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POETRY.

The Free Mind .-

BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

High walls and huge the body may confine, And iron grates obstruct the prisoner's gaze, And massive gates may baffle his design,

And vigilant keepers watch his devious ways: Yet scorns the immortal mind this base control! No chains can bind it, and no cell enclose: Swifter than light, it flies from pole to pole,

And in a flash from earth to heaven it goes! It leaps from mount to mount; from vale to vale It wanders, plucking honeyed fruits and flowers, It visits home, to hear the fire-side tale,

Or, in sweet converse, pass the joyous hours. 'Tis up before the sun, roaming afar, And, in its watches, wearies every start

PEACE IS NOT HERE.

I must not look for peace Upon life's ocean; Forwho could be at case. In constant motion? Where ev'ry wave that swells Awakens fear--And every tempest tells, Peace is not here!

I must not seen tor peace Upon time's shore--Where, woke by every breeze, The billows roar-There, gathering dangers rise, From far and near, And thunder from the skies-"Peace is not here."

And yet I sail for peace Across life's ocean. In search of endless case Without commotion-Now many a league o'er past, My heart to cheer, O may a voice at last, Say, "Peace is here!"

Yes, o'er life's ocean flow I seek a home, Where winds never, never blow, Nor tempests come-I leave time's rugged strand Of wo and care, And hail the heavenly land-

MISCELLANY

NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

There are some considerations respecting the saving of capital which deserve attention. Suppose I carry on a farm for a year, and make \$1000 net grofit. If I bury this sum in the earth, the national capital will not be diminished, but will remain the same it was last year. Suppose I spend the whole on one grand entertainment. Then the whole value will be destroyed in one day, because those to whom I pay it render an equivalent in services, wines, provisions, &c. Or suppose I lay it out in clothes or furniture: the national capital will neither gain nor lose any thing. All that is gained is additional comfort to me. Or lastly, suppose I buy more tools, hire more men, and improve more land-in this case, I add to the national capital so much more to be employed and return interest next year.

Hence we see that every prodigal is a public pest and every careful and frugal person a benefactor to society. The thousand dollars in the hands of the prodigal is destroyed in a moment while in the hands of a frugal man it is re-invested, and brings an annual profit not only to the saver, but to every one whose industry is set in motion by it. Hence also it is plain that the practice of having rich clothes, fine furniture and many servants, is very unfavorable to the accumulation of productive capital.

It is the interest of every nation to endourage the accumulation of productive capital. In the Turkish empire, every wealthy person is afraid to invest his capital permanently, and hugs it as possible; hence arises much of the weakness of that empire, and the misery of the inhabitants.

From the preceding considerations, it is evi dent that the poor man who can call nothing his own is equally interested with his rich neighbor in upholding the inviolability of property. 16 there were no accumulations of capital, how could be get a livelihood?

contents and the spiriture of the second sec

PRICE OF ARTICLES. Price current is that price which the owner sure to obtain for any article. Writers on Political Economy by down certain rules by which orices rise or fall, but which cannot be depended upon as of universal application. They say that, other things being equal, the greater the supply

of any article, the less will be it brice; the less he supply, the greater the price: the greater the demand; the greater the price, and the less the lemand the less the price.

Cost, that is, labor bestowed. is the foundation of price, and from this, for long periods, it will not greatly vary; that is, an article can be liad for what it costs to produce it; including in this the ordinary profit to the producer.

An actual reduction in the cost of any article, and consequently in its price, is a benefit to a country to the full amount of the diminution .-If wheat costs oue dollar per bushel, and by an improvement in raising, it can be afforded for seventy-five cents, the whole community is so much the richer; because it can be sold for less by the farmer, and bought for less by the consumer. This is a real variation of price. But if wheat that sold for one dollar a month ago, will sell for only fifty cents now, while all other products remain the same, it is evident that to the seller their price will be doubled. This is a loss to him, and a gain to the consumer to the same

Improvements in manufactures always decrease the price, but add in much greater proportion to the demand. By the art of printing. each copy costs one twentieth of a written one; an equal increase in demand would be only twen ty copies: whereas the number sold probably exceeds a hundred.

An increase in the actual cost of an article is always a diminution of the national wealth, and is disastrous to the consumers. If stockings were one dollar per pair, there are many who could not afford to buy them. If they were 88 cents per pair, a few more would buy, and so on downwards the demand would increase with the diminution of price until the poorest could buy them. In this way it is evident the comfort and happiness of the people would be increased without any loss to any one.

OF INDUSTRY. When industry is limited to the bare collecion of natural products, it is termed agriculture. When it is employed in compounding, severing and fashioning products, it is called manuheruring industry.

When it is employed in transporting prodets from place to place, it is called commerce He who labors in one of three departments, is often obliged to labor in the others; and nearly all products requi e two or there branches of industry. The ore in the mine is worthless until converted into steel or iron: these are worthless for cutting until made into some cutting instrument: and when I wish to make a pen, a knife in Liverpool or Sheffield will be useless to me and must be transported to my residence. I purchasing a knife. I pay for all the values which have been thus conferred upon it, and for one as willingly as for another.

The labor employed in the change of place of commodities, in civilized countries, confers a very considerable portion of the value. Any person can convince himself of this by considering the amount of transportation that has entered into any one article of dress, furniture or food, and of the instruments that have produced it. The same truth is also illustrated by the fact, that whole nations, with small natural advantages, like Holland and Venice, have, in a short period, become immensely rich, merely by confering a change of place on the merchandize and productions of foreign nations.

The ingenuity of men has been much more successful in increasing the productiveness of labor in manufactures and commerce, than in agriculture. It is true that improvements have en made in various departments of agriculture; but the increase of productiveness caused by them bears no comparison to that effected by machinery in commerce, and manufactures. It may also he remarked that agriculture will not admit of that minute division of tabor which obtains in other departments of industry. No man can devote himself exclusively to ploughing, reaping or sow-

In the absence of all restraints, the profits of these different branches of industry will be neary on an equality; because any great difference of profit will cause a diversion of capital into the more profitable channel.

DOING AS OTHER PEOPLE DO.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'Did you notice that beautiful sofa that Mr. Hamilton has bought!' Mrs. Fos er said to her husband, as they gained the street on leaving the house of a friend.

Yes, I noticed that they had a sofa.'

'Yes, I noticed that they had a sofa.'

'It was a beauty. Oh, I wish I had one, Henry! Our parlor looks so maked with nothing in them, hardly, but a dozen common chairs.'

'I am sure, Hannah, they are neatly carpeted, and have a pair of good tables, and a looking glass,'

glass.'
'But that's no kind of furniture. Every body has a sola now, and I'm sure we might.'
'But I am, really not able to buy a sofa, Han

I am sure you can earn as much as Hamilton

does, and your family is no larger.'
I don't know how it is then,' Mr. Foster replied thoughtfully. 'We cannot afford to live in the same style that he does.' the same style that he does.

'Oh, you only think so. 'ertainly there can be no good rerson why we may not. Nearly all of our old acquaintances have handsomer things about them than we have, and I an one we ought

about them than we have, and I an sure we ought to do as other people do who are no better off.'

'I don't know about that, Hannah, I should not like to do altogether as some 'other people do,' of whom I could tell.'

'Yes, but this is another matter.'

'Well, perhaps it is. But really, I don't think we can afford to buy a sofa.'

Oh. yes we can You cara twelve dollars a week, and I am sure this is good wages. We can live on eight dollars, easily; and with the other four we might buy a great many nice things for our parlor during the course of this year.'

But don't you think that it would be much better for is Hannah, if we can really save four tollars a week, to put it in the Savings bank, instead of spending it for what we do not really want?'

Oh, but we can put money into the Savings

bank after we get a sofa. Four dollars a week comes to over two hundred dollars a year; but a beautiful sofa will not cost over forty or fifty dol-lars. Mrs. Hamilton says they paid forty-five dollars for theirs, and the cobinet maker don't want his money for six months. We could get one like theirs and save more than enough to pay

for it long before the six months are out.

'Still Hännah, we hav'nt saved half that sum, in the past six months, or, indeed, in the whole time that has elapsed since we were mar-

'No, but we can do it easily enough if we try. Eight dollars a week is a plenty for us to live on.
I will be as saving as I can, in every thing.—
The children will want but few clothes for some time to come, and you have several pair of old pantaloons, and one or two old coats, that I can cut up and make for them when those they have

·Who made Mr. Hamilton'ssofa?' Aask'd Mr. Foster, evidently moved by his wife's arguments.

'Mr. Bruce, around in Thompson street, and
Mrs. Hamilton said that he had another just like

'How much did you say?'

Forty-five dollars. (musingly) ten fours make forty, and four fours make forty four. If we could save four dollars a week for a little over e ven weeks, we could then pay for it.'
'Yes, indeed! and we can easily save that
uch,' Mrs. Foster replied, in a lively to ne.

'Yes, indeed! and we can easily save that much,' Mrs. Foster replied, in a lively to ne. 'You think so!'
'Certainly, I know so.'
A sigh followed this positive assertion of his wife, for Mr. Foster left by no means so certain. But as his better half seemed confident, his own mind grodually became assured, and finally it was agreed that he should go on the next day, and buy a sofa on a credit of six months, if that time could be obtained on the purchase. Mr. Foster was known to the cabinet maker, as an honest and industrious mechanic.
'Oh, isfit not beautiful?' exclaimed Mrs. Foster, as the highly polished piece of furniture was brought in and placed in the small parlor.
'It is certainly a comfortable affair,' the husband said, seating himself, and rising and falling with the spring of the seat.
For some time Mrs. Foster enjoyed her new sofa with a feeling of lively pleasure. About four

sofa with a feeling of lively pleasure. About four weeks after she called in again with her husband to spend an evening with Mr. and Mres. Hamilton. 'How near and even elegant they had every thing!' Mrs. Foster said as she proceeded homeward, after their visit had been completed.

