customers, when he informs them, that hereafter his shop will be closed during the Sabbath day. He will be very anxious and happy to accommodate them, by working a little later and more industriously on Saturday evenings. T. FREEMAN.

October 3, 1842.

DICKINSON & COGSWELL

TAVE now on hand an extensive and well a selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, adapted to the fall and winter trade, and are constantly receiving fresh supplies, which enle them to offer great inducements to all who

wish to purchase.

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts. Full'd Cloths, Moleskins, Velvets, Flamels, Mireno, Alpaca Lustres, Saxonies, Muslin De Lains, Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Yarn and Batts &c. &c., in great variety, at prices lower than ever offered be ore in Michigan. Neigh-boring Merchants are particularly invited to call

cannot fail to please.

Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Exchange Buildings, Sept. 20, 1842.

5000 yards Brown Sheeting and Shirtings, for sale low at the Ann Arbor Store, in the N. Hampshire Exchange Building by

DICKINSON & COGSWELL. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept. 20, 1842 24

COTTON Yarn & Batts Jaconett and Sarsenet, Cambrics and Prints, in Bennington great variety, for sale low at the Ann Arbor Store, ex- Brattleboro b'k of change building, by

DICKIASON & COGSWELL. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept 20 1842.

TIMOTHY SEED.

THE highest price paid for Timothy seed at Manchester loaned to one or two firms. It is asserted that its circulation and deposits will be paid, Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept. 20th, 1842.

MNULL'D Cloth and satinetts, forsale by the vaid or piece at great bargains, at the Ann Arborstore Exchange building by

DICKINSON & COGSWELL.
Ann Arbor (Upper Town) Sept. 2) 1842.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Pearls, 100 lbs.

ASHES.

COFFE

Oct, 14, 1842.

	Pots,	5,25 10 -
E,	St. Domingo, Ib.	6 to 7
	Other kinds,	8 to 11
N,	Upland, lb.	51 to 8
-121	New Orleans,	59 to 10
	Texas.	7 to 8
	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	\$2,50 to 2,6
	Salmon, bbl.	\$14 to -
	Mackerl No. 1 and	2 \$9 to 11,9
	Raisins, bunch, pr	
100	Figs, lb.	Sh to .
1,	Genesee,	84.87 to-
	Ohio,	4,25 to .
	Michigan,	4,81 to
	Baltumore,	10
,	Wheat Northern b	ush. 90 to
,	do Southern	to
	Rye,	58 to
	Oats,	27 to
	Corn, Northern,	54 10
	do Southern,	50 to
SSES	, Havanna, gal.	15 to
	Porto Rico,	16 to
	New Orleans,	16 to
SION	s, Beef, mess bar.	\$7,00 to 7,
	Prime,	3,00 to
	Pork, mess,	7,50 to 8,
	do Prime,	5,25 to 6,
	Lard, lb.,	6 to
	Smoked Hams,	48 to
	Butter,	12 to
	Cheese,	61 to
RS,	New Orleans, lb.	S to
-	St. Croix,	6 to
	Havanna, brown,	5 to
	do white,	fi to
	T. C.	The second second

Imperial, Am. Sax. fic. lb. Full blood Merino, Native and & blood,

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

Having presented the assistance of two expensed and successful Teachers, the principal is are to be found in this Table. All other Bills of these States not found here may be considured that the community by giving a thorough English of these States not found here may be considurated. ered worthless.

Augusta

Canal

Granite

Lincoln

Sagadahock

Skowbegan

Thomaston

Westbrook

Ashuclot

St Croix

Waldo

Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Ipswick Andrescoggin Lancaster Leicester Bangor Commer'l Lowell Bangor b'k of Lynn Mechanics do Manufacturers and Mechanics Manufacturers Marblehead Marine Massachusetts Mechan cs New buryport do N. Bedford Ellsworth do Exchange do S. Boston do Mercantile Franklin Merchants Boston Freemen's " N Bedford Salem " Newburyport do Gardnier Merrimac Millbury Kendukea Naum Keng Manufacturers New England do & Traders' N. b'k of Boston Northhampton Machias Ocean Mariners Old Colony Oxford Megunticoo Pacific Merchants Pawtucket Mercantile 10 People's Phœnix Ch'rlst'n Plymouth Northern do Powow River People's

