SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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

T. Foster, G. Beckley.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1842.

Volume 2, No. 29 Whole Number, 81

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 name

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for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paid, In Proven or LINEARTY: Ann Arbor, Mich. J.

POETRY.

Our friend Whittier, on the day of the election in this state, and after giving his vote for universal liberty, has in the following lines, vindicated the democratic principles, and endeavored to present it in its original and native purity and beauty-as a Christian principle, having its origin In the precept of "Him who spake as never man spake."

From the Democratic Review. DEMOCRACY.

BY JOHN G. WHITTLER. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."-Matthew vii, 12. Spirit of Truth, and Love, and Light! The foe of wrong, and Hate, and Fraud!

Of all which pains the holy sight, Or wounds the generous ear of God.

Beautiful yet thy temples rise, Though there profaning gifts are thrown: And fires unkindled of the skies Are glaring round thy altar-stone.

Still sacred-through thy name be breathed By those whose hearts thy truth deride; And garlands, plucked from thee, are wreathed Around the haughty brows of pride.

O, idol of my boyhood's time! The faith in which my father stood, Even when the sons of Lust and Crime Had stained thy peaceful courts with blood.

Still to those courts my footsteps turn, For through the mists which darken there, 1 see the flame of freedom burn-The Kebia of the patrious prayers

The generous feeling, pure and warm, Which owns the right of all divine-The pitying heart-the helping arm -The prompt self-sacrifice are thine.

Reneath thy broad, impartial eve. How fade the cords of caste and birth! How equal in their suffering lie The groaning multitudes of earth!

Still to a stricken brother true, Whatever clime hath nurtured him; As stooped to heal the wounded Jew The worshippers on Gerizim.

By misery unrepelled, unawed

and that which has no utility is of no value; as for instance, the dust of the streets .--Whence the production of utility is the production of wealth.

A particular substance may have the power of gratifying one or several desires, and may coal has but one value, that of generating heat: wood has several, as it is used for fuel, for building, and other purposes.

Some articles of value are exchangeable as gold, silver, wood, iron, &c. while others equally important, as the air, sunlight, and usually water, cannot be exchanged.

Wealth, within the limits of each nation, is susceptible of creation and destruction, of increase or diminution, without any external connection with other nations. That it is not derived from abroad, as some writers formoment the simple inquiry, where does that from abroad come from?

onstrated by comparing the amount of values possessed now with those enjoyed by our ancescors, and by the ancients. The meanest dustrious or enterprising it may be.

mechanic in a European town enjoys many comforts unknown to savages, and some of which were not possessed by the richest of the ancient sovereigns, as, for instance, chimneys and glass windows.

There are but two ways of obtaining values, or wealth-by creating them yourself, or by taking them from others: Hence the growing wealth of an individual, when acquired by an actual creation of values, is a source of general prosperty: but when dishonestly obtained, it is a great damage to the public.

The wealth of a country is increased by the emigration of foreigners into it, by the full amount of their industry, and of all the wealth they bring with them. But when a foreign traveller spends any amount in a country, say one hundred dollars, the country is not en riched to the amount of one hundred dollars, but only to the amount of the profit on the articles he consumes.

The right of using the avails of a man's industry just as he pleases is the most powerful of all inducements to the multiplication of national wealth. It is violated, 1. By pre-scribing a certain included of cultivating lands, as requiring that a certain portion shall be used for tillage or pasturage. 2. By interfering with the free use of capital, as is done by laws establishing a fixed rate of interest. S. By depriving a laborer of the free use of his faculties and talents, as by forbidding any person to follow a mechanical business without having previously served an apprenticeship; or by compelling him to change his employment, as when a spinner is obliged to become a soldier or sailor. 4. By excessive taxation: for all taxation is levied on private property: and Say, the learned French author, goes so far

The value of any thing is wealth. But material, with his labor added, and the value he value of any article depends on its utility; of his newly created product, is his profit.-The annual amount of these profits, is his an nual gross revenue, and the annual amount of these profits in a nation, constitutes the gross national revenue.

Drer As Ilumas

It matters not in what form capital re-appears, if the new product be more valuable thus have one or several values. Anthracite than the one destroyed. Thus the smith pays out gold for coal; he burns his coal, and noth ing is seen but ashes; but the heat produced by it has given such an increased value to his iron that he can more than replace his gold, besides paying him for his industry.

Hence we see how it is that individuals and nations grow rich. It is by uniting the in-dustry of this year to the capital of the last, and thus annually a gmenting the whole cap-ital. Wealth is acquired by small, but often repeated accumulations. But our not repeated nations grow rich. It is by uniting the inrepeated accumulations. But our net revenue will depend, not only on our skill and indusmerly supposed, is plain from considering for a try, but also on our frugality. Though a man earn much, yet if he spend all h ; will be no richer. This is as true of nations as of in-

That wealth can be increased may be dem- dividuals. Hence wars, expensive governments, or high taxation for any purpose whatever, will keep any nation poor, however in-

MISCELLANY

Corresponden e of the Detroit Daily Advertiser. PEEP AT THE FAIR OF THE AMERI-CAN INSTITUTE-ITS FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

New York, October 15, 1842.

When I gave you an account of the New York State Agricultural society's Fair at Al-bany, I promised you should hear from me, when the exhibition was open at the institute. So, here you have it, premising, however, that

the fair does not close for some days.

The Fair was opened on the 10th, at Nib-los' Garden. The Hon. Mr. Mergs, delivered the opening address, and there will be several others delivered, during the exhibition. Mr. M. beautifully contrasted the ancient triumphs of war with the modern triumphs of the arts. He dwelt on the period of a thousand years, when England remained stationary in arts and agriculture. Three hundred and fifty years go,her cattle weighed 400 pounds: now 4000 pounds. 400 years ago, coal was prohibited by law, from being used in London-this year, Queen Victoria, ordered 100 quarters for the

In Virginia, in 1671, Sir Wm. Berkley, then governor, said "he thanked God that there are no free schools nor printing" in the colony!at this moment?

Three centuries ago, a fellow from Germany came to Paris, and cried for admission to see the King. He said he would tell him how to drive his ships and carriages by steam! The poor fellow was locked up as a maniac!

What is steam doing now? Sixty years ago, the danghter of the patri-ot General Green, of Georgia, raised a few black seed cotton plants, in *bean pots*, as pretty flowers! Now there is raised annually in the United States, cotton enough to make a shirt for each of the whole human race!

as to say that every step taken beyond the preservation of the existence of social order is manufacture and sell it at *five*! Now, we

Selections.

ABEL BROWN, AND THAT "INDICT-MENT!'

Three of the indictments of this gentleman over already been given up; and THAT in-coment for Henry Clay will be. Our Whig musins have no idea of risking the trial of Henry Clay's moral character before a jury, when the evidence against him is so ample and the source of the most ily come at, with three or four of the most ment counsel in the United States to plead r the defendant! It is pleasing to see men aking progress in wisdom! Mr. Chay is too nch of a man, too like his brother Kentuck n, Dick Johnson, to deny "the soft impeach-ent" of a few mulatto chi idren, especially h noble ones as that fine youth of 22 in tain transactions till after election!

A friend of mine, a few weeks ago, was at Louisville, Ky. In conversation with a cler-gyman of that city, the latter asserted that Mr. Clay had "sown his wild oats."

Clergyman. "Oh he never gambles now, I ussue you. It is a great reformation." Inquirer. "It must be great indeed! But does not Mr. Clay ever attend horse races? I heard he was at the races last month." Clergyman. "Yes! but that is only for

amusement, as every gentleman and lady Inquirer. "But did he not bet at the races

the other day? Clergyman. "Why, y-e-s, just a few hun-

dreds to accommodate his friends; no gentle-man, you know, could well avoid that! But he did'nt go into it to any extent! This was a reform! It was quite different from stripping a drunken man of \$155,000 at

a sitting, as two eminent men. [nameless for the present,] did the former proprietor of what is now "Fuller's Hotel," in Washing, D. C.-Tocsin.

From the New York Tribune SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY.

We have received from our attentive Baltimore correspondent the following speech of Mr. Clay, delivered at Richmond, Indiana, on Mr. Clay, delivered at Richmond, Indiana, on the 16th inst. which we hasten to lay before our readers. With the circumstances attend-ing its delivery, our readers are already ac-quainted. While Mr. CLAY was addressing the assembled multitude on political topics, a Mr. Mendenhall ascended the standard presented a petition to Mr. Clay, which was read aloud, requesting him forthwith to libe-

rate all his slaves. After the reading of the petition, the assembly manifested great sensation. Some cried high degree of excitement, of anger and of ignation was kindled against him. The slightest manifestation of displeasure on the part of Mr. Clay might have exposed Mr. Menderhall to great personal danger. But Mr. Clay rose with perfect calmness and composure, and first addressed the multitude in a stram of persuasion and entreaty. He hoped that Mr. M. might be treated with the greatest forbearance and respect. He assured his fellow citizens there collected, that the pre sentation of the petition had not occasio him the slightest pain, nor excited one solitary disagreeable emotion. If it were to be sented to him, he preferred that it should be done in the face of this vast and respecta-ble assemblage. He thought he could give it

pealed, we must be excused for asserting the rights-ay, the property in slaves-which it anctions, authorizes, and vindicates.

And who are the petitioners whose organ you assume to be? I have no doubt that ma ly of them are worthy, amiable and humane persons, who by erroneous representations, have been induced inconsiderately to affix their signature to this petition, and that they will deeply regret it. Others, and not a few, I am told, are free blacks, men, women and children, who have been artfully deceived and imposed upon. A very large portion, I have been credily informed, are the political opponents of the party to which 1 beiong-democrats, as they most undeservedly call themselves, who have eagerly seized this opportunity to wound, as they imagined, my feelings, and to aid the cause to which they are attached. In other quarters of the Union, democrats claim to be the exclusive champions of Southern interests, the only safe defonders of slar property, and injustly accuse us whigs with abolition de-signs, wholly incompatible with its security. What ought these distant democrats to think

of the course of their friends here, who have united in this petition? And what is the foundation of this appeal

to me in Indiana, to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky? It is a general decla-ration, in the act announcing to the world the Independence of the thirteen American colonies, that all men are created equal Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration; and it is desirable, in the original construction of society, and in organized societies, to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle. But, then, I ap prehend that in no society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can the equal-ity asserted among the members of the hu-man race, be practically enforced and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions, women, minors, insane, culprits, transient so-journers, that will always probably remain subject to the government of another portion

of the community. That declaration, whatever may be the ex-tent of its import, was made by the delegations of the thirteen States. In most of them slavery existed, and had long existed, and was established by law. It was intro-duced and forced upon the colonies by the paremount law of England. Do you believe, that in making that declaration, the States that concurred in it intended that it should be tortured into a virtual emancipation of all the slaves within their respective limits? Would Virginia and the other southern States have ever united in a declaration which was to be interpreted into an abolition of slavery among them? Did any one of the thirteen States en tertain such a design or expectation? To impute such a secret and unavowed purpose

would be to charge a pulitical frau upon the noblest band of patriots that ever assembled in courcil a fraud upon the Cubar of the revolution—a fraud upon the Cubar of hese States, whose Constitution not only recognizes the lawfulness of slavery, but pernitted the importation of slaves from Africa until the year 1808. And I am bold to say that, if the doctrines of modern ultra political abolitionists had been seriously promutgated at the epoch of our revolution, our glorious Independence would never have been achieved. Never!--(Great applause, and many voices echoing 'Never!') I know the predominant sentiment in the free