'Yes, they certainly have every thing around hem very comformbie,' her husband replied. 'And Mr. Hamilton earns no more than you do.'

'No.'
'Ilow beautiful their set of cane seat chairs ooked. And how much more beautiful they are han the common wooden ones like ours.' 'Ard yet, Hannah, the latter are just as com-

Oh, no, indeed! Why, how you talk! There no chair so pleasant as the cane-seat chair.' 'But they cost a great deal.'
'Only twenty-five dollars a dozen.

now we can save that much in six or sever ,So then, you are bent on having a set of these

Oh no-not bent on it. But then I think we ought to have a set. Other people can have them who are no better off; and I don't see any reason

why we can't do as other people do.'
'I don't myself, see, exactly, how we are going o do as other people do, in the matter of buying a set of cane-scat chairs. One thing is certain we

have not yet saved a cent towards paying for our new sola, and it is four weeks since it was sent

'Oh, but Henry, you know that we have had o pay George's quarter bill in that time which was four dollars. And then we have bought a ourrel of flour.'

'Very true. But will there not be every week

'Very true. But will there not be every week or two, something or other to take one or two, or three, or even five dollars more than what is required for current expenses?'

'Oh, no. Why should there be? Eight dollars a week will meet every thing.'

'I could hope so, Hannah.'

I know so. Henry. Other people can get along on no more, and I am sure that we can.'

The husband did not feel so confident. Still he allowed his better judgement to come under her influence, and his true preceptions as to the consequences were obscured. On entering heir own neat and comfortable home, for Mrs. Foster was quiten udy house wife, they seated them-selves upon the sofe, now the pet article in their

How mean those chairs do look! Mrs. Foswith a toss of the head, & slight cur

of the lip.

'They don't look so handsome, certainly, as Mr. and Mis. Hamilton's. But, then, they are very good chairs of their kind.'

'Of their kind! Oh, yes. Of their kind.— But they are not the kind that other people have.'

'Yes, but who wants to live as some people live? Some have no parlor at all. Not a spare bed in the house. But that would'nt suit me at all. I like to live as other people in similar circumstances live. As for instance the Hamiltons, who are no better off then we.'

I am sure, Hannah, that it puzzles me to tell how they live in the stile that they do, on twelve

dollars per week.

'It's plain enough, I think. They save three or four dollars out of their ordinary expenses, and spend that in getting comfortable things

around them.
'Then, if they save money, certainly we

*Of course, and we can save just as they can.
You will get a set of cane-seated chairs, won't We cannot buy them now, for I have not a

single dollar shead.'
'That need'nt matter you know, for you can buy just as many as you want, on credit. You know halt a dozen chair makers who would be glad to sell you on credit.'

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with—then there would be no danger of our not being able to pay for them.'

'Oh, but we can pay for them easily enough.'
Well, if you think so,' the husband replied, yielding his better convictions to the persuasions his wife.
On the next day, Mrs Foster, by permission

of her husband, went to a chair maker, with whom he was acquainted, and bought a dozen cane-seated chairs, which were to be paid for in six months. The bill amounted to twenty four dollars. It was with no ordinary degree of pride and pleasure that she surveyed her new chairs, after they had been sent home. Bur, al at once, she perceived that her parlor carpet, which was of cotton, had become much faded, and really disgraced her new sofa and cheirs.

'Ain't they beautiful,' she remarked to he usband, when he came home in the evening from the shop. 'They certainly are very beautiful chairs Han

'But—' hesitating.
'But what, Hannah.' But indeed, this carpet looks too bad.' 'How look bad, Henneh?'

'It is all worn and feded. And is nothing but a common piece of cotton carpeting at best.'
'It cost me sixty cents a yard, though.'
'But thatis no price to pay for a good carpet. Mrs. Hamilton gave a dollar and a quarter. And I am sure that we can afford to have as good things as she can. You earn as much.'
'If I do, somehow or other it does not go as far,' the husband replied in a half desponding tone.

tone.

'There is no reason why it should not. And then not only Mr and Mrs. Hamilton, but half a dozen others that I know of, who have elegant ingrain carpets and sofiis, and cane seat chairs, and I don't know what all, and yet have no larger income than we have.

ger income than we have.'

'I am sure I don't know how they can do it.—
I can't get any ahead. It takes all that I can
earn to get something to eat and wear and have
enough left to pay the rent.'

'Why, I am sure, Henry, we can live on eight
dollars a week, and you earn twelve.'

'I am afraid not, Hannah.'

'Oh, wes we can. I'll guerantee the own.

'I am alraid not, Hannah.'
'Oh, yes we can. I'll guarantee that our expenses shall not exceed that eum.'
'They have exceeded it, you know.'
'That was only because we did not economize properly. And the last four weeks, you know, we have had some extra expenses that do not occur more than once in three months.'

ur more than once in three months. Thus Mrs Foster urged, and her husband soon yielded. The desire to do as other people did—to have things around her as other people had then, was too strong to be resisted and obscured all ideas of prudence. Thirty yards of ingrain carpeting were bought on trust, at one dollar and 25 cents per yard, amounting to thirty seven and a half dollars.

For the first time in his life. Mr. Foster found

himself burthened with a debt-a debt of more than one hundred dollars. This was a sum of no mean importance for a man of a family, the extent of whose earnings was but twelve dollars a week, and especially for one who had a nervous shrinking from the idea of being in debt.

Various efforts were now made to reduce their weekly expenses down to the minimum standard of eight dollars. Sometimes it would seem to fall below that he again it would swall beyond

of eight dollars. Sometimes it would seem to fall below that, but again it would swell beyond that in spite of every effort. At the expiration of the fourth month from the time the sofa was bought, they had managed by the closest economy to lay up twenty dollars. About this time on returning from a visit to a friend, Mrs. Foster who was too fond of contrasting her own condition with that of others exist.

ter who was too fond of contrasting her own condition with that of others, said:

'I am really almost ashamed to go out, sometimes, Henry. I've never had a silk dress since we were married. But other women can have them. There was Mrs. Jones, who called in tonight where we were visiting, had a beautiful black silk. and her husband is only a mechanic, and earns no more than you do. Mrs. Hamilton has two silk dresses, a light one and a dark one, and has besides, a beautiful cashmere shawl, and large collars, rnd I hav'nt got any thing. I think you might get me one silk dress in your life."

And how in the world am I to get it for you,

'And how in the world am I to get it for you, Hannsh, without the money.'

'We've got twenty dollars laid up you know.'

'Yes I know, but I need not tell you that that is to go towards paying for the sofa, and the money will be due in two months.'

'In two months! Oh, we can easily save enough in that time to pay for the sofa. Four dollars a week will be thirty two dollars. I only want twelve for the dress and that will leave ly want twelve for the dress, and that will leave eight out of the twenty we have now, and eight added to thirty-two will make 40. If you pay him forty punctually, you need not fear but that he will wait willingly enough for the other five week or two.'
'But we hav'nt saved four dollars a week. Han

Yes, but we can do it, and must do it."

'Can't you wait a little longer Hannah? You have done without a silk dress for a good many years, and surely you might get along still, until our things are all paid for.'

But Mrs. Fester could not listen to the voice of reason. Other people had silk dresses, and she felt mean, as she averaged it where the silk dresses, and she

felt 'mean' as she expressed it whenever she went out any where. Twelve dollars were therefore expended, for a black silk dress, and two more to get it made. This reduced the reserved fund to get it made. This reduced the test to get it made. This reduced the test week.)

(Concluded next week.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. ANN ARBOR LYCEUM.

Our young men have lately reorganized this institution. The measure merits approbation .-The Lyceum may be made a source of pleasure and profit to its members and society. The mind was made for improvement. A contrary supposition would be a reflection upon the character of the great Author of our being.

The utility and honor of our physical efforts, ssentially depend upon our intellectual and moral qualities.

The mind derives its happiness-its power of chievement-its fitness to control our entire conluct, from suitable evolution and discipline .he means of these results are highly valuable. Among these means, are the investigations, writon compositions and debutes of the Lyceum.

In days of yore, some fancied that none must spire after the knowledge, emoluments and honers of any learned profession, but those who had eccived a college education. It was also conceived that academic graduation sufficiently attes ted the graduate's highest literary and scientific enown. The various and lofty acquisitions of which the fertile and studious mind is susceptible through solitary and persevering exertions - and he progressive advancement of such a mind i he attainment of knowledge till the fulfillment of its high destiny, seemed not to be understood. There have been men of only one idea-men who nive forever looked at all objects through a gun arrel. But these parrow views and false poions, like the dreams of the morning, are passing way. A college diploma is creditable. It is the first species of evidence that its possessor is a nan of letters.

But this is not now enough to prove one a gree d learned man. The question is seldom asked. where did an individual graduate? But the en quiry is, has he a strong, fruitful and studiou aind? Is it stored with the rich materials of use al knowledge? Is he accurate, lucid and conlusive in his argumentation? Does he astound y the thunder of his eloquence? Can he flash down fire upon his hearers ?