Quinsigamoud do Quincy Stone do Railroad Randolph 10 Salem Shoe & Leather dealers do Southbridge Vassalborough do S. b'k Boston Shawmut Springfield State Soffolk NEW HAMPSHIRE. Taunton Traders'

Cheshire Union b'k of Wey-Concord 5to10 Connecticut River mouth & Braintee do Union, Boston Dover Village da Waltham Exeter do Warren Boston Farmers Granite Washington Wareham ancaster Winnisimmet ebanon Winthrop Manufacturers' Mechanics do

Worcester, Wrenthdo Merrimac Wrentham RHODE ISLAND. American bank Arcade Pemigewasset Bristol bank of Piscataqua Blackstone canal Portsmouth Bristol Union Rochester Burrilville Agricult'l Rockingham & Manufacturers' do | Chemung canal

Centerville do Citizens' Union VERMONT City Commer. Bristol do Providence Poultney b'k of Eagle b'k, Bristol Comberland Burlington b'k of Caledonia b'k of Providence Exchange Commercial no sale Exeter Farmers

do & Mechanics Fall River Union Franklin Freeman's Middlebury b'k of Globe High street Hope Landholdere Orange Co do Manufactures Rutland St. Albans Mechanics Vergennes " & Manufac. do Mer. Providence Woodstock Newport MASSACHUSETTS Mount Hope Mount Vernon

Narragansett

N. Eng. Commer. do

N. America b'k of do

Phonix Westerly do

" Providence

Providence Co.

" Benk of

do Smithfiel Ex.

Union

Village

Warren

Warwick

Washington

Weybosset

Wakefield

Connecticut

do Bridgep

CONNECTICUT.

do City b'k N. Haven do

do Fairfield company do

Far's & Mech.

Road company

do Orleans

do Powell

do Housatonie Rail

Jewett city

Mechanics

do Middlesex com.

Merchants

do Meriden

Hartford

do Conu. River Bank-

ng Company Fast Haddam

do

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do

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do

do

R. I. Aricultural

Central

" Lime Rock

" Providence

" Pacific Prov.

" " Smithfield

National

Newport

Pacific

Pawtuxet

Providence

N. Kingston

Newport Ex. N. Providence

Agricultural American Andover Asiatic Atlantic Attleborough Barnstable Bedford Commerc'l do \$5,50 to -Blackstone do Boston do Brighton

Adams bank

Bunker Hill Cambridge do Centra! Charles River do do " Union Charlestown Chickopee Cit'ens Nantucket do Roger Willie ms do Worcester do City Boston Cohannet Columbian do a Jaion do Commercial Boston do Tra ders, Newport do

do Salem Concord Danvers D dham Dorch. & Milton Duxbury E. Bridgewater Essex N. Andover do Fair Haven Falmouth Fall River Fitchburgh Framingham General Intere

30 to 34 Haverhill

18 to 20 Higham

Globe Goncester 12 to 19 Granite Young Hyson, lb., 27 to 85 Greenfield 51 to 90 Hamilton 61 to 71 Hamden 34 to 25 Hampshire Manf'rs do

Stonington Tolland company Union do Windham " county do Poughkeepsie NEW YORK CITY. Steuben County America b'k of American Ex. B'k of commerce Bank of the state B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Troy City
Butch. & Droy. par U.S. b'k Buffalo
Chemical do Ulster county Clinton Greenwich Lafavette

Middletown

" county New London

Quinnebaug

Stamford

Rochester city

Rome, bank of

do Sackett's Harbor

do Salina bank of

Seneca county

do Schenectady

do Staten Island

do St. Lawrence

Oswego

Saratoga county

do Silver Creek b'k of do

State bank of New

York Buffalo

Otsego county Owego bank of Phoenix

par Syracuse, bank of do

Tonawanda b'k of 34

do Tompkins County

do Troy, bank of

Pine Planes

Utica Bank of Vernon bank of do Washington county 1 Delaware & Hud. canal company par Waterford b Dry Dock & Waterville, Fulton b'k of N.Y par Watervilet par Waterford b'k of Waterville, B'k Wayne county Weschester co. par West'n N.Y b'k of 27 Leather Manufac, par Manhattan com.

Mechanics Banking Whiteston.