States is adverse to slavery; but happy in their swn exemption, from whatever evils may attend t, the great mass of our fellow citzens there do not seek to violate the Constitution, or to disturb the harmony of these States. I desire no conceal-

crates who have been active in getting up this pe-tition, call upon me forthwith to liberate the whole of them. Now let me tell you that some half a dozen of them, from age, decreptitude or infirmity, are wholly unable to gain a involution for themselves, and are a heavy charge upon me. Do you think I should conform to the dictates of humanity, by ridding myself of that cha ge, and sending them forth into the world, with the boon of liberty, to end a wretched existence in survey sending them forth into the world, with the boon of liberty, to end a wretched existence in starva-tion! Another class is composed of helpless in-fants, with or without improvident mathers. Do you believe, as a Christian, that I should perform my duty towards them, by abando sing them to their fate? Then, there is another class who would accept their freedom, if I would give it to them. I have for many years owned a slave that I wished would leave me, but he will not.---What shall I do with that class? What my treatment of my slaves is, you may

I what we for many years owned a slave that I wished would leave me, but he will not.— What shall I do with that class? What my treatment of my slaves is, you may learn from Charles, who accompanies me on this journey, and who has travelled with me over the greater part of the United Sates, and in both the Gandas, and has had a thousand opportunities, in a fill chosen is emberse them, to leave me. Excuse me, Mr. Mendenhall, for saying that my slaves are as well fed end elad, look as sleek and hearty, and are quite as civil and respectful in their demeanor, and as little disposed to wound the feelings of any one, as you are. I Great and continued laughter and applause.] Let me recommend to you, sir, to imitate the benevolent example of the society of Friends in the midst of which you reside. Meek, gentle, imbued with the genuine spirit of our benign re-ligion, whilst in principle they are firmly opposed to slavery, they do not seek to accomplish its ex-unction by foul epithets, coarse and vulgar abuse, and gross calumny. Their ways do not lead thro' blood, revolution and distantion. Their broad and comprehensive philanthropy embraces, as they believe, the good and the happiness of the white as well as the black race; giving to the one their commiseration, to the other, their kindness and sympathy. Their instruments are not those of destruction and distantion of pace, persuasion, and earnest appeals to the charities of the human heart. Unambinous, they have no political ob-jects or purposes to subserve. My intercourse with them throughout life has been considerable, interesting and agreeable; and I venture to say that nothing could have induced them, as a socie-ty, whatever a few individuals migh have been impted to do, to seize the occasion of my casual pasage through this State, to offer me a person-a. Infigure. This part of Mr. Clay's speech was listened to with deep and absorbing attention, and was fol-towed by a loud burst of applause.] I renset the motives of applause.]

This part of Mr. Clay's speech was listened to with deep and absorbing attention, and was fol-lowed by a lotd burst of applause.] I respect the motives of rational abolitionists, who are actuated by a sentiment of devotion to human liberty, although I deplore and deprecate the consequences of the agitation of the question. I have even my friends among them. But they ar not monomaniacs, who surrendering them-selves to a single idea, look altogether to the black side of human life. They do not believe that the sum total of all our efforts and all our devotion should be abolition. They believe that there are duties to perform towards the white man as well as the black. They want good go-vernment, good administration, and the general prosperity of their country. I shall, Mr. Mendenhall, take work meltion before I come to a fined decision, I should like to

before I come to a final decision, I should like to know what you and your associates are willing to do for the slaves in my possession, if I should think proper to liberate them. I own about fifty, who are probably worth fitteen thousand dollars. To turn them have more excited without so who are probably worth filteen thousand dollars. To turn them loose upon society without any means of subsistence or support, would be an act of cruelty. At eyou willing to raise and secure the payment of fifteen thousand dollars, for their ben-cit, if I should be induced to free them? The security of the payment of that sum would ma-terially lessen the obstacles in the way of their comprising.

terisity lessen the obstacles in the way of their emancipation. And now, Mr. Mendenhall, I must take res-pectful leave of you. We separate as we have met, with no unkind feelings, no excited anger or dissatistation an my part, whatever may have been your mouves, and these I refer to our com-mon Judge above, to whom we are both respon-sible. Go home, and mind your own business, and leave other neonle to take care of theirs. ment of my opinions in regard to the institution of slavery. I look upon it as a great evil, and deeply lament that we have derived it from the parental government and from our ancestors. I

By pomp or power, thou see st A MAN In prince or peasant-slave or lord-Pale priest or swarthy artisan.

Through all disguise, from place, or name, Beneath the flaunting robes of sin, Through poverty and squalid shame, Thou lookest on the man within.

On man, as man, retaining yet, Howe'er debased, and soiled, and dim, The crown upon his forehead set-The immortal gift of God to him.

And there is reverence in thy look; For that frail form which mortals wear The Spirit of the Holiest took And veiled his perfect brightness there.

Not from the cold and shallow fount Of vain philosophy thou art; He who of old on Syria's mount Thrilled, warmed by turns, the listener's heart,

In holy words which cannot die. In thoughts which angels leaned to know, Proclaimed the message from on high-Thy mission to a world of wo.

That Voice's echo hath not died! From the blue lake of Galilee. And Tabor's lonely mountain side, It calls a struggling world to thee.

Thy name and watchword o'er this land I hear in every breeze that stire. And round a thousand altars stand Thy banded party worshippers.

Not to these altars of a day, At party's call, my gift I bring; But on thy olden shrine I lay A freeman's dearest offering :--

The voiceless utterance of his will-His pledge to Freedom and to Truth. That manhood's heart remembers still The homage of his generous youth. Amesbury, Mass. 8th 11th mo., 1841

NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY. Political economy is the science of National Wealth. Wealth may be defined to be any object, having the power of gratifying human desire, which can be appropriated .-He who possesses many of these objects we call rich: he who has few of them, is termed poor. He who has much money is also called rich; because money can be exchanged for pearly all physica, chiegts of desire.

an absolute and unjustifiable spoliation of property.

OF CAPITAL.

Capital signifies the material which industry has rendered valuable, or which it may render valuable, the instruments necessary for conferring value, and the means of sustenance by which the being is supported whilst he is engaged in performing the operation. The capital of an individual will be found to consist of all these.

Hence, the forms of capital must be various. The farmer has seed, manure, animals, &c.; the maufacturer cotton, wool, iron, wood, &c.: the merchant sugar, tea, coffee, &c. to the value of which he adds by transportation.

But there must be not only materials but tools to work with; hence ploughs, saws, waggons, ships, &c., constitute a portion of capital.

part of capital. All these kinds of capital undergo changes. The seeds and manures of dergo changes. The seeds end, manufes of the farmer are changed into vegetables, and these again into the ripened grain of har-vest. The wood and nails of the carpenter are changed into houses and barns. The mer-are changed into houses and barns. The merchant changes one commodity for another .--The instruments of all kinds, employed in iron houses will be cast in America? Every making these changes are worn out and rendered worthless; but if they have been profitably used, their value is added to the objects upon which they have been employed.

The food, clothing, and shelter of a human being are consumed, and their value re-appears in that vigor of body and mind which forms a

In all these changes, it will be seen there is n the very act of change a destruction of troys the value of the iron. He who sows wheat, destroys its value for food. If the industry of the laborer have been skillfully directed, the product will have acquired a value more than sufficient to replace that which was destroyed, together with the pay for his labor, and the interest of his capital. The difference between the value of the original 'lous murderers!"

In 1554, the British government passed a

law forbidding any one but crown officers from wearing silk, on account of its extrava-gant cost. Now, the children of our poorest citizens are able to appear in it. Not so in England.

When Eli Whitney, in 1799, worked in his room hadly warmed and no means to make himself comfortable and without a pair of me to say that I think you have not conformstockings-working enthusiastically on his cotton gin, the great mass cried against him, as a foolish en husiast. Now, all the hard money on earth, would be no inducement to be without his invention!

Forty years since, Fulton was experimenting with steam and went up the Hudson, at the rate of four nules an hour. Now, the passage from the old world to the new, is ferried in 10 to 15 days!

In 1809, Clinton first opened the prospect of the Erie canal, and was laughed at. Ask the west of its wonders now!

In 1816, the first essay appeared upon railroads! It was ridiculed as a Quixotic scheme! Now, what is the result? Five thousand State which I had never seen, I came here miles finished in the U. S.-2,600 in Great with reluctance, because I apprehended that capital. Food, clothing and houses, necessary for the support of workmen, constitute another the support of workmen, constitute another of capital un-

> wooden ones! How long will it be, before state has her ore becs, and whoever sees 25 years, will meet with iron houses, where ten years ago, it was a howling wilderness!

War .- Voltaire thus expresses himself on on the subject of war: "A hundred thousand mad animals, whose heads are covered with hats, advance to kill or to be killed by the like number of their fellow mortals covered fresh capital, to be employed again in the with turbans. By this strange procedure they want, at best, to decide whether a tract of land to which none of them lays any claim shall belong to a certain man whom they call sultan, or to another whom they call czar, value. He who changes iron into steel, des- neither of whom ever saw or ever will see the spot so furiously contended for; and very few of those creatures who thus mutually butcher each other ever beheld the animal for whom they cut each other's throats! From time immemorial this has been the way of mankind almost over all the earth. What an excess of madness is this! and how deservedly might a Superior Being crush to atoms this earthly ball, the bloody nest of such ridicu-

sake, for his country's sake, for his sake, to offer no direspect, no indignity, no violence, in word or deed, to Mr. Mendenhall.

This appearing to compose the assembly, Mr. Clay bowed to Mr. Mendenhall, and addressing him said-

I will now, sir, make to you and to this petition such a response as becomes me. Allow ed to the independent character of an American citizen, in presenting a petition to me .-Lam, like yourself, but a private citizen. A petition, as the term implies, generally proceeds from an inferior in power or station to a superior: but between us there is entire equality. And what are the circumstances under which you have chosen to offer it? 1 am a total stranger passing through your State on my way to its capital, in consequence of an invitation with which I have been honored to visit it to exchange salutations, with such of my friends of Indiana as think proper to meet me, and accept of their hospitality. Anxious as I am to see them, and to view parts of this and have presented myself among you.

Such is the occasion which has been deliberately selected for tendering this petition to I am advanced in years, and neither myme. self nor the place of my residence is altogeth er unknown to the world. You might, at any time within these last 25 or 30 years, have presented your petition to me at Ashland. If you had gone there for that purpose, you should have been received and treated with respect and liberal hospitality. Now, Mr. Mendenhall, let us reverse con-

ditions, and suppose that you had been invited to Kentucky, to partake of its hospitality; and that, previous to your arrival, I had employed such means as I understand have been used to get up this petition, to obtain the signatures of citizens of that State to a petition, to present to you, to relinquish your farm or other prop-erty, what would you have thought of such a proceeding? Would you have deemed it courteous and according to the rites of hospiproceeding? tality?

I know well that you, and those who think with you, controvert the legitimacy of slave-ry, and deny the right of property in slaves... But the law of my State and other States has otherwise ordained. The law may be wrong,

wish every slave in the United States was in the country of his ancestors. But here they are, and the question is, how can they be best dealt with? If a state of nature existed, and we were about to lay the foundations of society, no man woul be more strongly opposed than I should be to in-corporate the institution of slavery among its ele-ments. But there is an incalculable difference between the formation of society, with its ancient

aws, institutions and establishments Now, great as I acknowledge, in my opinion, the evils of slavery are, they are nothing, abso-lutely nothing, in comparison with the far great-er evils which would inevitably flow from a sudden, general and indiscriminate emancipation. In some of the States, the number of slaves approxnates towards an equality with that of whites: in one or two they surpass them. would be the condition of the two races in those States, upon the supposition of an immediate emancipation? Does any man suppose that they would become blended into one homogenious mass' Does any man recommend amalgamation -that revolting admixture, alike offensive to God and man' For those whom He, by their physical properties, has made unlike and put physical properties, has made unlike and put asunder, we may, without presumptiousness, suppose, were never intended to be joined to-gether in one of the holiest rites. And let me tell you, sir, if you do not already know it, that such is the feeling—prejudices, if you please. (and what man claiming to be a statesman, will overloak, or disregard, the deep seated and un-conquerable prejudices of the people) in the slave States, that no human law could enforce a union hetween the two mees.

union between the two races. What then would certainly happen? A strug gle for political ascendancy; the blacks seeking to acquire, and the whites to maintain possession of the government. Upon the supposition of general, immediate emancipation, in those States where the blacks outnumber the whites, they would have nothing to do but to insist upon an-other part of the same Declaration of Indepen dence, as Dorr and his deluded democratic fol-

lowers recently did in Rhode Island, according to which an undefined mojority have the right, a their pleasure, to subvert an existing government and institute a new one in its place, and the white would be brought in complete subjection to the blacks! A contest would inevitably ensue between the two races, civil war, carnage, pillage, conflagration, devastation, and the ultimate exter-mination or expulsion of the blacks. Nothing is more certain. And are not these evils far greater than the mild, continually improving state of slavery which exists in this country? I say continually improving: for if this gratifying any continually improving: for if this gratifying progress in the amelioration of the condition of the slaves has been checked in some of the States, the responsibility must attach to the subject of abolition. In consequence of it, increased view abolition. In consequence of it, increased rigor in the police and further restraints have been imposed: and I do believe that gradual emancipa-tion (the only method of liberation that has ever

neighborhood. Within that circle, youwill find ample scope for the exercise of all your charities. Dry up the tears of the affilieted widows around you, console and comfort the helpless orphan, clothe the naked, and feed and help the poor, black and white, who need succor, and you will be a better and wiser man than you have this day

shewn yourself. [Rapturous applause followed the conclusion of the speech.]