I am the friend of colleges. I highly apprec ate them as a benefaction to mankind. But I am opposed to all theories regarding mind and educa tion, that tend to induce indolence, or desponden.

cy in ail our young men, who may not have been orn under the most benignant stars. To such I would say, "Go ahead." A bright constellation of self educated men have gone before you. A fondness for mental cultivation is radical to the accomplishment of this noble object. It is more. It is almost identical with respectable scholarship. Possessed of this fondness, the talented youth, whatever may be his vocation, will so husband his time as to be able to acquire much knowledge of men and things. Thought and observation—reading and habits of composition—lectures, dehates of self educated men have gone before you. A men and things. Thought and observation—rea-ding and habits of composition—lectures, debates and intercourse with scholars, will expand and elevate his mind.

In some parts of the old world there are legal barriers to the exaltation of a portion of the subjects of the government. These barriers cannot be surmounted by any splendor of genius, variety of learning and sublimity of moral worth. But in our beloved country ,no such arbitrary distinctions of law exist. Intelligence and viriue, though associated with humble parentage and fortune, may be a passport to the highest preferment and onor. Our government is one of the people .-Here every man is a sovereign. This nation of sovereigns should all be educated. Without this inestimable blessing, they cannot be conusant of their rights—capable of maintaining them, and of transmitting unimpaired our free institutions to the latest posterity.

Every man in the republic, may be called in divine providence, to discharge important public du-ties. Hence the necessity of the universal dis-

semination of learning. The art of public speaking should be general ly studied and practised. This study and practise, are demanded by the character of our gov ernment-by the sentiments of the community and by the usage of the times. There is no magic in public speaking. It is a thing which almost was so simple in its construction, that almost every one may perform who thoroughly understands his subject, and deeply feels its spirit. Our first essays in the execution of any affair of moment, are always onerous. We enter upon them with fear and trembling. But what of that?—
We must have an indomitable determination to proceed, prosper, and triumph. We must not blench from the performance of any hudable undertaking material to our fortune and our fame implication. Every farmer may now make his own molasses. stands his subject, and deeply feels its spirit. Our The advantages consequent upon a participation in the exercises of the Lyceum, are very much affected by the character of the questions deba ted, and the degree of preparation for their discuesion. The subjects should be important, useful and as far as possible, pracueal. Ample preparation by reading, thought and writing, are indispensable to all valuable improvement in this matter. A due regard should always be paid to the laws that govern parliamentary proceedings and all the intercourse of refined society. To import the highest interest to the Lycoup the interest to the taste, if not more so than the southern. As in the other experiment, six gallons of liquor yielded one gallon of syrup. The syrup at present is in a state of granulation. It has been standing about a week; the grain is a fready formed in considerable quantities, so that the intercourse of refined society. To impart the highest interest to the Lyccum, the inspiring presence of the ladies is all important Pa-per. spiring presence of the ladies is all important, and is most respectfully invoked on every convenient occasion.

Selections.

A WHITE SLAVE .- DON'T BE ALAR-MED.

I am not about to illustrate the collarism that binds the professed Abolitionist to the support of the servile Whig and Loco parties, in spite of the decisions of his judgment and the voice of his conscience; but to tell a short story of a real slave.

A few days ago I went into my sanctum after dinner, and noticed as I entered, what see done. - Emancipator. med to be a very good looking white mechanic, in his every day working dress, sitting on a box by the window. to me, I only said "how d'ye do!" and very soon forgot that he was there. Some time after Mr. B. came in, and said, "Have you talked with our friend from the South?"

"No, where is he?"
"Ha! Ha! Why there he sits in the corner! Let me introduce him. This is Mr. Wm. Johnson, from Georgetown, D. C."

I had seen too much of slavery to be very much surprised at the blue eyes, light hair. perfectly white and ruddy complexion, and Circassian features of this white slave. A short conversation fully satisfied me that he was as he said, a fugitive from Georgetown. He had the quick wit, shrewdness of reply, the superstitions and foible of his fellow slaves, and the degree of local knowledge, and ignorance of all things else to be expected from a

slave in that city. He was sold to a trader with about 20 others, and he escaped from the evil ones just as they were putting them into the wagon to convey them to the vessel, with the irons on his On the Washington side of Rock Creek he met an Irishman who asked him about the "ruffles" on his wrists. Wm. told him the "children had put them on for fun!" Queer fun! For 56 hours he travelled on, hungry and wearied, unable to lay down or remove his clothing. At last a colored girl took off his irons, and the fugitive travelled on more freely. An old Quaker lady in Penn. gave him some of her deceased husband's clothing land, and is patronized by the leading men in that country.—Anti-Slavery Reporter. Others aided him with money and food.

He is an excellent house painter, and doubtless find good business in Canada. old me that two very white and beautiful girls whom I noticed among the colored people in a church in Georgetown, last winter, were the illegitimate daughters of Judge M—— of the District Court. They are free and wealthy.

William says that his sisters are even fairer

than himself, resembling their white father very much. The si-ter who drowned herself, referred to in the letter from Mr. Brown, is the same woman whose affecting tale was com-municated to the New York Evangelist recently, by "A member of Congress," (Mr Gates.) William has often earned for hi master \$60 a month, at his trade. But Mr. Patterson never taught him to read, and after years of faithful service, he sold him to the trader. So much for the gratitude of a slave holder!- Tocsin. GOST OF THE FLORIDA WAR.

In some of my late addresses, I have referred to the manner in which the two successive administrations had proceeded, as evidence 881. The whole six cost the enormous su

Not a dollar was ever appropriated by Congress for these buildings, the purpose for which they were wanted by the government was nearly temporary, only during the 'host ilsies' in Florida, and all the erections necessary might have been readely the coldinary. might have been made by the soldiers them-selves at leisure hours. The Congressional committee say that "troops have always been required to erect their own barracks," and "not one of these depots would have cost one twentieth of their present cost." It was in this reckless way that the resources of the govborrow a dollar by loan, they would have been irretrievably disgraced. That party was saved by its defeat in 1840. Let those who helped to take this crushing burden off the shoulders of the Van Buren party take what consolation they may from their success.—Eman-

CORN STALK MOLASSES.

In Randolph County I saw the operation of manufacturing molasses from corn stalks.— The mill for grinding and pressing the stalks upright, smooth cylinders, about two feet long

molasses. Since writing the above I have had the happiness to witness another experiment in the manufacture of molasses from corn stalks. The experiment was entirely successful, pro-

LAWYER CANDIDATES.

It was a common remark of the most sen-It was a common remark of the most sensible and upright men in Washington, both in and out of Congress, that the nation suffers greatly by the almost universal practice of eslecting ambitions lawyers as the Representatives of the people. Having but little knowledge of the practical details of hie, and less sympathy with the actual burdens and interests of the mass of the people. ests of the mass of the people, they are occupied almost exclusively with political manœu-vres, or schemes for personal advancement, and the sessions of Congress are spun out to a great length, without the slightest necessity. A body of practical men would have done all the business of the last session in four months, if not in three, and done it better than it was

EAST INDIA COTTON COMPANY.

A large and rich association has been formed in London under the above title. capital is ONE MILLION Sterling, in twenty thousand shares of tifty thousand pounds cach. The principle object of this Company is to supply the British market with cotton of Indian growth, of equal quality, but at a cheaper rate than that now brought from America. The cotton plant is indigenous to India, the soil is favorable, subsistence and labor are lower than in any other part of the world .-The East India Cotton Company has sent

to various parts of India able and experienced persons, natives of the United States, who have been brought up cotton plan-ters, to give a new impetus to the growth, picking, and cleaning of the Indian cotton .-This was done with a view merely to stimu-late enterprize, as the East India Company are prohibited from treding of any kind. An estimate has been made of the average cost in England of a candy of cotton, of \$40 lb., cultivated in soil of medium quality in the cotton districts of British India-gathered, cleanwrists. His escape was so wonderful that he could only suppose that the hand of the Lord was in it, to hinder them from seeing him!—
which it appears that the net cost in London which it appears that the net cost in will be £11 14 3 sterling, which is equal to Såd. per lb., or a trifle over seven cents a pound. The average London quotations for fair quality of Upland Georgia Cotton, for ten years—1852 to 1841—is &åd. or about sixteen

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

At the weekly meeting of the National Repeal Association in Dublin, the following scene took place:-

The Rev. Mr M Garrahan, C. C., an American, said, that if the Irish people were united in their demands for a native Parliament, they should have the cordial sympathy and support of the Americans. As the subject of snavery had been introduced, he wished to say that, after a residence of many years in the slave states of America, he was enabled to sny that the slaves were well fed and well treated, and he was of opinion, that if they were set at liberty to-morrow, they could not support themselves, and would break out into deeds of violence and blood.

The Lord Mayor regretted he should have keard the address of the Reverend gentlement

That was exactly the case with the horses in That was exactly the case with the hotels to the stables of the most oppressive men in Iro-land. He [the Lord Mayor,] could not hear slavery pressed or even palliated; to think that man should be treated like chattel property to be bought and sold-to be torn from his wife and children-to hear such a system praised, was monstrous. After an eloquent ech in condemnation of slavery, he turned to the Rev. Mr. M'Garrahan, and said-Americans, I court your sympathy and support but, if I can only obtain them at the price of slavery, I at once abandon my object. Come what would, he never would be found in the ranks of the advocates of slavery .- London Patriot.

RIGHT GROUND.