Association do Yutes county do NEW JERSEY.

do NEW JERSEY. Whitestown b'k of do Merchants Mech. & Traders der \$10 do \$10 and upward par Merchants Ex. do Burlington county National b'k N. York bank of "B'kg. com. do Commer under \$10 1 " B'kg. com. 70 N. Y. State Stock " \$10 & upw'd par Cumberland of N.J 1 par Farmers of N.J. de do Farmers & Mechan-Farmers of N.J. Security b'k. North River do ics under \$10 Seventh ward Tenth ward Union b'k of N. Y

10 Fars & Mechan \$10 and upw'd do Mechanics of Bur-Washington 40 Wool growers Mechan. Newark N. YORK STATE. Mechan & Manufac-Agricultural b'k Albany City b'k of Trenton Morris co. bank Albany \$10 & upw'd pa Allegany county Newark banking & Insurance com. par do Atlantic, Brookiyn par do Albany b'k of \$5 and under N Hope & Del. America Attica Bridge com 25 to 80 Orange b'k under \$5 Auburn Princeton Commerce Peoples Salem bk'g com. Watertown Ballston Spa. Binghampton

do

do

State Camden Buffalo bank of State Elizabeth'tn par Brockport b'k of do Brooklyn State b'k at Morris do Broome County \$10 and upw'd Canal, Albany State, Newark " Lockport Cattaraugus co State N Brunsw'k par Cattskill under #5 Cayuga county Cen. Cherry Valley do \$10 & upw'd

Trenton Bk'g com. do Chautauque co. " small bills Union OHIO. Chenango b'k of Belmont St. Claura-Clinton county 25 Commercial, Troy ville 5 to 4 Chillicothe bk of 25 ville " Albany " Buffalo 25 " pay at Philad.

Circleville bk of " Rochester " Oswego Cleveland " Corning b'k of Columbiana of New Dansville do Lisbon Delaware Dutchess county Commercial par Erie county " of Lake Erie 50 Essex county Ex. Rochester Dayton

Ex. & Saving Inst .of Genesee do Farmers, of Troy par Far & Mechan. " Amsterdam Franklin " of Columbus 10 to 15 do Farmers & Mechan-Geauga bank of Grandville Alexan-Farm. & Drov. " of Geneva drian Soc of Orleans Hamilton Farmers & Mechan-Lagcaster ics of Genesee do

Far's of Seneca co SO Marietta Mass iton bank of 4 " of Penn Yan Farm. & Manufac. of Po'keepsie Farm. Hudson Muskingum bk of do Norwalk bank of do Fort Plain Ohio R R com. Genesee bank of Ohio Life Insurance Genesee County and Trust com. Geneva bank of Sandusky Bank of do

Urbana bkg com 75 Herkimer county do West'n Reserve bk Highland do Howard Trust and Wooster bk of Xenia, Bank of Banking Com. Hudson Liver INDIANA. Ithaca | Jank of State bk of Ind. James and branch Jef erson county Notes on all other Tainderhook b'k of par Lanks in this state un

do certain Kingston ILLINOIS. Cairo, bk. of State bk of Illi. Lewis county do Livingston county do Lodi b'k of real es Illinois bk of " " Stock IOWA. All the banks in this Lockport " B'k & frust com ? Territory uncertain MICHIGAN
Bank of St Clair 6
Far. & Mechan, 10 Long Island Lowville b'k of Lyons bank of

CANADA. Mamufacturers Bank of British N Mech. & Far's Mechanics. Buff. America Mer & Far's. Banque du Peuple do Mer & Mechanics B'k U. C. Toronto 3 Mer. Exchange City bank Commer bk U. C of Buffalo Mercantile of Gore bank Fars, joint stock and Middletown banking com. do Montreal bk of 4 Millers of N. Y. Salo Niagara Suspension Bridge com.

Mohawk Mohawk Valley KENTUCKY, Monroe, b'k of Montgomery co. Kentucky hk of 31 New York State Newburgh b'k of pas Ogdensburgh Glean bank of Oneida 25 Onondaga Ontario

MISSISSIPPI. OF All oncertain MISSOURA. D'k of the State Orange co. b'k of do Rochestero'k of

ARKANSAS., b'k of the State 70 do R Es. b'k of Ark. do Small notes of Pennsylvania banks

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. The subscriber informs there membeof Ani-Slavery Societies, and all persons who de- Rights of Colored Men are to read the Anti- Slavery publications that are to read the Anh. Slavery publications that he are issued from the American press, that he as 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 to Jas. Smylie Do. Letter to Henry Clay 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 promtly attended to streets, and orders will be promtly attended to.