WHIGS vs. ABOLITION. We extract the following from an article in the Free Press, signed "A Third Party Man." It presents in a forcible light the position of the whigs as national party, in reference to our principles. Will they always tell how favorable they are to liberty?

In 1840, each party had its Presidential can-didate-Martin Van Buren's slavery creed was, as previously announced, that should Congress pass a bill to abolish slavery in the Dis-trict of Columbia, he would veto it. Harrison avowed his opinion that Congress could not abolish slavery until Virginia and Maryland had done so. The one, admitting the power of Congress, denied the propriety of the meanure-the other denied the power itself. Now which of these doctrines is nearest that of the third party? Both candidates bowed to southern claims, but which bowed the lowest?

A political victory unparalelled in this counttry's history placed the whigs in uncontrolled supremacy; they were thus enabled to mani-test every bias. Have they evinced any to liberty? One of their first acts was to call to the Secretaries chairs Francis Granger and Daniel Webster. Both had been cons derably committed to liberty principles, both fear-ed to encounter a *whig* Senate with those principles unrevoked, and both had to express penitence and a new creed ere they ventured the hazard. The humiliating subservience of a man, like Webster, deserting the honorable ground of advocating Liberty's noble principle, and the cringing plea for mercy of Gran-ger, giving under his hand the consent that a repetition of his old sentiments should hurl him from office, exhibit fair specimens of the infant spirit of an administration, whose head had previously taken such high slavery ground. Next came the special session of Congress. Where breathes through its records liberty's spirit? With a fainting courage they shruni from a manly avowal of sentiment, and unde the adopted rule, to attend to nought but the business in the President's message, the gained a few months of non-committalism.-But meantime the shade of coming events be in your opinion, and ought to be repealed; but, then, you and your associates are not the law makers for us, and unless you can show some authority to nullify our laws, we must con-tinue to respect them. Until the law is re-

prated in power on the avowed pro-slavery doctrine, of Congress's limited power; their noiseless confirmation by the Senate glided them into office, unnoticed by the na-But Edward Everett of Mass., the only ion. Northern man, the gentleman, the scholar, the statesman, of integrity and ability to worthily represent our nation, amid the world's kingly ambassadors at Britain's court and to reflect digaity on the Republic of the West, but of abstract anti-slavery opinions. What became of him in the hands of a uchig Senate? Its records declare; he was laid aside, and it would have been forever, had not northern presses poured out a people's indigmut feeling, and towards the close of their session, after exeitement, and threatening indications, he went forth our Minister to England, by the scant majority of some 4 votes. Then came the regular session of Congress.

Here there was no further room for evasion. Called to elect between liberty of speech and the latter, and thus avowed their hos if ty to even this liberty measure. But did their subsequent proceedings redeem this pro-slavery sac Let us see. Heretofore the slavery spirit had warred with liberty of speech in petitions, but during this whig Congress, it, for the first time, dared to stride boldly beyond past limits, and essaved to bridle the intellect, and the tongues of the People's Representatives, no puny nor despised member did it select for its victim, but daringly grappled with him who will ever live in the veneration of a nation's memory, one of the intellectual giants rare exhibition-John Quincy Adams .--Weeks of precious time did a whig Congress snend, et a nation's expense, in speki g to cansure and drive from the House, this reprecentative of the neaple, because he d red to present his constituent's petition. Does the party say, the measure did not succeed? They can claim no credit for its failure; it was that the whig majority could have paralyzed in a moment. But note how efficiently and promotly they

could act against liberty of sneech! The exhibition was made in the indecent haste with which a vote of censure was rushed on Mr. Giddings, because, when called upon in order, and as representing Ohio, he presented his opinions, on a subject of great national importance -opinions, whose denial had then placed the country on the eye of war, but which are now universally acquiesced in .-For the exercise of this, his undoubted right, he received the censure of the House, by a decisive majority. Exclanation was cut offjustification denied, and all debate stopped by a sustained motion for the previous question. True Mr. G. was graciously offered the liberty to say a few words, to shew why sentence should not pass: but as a favor only-and he properly refused to compromise right, or found a precedent for so dangerous an innova-

tion. Then this liberty loving whig Congress, in their first regular session, after scrutinizing democratic legislation, found that there was ye an opening through which to drive one more rivet into the chains fettering the black man to degradation. Their bill shut up one of the few doors-oerhans the last door-left open by democracy for the black man's elevation; by the new bill he was excluded from the ranks of the navy and army, and allowed to serve but in monial posts, or as a musician, Those who had fought side by side with our revolutionary army, and had received General Jackson's expression of their valuable aid in 18.14 were time shot out from past will fold gress, still howing, as had their President Har-

Again, there is the act to give to Florida settlers, without payment, a certain quantity of land bought by the nation. The ostensi-ble motive for this unusal liberality, was to settle the country with defenders, (after a sev-en years war had driven out all enemies!) hut the real one was to mount up at the mation's expense, a population to keep race with that of free Wisconsin and Iowa; and thus equi-poise the first of these Territories demanding admission into the Union. The free laborer of the North has found it difficult, at times to people's land, to foster slave labor, and slave interests,

whig bias, is the nomination of a slaveh for the highest office in the people's gift.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1842. THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President JAMES G. BIRNEY. Fir Vice President. THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

MR. CLAY AND HIS SLAVES. the petition of some two thousand people of Indiana that he would liberate his slaves .-The committee offered to present it in private, but Mr. Clay preferred to recieve it publicly. This speech will be read with interest by allnot, however, on account of its intrinsic merits -for those are not great. Mr. Clay, although an eloquent orator, is far from being the greatest logician in the nation. But it is due to him that the reasons he may have for enslay. ing his fellow countrymen should be fully con sidered. This report of his speech is said to have been written out by himself after his return to Ashland, and the plea that he here makes is deliberate, and may therefore be regarded as the best he can put forth.

In the request preferred to him, he was asked to do two things: to liberate his slaves. or assign his reasons for not doing it. These reasons were

1. The law of his State sanctions, authorizes and vindicates the right of property in old man who withered the power of attack, slaves. As Mr. Clay alludes to no other rule after weeks of warfare, which a single vote of of right than law, he implies that what the law declares to be right, is right. This is precisely the rumseliar's plea.

> greater than "the mild continually improving state of slavery which exists in this country." "The evils of slavery are nothing, absolutely they please by bestowing their suffrages and NOTHING, in comparison with the FAR GREAT-ER evils which would inevitably flow from a sudder, indiscriminate, and general emancipation." This declaration well consists with what he said in 1859-47 would continue to oppose EVERY scheme of emancipation, gradual or immediate." Surely these repeated declarations will place his position beyond a doubt. That position undeniably is, that Slavery is preferable to Liberty. The main difference between him & Calbour is this: Cal-

houn is in favor of slavery in itself-he would establish it as the foundation principle of sobatrart.but agrees with Calhoun in sustaining it in the United States, without limitation !! S. A third reason for not emancinating them is found in the fact, that, "half a dozen of them from age, decrepitude, or infirmity are wholiy unable to gain a livelihood, and are a heavy charge upon him" He asks if he ought to rid himself of that charge by giving them the boon of freedom, and send them forth to end a wretched existence by starvetion? We answer, he should not rid himself of that charge because their inability came upon them while they were daily robbed of their wages by him. and therefore he ought to provide for them, at least until the amount he has unjustly filch ed from them has been expended for their henefit. But is the fact that he cannot any longer rob them of their wages, a satisfactory

4. Another class of his slaves is composed of helpless infants, with or without improvi-

Dr. Channing answer:

"A man, who thinks food and raiment : compensation for liberty, who would counsel men to sell themselves, to become property, to give up all rights and power over themselves for a daily mess of pottage, however savory, is A SLAVE IN HEART. He has lost the spirit of a man, and would be less wronged than oth-er men, if a slave's collar were welded round his neck.

It will be observed, that Mr. Clay might have assigned other - reasons than those he We publish to day Mr. Clay's answer to chose to present. He might have said that they wer e happier than they would be when free; that they had better opportunities for education than they would have if free; that he did not keep then by force, but they might go if they piezsed: that he would emancipate them if they could be sent to Liberia: or that he was preparing them for freedom, and would liberate them as soon as they should be qualified for its enjoyment. Any of these answers would have presented him in a more favorable light than that in which he now appears; but they are so palpably untrue in his case that he dared not present them. He now announces himself as a determined foe of emancipation and resolutely bent in persevering in his tyranny for life.

Such is the man for whom the votes of a free people are solicited?

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

This phrase is frequently used by political writers and speakers of all parties. Let us endeavor to ascertain precisely what it means. Any number of men, who, by bestowing their votes for any particular party, can secure the possession of the offices of government to 2. The evils of emancipation would be far that party, may be said to hold the balance of power between contending parties: that is, they can secure the success of any one party political influence in its favor.

The number requisite to accomplish this, will of course always depend on how near to an equilibrium the two great opposing parties stand. The election of the officers of government, and consequently the most impertant national measures, often vary as a few, votes are given or withheld. If we look at the actual condition of parties in the several States, it will be found that one tenth part of the voters, by holding themselves as a corps of reserve, can control all the elections in that State. In many cases, a much smaller por- commit. ciefy, while Mr. Clay is opposed to it in the tion can do it. The instance in Massachusetts, where Governor Morton was elected by one majority in a hundred thousand votes given, is familiar to every one. When abolitionists found a necessary to

act politically, they attempted to make their influence felt in the elections by discrimmating between the candidates who favored their views, and those who opposed them .-But this method was but partially successful, and could not be generally depended upon - Concentrating their votes on candidates of Christianity. their own is found to be a more certain, speedy and effectual method of obtaining the balance of power between the Whig and Democratic parties. In those States where a majority of all the votes polled is required to secure the election, the power of minorities is still more increased. In these States it is re-son for continuing to rob them of their hb- found that the larger parties are greatly hampered by the Liberty party, small as it is. In Vermont, Massachusetts, and Maine, many

pr cure a pre-emption law, for purchasing his dent mothers. He asks wheter he should as unrepresented, because the Liberty party will bandon them to their fate? We ask whether not fall in with either of the others. The considering their recent organization and the it is not mean in him to take advantage of Legislature of Massachusetts was said to

he fit to rule a free people who cannot dis- crats. But we are not to blame for it. If the Whigs, and the excitement was not incriminate between a man and a brute? Let the whigs pref er the votes of slaveholders to ferior to that of the Presidential contest. Mr. those of gorthern freemen, they can have

Al Herena

them; but they ought not to grouble because they cannot obtain both at once. They might have had either: they have made their election, and must abide the consequences. On account of this result, which is no fault

of ours, many of the whigs insinuate or openly assert, that the only or principle obj-cl of the leaders of the Liberty party is to help the loco focos. This is a false, ungenerous im putation unsupported by any proof whatever. That the result, temporarily, may operate to their advantage, may be true: but where have the Liberty party manifested the least disposition to uphold the domination of the Dempocratic party? Have we supported their candidates? Have we upheld meir national policy? Have we tailed to rebuke their servility? Have we courted any alliance with them?-Our entire course has been opposed to theirs;

and we repel the accusation as utterly false. On the whole, then, we come to the conclusion that there is such a thing as the balance of power; that it can be acquired, preserved, and most effectually used by a small portion of the legal voters of the country .---We know that some of the Whigs feel indignant that a few thousands like those in Ohio, should so vote as to deleat the wishes of a hundred thousand; that the migh y energies of a great party should be paralysed by a politi cal gigmy of the smallest growth. But a little consideration will convince them that we have the same right to our course that they have to theirs. We are not subject to them, n r have we entered into any agreement to support them. If they or the Democrats think it is a bad state of things to have three parties, why they can take any course they please to remedy the evil. Bat they may rest assured that the Liberty party will HOLD ON ITS COURSE!