A correspondent communicates to us from St. Albans, Vt., the following instance of practical church action, in relation to slavery, which, if universelly adopted, would have a powerfully effect in destroying the system:

"A circumstance occurred a few weeks since in an adjoining town worthy of note, as it indicates the advance of correct principles in our northern churches, respecting the system of slavery. A young igentleman, a member of the church in Swanton, returned a chort time since from the south, where he has been energaged some three or four years, since he graduated, in teaching, and requested a letter of dismission and recommennation to a southern church, and his request was not granted. His wife is a member of the church in Pittsford. She requested a letter also, and her request was not granted. The ground of these refusals was, they had become slavehol When they went south, they soon found, that to be patronized, they must take the oath of allegiance—purchase a slave—and in that way pledge themselves to support this system of abominations. True, they say they intend to liberate their slaves when they return to the north, if they should e permitted to do so. But if death arrest them under embarrassed circumstances, their slaves must be sold under the hammer, to meet the demand of creditors. This appears to be doing "evil, that good may," or may not "come." This is the first instance in which our churches in this region, so far as I know, have been tested on this point. The precedent is a good one-let it followed by all of our northern churches, and the southern churches would feel it, and I should hope, be benefitted by it."-National Anti-Slavery Standard

HOW DO THE SOUTHERNERS LIVE? Let us see. At the North, labor is honorable. All our population are producers, ex-cept the portion necessary for the learned and

population for production.

At the south, labor is dishonorable, and is left form the duties of the learned and merca tile professions, but the servants are taken from There cannot, therefore, be left more than one third of the population for pro-

But again; it is well known that the southern slaves perform but one third the labor of northern free, paid laborers. Therefore the productive portion of the southern population, as compared with that of the orth, is but one third of a third, or one ninth.

We come then to this result—that while the productive population of the north is two thirds of the whole, the productive population of the south is comparatively but one minth of

That is, the production of the southern sla-

ern freemen. I leave the subject for the consideration of millions lost in the last few years by southern bankruptcy-How do the Southerners live? Emancipator.

LETTER FROM REV. HIRAM WILSON.

We have received the following communication from this devoted brother. We need say nothing of its claims on the benevolence the Philanthropists and Christians of Michigan, as it is obvious that those who escape Those who know Mr. Wilson, are aware that he is literally a working man, of great perseverance, and well deserving of confidence and

Dawn Mills, County of Kent.

MESSAS. EDITORS :-- I wish to apprise the friends of humanity in Michigan, especially in the eastern towns, along or near the navigable waters, that we have in this province several thousand refugees from southern oppression to educate and care for.

In carrying forward the work of enlightening and thus elevating these self emuncipated self exiled Americans of the sable hue, we the form of produce, of various descriptions, to be deposited at the Warehouse of Martin Manual Lator system. Our location is on the cal propensities of the remainder. river Sydenham, 20 miles east of the river St.

wants are numerous and imperative.

HIRAM WILSON.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY.

OF MICHIGAN, Vice Prosident, THOMAS MORRIS,

THE ANN ARBOR LYCEUM.

On our first page will be found a well written communication respecting the Ann Arbor Lyceum. The suggestions presented by the writer deserve attention. Our young people of both sexes need to feel that their destiny and their usefulness depend much more upon themselves, than upon the incidental circumstances of life. To attain the greatest usefulness and the highest intellectual eminence, they must learn to control circumstances, rather than let circumstances control them. It is true, indeed, as some have alleged, that there are circumstances which render certain objects of pursuit inaccessible to some. A moment's reflection will convince every one that every person cannot be President of the United States. If every citizen of our country were qualified for the situation, it is obvious that not more than fifteen or twen'y could enjoy it during a life time. The same is true of all the higher official situations. A few only can be officially distinguished, before the entire generi tion will have passed away.

Neither is it true that every person can qualify himself to perform the duties of that situation with credit and honor. There are physical and intellectual limits in the constitution of the greater part of our countrymen, which absolutely preclude the attainment of those qualifications which ought to characterthe chief magistrate of a nation. There are also incidental circumstances which would concur in producing the same result.

On the other hand, it is true that every erson, or almost every one, by a right use of all the means in his power, might accomplish more lation. prise, say one third of the whole population.

Leaving at the North two thirds of the may improve; and their relative standing in may improve; and their relative standing in comparison with others depends on two things; to the slaves. There are 4,000,000 whites to the greater or less amount of natural endowless than 3,000,000 slaves. The whites per- ments, and the skill, energy and perseverence which may be displayed in their use. Hence it is obvious that some will start in advance of others, who may yet be overtaken and surpassed by those of smaller capacity, but of untiring industry. In the intellectual, as well as the physical world, it is ordained of Providence, that as men sow, so shall they reap. The young man who promenades our streets to display his cane, his whiskers, his fine person, or fine coat, may indeed excel in those departments of action; but he will stand but a poor chance in attaining permanent distinction through the rough and tumble of life. very-consed population, is but one sirth as the production of the same number of northwho are determined to stand high in the annals of noble men. The power of determinayour self and your readers; only asking, in view of these facts, and of the hundreds of vigorous mind, enables one to say and to feel,

"I can do all that doth become a man!" But our principal object in noticing this communication was to call attention to the following passage:

"In some parts of the old world there are legal barriers to the exaltation of a portion of the subjects of the government. These barriers cannot of learning and sublimity of moral worth. Bu faom the southern menatealers with nothing in our beloved country no such arbitrary distincbut their persons, must be "poor indeed." - tions or Law exist. Intelligence and virtue, the associated with humble parentage and fortune, may be a passport to the highest preferment and honor. Our government is one of the people.-Here every man is a sovereign '

Had the writer of this article been an inex-Canada West, Nov. 8, 1842. perienced scribbler, who was endeavoring to supply his own deficiency of ideas by purloining sentences from the productions of some Fourth of July declaimer, we should not wonder at the transcription of this palpable falsehood, which has become stereotyped by continued repetition. Or had it been put power. So it will be again. forth ignorantly or carelessly, it might be excused. But such was not the case. The writer is a man of much knowledge and exwant help-and such help as we most need perience, and cannot therefore have introduced next to money could easily be furnished by it through ignorance or poverty of ideas .farmers (who love the cause of humanity) in He instituted a formal comparison between this country and the European nations, and it cannot therefore have been inadvertent. The Wilson Esq. Detroit. I need not go into de - deliberate reiteration of this untruth by him, is tail, but such provisions as farmers and me- deserving of public reprobation. It manifests following a wild goose chase, &c. chanics in Michigan need to subsist upon are an inclination to pander to the public taste needed here upon Emmanue!'s ground for the without being governed by the restraints of support of "laborers who are worthy of their moral principle. It evinces a deliberate dis- litical action. This one measure has brought the meat." It should be known that we are foun- position to propagate error at the expense of anti-slavery cause before the minds of multitudes, ding an institution of Learning in this place a large portion of his countrymen, for the who could not have been interested in it in any for the benefit of the colored population on the purpose of gratifying the vanity and tyranni-

Says this writer: "In our beloved country, Clair, and 60 miles from Detroit. Our Insti- no such arbitrary distinctions of law exist." tution is called the "Bruish American Insti- Indeed! We cannot but admire his unblushtute of Science and Industry." Applications ing assurance. Are there no arbitrary distinctions in those laws which reduce millions folly-some think they are enemies of their coun-Having commenced but recently in a new to the condition of property, solely on account try-some think it all a whig device-some are place, where we have lands to clear, buildings of their parentage? Are they not oppressed, sure it is a loco foco trick-some think the leato erect, and other preparations to make, our minred, disfranchised, or deprived of their ders are bent on office-some think they neve. By the grace of God, help will come, and State in the Union? Do not the laws of the question into the churches -- some think it should contest their gains with them. Besides, we have the work will go forward—the ignorant will United States prohibit three millions of its cit- not be carried to the polls—some think it should the example of their best Statesmen on our sidebe instructed, the poor shall have the gospel izens from entering the capitol yard at Wash- be let alone, &c, &c.: but amidst all this chaos Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, J. Q. Adams, and presched to them; but the good people of Mington, and from shouldering a muil bag? Are

who spoke in favor of slavery. He said the erous hand to the work. In the fullness of parentage? Yet the writer gravely affirms, sequence of the political increment, than they slaves were well fed and well taken care of.

Samiarctan love, Thy Brother. distinctions of law exist!!

"Here," continues this writer, "EVERY man

is a sovereign!" A sovereign, says Webster, is one who exercises supreme authority, without control. What attribute of sovereignty can be predicated of these millions that we have mentioned, or even of the thousand col- We are enlisted for the war; and shall pursue our ored citizen of Michigan? Is it found in the fact object through good or evil report. that they and their posterity to the thousandth generation are utterly disfranchised by our arbitrary distinctions of law? Has the writer has been elected Whig Senator in Congress yet to learn that "no splendor of genius, vari- for six years. The papers say that he is a ety of learning, and sublimity of moral worth" man of talent, and especially remarkable for can entitle them to the least political consid- his open mouthed profanity. eration? Will not the "legal barriers" erected in our country against every sixth person compare in permanency, enormity, and rigor, with any which exist in the European States? pectability and power Fby our laws; [1] and therefore it is that we charge upon this writer the promulgation and advocacy of an untruth, which is calculated to injure the interests of vast multitudes, many of whom have a degree of intelligence and moral worth, not inferior to his own.