A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the

Butters

Schmucker and Smith's Letters

Slaveholder's Prayer present (reduced) retail prices. By the hun-present (reduced) retail prices. By the hun-dred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower Slavery in America (London); do. (Ger--say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: on pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent.
discount. With respect to most of them this
below the actual cost to me in cash. They The Martyr, by Beriah Green Things for Northern Alen to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse were not purchased with a view to sell at a porfit but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause, Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau Such an opportunity has not previously occur-red to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again. Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave 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. Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation New York, March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-Slavery Manual Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. Alton Trials Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 No. 11, Slavery and Missions No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each. Appeal, by Mrs. Child Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy Bourne's Picture of Slavery Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac Buxton on the Slave trade Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of for 1840 The Emancipated Family Slave Market of America set 1.00 the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 Chloe Spear Correspondence between O'Connel and Ste-Channing on Slavery venson
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy Duncan on Slavery Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball Do by do in boards with map 25 Enemies of Constition discovered 50 Do. with Kneeling Slave sheet I Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2 Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. Gustavus Vassa Potrait of Gerrit Smith Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher In addition, are the following, the proceed Jay's Inquiry S7 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth Life of Granville Sharp of which will go into the Mendian fund.

Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans Mott's Biographical Sketches Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy North Star, gilt edges Pennsylvania Hall Trial of the Captives of the Amistad Congressional Document relating to do. Portrait of Clinquez Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1,00 Rankin's Letters, 18mo, 100 pp. Right and wrong in Boston Star of Freedom, muslin Threshing Machines. Slavery-containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer.

A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Pownsund Thresh no 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. Force and a death of the control of th W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as httle liable to break, Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Songs of the Free Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 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 Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo.
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of
West Indies, by Professor Hovey
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge for horses, as will appear from the recommenda-tions below. New patterns have been made for the east Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, applied wherever it had sppeared to be necessary from one year's use of the muchine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold lust year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that nost or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly determents 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 suop, and was put with portrait PAMPHLETS. Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks Apology for Abolitionists
American Slavery as It Is—the Testimony
of a Thousand Witnesses Address on Right of Petition Address to Senators and Representatives any Power that went from their shop, and was put of the free States Address on Slavery (German) any lower that went from their study, 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 Address of Congregational Union of Scot-All who wish the All who wish the All who wish the All who enquire of those who have used them—
There will be one for examination at N. H. Wins's,
Dester village; and one at Martin Willison's storchuse in Detoit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them. land Address of National Convention (German) Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 25 Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12

Appeal to Women in the nominally free 12 1-2 The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, 6 1-4 Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery with a threshing machine, with a stave or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

The attention of the reader is invited to the fol-Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city.

Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4

Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents

Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Queslowing recommendations. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 20, 1842. This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with at about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, Sd, 4th, 5th and 6th Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society
Appeal to the Christain Women of the South S
Bible against Slavery
Collection of Valuable Documents
6 1-4 better principles than any other Horse Power.-One of the undersigned has owned and used eigh different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thresh as much with this Power Birney's Letters to the Churches as five will with any other power with which we 2 are acquainted. Birney on Colonization Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, Scio, January, 12, 1842. This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be constituted. by Beriah Green Chipman's Discourse Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color ed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude which I am acquainted.

A. WEEKS.

Mount Ciemens, 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 thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. which I am acquainted. Dickinson's Sermon Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguished Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. Emancipation in West Indies Thome and with this power as 5 will with any other power.
The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by fermers for whom I have thrashed. Kimball Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 Freedom's Defense Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Scio, April 11, 1842. Generous Planter Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition SMUT MACHINES. The subscribers make very good SMUT MA-CHINES which they will sell for \$50. This Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Epismachine 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 200. copal Church Laberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo Morris's Speech in answer to Clay Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kenfucky 12 1-2 Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Mar-S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April, 18, 1842. from 150 to \$300. Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Co-

Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Societa

Pro-Slavery

Rural Code of Haiti

shares, or ter pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced work then and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially fromthose who are Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive 121-2 favor of HCME INDUSTRY. Wool may be left

sheet 1

TRACTS.