OFAn aged member of the first Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, who had been a member fourteen years, has withdrawn troin it and pub lished his reasons at length. His first reason is, substantially, that their communion is open to all slaveholding Presbyterians, who come to Cincinnati, for temporary or permanent residence. They might being their slaves with them, were hey not forbidden by the laws of the State, which in that respect, are purer that the rules of he church. The laws forbid indulgence in a sin which the church freely allows its members to Secondly, the church gives slavery a slout

support, which, in the circumstances, is the arongest support possible. The church do not treat slaveholding as a sin, but as they do other practices which are allowable and commendable. The church oppose its opposers, and say nothing in its avor.

Thirdly, Dr. Wilson, the pastor openly detends slaveholding from the sucred desk. He enes several instances of this in the published securses of Dr. Wilson, in which the Doctor

Fourthiy, he honestly juelieves that the church, as now conducted, tends more to susport sin in general, than to destroy it. When a church tellowships the greatest and worst sins of the land, how can it effectually oppose the less?

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

This denomination of Christians have recently hud a session of their Annual Confer ence in this State. Their existence here is of recent date. They number, we believe, a out twenty ministers and six hundred communicants. This is certainly a respecible numb r Clay was present in person. Mr. Giddings. and others were industrious in getting Liberty men to vote for Whigs. Some conscientious people, in order to help the cause of a duellist and gambler, set stories afloat hat Judge King was an infidel and a Sabbathbreaker.

Small as the Liberty vote 15, it is conceded that Mr. Clay can hardly get the support of Ohio in 1844, if the Liberty men hold on, as they certainly will.

OF Our friends in all parts of the State are requested to forward to us the results of the election as soon as known, specifying the number of votes polled for each party, and also the Liberty vote for 1840 and '41. Let us know how we stand.

TThe Albany Evening Journal compliments Hon, J. A. King because he has generously consented to be a candidate for Congress where there is no prospect of his election, for the purpose of concentrating the entire strength of the Whigs of that district .---We do not hear a word about votes being "thrown away" on him!

Look at it .- Under the present apportionment of 70.020. slavery sends twenty seven Representatives to Congress more than the south would be entitled to, but for their slave property-which is estimated in the aggregate, at a value of \$100,000,000

Again: The distribution of moneys rereived for the public lands, will probably give each State yearly the sum of \$20,000 for each representative. If this estimate be correctwhich was made by Mr. Clay-we shall give to the slave states about \$450,000 anonally s a bonns for holding slaves .- Monroe Co. Address.

That 630 was added to the ratio of 79,000. av a trick of the slaveholders, just to deprive Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, four free States, each of a member of Congress. Just ask your member, if he is a candidate for re-e'ection, why he vated to sacifice the rights of New York?- Tocsin. Just remember, that OF the members from

Michigan voted for that odd 680. We should like to know their reasons for it.

IFIn Allegany county. Pa., the Liberty vote was 500-last year 64. The Spirit of Liberty says:

In the Democratic convention for nominating candulates for that party, Mr. Rody Patterson, a distinguished Loco, and prospective candidate for Sheriff of Alleghany county. proposed to strike from the list of nominations any nominee with a tai , such as sholition. &c. This was intended to purify the list of nominations from the names of Mr. Karns, for As sembly, and Thomas Farley, for Clerk, both sing known as abolitionists, having been run by the abolitionists in times past; but th convention took them, "tail" and all; and, lot and behold, they are both elected, and the on-

ly canditates which are elected on the Dem-ocratic Ticket. OF John O. Watiles writes to the Phi-

anthropist: In these days of knocking about tell the friends of the slave, when they are the anvil, to be patient, and when they are the hammer, hit heavy !"

C. T. Torrey, who was imprisoned in Annapolis at the time of the slaveholder's convention, has become the editor of the Tucsin of Liberty, at Albany.

OPThe editor of the Philanthropist has determined on a suspension of his paper for six or eight weeks to recruit his finances, and keep himsel' out of debt. He will resume in

come peacebly to the hall, should not have come

The Detroit Advertiser says of Mr. Clay's speech, which we publish to day: "It tone and spirit are admirable-co treous,manly and straight forward. We think it will gratify any reasonable man."

TThe Quakers in Indiana disapproved of the petition to Henry Clay to liberate his slaves, and censured those Friends who were conceived in it. They notified him of their action on the subject. by a committee, and Mr. Clay received them ordially, and returned the compliment by attending their meeting on Sanday.

THE ELECTION.

As our paper has been delayed beyond the day publication, we are enabled to announce the reports current here that this county has gone democratic by some 200 or more mejority. We have not received any tetu na of the Lib-

tv vote In town it was 59

FOREIGN NEWS

FROM TEXAS .- The New Orleans Crescent mains some items of news, brought by a late rrival from Labaca Bay, in Texas. General Burleson, with sleven hundred troops,

General Burleson, with sleven hundred troops, had pursued the Mexicons under Gen. Wall from San Antonio. The Mexicins were fortifying themselves at the river Ledins, and Gen. Burleson on intended to attack them at that place as soon as he received reinforcements. The cluzens of Matagorda and the surrounding country were turning out to join the same.

Matagorda and the surrounding country were turning out to join the army. Gen. Wall had advanced some twenty miles from San Antonio, case of the river Sewilla, where he met Captain Caldwell, with one hun-dred and sixty Texans An engagement took place, in which one hundred Mexteens were killed and one hundred more were wounded,— Caldwell succeeded in cutting his way through, after being surrounded several days, without the loss of a man. A company of filty men from

inter being surrounded several days, without the best of a man. A company of filey men from Lagrange, in attempting to reinforc Captain Caldwell's company, was cut off by the Mexis-cans, and forty of them killed, seven taken pris-oners, and three escaped. The Legrange com-onny, kept the Mexicana at hay antil they because their artillery to bear. Gen. Wall retreated to the Medina, twenty miles west of San Antonio, where he was followed by General Balleson, who was within four miles of the Mexican camp, awaiting the arrival of artillery and reinforce-

The number of Mexicans killed since the in-

The number of Mexicans killed since the in-vasion, is estimated at from four to five hundred. The Texan citzens taken prisoners al San An-inion, numbering 109, or thereabouts, have pub-lished an address to the people of Texas, saying that they have been treated with great leniency by Gen. Wall indeed, as prisoners of war. ENGLAND, —In the present war in India 40,-000 lives, British and native, have been sacri-ficed: and nearly \$33,000,000, a conding to Sir Robert Peel, has already been flung away. When the last reinforcements, now on their way to China, shall have arrived, the English will have 58 ships of war, 17 of which are ascenters. to China, shall have arrived, the English will have 59 ships of war, 17 of which are steamers, in the Chinese waters, with from 40 to 50 trans-potts and store ships, and 15,000 fighting men, berts and store ships, and 15,000 fighting men, besides marines, who may be employed on shore. They have already stain 8,000 Ch-namen and c pured and destroyed 1,519 pieces of artiflery. TREATY RATIFIED.—The secretary of state received information, in Diston, by the arrival of the Caledonia, that the treaty with England has been ranified. The ratifications were exchanged een rat fied. The ratifications were exchanged a London, on the 14th of of O tober.

General Anteiligence.

Scrip. -The Free Press mys \$31,600 in Scrip ere barned at Detroit on the 27th alt. putsuant o law. The amount now outstanding is probably less than \$110,000, or only about two fifths of the amount originally issued, and only about half the amount that was outstanding in January last.

The number of petitioners in bankruptcy in Kentucky in seven months was 1270. It is esti-mated that at the expiration of twelve months the amount of debt canceled will be twonty millions.

DP The receipts of the Southern Railroad of Michigan for the month of October were \$4,070 The receipts from April Last until the close of nav-igation are estimated in \$15,000.

If we turn from the Pederal to the state supremacy of the whigs, can we find the sligh-test indication of a liberty spirit. During their two years supremacy, there is not one, and their omission here, as their commission at Washington speaks trumpet-tonguedrendered the worse because of previous promnever feit. The democrats never made such profession, and I respect them-not for their opinion, for I believe it wrong-but for their nonest avowal of it. Such manly plain dealing is refreshing in contrast to hypocrisy and sophistry. Give me the open enemy, but save me from the insidious foe within our own ranks. If the whigs do favor our sentiments, at they ever aff ct'd, why do they not avow them and let the nation know where they are?-Why not inscribe them on their political ban-For my part I neither know nor care: here For any part i have that a minimiples I it is enough that I do know that arinciples I hold to be very much above those of tariff or lank have ever been cloven down, even more by the whigs, then by others, and duty then points out my path. If our principles are worthy, the people will eventually maintain them,--- if unworthy, they perish by a deserved fate.

of Indian affa rs, who left this city two months since to hold a treaty with the Chi paway Indians of L ke Superior. And we are happy in being able to announce the fact that this im-portant treaty has been consummated on terms highly favourable to the United States.— Michigan will be particularly benefited by it. All the Indian lands within the boundaries of our state are now ceded to the United States. By this treaty, about 15 millions of acres are ceded; about 8 millions of which lie in Michigan, and 7 millions in Wisconsin. There will now be opened up to the enterprize of our citizens, the extensive and valuable minpurest copper ore anywhere known, and be-sides, in the Vieux Deserts district, where minerals were not supposed to exist, silver ore has been discovered; but as no thorough examination has yet been made as to its quality or abundance, we are authorized only to say that the indications are thought favour-ab'e.-Det. Adv.

Apples .- A gentleman at Red Hook, on the Hudson river, tecently sold twenty four hun-dred barrels of apples, all of his own raising, for suoo dollars.

his own wrong. He has robbed the mothers great number of lowns in binne, at the late Church on account of its connection with were met of their earnings and of opportunities for ac- election, there was no choice of representa- slavery and its arbitrary and despute form escaped. q iring knowl dge and judgment, and then tives, notwithstanding the overwhelming Deness he has caused as a reason for continuing obvious, that as the Liberty party progresses, some part of their field of labor. We beto enslave both mothers and children!!!- the difficulty of effecting a choice will be lieve that, to an individual, they are sound on "Noble hearted Harry of the West" sure e- augmented, and consequently its power in- the subject of human rights. The stavehoutnough! Deliver us from experiencing such creased. nobleness of feeling!