We would not be harsh or unjust. But it makes us feel indignant to find ministers of the Gospel and the leading Christian influences in society promulgating sentiments which degrade the condition blast the prospects, and deaden all the better aspirations, of their colored brethren in the Lord, whom they professes to love as themselves. This writer virtually tells the community, and inculcates upon all to whom his influence extends, that our laws are right as they now are-the glory of the world-and if there are any variations in them from justice and Christianity, in reference to a sixth part of our citizens the errors are triffing, and not worthy of notice; and all the majority need to do is to shout the praise of our free institutions.

We would not underrate the excellency of our form of government, or the value of the benefits it brings. All we desire is that it be regarded in its true light, as it really is-affordmg security, peace and prosperity to the majority, but causing as great a degree of degradation, vice, and misery to the remainder as can well be produced by any process of legis-

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

first is that the democratic majorities are larger a whice majority of some 1800 in the State. In 1941, there was a democratic majority of five or six thousand. But this result was not considered any test of the actual strength of parties, because the sum total of the votes demonstrated that some thousand whigs staid at home. The present election was therefore looked forward to with interest by all as determining for a certainty what the politics of the State shall be. Exerrions were made by the whigs to get out their men, perhaps quito as great as were used by the Democrats. Supposing this to be so, this election shows how many men can be depended or for the support of both tickets, and that Michicratic State. We are aware that the whigs will be very unwilling to come to this conclusion; but the more reflecting among them cannot Gil to perceive its truth. A review of the past shows that out of eight years for which a Governor has been elected, the office has been filled by a whig incumbent only two years; a Democratic admin stration is now sustained by double or treble the majority the Whigs have ever had; and when they look forward to the future, their faith must be greater than Daniel Webster's, if they anticipate any future period when their party prospects will be better than they now are.

from the ascendency of the democratic party in ast a considerable time,) any material advantages to our cause. The party, as a whole, directly oppose us. They are the supporters of gags. ers. Think of Norvell, Crary and Lyon. We uppose we shall have more such to represent us at Washington. Our Democratic Legislature rights. There were, however, a few honorable exceptions; but they were overruled by their lea- the superior-man's law to God's law

Neither have we lost any thing by the defeat of the Whigs. We see but little to choose bechair, so long as he would be but an automaton of the Slave Power. Gags are the order of the day with Whigs as well as Democrats. Had righteousness. they succeeded in this State by five or six thousand majority, they would have been more ready than ever to denounce us as foolish, infatuated

We are daily strengthened in the conviction that we cannever succeed but by independent poother way. A friend who attended the polls two the State which is subject to aggressions condays in this place, remarked to us that that was sents to hold itself as a conquired province. the engrossing topic of conversation, while the differences between whigs and democrats seemed to be quite forgotten. Of course, all kinds of opinions are expressed. Some think abolitionists right in the abstract-some wonder at their most sacred rights, BY LAW, in almost every will get it-some are opposed to carrying the chigan may not be excused from lending a gen- not these restrictions entirely on account of gued among the mess of our citizens more in con. other resources.

We have not yet been able to ascertain the in crease of the Liberty vote in the State. Nor wil it make much difference in our feelings whether it has been much or little. If much, then less remains to be done; and it little, we must apply ourselves to our work with the greater vigor -

Mr. Upham, of Montpelier. Vermont

Trouble with the Patriarchs .- The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial writes from Washington the sad details of the loss af a They are made outcasts from political res. young farmer on the Potomac, who was about removing to Missouri with his hands. He had provided them with clothes and other necessaries for a year, and was already to start, when one morning he found every soul of them missing, with all their furniture and clothing with which he had fornished their quarters .-He is now looking for them in the free States.

Mr. Mason, a member of Congress from Maryland, lately lost twelve slaves in the same manner. In the midst of his distress, he received a letter from Gerrit Smith, informing him they were all well, had been entertained at his house, and were on the way to Canada. The Maryland and District papers are full of advertisements for the recovery of fugitives, exquisite pain.'

THE CASE OF GEORGE LATIMER. We mentioned last week the case of this

fugitive. He is now imprisoned in Boston under the authority of the following order from his master:

"To the Jailor of the County of Suffelk: Sir.-George Latimer, a negro slave and be longing to me, and a fugitive from my service, and living in Norfock, in the State of Virginia, who is now committed to your custody John Wilson, my attorney, I request and DI-RECT you to hold on my account, at my cost, until removed by me according to law. JAMES B. GRAY.

"Boston, Oct. 21, 1842.

to him for keeping the body of said Latimer, on demand. E. G. AUSTIN."

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have decided that this a sufficient warrant for keepthan was generally expected. In 1840 there was ing Latimer in juil. A request of Latimer, signed by him, and attested by his counsel, for the prayers of Christians in his behalf, was read in all the churches on the Sabbath .-Latimer's wife, also a slave, came on to Boston with him, but has not been taken.

At the meeting at Fancuil Hall on Sunday evening, the following among other resolutions were adopted by an immense majority .-They breathe the old fashioned spirit of seventy six.

Resolved, That if all men are created free and equal, then none are born to be slaves; that if all men are endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to Liberty, then to reduce any man to servitude is a high-handed act of robbery and impiety; that if all men are made of one blood, and have one common Father, then they are not distinct races, but

members of one common family.

That it is as great a crime to enslave one numan being as it is another-the uncivilized African or the Russian serf as the free born citizen of Massachusetts; and that wherever it is perpetrated, or on whatever person, it should excite equal alarm, indignation and hor-

confined in Leverett street jail on the charge don the true Liberty standard, but will mainof being a slave, are embodied the rights and Our second remark is that we do not anticipate | immunities of all people; that he is the reresentative of every other human being on the this State, (which, from present appearances will face of the globe; and that the spirit which would reduce him to the condition of slavery is one that would enslave all mankind, if it had

Whereas, The Divine law enjoins it upon The Northern members of Congress of that par- us, "not to deliver unto his master the servant ty have generally been very servile to their mas- which has escaped from his master unto us, but that he shall dwell with us, even among us, in that place which he shall choose in one of our gates, where he liketh best," (see Dent xxiii,: 15, 16,) and whereas, Blackstone, in his last winter also manifested their unwillingness to Commentaries, has declared, that in all cases carry out their own professed principles of equal of conflict between Divine and human enactments, "the inferior law most give place to ders, who were looking to the favor of the slave expressed by the lamented Dr. Channing. "No charter of man's writing can sanctify in-justice, or repeal God's eternal law," there-

Resolved, That that clause of the U. S. tween the parties. It matters little to us whether Constitution which requires the surrender of a Mr. Clay or Mr. Calhoun sits in the Presidential fugitive slave to his master, is not morally nding upon the American people, and should be disregarded by all who fear God and love

> Resolved, therefore, That the clause of the Constitution, requiring the surrender of fugitive slaves, ought to be repealed absolutely, to tally, and immediately, and that we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to procure its repeal.

That for a citizen of another government to ome upon our territory and seize our citizens without form or process of law, is an act of war, so decided in the case of the Garoline, and there never can be a hearty union unless

TWe understand certain whigs are aggrieved because we call the Democratic party by that name, instead of Locofoco. We hold that every political party is competent to select their own appellations, and should be recognised by them. Why should we say Federalist and Locoloco instead of Whig and Democrat? If either of the parties can make any capital by calling each other names, they are welcome to it. We shall not

intendent of Common Schools in New York, has decided that a school teacher who is habitually profune is not a person of good moral character, and his certifica's should be annulled accordingly. His Honor discourses of this villamous habit as follows:

Most of the crimes and vices which afflict and disgrace society, can plead that they are based upon some of the animal gratifications. It is to satisfy his real or factitious physical wants, that the thief commits larceny. glutton in the indulgence of his appetite, is sustained by a precedent frunning on all fours in the swine; and the gross debauchee can claim the gost and the monkey as his brothers: but profanity is a spontaneous exhibition of iniquity, a volunteer sin committed without temptation, and without reward; a bastard vice destitute of parentage-wholly disowned by nature. Phrenologists profess to find the location upon the human skull of all the animal propensities. No one, however, has yet been able to detect the bump of profauity.-Pandora's box is full without it; and the ama teurs in human mischief and human misery have superadded this as a mere gratuitous

The Peoria Register contrasts the onstituency of Mr. Rhett, M.C. from S. Carolina, with that of Mr. Stuart of Illinois, The former represents 11,524 free white inhabitants; the latter 263,260. Thus a free white man in this district of Illinois has but a twenty-third part of the political power of a white man in South Carolina. Comparing the two states together, a free white man in S. Carolina has thirteen and a half times more power in making laws to govern the Union and much excitement prevails. Col. Stone, of than a free white man in Illinois. Under the the Commercial, says these things give him new apportionment, the disproportion will be somewhat reduced.

> "The great battle of liberty is to be fought at the North. Bring it to the polls-expe slavery from the churches-show it up in its abominations and barbarities. When public sentiment is right there, it will soon become so at the south ." - Gerrit Smith's Tennessee Correspondent.

A gentleman in Tennessee writes Gerrit Smith that he wishes to loan a few thousand dollars-not exceeding ten-and he will mortgage for security 54,000 acres of land in Tennessee, and 96,000 more in North Carolina .-A friend of his, a Judge of the Supreme Court "Boston, Oct. 21, 1642.
"Witness—E. G. Austin.
"Boston, Oct 21, 1842. I hereby promise in Tenuessee, and much in an adjoining State.
To pay to the keeper of the jail any sum due to pay to the keeper of in one of the Slave States, owns 170,000 acres he will pledge this property. These facts may serve to show the value of property where the lands are cursed with slave labor.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

There has been no organization of the Liberty party in this county; but its principles have many friends there. We have received an account of the formation of an Anti-slavery Society in the towns of Woodhull and Scior ta, of which Josephus Woodhull is President. and Mason Phelps is Secretary. The object of the society is the extinction of slavery in the United States. Will not our friends see to it that the Signal is put into extensive circulation there? At the meeting of the society, Oct. 4, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That the resolution of the House of Representatives, laying all petitions, memorials, &c. relating in any way to the subject of slavery upon the table, without being read, referred, or printed, is an assumption of power and authority at variance with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and a virtual depial of the right of petition.