No. 3, Colonization, No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave,

No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves,

PRINTS, ETC.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

H. CASE, S. G. IVES.

E. S. SMITH.

Woolen Manufactory

No. 6, The Ten Commandments,

No. 9, Prejudice against Color,

No. 1. St. Domingo,

No. 5, What is Abolition?

No. 7 Danger and Safety, No. 3, Pro-Slavery Bible,

No. 2, Caste,

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

Peters pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

A LL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation that ever try them commune to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no mixeles, nor do they process to care all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his lite. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Giv. Peters: Peters' Vegetable l'ills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.—
The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The pilace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—
Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing billious fever, fever and ague dyspepsia, liver complaints, gloun. used, and have no rival in enring billious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver co-uplaints, g our, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumitism, enlargement of the splean, piles, colic, fermic obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stemach and bowels, inceptent diarrhora, flattlence, habitual constituences, loss of appetite, bloched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where and in all cases of terpor of the boweis, where a cathortic or aperion; is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we repent all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them so i amortalize; in i hand them down to postate their their exposure of the age, it med

territy with the improvements of the age in med ich science. Dr. Peters was bred to the heain a science. Dr. Feters was often to the first and art, and in o der to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. The perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when the process is a perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed. when called into action, and here also it is Peters exc is all the world and takes all the premiums. medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine-Peters' Pills are coming-a million of witnesses can now be herd for ihem resistiess witnesses can now be herd for ihem resistiess —do you hear that! while a host can test fy that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are gotting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

CERTIFICATES .- This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' P.dis,

known that the people will have Peters' Pells, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people' must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velyet check, lilly and carnations complexion by elvet check, lilly and carnations complexion their action on the chyle, &c, and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and in nocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree in curring the hazard of an above the state of the and of an abortion; which facts are of the times importance. Pimples; a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty that it he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course us linguid and peacle through the values as a function. as limpid and gentle through the veins as a moun tain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.

Quite astonished Old Plute came to New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work,) To resign his commission, his hour glass and

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

do; --Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain, But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we name;

find? I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he

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

While musing in cogneil what course to pursue. That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.

The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was turned to bile,

As though his sour was total and that unsparing scourge of ills,
By all men known as Peters' Pills.
These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter.
And loaves the blood as pure as water.
Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Now Peters makes, I ve heard him say,
Five hundred thousand pills a day;
So that the chance is very small
Of people dying there at all;
For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom,
Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look harel all mho ten em continue to buy them.
For sale as follows, by Messis, Beach & Abel,
G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard & Co.,
G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund,
H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K.
Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Watner & Co., and J.
Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima: J. C. Winans, Sylven: Hale & Smith,
Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni: D. T. Merriman, Jackson: M. A. Shoemaher, Michigan
Centre: Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Saow
& Keys, Clinton: J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julins, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit: J.
& J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion:
Hart & Mosher, Springville: Harmen & Cook,
Brooklyn: Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M.
Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else.
Oct. 19, 1842 Look hare! all mho ten 'em cont nue to buy them.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general as, sortment of Drug and Medicines, Paints, Oils Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wish ing 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 Moriar, Detroit.

RSTIEA OF ELLEN WILMO TDECEA-undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in aud for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the County, and has given bonds according to law.— All persons having demands against said estate The subscribers have recently put in operation a woollen manufactory for manufacturing woollen are requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the rai road, where he wish to manufacture wool into cloth on

ull persons indebted to said estate are requestionable payment without delay.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS
Ann Arbor, June 30, 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

Comstales 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 Comstochster on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

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

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALLSORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out-

ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

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

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

BURNS & SCALDS and sores, and sore The It has delighted

thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the

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

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

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels. and the general health. Goodor OCSin nature, thus:

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

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of the certain prevention prevention of the certain prevention of the certain prevention general sickness; keeping the stomach in most per-

fect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. GOLDS COUCHS

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



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.

IDERO IL HINOS CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all

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

Dr. Bartholemew's

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

ber the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity

almost incredible, by Comstock of 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 repectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

(g. Re 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.

Comstocksto Wholesale Druggists,

"I Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.
Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann arbor n15—1y.

HOLMANS, Bone Cintment.