The three last reasons apply to only about one quarter of his slaves, and something must the whigs is less than is generally supposed, are member, of the Methodist appropriat

6. Mr. Clay onght not to emancipate his Liberty party, in consequence of their own ers, and we devoully nope that they may conslaves because they are well fed and clad, look po-slavery position, as they do from the votes time their opposition to crackly and oppres as sleek and hearty, and are civil and respect ful in their demeanor. We ask the reader to

weigh the value of these reasons. Suppose your wife, sister, father or brother should be seized by Henry Clay, in accordance with the losing be diminished. In this way we can hold eral region on Lake Sucerior, containing the law, & be driven aro and his plantation, with his the balance power. The Whigs contend that horses and oxen, with a teamster's whip (for so we have testimony that his slaves are driv that though the Liberty vote was so small, ye en,) would you esteem it a sufficient answer they lost the entire State in consequence of it. to your request for their liberation, to have Supposing this to be so, and that future elechim point out to you what good shoes and tions will result in a similar manner, the case clothes they had, and how healthy they look- will stand thus: The Democratic party will

learned to be, under the admonitions of the ty will both be in the minority, and will recart whip! Would those constitute a suffi- main so until other changes shall take place. jount ballot. cient justification of his tyranny-that he This result is very mortifying to the whigs. Several things operated to curtail the Lib-treated them as well as he did his horses? Is and, for the present, favorable to the Demo. erty vote. The greatest efforts were used b

his own wrong. He has robied the mothers great number of towns in Maine, at the late Church on account of its connection with were themselves arrested, and the fugitives pring knowledge and judgment, and then twee, notwithstanding the overwheating the of government, though they have had and are the writer adds: "The scoundreis soon alledges the very improvidence and helpless. mocratic majority in the State. It is further still enjoying a gracious revival of religion in left for their own dark regions, raving and

But in those States where the candidate just and merned rebuke. ers and his abetters receive at their hands, a 5. He cannot emancipate one of his slaves, having the greatest number of votes is elected, because he could not accept his freedom if Mr. as in Michigan, for instaces, it has been said they speck in benaif of God's suffering poor. C, should give it to him. Allowing this to that the possession of the balance of power is be so, the reason may be found in the he'p- of no use to the L berty party because they kind of Constianity. That religion which less condition or domestic circumstances of the will not use it. One of their leading princi- leads us to pray for virtuous and just rulers, individual: for Mr. G. says he had wished he ples is, No Compromise: how, then, it is ask- and then permas us to vote for the veriest would LEAVE HM. The implication is that ed, can they affect the elections, while they rebels in our land-such as the intemperate, there is good reason for Mr. C. wishing him will not vote for the candidates of the other the protane, the licentious, the slavenoider gone, and that a condition of emancipation, parties, nor will these parties in their turn and the apologist of slavery, is Gon alshonor-(which it is not alledged was ever offered to support theirs. We answer, that the elec- ing and man-destroying. It emanates not him) after many years of robbery was to be tions may be decided, not only by adding to nom above but is "earting, sensual and cevsent away empty! As to the case of Charles the vote of either party, but also by subtract- man." his family and friends are with Mr. Chy, and ing from it. The whigs insist that the great We published last week an address of the

he has the prospective anticipation of freedom mejority of Liberty votes come from their Wesleyan Contenence to their memoer. It and perhaps some small compensation to hope vanks, and consequently the existence of the was a night toned spirited production, weh It is with pleasure we anounce the from the favor, though not from the justice of Liberty party is a damage to them. This written and in the right spirit. It cannot that

may be frue to some extent, although the pro- to do good. We nope our readers will give portion of Liberty voters who have come from it an etientive perusal, especially, those who he said for enslaving the remainder, accordingly The whig party at present, however, suffers Church. This company of numble and devout quite as much from the moral i fluence of the Constians have our sympathies and our pray-

sion until "liberty shall be proclaimed through

Just so far, however, as the Liberty party all the land onto all the innabitants thereof. subtracts from one party more than the other, just so much will the power of the party thus ty vote will be five or six thousand, which is nearly double that of last year. The Ontoiu Ohio this is the case already. They say Statesman puts Shonnon's majority over Corwin, at 3,401. The Statesman says, "Gov ernor Shannon has a great vote, it will be nearly equal to that of 1840, while the vote for Corwin falls off wonderfully ?" The locus ed, and how civil and respectful they had be in power; the whigs and the Liberty par-

will have 8 majority in the Senate and 8 in. the House-13 on joint pallot. Last year they had 2 majority in each branch-4 on Several things operated to curteil the Lib-

Ohio .- The Philanthropist says the Liber

threatening to sue all northern Ohio, before the United States Court at Columinus. One of these poor creatures. Pos'lewaite knowing that he might find some opposition in his dirthe appointed time to the different figures. Seven figures represent the seven duys in a weeks each appears in turn and occupies a particular place according to the hour of the day. The four ages strike the quarters, and the hideous section, with the sanction of his name, that all the Clav clubs would engage heart and soul in the laudable business of slave bunting Yes, a candi ate for the Presidential chair lends his name to aid a miserable wretch in manstealing.

OF Another slave case has occured in Bost. on. Geo. Latimer was arrested on the charge of larceny committed in Norfolk, Va. and when produced in court, he was claimed as a slave by James B. Gray, of Norfolk, through one Stratton, his agent. The court held that time should be allowed to Stratton to procure testimony, and the hearing was adjourned to Nov. 5

A suit for slander hus been commenced by Latimer against the plaimant, in which the damages were laid at \$6,000. Considerable Aldermen had granted the use of Fanenil Hall on Sunday Evening for a public meeting to take into consideration this and similar cases Since the above was written, the Boston Post has come to hand, which says, "we are sorry to learn from the Courier, that the meeting was broken up at about half past nine o'clock by persons who assembled for purposes of noise and disturbance. The Courier say "The whole affair, from beginning to end, Mayor and Aldermen gave the use of the hall a certain number of citizens for a certain purpose, and those citizens ought to have been votected in their rights. The proceedings were interrupted and the speakers denied

Singular Clock -M. Schwilgur has recently impleted the astronomical clock in the Cathedral of Strasburg, to the repair of which he bas devo-ted himself with an indefailgable assiduity for the

ted himself with an indefatigable assiduity for the last four years. It was to be finished about the end of Septem-ber, and its inauguration will make a part of the festivals which take place at the scientific Concress. Every one who has been allowed to pen-errate into the sanctuary of M. Schwilgur's iabors agreed in saying that it will be an admirable piece workmanship, and its whole and in its parts ill form one of the wonders of modern Europe, The revolutions of the sun, the moon, and the lanets, figure there with scientific precision, and ie most ingenious mechanism gives motion at ne appointed time to the different figures. resound with his crowing .- Paris paper.

A Wealthy Marquis .- The princely entertainments of the Marquis of Breadalbane, during Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland, will, itis said, cost £80,000. The Marquis has a rent roll of £45,000, per annum, besides considerable accumulations of money, and he has no famly

The Bankrupt Law .- The Journal of Commerce says:

"Persons who intend to take the benefit of this law had better be about it. There is good reason to think it will be repealed at the next session of Congress. It passed by a very close vote, and we personally know of members' who voted for it before, that will vote for its interest existed in the case, and the Mayor and repeal now. The legislature of Vermont has passed resolutions in favor of repeal by unanimous vote."

> OF The Hon John C. Spencer says, in the letter alluded to in another place, that within four years of its existence, the last Bank of the United States became a little better than a BAND OF ROBBERS. Its managers, with few exceptions, pursued A SYS-TEMATIC SCHEME OF PLUNDER AND FRAUD, which was arrested by the myes igationsof a committee in congress." Mr. Spencer was in congress at the time spoken of and was one of the committee of investigation that exposed its iniquities .- Det. Free Poess.

IF For her late engagement at the Bowery Theatre-eighteen performances; Madame Celeste received \$5,500; which is a greater a hearing by those who had no interest in the sum than was ever before paid to meeting by persons who, if they could not er for like service in this country. sum than was ever before paid to any perfor14

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Mechancis, 8.618 Doctors, 125 Farmers, 7.141 Sailors, 156 Laborers, 10.924 Artists, 66	Merchan's,	1.478	Lawyers.	27
	Mechancis.	8.616	Doctors.	125
Laborera 10.994 Artista 66	Farmers.	7.141	Sailors.	156
settletere advertere settletere.	Laborers,	10,934	Artists.	66