Resolved, That as we have been nurtured and brought up under the banner of liberty maxim that actions speak louder than words, That in the person of George Latimer, now and constitutional laws, we will never abanand all constitutional means.

We suppose, of course, that those who passed such resolutions must be political aboli-

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

"The proper condition of the luboring class s slavery, and the capitalist ought always to own the laborer .- John C. Calhoun .

The Emancipator says Mr. C. has made this declaration publicly. What a beautiful Democrat! Are not our Michigan farmers in love with this principle of "the largest liberty."

The Ohio Free Press, a Whig paper, says that Corwin um behind his ticket in many counties, and assigns as a reason, the connection of his name with Mr. Clay, On this account, some whigs voted for Judge King, while others refused to vote, and others still voted for Shannon.

The Journa! of Commerce says the whig loss the present year, when contrasted with the election in 1846, in Louisiana, North Carolina, Illinois, Vermont, Maine and Ohio, is 74,018, showing either that 71,018 Whig voters staid at home, or 35,509 reversed their

MISFORTUNE.

"Slavery is our misfortune, not our fault; but whether our misfortune or our fault, IT IS NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS." Mr. Clay to Mr. Mendenhall.

POLICY OF THE SLAVE POWER. The following extract from the Detroit Advertiser gives a correct account of the manner in which the North has always been governed as a conquered province. In reading it, sub- Detroit were 43; in Plymouth, 42; in Lyons, stitute "slaveholding" for "southern," and it 38; in Milford 36. In Commerce our Senawill be right. The Advertist, however, does tor stands one ahead of the whig candidate. not like to make this alteration while it advocates a slave holder for President. It would look rather inconsistent!

"Their system has always been to create a

Profunity .- Hon. Samuel Young, Super- purties to their own interests. In this way they are able to control the government according to their own sectional views and interests. John Quincy Adams, was the first northern President for five and twenty years. As soon as he was elected, a southern combi-nation was formed against him, and one of the southern politicians, R. M. Johnson, declared that his "administration should be put down though as pure as the angels at the right hand of God," John C. Calhoun, was the John C. Calhoun, was the muster spirit in this combination. As Mr. Adams was a northern man, he saw it was necessary to produce a division at the north. With this view he entered into an alliance with Martin Van Buren, who agreed to be-tray the north, if he could himself be advanced. The result is known. General Jackson, a southern man, was elected President, Mr. Calhoun, another southern man, Vice President, and Mr. Van Buren, a northern man with southern principles, appointed secretary of state. This last was the price which was paid for the north."

The Advertiser ought to have pursued the history to the present time, by stating that this combination of Democrats and Slaveholders held the reins of government until 1840, when the Whigs, having discovered this secret of obtaining power, formed an alliance with the slaveholders, which was ratified at Richmond by Daniel Webster, when he said, "we of the North and south will join triendship in this matter." The result was that Gen. Harrison, a Virginian by birth, with strong slaveholding principles, was made President, John Tyler, a slaveholder, Vice President, and Daniel Webster, who had completed the bargain, was made Secretary of State. "This last was the price which was paid for the North." Now the slaveholders and their allies have reunited, and the Whigs are a minority again.

"WHAT HAS THE NORTH TO DO WITH SLAVERY.

We cut the following from the Western

It appears from the following advertisement which we copy from the Alton Telegraph, that the law and officers of this state volunteer their assistance to take up and imprison a defenceless colored lad, charged with no crime, simply that he may be sent back into slavery. How much better then, by this standard of the law, is a black skin, than the black character

RUNAWAY NEGRO Committed to the Jail of Madison county, Illinois, October 1st, 1842, a runaway negro boy, apparently 16 or 17 years of age, who calls himself WILLIAM HENRY ADAMS. so white as is usual in persons of his color .-The upper teeth project a little beyond the He is clad in an old cloth roundabout, blue cotton pants, and a pair of old boots, all very much worn. He states that he came rom St. Louis, Missouri, and that he belongs to one Dr. Adrian, residing at that place.

Notice is hereby given to the owner, if any here be, that unless said slave is claimed, he will be dealt with according to the law in such case made and provided.

ANDREW MILLER. Sheriff of Madison county, Ill's Edwardsville, Oct. 4, 1842.

This Andrew Miller, Sheriff, must feel himself to be in tall business. Wonder if he is not a Clay man. Mr. Clay offers rewards for fugitives, and Mr. Miller is just the fellow to nab them. They agree in sentiment exactly!

There is not a man who deplores slavery more than I do."-Henry Clay.

Probably no man deplores dueling more than e does, yet he has been engaged in several duels, and his conduct for the last year or two shows that he is as ready now as ever to practice that which he so much deplores. What should we think of the assertion of a professed gambler that he was as much opposed to gambling as nov man, and was still found night after night at the gaming table? It is an old as sheer hypocrisy .- Western Citizen.

THE ELECTION.

This election, like the preceeding, has resulted in a large Democratic majority-perhaps larger than that of last year. The following returns are reported, and of course not certainly accurate.

AND THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	23000
Oakland,	826
Washtenaw,	372
Jackson,	150
Monroe,	760
Calhoun,	280
Livingston,	200
Branch,	295
Lenawee,	158
Hitlsdale, 150	
Genessee,	100
Macomb,	500
St. Clair,	100
21 77	****

The House, thus far stands 3 Whigs, 38 Democrats: Senate, all Democratic. One of the Whig members elect is from Kalamazoo, and one from Shiawassee and Clinton.

The Advertiser of to-day says:

The result of the election in this state is, ubstantially the same as that of last year. -The Senate, we presume, is entirely loco foco, although the fifth or western district, has not been fully heard from. One half were carried by the loco focos last year, and the other half this year, leaving us now without a sin-gle whig senator. In the last House, the whigs had five members, and will probably have about the same number in the next. whole power of the state then, is in the hands of the loco foco party, without substantial op-

We have no returns of the Liberty vote except the following: In seven towns in this countywere 205 liberty votes: in Lima were ten where there were none last year; in Saline were 22 where there were six last year. In

The small vote of Detroit will surprise no one. Cities are always backward in every moral reform. Besides, Detroit is the residence of a host of political office holders and c.vision at the north, and to attach one of the aspirants for office who control to a large ex-

tent, the course of the remaining population. The Liberty vote of Hillsdale county is stated to be nearly 180.

Brother Treadwell writes from Jackson: "As near as I can calculate without the official canvass, the Liberty vote in this county is about 400. It may fall something short of this on our general ticket, but will overrun it on some of our cardidates. This is more than double what it was last year, and more than five times what it was the year be-In two or three towns in this county the Liberty vote exceeds that of either of the other parties. We already hold the balance of political power twice over in a close party vote between the old political parties in this county and in this Senatorial District."

NEW YORK ELECTION. This State has gone Democratic by a majority from ten to twenty thousand. The city of Buffalo gave a Pemocratic majority of 950: New York city, 1,000.

The Detroit Advertiser has much to say to its readers about southern politicians, southern dictation, the encroachments of the der. Mr. Calhoun is a southern man, &c. We should like to enquire, why is this continual repetition of the words "south" and turns from all the counties in ate a sectional feeling or party? In our judgment neither a man, nor a measure of public times use similar expressions: but our sentiments cannot be misunderstood. We do not oppose the South, or southern men, only as they are identified with slaveholding. Mr. they are identified with slaveholding. Mr. the Liberty party. This will surprise no one Birney was born in a slave state, and has re- Both he and Mr. Slade are thorough whige sided most of his life at the South; ought he and will stick to that party at all events. something else, please let us know what it is. at all .- Liberty Standard.

The Whig candidates for Representafifth trial by majorities of two and six respectively. Rather a hard victory. The Liberty vote, at the first trial was 158 and 170: at the fifth, 177 and 171.

General Intelligence.

From the Free Press. NOTHER APPALLING STEAMBOAT CONFLAGRATION-THE VERMILL ION BURNT AND SEVERAL LIVES The steamboat New England, which came up

this morning, brought the paintul and afflictingntelligence of the total destruction of the steam boat Vermillion by fire. She was burnt to the water's edge yesterday morning near Huron, with the loss of several passengers. The circumstances of the melancholy catastrophe, as near as can be gathered from passengers in New Eng-

The Vermillion arrived at Huron about 1 o'clock in the morning, and stopped at the end of the pier close by the light house. While a couple of men were carrying on board a tin can of turpentine, the bottom of it struck against something and emptied its whole contents upon the deck.— This was so near the fire-room that the turpentine run into it, when the whole boat was im-nediate-ly wrapped in flames. The ropes which secured ted into the Lake, beyond the reach of aid, where several persons on board.

Two only are known to be missing-the cham bermaid and English woman. The bow of the boat only being saide of the pier, the persons on that part of it escaped easily upon the wharf; but those at the stern, being intercepted by the flames had to leap into the water or cling to the boat until they were rescued, as several were. Happily, the Chicago came along in time to assist with

her small boat in saving person from the water and the wreck. She afterwards towed the wreck of one man has been found, his name supposed to be (from his papers) Alexander Rebinson, ATR."