THIS CHATMENT STANDS at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which nature is heir too, viz:—RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflamitory—Gout—Sprains—Bruses and contracted TENDONS of long stand-

ng.
It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints unber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Bours and Ancesses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts a Females, if applied in early stage, prevents supperation or matter forming, and gives in all the same from pain. Certificates of

supperation or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease 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 excels the Opodeldoc's and Liniments of the piesent day, for the above liseases. A trial is only wented, to give it the secided preference to every thing else. Many hyscians of eminence have used this ointmer nd extols its merits.

The above continent is for sale wholesale and stail by L. BECKLEY.

An n Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY

MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of Phy sicians 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. Acct. do

50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of

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

50 lbs. Calomel, S casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm

40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 ibs. White Lead, dry and ground,

4 cosks Linseed Oil,

Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth.
A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable

PIERRE TELLER. 139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt ch 13. Mortar, Detroit. March 15.

TAILORING BUSINESS A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the ie has opened a shop in the Lower Town, it intely over the late mercantile stand of Lund & libson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & o., where he is prepared at all times to do work 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. These who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

DR BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THIS pill bas not only been used by myself, but by a number of Physicians of standing, both in this and other States; to

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my riends, I have consented to offer them to the public as a most efficacious remedy for all those illious diseasees originating in a new coun

The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail L. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th 1842. 9

TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a fur-THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of exery descriptors; CLOTHIER'S JACKS. AT TINETWARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected ascortment, of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture. 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 p ices before going east or purchasing else-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 in-debted to said estate are requested to make pay-ment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for

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

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842.

TEMPERANC HOTEL. BY

HOBERT & TERHUNE. CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated nea the Central Railroad Depot, and is now un dergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleas but, 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 ta-

sen to make their stay with them agreeable.

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

Detroit, April 27, 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

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

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

NEW GOODS!!

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

Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

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 20th, 1842.

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 con-formity with the present prevailing fushion and

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

York or Philadephia 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 ent military or regimental order.

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

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

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES."

THEO. H. EATON & Co. 138, Jefferson avenue, arethe sole agents of these very celebrated machines.

12-8w SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.—
THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinett Warps, from the New York mills. These Warps are considered superior to any other in the country, and will be sold, for cash, at a small superior.

12.8w

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

advanco.

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

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

"Be days of brinking Edine forgot."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beantiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian.

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

ant scenery.

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

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, \$4.00 Board "with 4 hours work each week, 7,57 Room Rent,

12.95 Total,

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

Bills to be settled in advance.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complexion or condition.

IT The second term of this summer will commence Wednesday July 20th.

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

Basien, May 19th, 1842

Ruisin, May 19th, 1842.

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

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with the largest and best selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, AND YANKEE NOTIONS, ever brought into this market, purchased previous to the tariff which will enable him to sell for cash, as cheap as any establishment west of Burfalo. As we do business on the Ready Pay Sistem we will not be undersold by any one in this market, which will be for the interest of the purchaser and dealer. We would say to the farmers that we sell er. We would say to the farmers that we sell goods in proportion to the price of wheat—a bushel of wheat will purchase as many goods at the present low prices as it did last fall. Now so the time for people to buy goods if they want o buy them cheap. The assortment consist is act of the following articles:

art of the following articles:

BROADCLOTHS, FILOT do. BEAVER d
SATINET and CASSIMERE,
KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS,
FLANNELL, (of all kinds,)
SHEEP'S GREYS, UMBRELLAS,
SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES,
ALAPINES, MERINO TAGLIONE,
CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTORIA do.
VICTORIA do. CARLISE do.
ROBROY and BROCHEA, do.
BRASS CLOCK, SHEETINGS, HOSE.

ROB ROY and BROCHEA, do.
BRASS CLOCK, SHEETINGS, HOSE,
SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CRAVATS,
TWILLED JEANS, COTTON YARN,
CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS,
COTTON BATTING, HDKF'S,
DIAPER and Table Cloths, MITTENS,
CALICOES, (of all kinds,)
LADIES DRESS HD'KFS,
GLOVES (of all kinds,) GLOVES. (of all kinds,) LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

A choice assortment of Groceries, such as Teas, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail.

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

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

or themselves. D. D. WATERMAN.
Ann Arbor, Sept. 29, 1842. 3m75

NEW GOODS!!

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

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