to commence at 6 o'clos	ck, P. M.	
At Sylvan, Novembe	r, 14.	
At Grass Lake, "	15.	
At Jackson, "	16.	
At Napoleon, "	17.	
At Barry, "	18.	10
At Albion, "	19.	3
At Homer, "	21.	100
At Battle Creek,"	22.	
At Union City, "	24.	
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	India Rubber ParamentWho would have thought of paving our streets, stables and passages with India Rubber? Yet such a thing seems to be expected; for we find in the Polytechnic Journal, the notice of a plan	places every tab upon its own bottom. If this system should be thoroughly carried out it would completely annihilate the hopes of dromes get- ting into Congress by virtue of a caucus pomine.	It would seem as though it ought to be unne- ceasary, at this day that teachers especially should need any thing said to induce in them an interest in this cause. And yet every person of	I mence on Monday, Nov. 14, and continue	BANK NOTE TABLE. orrected weekly by J. Thompson, Exchange Broker, 52 Wall street New York.	Mystic do New Haven do	Rochester city do Rome, bank of do Sackett's Harbor do
<text></text>	same as the best asphalt pavement. It is so elastic that it will not fracture with the heav- iest blow, which property prevents its wear- ing away. It can be altered, repaired, or re-	They are manufacturing molasses from corn- stalks in India-Its appearance being very much like strained homey. It is said to be preferable	observation knows that very many school teach- ers are entirely ignorant of vocal music both as an art and a science: and that many others, who use singers, make little or no effort to render this inlent of theirs availing to the good of the rising	enced and successful reachers, the principal is A better prepared than heretofore, to meet the wants of the community by giving a thorough English and Classical education. Tuition, for studies pursued by small children, in the Primary Destriment, \$200, for extended	to be found in this Table. All other Bills these States not found here may be consid-	New London do Norwich do Phœnix bank of Hartford do Quinnebaug do	Saratóga county 1 Schenectady do Seneca county 1 Silver Creek b'k of do Staten Island 45
<text></text>	derstood that many persons of high rank have ordered their stables to be haid down with the coutch me pavement; the advantage of which, to the leet of the horses, must immediately	would have thought of beet root sugar or cornstalk noinsees! If Filt is stated that Mr. Waddy Thomp- son, minister at Mexico, has received instruc-	It is an injurious mistake on this subject, that t teacher can do nothing in this good cause un- cashe be far advanced in a knowledge of mu- de. But the truth is, a teacher who has very	English branches \$3,00-for the higher English branches, as Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, A Book, Keeping, Chemistry, Moral and Intellect. A ual Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric &c. \$4,00, Lat- in, and Greek, \$5,00, French, and Hobrew, B \$6,00.	gricult'l B'k. no sale. Ipswick do ndroscoggin 🕃 Laficaster do ugusta do Leicester do angor Commer'l 6 Lowell do	Stonington do Thomes do Thompson do Tolland company do Union do	York Buffalo 75 St. Lawrence 70 Oswego 2 Olsego county do Owego bunk of de
<text></text>	A Simple Magnet.—Davis of Boston, who is probably the greates magnetician in the U- mited States, lately showed us a simple me.h- 'od of producing a magnetic needle, a knowl- 'edge of which may often prove esentially	President, to mediate between these rival governments, and that the American min ister at Austin, Texas, had been directed to re- quest the suspension of hostile preparations "gainst Mexico, till the result of Mr. Thomp-	that too without singing books. But it teachers or others wish to supply them- selves, their schools or families with a singing book for children and youth, they will find	Tom the time they enter till the close Br of the term, but it will be refunded to any who may be detained by protracted ackness. Board may be had in good families at a very reasonable price. A lew may obtain board with the teachers. A short less in the teachers	elfast do Lee do runswick do Manufacturers and alais 8 Mechanics do anal 8 Manufacturers do asro do Marblehead do	Windham do " county do NEW YORK CITY. America b'k of par American Ex. do	Pine Planes Poughkeepsie par Stetben County Syracuse, bank of do Tanners
<text></text>	ular compass cannot be readily obtained. The process consists in simply twi-ting a piece of of wire, or iron rod. Mr Davis took a piece of the smallest kind of nuil- rod, about six in	Singular Printing EstablishmentIn the town of Zabiagenis, Wurtumberg, there is a minting establishment encoded by M. (There	the Juvenile songs by Thomas Hastings well adapted to their wants. It has been used in this school for some months past and much admired, and I am prepared to bespeak a wide circulation. It muy be had at Mr. McFarran's, Detroit at 25	practice of vocal Masic will continue to form a Control of the daily exercises. No fains will be spared to preserve the youth. Control of the daily exercises will be spared to our care, from immoral influences, and to render them wiser and better. Control information will be checkfully given to the state of the stat	ity 20 to 25 Marine do ommercial § Massachusetta do umberland b'k of 7do Mechan cs New stern do buryport do llsworth do do N. Bedford do	Bank of the state of New York do B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Butch. & Drov. par Chemical do	Tonawanda 5'k of 84 Troy, bank of 1 Troy City do U S o'k Buffalo 25 Ulster county par
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	and then belancing it on the point of a needle —the iron being slig thy beot for that purpose —it readly assumed its true magnetic position of north and south. Such little discoveries	and durab, to the number of 196: 11 of them are women. They have all been educated at the promietor's own cost, for the endowment in which they are now engaged. The king of Bavaria has conferred upon him a large	turn their attention to this subject, and if they have but one talent for music, let them be assured that that one may be very profitably used.— How this may be done, I will endeavor to show	We would express our gfailinde to those Ed- tors who have invorably nonced us. Those who will insert this advertisement shall be entitled to inition to the amount of their bill. GEO, W. BANCROFT, Principal.	rankfort - Mercantile do ranklin Merchants Bostón do reemen's do "N Bedford do rontier do "Salem do ardnier do "Newburyport do	Commercial par Clinton par Delaware & Hud, canal company par Dry Dock h	Utica Bark of Vernoa bank of Washington county 1 Waterford b'k of Waterfulle, B'k
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	largely to the prosperity of the and enligh- tened communities N. Y. Mechanic. ADVERTISEMENTS DEPLATED IN THE BRAZIL- TAN JOURNALS Opportunity of obtaining a	the social and moral waste. Economy - Nosh Webster says, that by substituting the to for units, in his version of the fliple, he sayed 34 pages of close, letter	Clinton Seminary, Nov. 3, 1842. NOTICE. G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, has recovered	and Hebrets. K Miss HARRIET DU BOIS, Assistant. L Clinton, Oct. 4, 1842. 25 tf FASHONABLE HAIR DRESSING.—T. M Freeman returns his sincere thanks to the M	endukeng do Millbury do ime Rock do Naum Keng do incoln do Neponset do lanuiactorers' do New England do do & Traders' do N. b'k of Boston do	Greenwich do Lafayette 5 Leather Manufač, par Manhattan com, do Mechanics Banking	Wayne county Weschester co. par West'n N.Y b'k of 27 Whitehall, b'k of 2 Whitestown b'k of do
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	for, a waiting woman for one storing. — "To be rathed for, a waiting woman, with a child S years of age, and other objects of value. The know may be had at No. 71, Rue de Rossnerio." "To be sold, a hitle mulatto, two years of age, very pretty, and well adapted for a festival present, I Christmas box. I No. 2. Rue dos Latueiros". —	We see it stated that Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte, formerly King of Westphalia, and brother of Napo- leon, is the chairman of a committe of an arc	idence will lecture on the Principles of the Liberty party, at the following places, lectures to commence at 6 o'clock, P. M. At Sylvan, November, 14.	beral yatronage they have extended to him, and M mark stly solicits further continuance of the same. M He also wishes to purchase a quantity of false wair, for which he will pay a liberal price; for the purpose of manufacturing ringlets. Mr. Freeman nopes not to give offence to his	lachias do Ocean do lariners' do Old Colony do ledomac do Oxford do legunticoo do Pacific do lerchants do Pawtucket do	Mechancs b'k do Merchants do Mech. & Tinders do Merchants Ex. do National b'k do	NEW JERSEY. Belvedere Bank un- der \$10 \$10 and upward par Burlington county i
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	has very good milk, her first child about four months old. Rus da S. Fadro. No. 180."- Boston Pilet. Glad to see the Pilot notice such incongruities -away in Brzzil. By and by it will advert to	minus for the best show of horses, &c. <i>Central Railroad Receipts</i> .—The receipts from the central railroad for the month of Oc-	At Jackson, "16. At Napoleon, "17. At Barry, "18. At Albion, "19.	ther his shop will be closed during the Sabbath N day. He will be very anxious and happy to se- sommodate them, by working a little later and more industriously on Saturday evenings. T. FEFEMAN.	Vorthern do Plymouth do verble's do Powow River do ortland do Quinsigamond do agadahock do Quinzy Store do	" B'kg. com. 70 N. Y. State Stock Security b'k. par North River do Phoenix do	" \$10 & upw'd par, Cumberland of N.J I Farmers of N.J. do Farmers & Mechan- ics under \$10
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<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	from figs. It is said to cost but four sous a pound. Property-its Di tributionThe whole	BY THE GOVERMOR OF THE STATE	the lecturer, the amount of their subscription for the Signal of Liberty. Though once dis- appointed, friends, he not discouraged; the	Cloths, Mobuskins, Velvers, Flannetts, Mireno, C Alpaca Lautres, Saxonies, Muslin De Lains, Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Yarn and Batts & c, & c., in great varlety, at prices lower than ever ofered be ore in Michigan. Neigh- poring Merchants are particultry invited to call F	Commercial do Tremont do Concord 5to10 Union b'k of Wey- Connecticut River 1 mouth & Bramtee do Derry do Union, Boston do Dover do Village do	Albion 3 Atherica 25a30 Attica 3 Auburn do Commerce 27	N Hope & Del. Bridge com 25 to 50 Orange b'k par under 85 Princeton
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	here: population in round numbers, 700,000, being \$429, nearly for every inhabitant of the State, or \$2145 for every family of five	A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, it has long been an established custom among the States of this Union to set apart one day in each year as a day of	ments, if life and health is spared.	and examine their stock and prices, both of which cannot fail to please. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Exchange Build- ings, Sept. 20, 1842.	Farmers do Warren Boston do Graniton do Warren Danvers do Granite do Washington do Lancaster do Wareham do Lebanon do Wunnisimmet do	Ballston Spa. Binghampton 28 Buffalo bank of 20 Brockport b'k of do Brooklyn 1	Salem bk'g com. 1 State Camden 1 State Elizabeth'in par under 85 State b'k at Morris do
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	Working WellIn New Sharon, Maine, at the first balloting the vote stood, Woig, 90:	God: Whereas, such a custom tends manifestly to improve the moral character of a people by meuleating, and more effectually imressing up on their minds, a proper sense of dependence	from 44 to 47 cents. Price of Flour, \$3 per burrel. In Kalamazoo, wheat is selling for thirty one cents per bushel.	Shirtings, for sale low at the Arm Arbor Store, in the	Mechanics do Worcester, Wrentham Merrimac do Wrentham do Nashua do RHODE ISLAND. N. Humpshire — American bank N H. Union. do Arcade do	Canal, Albany Cataraugus có Cataraugus có Cataskill Cayuga county 1	Strte, Newark dö under \$5 State N Bruhsw'k par under \$5 Sussex
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	Liberty, 23. The parties must come to the work. Homicide The Liule Rock Gazetto states	Universe, and on whose mercies all alike de- pend; And whereas, a custom thus senctioned and so frought with good sheald be duly ob- served;	unggoing at \$2,70 per barrel. (IF We loarn that an injunction from the court of chancery has been served on the Oakland County Bank, at the instance of the Attorney County Bank, at the instance of the Specific	DICKINSON & COGSWELL. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept. 20, 1842. 24	Piscataqua do Blackstone canal do Portsmouth do Bristol Union do Rochester do Barrilville Agricult ⁷ Rockingham do & Manufacturers ² do Strafford do Centerville do	" N Y b'k of do Chautauque co. do Chenango b'k of do Chemung canal do Climton county 25	Trenton Bk'g coni, de "small bills Union OHIO, Belmont St. Clairs-
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	by a party, on a foreigner, by the name of Louis lheim, at a house of ill fame in that city. One of the assailants. Win. Cowlov, an Irishmen, was shot in the breast by Alabeim, and died in eight or ton hours. Albeim was arrested and stied and sequited.	ernor of the State of Michigan, have thought proper to appoint, and by these presents do ap- point, THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER MEXT, as a day of public. Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I do hereby	cellor was made; but undertaind that the bill hied by the Artorney General, contains charges of sundry violations of their charter, and also insol- vency. Since penning the above, we have also learn-	Cambrics and Prints, in great variety, for sale low at the Ann Arbor Store, ex-	VERMONT City do Bennington 85 Commer. Bristol do Bellows Falls 8 do Providence do Poulíney b'k of do Cranston do Brattleboro b'k of do Comberland do	" Albany do " Buffalo 25 " Rochester 1 " Oswego 25 Corning b'k of 3	Chillicothe bk of 25 " pay at Philad. — Circleville bk of 4 Cl veland " 4 Clinton 4