Capt. or mate of the Schooner Ohio. He is

supposed to have had a wife on board who was also drowned. The body of Mrs. Charles Hoskins, of Kingston, Canada, has also been found. Her husband is among the living. He saved himself by swimming to the dock, after being and political evil, would willingly join in any separated from his wife by some one seizing him rational measure to eradicate it from the coun-Cabin Maid is known to be lost, probably burned to death The clothing of a man is found, and from the papers in the pockets supposed to belong to Hemen B. Elv. of Rochester, N. Y.— The above are all that are known to have per ished; it is to be feared that others have perished whose names will not be known until their places shall be found vacant among their friends. The following are known to be among the liv

ing. Wm. B. Clark, South Lansing, Tompkins

Wm. B. Clark, South Lansing, Tompac Co., N. Y.

Mrs. Edward Clark and two daughters, do.

A. Duff, Malden: Canada.

Mr. Wm. Watkins, Leroy, N. Y.

Mr. Charles Hoskins, Canada.

Miss Hannah Tory, New Hartford, N. Y.

Miss A. T. Smith, New York city

Mr. R. B. Carhart, Bloomfield, Mich.

Mr. Hampton E. Field, Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Henry Gronnell, Bloomfield, Mich. Master Ephraim Barrows, do do. Dr. A. T. Boardman, and Son, White Pig-

Mr. N. S. Godfrey, Batavia. N. Y.

We are not able to give the names of all those known to be living, as some went down on S. B. Com Perry, that was in about sunrise: how

many is not known.

If There is a beautiful and touching incident connected with the loss of the ill-fated Vermillion that ought not to go unrecorded.

Among the sufferers was a young man by the name of Robinson, mate of the schooner Ohio—and a fine specimen of Nature's noblest works.—Young and active, he delighted in his profession, and bid fair to become an ornament among those "Whose path is o'er the mountain wave, Whose home is on the deep!"

And but a day or two before united hisserf in

And but a day or two before united himself in that "holiest of ties, wedded love," to the fair girl of his choice; and was on his way with his bride to spend the "honey moon" with his aged mother, who resides in this city, when death.

German Custom Union and France.

HOLLAND.—The sessions of the States General opened on the 17th of October, with a long, well-expressed and sensible speech from the King; presenting nothing of interest the control of the water, however, except the bride to spend the "thoney moon" with his aged matter, who resides in this city, when death, with all its most appalling horrors came upon on this side of the water, however, except the them both, in a moment summoned them hence announcement that all the matters in dispute to "that bourne from whence no traveller re- with Belgium were on the eye of amicable

The mother was anxiously expecting their arrival, when the sail news of their untimely fate 17th, states that a shock of an earthquake, acwas communicated to her. Folding her hands upon her breist, and litting her eyes to Henven, she exclaimed in the spirit of the true christian—
"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken awey; blessed be the name of the Lord"—then sinking upon her knees, held silent communion with her God.

1. In, states that a shock of an earthquake, accompanied with much noise, was felt on the evening of the 13th, at Coblentz. The shock extended to the neighborhood of Nieuwied.

Turkey.—The Augsburg Gazette states, that on the \$3th ultimo, the representatives of the five powers had a conference of the state of the s

of the melancholy event with a colunness that surprised and comforted those who witnessed it. Cleaveland Herald.

Slavery in Delaware .- Slavery in the U. Statese, as it is altogether probable, will cease y piecemeal. One portion after another will The pressure from Penrid itself of the evil. sylvania and Ohio is strong and irresistible.-The hardy free laborers of these states are gradually driving it towards the low lands of Delaware is substantially a free state, so that if the south wish to retain their equality in the Senate of the United States they must look after this small but gallant commonwealth. The two classes of population, according to the several enumerations of inhabitants, were as follows:

50,207 1800. 58, 120 6.153 1810, 68,497 4,177 1820, 68,250 1850. 78,484 8.305 1840, 75,480 2,605

Thus the state has but little m ore than one fourth of slaves which it had in 1790. 1850 the number of slaves will not probably be more than 1,500 or 1,600. The people of the state are paying more attention to trades and manufactures, in connection with which slavery has never flourished .- Boston Recor-

RESULT OF THE OHIO ELECTION. The Columbus Statesman gives official re-Does that paper intend to cre- seven and the majoricies in those seven. result is-for Corwin, Whig, 119,591; Shannon, Loco, 123,004. King, Abolition, 5263. ment neither a man, nor a measure of public Shannon over Corwin, 2,423. Shannon's policy, is to be esteemed any the less because vote is about the same as in 1840; while Corof southern origin. Perhaps we may some- win's is about 16,000 less than last year. The number of votes polled this year is about 260,-000 .- Western Statesman

Mr. Giddings of Ohio has been urged forward by the whigs, to make a speech against This will surprise no one to be esteemed the less on that account? If should be glad of all they may do against sla-our neighbor means slaveholding dictation, the other; but their advice to the Liberty par-&c., then why not say so; but if he means ty, in their present position, is worth nothing

The Meredith (N. H.) Baptist Assotives in Bangor, Maine, were elected at the from their pulpits and fellowship, and not to receive and dismiss members to and from slaveholding churches. This is the true doctrine "Have no fellowship" &c.

> these initials indicate, has stated that it can have no relation to slavery which implies approbation;" and will treat it as it does other sins with which it comes in contact. Dr. Tapvan, or some other person inform us whether slaveholders and their abettors are treated in its corporate Board as thieves and adulterers would be treated .- Liberty Standard

What does that mean?-The Beston Courier thinks the whigs lost Ohio by connecting Henry Clay's name too intimately with their

F The Liberty vote in Alleghany Co. Penn. averages 300. Monroe, 335. Beaver Co. 148. Susquehannah Co. 406. Total 1,114, in only five counties. This is more than three times the Liberty vote in the whole state

13 Henry Clay's last hope, is Slade's letter! If that, with Adams' and Giddings' influence, will not blind Liberty men into voting for slavery, nothing can. The brass implied in asking us to vote for a party with a slave holder at its head, would furnish bell-metal to all the foundries in New York, for the next

THE TWO FACES OF CLAY. -In 1886. in his place in the Senate he says:

"As a citizen of a southern state, I would continue to oppose any scheme WHATEVER of emancipation whether GRADUAL OR IMMEDI-

But, as a Presidential candidate, manufactua northern market, "he deplored slavery as

Which is the real face, and which is the

FOREIGN NEWS

From the N. Y. Expresses.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND
—ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WEST-

The Great Western arrived in this harbor resterday afternoon at 6 o'clock, having been telegraphed at 4 p. m. at the Narrows. brought upwards of 100 passengers, among them M. Moxey our late charge at Brussels, Mr. Pageot French minister at Washington,
Mr. DeBalzen, vice consul of N. Y., M. Sampayo, attached to the legation of the United
States at Paris, and professor Longfellow. We have received our files from London up

to the day of sailing, (22d inst.)

Ratification of the Treaty.—The Great
Western brings Mr. Derrick, the special messenger of the government, with official confirmation of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and England, on the

German Custom Union and France.

adjustment.

GERMANY .- The Frankfort Journal of the

the five powers had a conference at Constanti-After rising, she wiped away the tears that nople, and at which the affairs of Servia and bedewed her eyes, and heard all the particulars Syria were discussed,

The price of wheat in Ann Arbor is from 44 to 47 cents. Price of Flour, \$8 per

The Tables Turned .- The last number of the Buffalo Advertiser says that during the six days previous, the quantity of cheese passing eastward, via the canal at that place, was 333,698 pounds, almost 56,000 a day. Three years ago, this article was exported in large quantities to Michigan, from Buffalo

MISSIONARIES IN CANADA.

We have received a communication from D. H. Dolbeare, Raisin, Lenawee county, respecting a school for colored refugees at Amherst burg, Canada. On account of its length, we must be excused from publishing it. A statement of the material facts may answer every purpose. This school is taught by Rev. Mr. Rice of the Presbyterian order. It has from 30 to 40 scholars, from four to thirty years of age, chieffy of the families who have fled from bondage. They arrive there almost naked, and are often reduced to the greatest destitution. Very few of them can read, and many are miserably degraded. Mr. Rice has een a teacher at or near Amherstburg for three or four years, and has received only a trifle as a compensation. He has been successful as a teacher, and his school is favorably mentioned by Rev. Hiram Wilson. The teacher and scholars need books, clothing, and indeed nearly all the comforts of life. There are about one hundred families of colored perons at and near Amherstburg. Donations of books and clothing of any kind sent to J. J. Rice, Amhersthurg, care of Gillet and Desnoyers, Detroit, will be faithfully applied.

Charges should be paid, as Mr. R. is ordinarily destitute of the means of paying them.

NOTICE.

G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, has recovered his health and by the leave of Divine Provdence will lecture on the Principles of th Liberty party, at the following places, lectures nce at 6 o'clock, P. M.

At Sylvan, November, 14. At Grass Lake, At Jackson, 16. At Napoleon, At Barry, At Albion, 19. At Homer, 21. At Battle Creek," At Union City, "At Litchfield, 24. 25 At Hillsdale Centre, At Manchester, "

The friends in the above mentioned places are requested to make all necessary arrangenents for the meetings.