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	Emigration.—Sixly six thousand and eighty six persons have emigrated to the port of New York slone, since the commencement of this year to the 30th ult. Of these there were, Merchants, 1.478 Lawyers, 27	apart and observe the same accordingly; that they assemble on that day in their several pla- ces of public worship and with himble and contrite hearts render sincere thanks to the great Ruler of the Universe for continuing to	at the instance of the Attorney General, and served upon the <i>Michigan Insurance Company</i> . The bill upon which this injunction was gratter, charges that the company posses no right by its charges the company posses no righ	change building, by DICKIASON & COGSWELL. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept 20 1842.	Caledonia b'k of do "Providence do Commercial no sale Exchange do Farmers § Exeter do do & Mechanics do Fall River Union do Montpelier b'k old do Franklin do	Delaware do Dutchess county par Erie county 42 Essex county 2 Ex. Rochester 1	Lisbon do Commercial do " of Sciota do " of Lake Erie 50 Dayton 4
<text></text>	Laborers, 10,934 Artists, 66 Gentlemen, 422 Musicians, 29 Parsons, 33 Teachers, 58 There were 10,603 that had no eccupation whatsver, and of the 23,170 females, 12 of them	for preserving us from internal convul- sions, from pestilence and famine; for crowning the labor of the husband- man with abundant harvest; for our civil and religious institutions; for our social and do-	biblied from redeeming their bills, nor from re- retering leposits as usual.—Det. Adv. DIED, On the 6th October, of a cancer, in Webster,	for Timothy seed at the Ann Arbor Store, by DICKINSON & COGSWELL	Middlebory b'k of do Globe do Manchester do High street do Newbury do Hope do Orleans Co do Kent do Orange Co do Lardholders do	Farmers, of Troy par "Amsterdam 4 Farmers & Mechan- ics Rochester do Farm. & Drov. par	Far & Mechan, — Franklin 4 6 of Columbus 10 to 15 6 Geauga bank of 4 7 Grandville Alexan-
 Mar of solution materia and the defense of the solution of the so	163 were seamstresses, and 25,9-1 had no occu- pation. Great Britain sent 33,893 of the whole num- ber.—N. Y State Mechanic.	mercies so gra clously bestowed; and humbly and fervently to ask their continuance. In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be af- fixed to these presents, and signed	The subject of the notice, was for many years a willing servant of Christ, and was active in his sphere in promoting his Master's interest and though called in common with humanity	FULL'D Cloth and sat- inetts, forsale by the	St. Albans 1 Mechanics de Vergennes do "& Manufac. de Windsor do Mer. Providence d Woodstock do "Newport d MASSACHUSETTS Mount Hope d	o " of Orleans do Farmers & Mechan- ics of Genesee do Far's of Seneca co So o " of Penn Yan	Hamilton 50 to 40 Lancaster 15 Lafayette 4 Marietta 10 Massillon bank of 4
 JOINS LARKY. JOINS	of September. The milk is by ught in Orange county at two coats and sold to dealers on arrival here, at four coats a quart. The road earned in the whole during the month, \$10,800, of which,	[L. S.] Done at the City of Detroit, the twenty fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the United States	on the arm of his divine Redremer, he patiently fulfilled his days, and then peacefully fell asleep. Com. GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMB	gains, at the Ann Arborstore Exchange building by DICKINSON & COGSWELL	Agricultural do Narragansett d American do National d Amherst do N. Eng. Commer. d Andover do "Pacific Prov. d Asiatic do " Smithfield d	o of Po'keepsie par Farm. Hudson do Fort Plain do Genesee bank of do Genesee County do	r Muskingum bk of do o Norwalk bank of do d Ohio R R com. o Ohio Life Insurance o and Trust com.
 ding provine all periodic scales approximation approximation proving all periodic matching proving bar and bar and periodic matching proving bar and periodi matching proving bar a	passengers. The milk produced, at half a cent a quart, \$465. The weight of the milk was nine- ty three tons.	JOHN S. BARRY. By the Governor: R. P. E DREGE, Secretary of State.	The subscriber has a large assortment of Mar- ble of the best Quality, suitable for GRAVE STORES MONTURYTS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 90, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.	CURRENT. Nov. 5, 1842. Asuzs, Pearls, 100 lbs. \$5,50 to -	Atlas do N. America b'k of d Attleborough do N. Kings on d Barnstable do Newport Ex. d Bedford Commerc'l do N Providence d Beverly do Pacific	o Hamilton do o Herkimer connty do a Highland par Howard Trust and Banking Com.	 Urbana bhg com 75 West'n Reserve bk 4 Wooster bk of 4 Xenia, Bank of 4 Zanesville, bk of 4
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	cited considerable interest in Germany. There is in the Allemeine Zeltung of the 6th, an artic le which states that Frafessor Bottger, of Frank- ford, has, after a long perseverance in experi-	your paper, and hope that you will be rewarded for your labor and expense in the cause of hu- man rights. It is high time that the public mind was well enlightened upon the infamous cruel-	been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that connot hill to please. W.M. E. PETERS. Detroit, Oct 27, 1442. 29-10	COFFEE, St. Domingo, lb. 6 to 7 Other kinds, 8 to 11 COTION, Openal, lb. 51 to 12 New Orleans, 52 to 10 Texas. 7 to 8	Boston do Pawtuxet Brighton do Phœmx Westerly d Bristol Co do "Providence d Banker Hill do Pravidence d Cambridge do Providence Co. d	I thaca bank of James d Jefferson county d Kinderhook b'k of pa Kingston d	A State bk of Ind. o and branch b Notes on all other ar Lanks in this state un to certain
 glided without suffering any of those black mining glided without suffering any of those black mining grided without suffering and suffering and	of perfection. He has discovered a sult, that ap- plication of which to the material, it is said, over- comes all the difficulties hitberto encountered in gilding. All kinds of metals, on being intmersed	If I understand the doctrines of the Liberty Party, they are that, slavery is a heinous crime in morals; and in civil rights; and that Congress, or any other law making power, commits a sin,	VV Cheese. Pork, &c. wanted; also, Black Saits and Ashes. Sept. 24, 1842. R. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-	Salmon, bbl. \$14 to Mackerl No. 1 and 2 \$9 to 11,25 FRUIT, Raisins, bunch, pr box Figs, lb. \$1 to FLOUR, Genesce, \$14 to \$4,25 to	Charles River do c Central Charlestown do c Union d Chickopee do Bank of Cit'ens Nantucket du Roger Williams do Worcester do Scituate	Lewis county 1 Livingston county Lodi b'k of real es " " Stock 20 Lockpert	Cairo, bk. of State bk of Illi. cs 5 Illinois bk of 0 IOWA. S All the backs in this
 mining and carbon in Nome of 1976 steam, and out and the article in any any any age and basis of the populat leasts, the carbon in Model of the state, the carbon in Model of the state, the carbon in Model of the state, the carbon in the state in the sta	gilded without suffering any of those black marks or stains to which they would be liable in the common process. Steamboats in Rome.—A foreign journal says	that any law making power is guilty of an out- rigeous crime in passing any act, by which any man is authorized to tear a man's companion and child ren from him by force and against his wish-	A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and sque, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious dis- cases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and missmatic portions of our	GRAIN, 4,25 to Baltimore, to Wheat Northern bush. 57 to do Southern to 80 Rye, 58 to	CohannetdoeLime RockdoColumbiando"UniondoCommercial Boston doTraders, NewportdoSalemdodo Salemdo"ProvidencadoConcorddoUniondodo	Long Island F Lowville b'k of Lowville b'k of Lyons bank of 2 Madison county d Lo Manufacturers' d	MICHIGAN Bank of St Clair Far. & Mechan, 10 CANADA.
four hours, a distance which generally required nearly as many days.ing plainly the difference. Ver respectfully. B. STEPHENSON.ing plainly the difference. Ver respectfully.ing plainly the difference. Ver respectfully.Source respectfully. <t< td=""><td>structed in England for the Pope, was the occasion of a popular teast, at which the printipal func- tionaries of the state, the cardinals, and a num- ber of distinguished foreigners assisted. Not withstanding the shallowness of the water, fre- quently obstruct its bed, the steamers ascended in</td><td>ways the same and equally binding upon all men and powers. Now sir, are these the doctrines and princi- ples of the Liberty party? If they are not I hope you will inform your numerous readers by stat-</td><td>The proprietor having tried them in a grost variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases. It is purely $V.gatable$ and pe feetly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female</td><td>Corn, Northern, do Southern,54 toMolasses, Havanna, gal.50 toPorto Rico, New Orleans,16 to 24</td><td>D dham do Warren d Dorch, & Milton do Warwick d Duxbury do Washington d Eagle db Weybosset d E. Bridgewater # Weonsocket falls d</td><td> Mechanice. Buff. 4 Mer & Far's. Mer & Mechanics Mer, Exchange of Buffalo 5 </td><td> America 4 Banque du Peuple do B'k U. C. Toronto 3 City bank do Commer bk U. C \$ </td></t<>	structed in England for the Pope, was the occasion of a popular teast, at which the printipal func- tionaries of the state, the cardinals, and a num- ber of distinguished foreigners assisted. Not withstanding the shallowness of the water, fre- quently obstruct its bed, the steamers ascended in	ways the same and equally binding upon all men and powers. Now sir, are these the doctrines and princi- ples of the Liberty party? If they are not I hope you will inform your numerous readers by stat-	The proprietor having tried them in a grost variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases. It is purely $V.gatable$ and pe feetly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female	Corn, Northern, do Southern,54 toMolasses, Havanna, gal.50 toPorto Rico, New Orleans,16 to 24	D dham do Warren d Dorch, & Milton do Warwick d Duxbury do Washington d Eagle db Weybosset d E. Bridgewater # Weonsocket falls d	 Mechanice. Buff. 4 Mer & Far's. Mer & Mechanics Mer, Exchange of Buffalo 5 	 America 4 Banque du Peuple do B'k U. C. Toronto 3 City bank do Commer bk U. C \$
Madgeburg and Leipsic; 4th, Dusseldorf Elber feld; 5th, Cologne—Aix la-Chepelle; 6th, Bres lau to Brieg; 7th, Berlin to Neustadt and El- berwalde; the next year this road will be prolon ged to Stettin. The railroads from Berlin to Frankfort on the Oder and from Madgeburg to Halberstadt will be continenced in the year 1843ded the principles of the Liberty party so thr as the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopends upon the merits of the same for its the dopend at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and ro- the proprieter and can be had at wholesa	four hours, a distance which generally required mearly as many days. Rail-Roads in Prussia,Prussia has already seven rail-roads: 1st, from Berlin to Potsdam 2d, from Berlin to Madgebug and Auhalt; 3d,	ing plainly the difference. Very respectfully, B. STEPHENSON. Oct. 31st, 1842. Romark.—The writer has correctly appr hen-	with perfect safety. The pills are prepared in two separate baxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and acccompanied with full directions. A great number of certificates might be procu- red in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has thought fit not to insert them, in as such as	Prime, 3.00 to Pork, mess, 7.50 to 8.50 do Prime; 5,25 to 6,00 Lard, lb., 6 to 7 Smoked Hams; 41 to 7	Exchange do CONNECTICUT. Fair Haven do Bridgeport Falmouth do City b'k N. Haven do Fall River do Connecticut do Fitchburgh do Conn. River Bank-	Schenectady Middletown Midlers of N. Y. 3n1 Mohawk Mohawk Valley	Fars. joint etočk and banking com. do Montreal bk of 4 Niagara Suspension Bridge com. 55
Frankfort on the Oder and from Madgeburg u Halberstadt will be commenced in the year 1843 For the Signal of Liberty. Ann Arber, (lower town) Prey 24th 1642. Teas, Toong Hyson, lb., To 85 Greenfield do Rosat company 25 Onondaga Main Arber, (lower town) SINGING IN SCHOOLS. In perial,t 51 to 90 Hamilton do Jewett city Onondaga ARKANSAS.	Madgeburg and Leipsic; 4th, Dusseldorf Elber feld; 5th, Cologne—Aix la-Chepelle; 6th, Bres- lau to Brieg; 7th, Berlin to Neustadt and El- berwalde: the next year this road will be prolon- ged to Stettin. The railroads from Berlin to	they are here stated. We may say, however, hat the guilt of all unjust laws is justly charge ble on the <i>individuals</i> who originate and sus-	he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation. The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and re- tail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to	Cheese, 01 to 7 SUGARS, New Orleans, lb. S to 41 St. Croix, 6 to 52 Havanna, brown, 5 to 6 do white, 61 to 82	Freemans do East Haddam d General Intere do xchange d Globe do Fairfield company d Goucester do Far's & Mecn. d Grand do Hartford d	o Montgomery co. do New York State Newburgh b'k of pa Ogdeneburgh Olean bank of 2	o Kentucky bk of 51 1 Louisville pk of do 1 MISS ISSIPPI. 2 MISSOURI.
Since the division of New York into singly congressional districts, several independent car didates appeared, who propose to stump their re- spective districts.	Halberstadt will be commenced in the year 1843 Since the division of New York into single congressional districts around in the year 1843	SINGING IN SCHOOLS. At this senson when winter schools are about	S MLARATUS-A prime article in boxes or barrels, for sale at the lowest prices by F. DENISON	TEAS, Young Hyson, lb., 27 to 85 1.4 perial,t 51 to 90 TALLOW, lb., 61 to 74 Woola, Am. Sax, fic. b., 34 to 85	Greenfield do Road company s Hamilton do Jewett city Hamden do Mechanics Hampshire Manf'rado Merchanis	5 Onondaga Ontario d Orange co. t'k of d Orleans d	ARKANSAS. b E'k of the State 70 b R Es. b'k of Ark.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. The subscriber informs thers membeof An--Slavery Societies, and all persons who de Rights of Colored Men As a succhased all the books, paraphlets, tracts, srints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, aucounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers the babie section of the analysis of the tracts of the babie section of the tracts of the 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 his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promtly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is an-nexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hun-dred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower —say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: on pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not nurchased with a view to sell at a were not purchased with a view to sell at a porfit but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause, porfit but to subserve the Anti-Stavery cause, Such an opportunity has not previously occur-red to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again. (FEditors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc.

Please send a copy of the paper containing the LEWIS TAPPAN. advertisement. New York, March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-Slavery Manual Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 50 20 12mo. Alton Trials 25 25 Anti- Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 Appeal, by Mrs. Child Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy Bourne's Picture of Slavery set 50 87 1-2 5515 Baxton on the Slave trade Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 set 1.00 Chloe Spear Channing on Slavery Duncan on Slavery Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball 05 50 Do by do in boards with map 25 Enemies of Constition discovered 50 muslin Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. Gustavus Vassa Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 37 1-2 Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth 20 Life of Granville Sharp Mott's Biographical Sketches Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes 15 87 1-2 75 Do of Lovejoy North Star, gilt edges Pennsylvania Hall Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 69 1-9 55 1-5 7: 1,00 Rankin's Letters, 18mo, 100 pp. Right and wrong in Boston Star of Freedom, muslin Slavery—containing Declaration of Sen-12 1-9 timents and Consultation of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Sla-very? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one

Slave's Friend, S2mo. vols. 1, 2 and S set 50 33 1-5

Songs of the Free Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20

25

75

25

12mo. Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. Wheally, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait with portrait 12 1.2

PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive Address to the Free People of Color 37

- Ancient Landmarks Apology for Abolitionists
- American Slavery as It Is-the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive 10_0 12 1-2 12 1-9 Do. Letter to Henry Clay Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se," Southard's Manual Star of Freedom Schmucker and Smith's Letters A LL mankind throughout their wide and im Slaveholder's Prayer Slaveholding Weighed Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) The Martyr, by Beriah Green Things for Northern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martinean Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation TRACTS. No. 1. St. Domingo, No. 2, Caste, No. 3, Colonization, No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave, No. 5, What is Abolition? No. 6, The Ten Commandments, No. 7 Danger and Safety, No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible, No. 8, Fro-Slavery Ibble, No. 9, Prejudice against Color, No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, No. 11, Slavery and Missions No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each. PRINTS, ETC. Illustrations of the Anti-Stavery Almanac for 1840 The Emancipated Family 25 Slave Market of America Correspondence between O'Connel and Stevenson 3 Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2 Printer's Picture Gallery 2 Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy 13 sheet 18 Do. with Kneeling Slave sheet 1 Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2 Potrait of Gerrit Smith 50s In addition, are the following, the proceed of which will go mo the Mendian fund. Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25 25 Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. do do 12 1- 9 Trial of the Captives of the Amistad Congressional Document relating to do. Portrait of Clinquez 1,00 March Sd, 1842. Threshing Machins. THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to munufacture Honser Pow-usand THRESHI SO MACHINES, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresh-er, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is us little liable to break, or get out of remain, as any other Horse Power.

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it Scio village.

S. W. FOSTER & Co. Scio, April 15, 1842.

Peters pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

The fund they say to get well with them, A LL mankind throughout their wide and im-mense circulation that ever try them con-tinue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely veg-table; they work no miracles, nor do they pro-less to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his hie. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has some-what distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters; Peters' Vegetable 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 palace and the poor house alike cho 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 fover, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheuma-ting, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, fe-male obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, a un-sea, distention of the stomach and bowels in re-parts, distention of the stomach and bowels in re-parts, and have no rival in a constiveness, has of appetite, bloched, or sallow complexiton, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where eathartie or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we re-pent all who buy them continue to try them. The most triumphant success has ever atten-ded their use and enough is already known of tient to immortalize and hand them down to por-terity with the improvements of the age in med-ical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healthem to immortalize and hand them down to por-terity with the improvements of the age in med ical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the heal-ing art, and in order to supply deminds, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. 'Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential writue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engme-Peters' Pills are coming--a million of witnesses can now be herd for ihem-resistless -do you hear that while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are gotting partially into disuse we are only mistaken. CERTIFICATES.-This paper could be filled with

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' Pills, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box. The resistless force of these truths—their uni-versal reception, added to the testimony of mill-ions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears. Their happy influence on young ladies while

be heard throughout this vale of tears. Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as di-rected by the laws of nature, they impart a buoy-ancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in del icate situations always admit their power and in-nocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the alightest decree incurrent the her case by two horses. It is as hitle liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with four horses, as will appear from the recommende tions below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine. as limpid and gentle through the veins as a moun-tain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.

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

the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Fos-ter, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being scythe; I have come to deliver them all up to you Address on Right of Petinon2They have good reason to believe the machine.I have come to deliver them all up to you—Address to Senators and Representatives
of the free States1They have good reason to believe that every one
of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfac-
tory were of this class. They are not aware that
any Power that went from their shop, and was put
in use, as they made it, has been condemned or
landI 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:—Address of Congregational Union of Scot-
land11Address of National Convention (German)
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society11Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 25
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society12 1-22Deter village; and one at Marris Witcison's
storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemenThe diseases my aids, in this war of mankind,
Ate subdued by this Peters, what help can we
find?States6 1.4being apprend to women in the nominally free
States6 1.4

shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced work-inen and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of BOME INDUSTRY. Wool may be left TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family reme-dies 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

Comsta festes on the wrappers, as all others

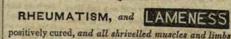
by the same names are base impositions and counter-feits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

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 Comstocheles on it, or never try it. Remember this always.



but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it. PILES &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has comeon, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALLSORES and overy 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 Roors' Specific ; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

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



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

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

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many

drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all

others for cleansing the system and the humors affect. ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. Coctor O CLinv [See Dr. LIN's sig. nature, thus:]

HEADACHE DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the

NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH. for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUCHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.



HOLMANS. Bone Ointment.

THIS OISTMENT stands at the head of all re-I medies for the following diseases which na-ture is heir too, viz:-RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflamitory-Gout-Sprains-Bru-ises and contracted TENDONS of long stand-

It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints imber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boils and Abcresses.— Nothing equals it in swelled and inflained Breasts remains of the second and manual preases in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents supportation or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate case from pain. Certificates of his fact could be given if necessary. This remedy is offered to the Public with the

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far excels the Ooodeldoc's and Limiments of the present day, for the above liseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the teoided preference to every thing else. Many "hyscians of eminence have used this ointment and extols its merits. The above ointment; is for sale wholesale and trial be

The above ontiment is for sine wholesale and stail by L. BECKLEY. An n Aibor, (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 assortare restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENTments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found:

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English, 20 oz. Salph. Morphia, 10 oz. Acct. do

50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract Bark, 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 Oil,

40 boxes Sperm Candles,

2000 ibs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linseed Oil, Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth.

A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER. 159 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt ch 15. Mortar, Detroit. March 1S.

TAILORING BUSINESS !

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

Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner. Particular attention will be paid to cutting gar-ments. Produce will be taken at the usnai pri ces, for work done at his shop. These who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particu-larly invited to call.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. DR BANISFER'S

CATHARTIC PILLS. THIS pill has not only been used by my-self, but by a number of Physicians of igh stauding, both in this and other States, to eat advantage.

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

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

TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a fur-ther supply of Clothie's stock, consist-ing of MACHINE CARDS of costy descrip-tion: CLOTHIER'S JACKS, AT TINET-WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICK, ERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MA-CHINE, EMERY, (otery size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assoriment, of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manutacture.

J. R WALKER respectfully informs his has recently commenced business, in the tailor-ing line, one door east of Bower's dry goods store, where be 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 fashion and taste of the day, and warranted to fit or no charge. R WALKER respectfully informs his

taste of the day, and warranted to ht or no charge.
Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadephia fashions.
Friends, or Quakers' gatments will be made in the neatest and plainest style.
Cutting done at shortest nonce.
All kinds of Military Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.
J. R. WALKER.
Ann Arbor, July 25th. 1842. n14-3m.

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

DARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES." P -THEO. H. EATON & Co. 138, Jeffer-son avenue, arethe sole agents of these very cel-ebrated 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 advance. 12-8w

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are propared to card wool and dress cloth for cus tomers, in the best style, and at the shortest no-tice. Having good machinery, experienced work-men, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give com-plete satisfaction.

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

"Be bays of brinking Eline forgot."

JACKSON

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths

Dr. J. T WILSON, East end of Main Street. Jackson, Mich.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of L Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its

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

kooss.— There are now on the premises suit-ble rooms for the accommodation of forty sui-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 wecks, Board " with 4 hours work each week, \$4,00 7,57 Room Rent, Incidental, 88

Total.

12.95

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

elves. Bills to be settled in advance, The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complexon or condition. IP The second term of this summer will com-mence Wednesday July 20th.

It is very desirable that all who design to at It is very desirable that all who design to at tend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, be-fore the first day of the Term. Any further in-formation can be obtained at the Institution, of by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixos, Principal, Raism. Lenawee Co Mich. Basis May 10th 1842

61-4 States Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city. 4 Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4

Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Ques-12 1-2 tion Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, Sd,

4th, 5th and 6th Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. 121-2

S. Society Appeal to the Christain Women of the South Bible against Slavery Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization Chattel Principle-a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green Chipman's Discourse Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude

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 Indics Thome and Kimball 12 1-0 Emancipation in West Indies in 1858

Dickinson's Sermon

Freedom's Defense Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Genetous Planter Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-9

Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church Liberty, 8vo. 20; do; 12mo 1 Morris's Speech in answer to Clay Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kenfucky 121-

Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau

Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 61-4 Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Proceedings of the Meeting to form Brond-way Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Societá Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Haiti

from one year's use of the machine. The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by

Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILLSON'S storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them. The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a 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-

lowing recommendations. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 20, 1842. RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about about five months, and threshed with it about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power.— One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that 3 four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE, S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842. This is to inform the public that I have purchas-ed, and have now in use, one of the Horse Pow-ers recently invented by S W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be construct

which I am acquainted. Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841. This is to inform the public that I have purchas-ed 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 compase, is casily moved from the second strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compase, is casily moved from the second strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed.

E. S. SMITH. Scio, April 11, 1842.

SMUT MACHINES

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

Scio, April, 18, 1842.

Woolen Manufactory

The subscribers have recently put in operation a woollen manufactory for manufacturing woollen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where he wish to manufacture wool isto cloth on would stay: But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his

sway.

While musing in cogneil what course to pursue.

While musing in cogneil what course to purse That Engine of Peters broke forth into view. The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was turned to bile, At that unsparing scourge of ills. By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Fills of Peters' stop the slaughter. And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is yery small 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.

book herel all mho try pontinue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Messre. Beach & Abel, 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. Warner & Co-, and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Li-Solo, January, 12, 1542.
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 construct ed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which 1 am acquainted.
Mam.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.
This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of monthes and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power

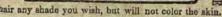
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

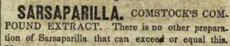
THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils-varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every ar-ticle in the Drug and Paut line. Persons wish ing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at PIERRE TELLER'S,

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

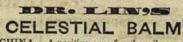
E STIEA OF ELLEN WILMOTDECEA. SED. Notice is here by given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in aud for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said County, and has given bonds according to law.-All persons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

ISRAEL WILLIAMS. Ann Arbor, June 30, 1842. 12-6 12-6w





If you are sure to get Constock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.



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.



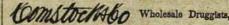


with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most n spectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

03- 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.



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

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

where.

PIERRE TELLER.

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenuc, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE ECEASED.—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 taken letters Testamentary thereons in-debted to said estate are requested to make pay-ment without delay, and all persons having chime arguingt said estate are requested to make pay-ment without delay. against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for payment.

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

Dated, Ann Arbor. May 7, 1842. 3m TEMPERANC HOTEL.

BY HOBERT & TERHUNE.

CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated ne^a the Central Railroad Depot, and is now u^A dergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleas ant, 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-ken to make their stay with them acceedile. Ken to make their stay with them agreeable. FARE, very low, and accommodation good.— Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27, 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE Subscribers will pay 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 !!

T T DENISON has just received a complete stock of DY.GOODS, GROCERIES AND CROCKERY, which will be sold very cheap for money or most kinds of produce. Descriptions and prices will be given at theStore. Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.-House and Office, 1 few loors south of the Lafnyette House, where he can be found night and day. Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n5-2m



THE subscriber has just returned from New York with the largest and best selected as-sortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERES, 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 BUFFALO. As we do bu-siness on the REAT PAY SYSTEM we will and be undersold by any one in this market which be undersold by any one in this market, which will be for the interest of the purchaser and deal-Will be for the inferest of the purchaser and deal-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 full. Now s the time for people to buy goods if they want o buy them cheap. The assortment consist in art of the following articles: 6 only them cheap. The assortment consist in att of the following articles:
BRUADCLOTHS, PILOT do. BEAVERd 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.
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.)
LOVENC CLASSES GLOVES. (of all kinds,) LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c. A choice assortment of Groceries, such as ens, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c., all of which vill 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. 3m 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