Our subscribers in the vicinity of the above

places will confer a favor on us by paying to he lecturer, the amount of their subscription for the Signal of Liberty. Though once disappointed, friends, be not discouraged; the lecturer will certainly meet the above appointments, if life and health is spared.

MARRIED.

At Salem, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Clayton, of Plymouth, ANDREW RODGER Jun., of Lyon, to Miss. JANE N. BARDWELL,

The printers were kindly remembered by a supply of the cake, and were thus enabled to participate in the pleasures of the occasion. The parties have our best wishes.

In N Y. city, on the 25th of October, by his honor the Mayor, JOHN GILES, of this city, to Ann, daughter of Ebenezer Leach, of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

DIED.

In this village, on the 7th inst. MR. WILLIAM

WOOL, Wheat, Flour, Grass Seed, Butter Cheese, Pork, &c. wanted; also, Black Salis and Ashe F. DENISON. Sept. 24, 1842.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-VER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious dis-eases peculiar to new countries.

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

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

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

with perfect safety.

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

full directions.

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

reputation.

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

Ann. Arbor. (lower town) May 29th 1842.

Ann Arber. (lower town) May 29th 1842. 9
L. BECKLEY

SALARATUS—A prime article in boxes or barrels, for sole at the lowest prices by F. DENISON Sept. 24, 1842.

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

Turrion-from 3 to \$5. Norg.—Mr. Baris is an experienced teacher, and wil 1, doubtless, give general sansfaction.

ALONZO BREWER, Chairman of Trustees.

F. T UCKYR. Clerk. GRAVE STONES. MONUMENTS, TOMB

TABLES, &C.

The subscriber has a large assertment of Marble of the best Quality, suitable for Grave Stones Monuneurs, &c. which he will sell cheap for eash, or exchange for produce, at his old 'stand No. 90, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

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

Tallow, Wool, TABLES, &C.

Detroit, Oct 27, 1842, WM. E. PETERS.

CLINTON SEMINARY.

THE fifth term of this institution will comence on Monday, Nov. 14, and continue

ented and successful Teachers, the principal is better prepared than heretofore, to meet the wants ommunity by giving a thorough English

Tuition, for studies pursued by small children, in the Primary Department, \$2,00—for common English branches \$3,00—for the higher English branches, as Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Book-Keeping, Chemistry, Moral and Intellect-ual Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric &c. \$4,00, Lat-in, and Greek, \$5,00, French, and Hebrew,

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

easonable price. A lew may obtain board with casco do he teachers. A short lesson in the theory and Central (Vassalboro)do ractice of vocal Music will continue to form a nact of the daily exercises.

No pains will be spared to preserve the youth,

who may be intrusted to our care, from immoral influences, and to render them wiser and better.

Other information will be cheerfully given to we would express our gratitude to those Editors who have favorably noticed us. Those who will insert this advertisement shall be entitled to

tuition to the amount of their bill.

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Principal.

JAS. S. SMEDLEY, Teacher of French
and Hebrew.

Miss HARRIET DU BOIS, Assistant.

ASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING .- T. Freeman returns his sincere thanks to the eral patronage they have extended to him, and earn stly solicits further continuance of the same. He also wishes to purchase a quantity of false hair, for which he will pay a liberal price, for the ourpose of manufacturing ringlets.

Mr. Freeman nopes not to give offence to his

old customers, when he informs them, that hereafter his shop will be closed during the Sabbath day. He will be very anxious and happy to accommodate them, by working a little later and more industriously on Saturday evenings.

T. FREEMAN.

DICKINSON & COGSWELL

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

wish to purchase.

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Full'd Cloths, Moleskins, Velvets, Flannels, Mireno, Alpaca Lustres, Saxonies, Muslin De Lains, Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Yarn and Batts &c. &c., in great variety, at prices lower than ever offered be ore in Michigan. Neighboring Merchants are particularly invited to call and examine their stock and prices, both of which cannot fail to please.

Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Exchange Build-ings, Sept. 20, 1842.

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

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

MOTTON Yarn & Batts Jaconett and Sarsenet, Cambrics and Prints, in great variety, for sale low at the Ann Arbor Store, exchange building, by

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

TIMOTHY SEED. THE highest price paid for Timothy seed at the Ann Arbor Store, by DICKINSON & COGSWELL

Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) Sept. 20th, 1842. Windsor Windsor inetts, forsale by the Woodstock yard or piece at great bargains, at the Ann Arbor store Exchangebuilding by

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

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

The state of the s		Vov. 7, 1842.
ASHRS,	Pearls, 100 lbs.	₽5,50 to -
	Pots,	5,62 to -
COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb.	6 to 7
	Other kinds,	8 to 11
COTION,	Upland, lb.	51 to 8
	New Orleans,	59 to 10
	Texas,	7 to 8
Fish,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	
	Salmon, bbl.	\$14 to -
500	Macketl No. 1 and	2 #9 to 11,2
FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr	
	Figs, lb.	Si to -
FLOUR,	Genesee,	\$4,25 to-
	Ohio.	.4,18 to -
	Michigan,	4,25 to -
	Baltimore,	to-
GRAIN,	Wheat Northern b	
C. Calleil	do Southern	to 8

Corn, Northern, do Southern, Molasses, Havanna, gal. Porto Rico, New Orleans, Provisions, Beef, mess bar. Prime, Pork, mess, do Prime, Lard, lb., Smoked Hams, Butter, Cheese, New Orleans, lb.

St. Croix, Havanna, brown, do white, Louf, Young Hyson, lb., mperial, t Am. Sax. flc. lb.1

Full blood Merino, Native and & blood, 18 to 20

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

MAINE.

Androscoggin

Bangor b'k of

Bangor Commer'l

Augusta

Brunswick

Eastern

Exchange

Frankfort

Freemen's

Frontier

Kenduker

Lime Rock

All the good Banks in the States mentioned are to be found in this Table. All other Bills of these States not found here may be consid-Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Inswick ancaster Lowell Lynn Mechanics Manufacturers and Mechanics Manufacturers Marblehead Marine Massachusetts Mechanics New buryport do N. Bedford

New Haven

Phœnix bank of

Norwich

Stamford

Thomes

Whaling

Windham

America b'k of

American Ex.

of New York

Chemical

Clinton

Lafavette

Manhattan com.

Association

Merchants

Mechanes b'k

Mech, & Traders

Merchants Ex.

N. York bank of

Security b'k. North River

Seventh ward

Tenth ward

Tradesmens

Washington

Albany

Albion

America

Attica

Auburn

Commerce

Brooklyn

Cattskill

do

do

do

do

do

do

do

Watertown

Ballston Spa.

Binghampton Buffalo bank of

Broome County

Canal, Albany

" Lockport

Cattaraugus co

" NYb'k of

Chautauque co.

Chenango b'k of

Chemung canal

Commercial, Troy

Rochester

Albany

Buffalo

Oswego

Dutchess county

Corning b'k of

Dansville.

Delaware

Erie county

Essex county

Ex. Rochester

of Genesee

ics Rochester

Amsterdem

of Geneva

of Orleans

ics of Genesee

of Po'keepsie

Genesee bank of

Genesee County Geneva bank of

Herkimer connty

Banking Com. Hudson River

Ithaca bank of

Jefferson county

Lewis county do Livingston county do Lodi b'k of real es do "Stock

Lowville b'k of

Lyons bank of Madison county

Mech. & Fur's Mechanics. Buff. Mer & Far's.

Manufacturers

James

_ Lockport

do Long Island

Kingston

Hamilton

Clinton county

Brockport b'k of

Wool growers

Agricultural b'k Albany City

Albany b'k of

do

" B'kg. com. N. Y. State Stock

Union b'k of N. Y

Stonington

20 to 25 Comberland b'k of Mercantile Merchants Boston N Bedford Newburyport Merrimac Millbury Nanm Keng New England N. b'k of Boston Northhampton do Ocean Old Colony do Oxford Pacific Pawtucket

Manufacturers do & Traders' Machins Mariners' Medomac Megunticoo Merchants People's Phœnix Ch'rlst'n Mercantile Neguenkeag Northern Plymouth Powow River Portland Quinsignmond Quincy Stone Sagadahock Skowhegan South Berwick do

Railroad Randolph! Salem **Ticonic** deplers Southbridge Waldo S. b'k Boston Westbrook Springfield NEW HAMPSHIRE State Suffolk

Taunton

Traders'

Tremont

Waltham

Union b'k of Wey-

month & Braintee

Union, Boston

Warren Boston

Washington

Winnisimmet

Wareham

Winthrop

Wrentham

American bank

Bristol bank of

Bristol Union

Centerville

Cranston

Comberland

Exchange

Franklin

Globe

Hope

Kent

do

Freeman's

High street

Landholders

Mechanics

Manufacturrs

do Mer. Providence

" Newport Mount Hope

Mount Vernon

Blackstone canal

Warren Danvers

Worcester, Wrenthdo

RHODE ISLAND.

Burrilville Agricult'l

& Manufacturers'

Citizens' Union

Commer. Bristol

Eagle b'k, Bristol

Fall River Union

Providence

do Providence

Ashuclot Cheshire Claremont do Concord Connecticut River Derry Dover Exeter Farmers

Granite Lancaster ebanon Manufacturera Mechanics Merrimac

N. Hampshire N. H. Union. Pemigewasset Portsmonth Rochester

Rockingham Winnipisio VERMONT Bennington Poultney b'k of Brattleboro b'k of Burlington b'k of

> Commercial no sale Farmers do & Mechanics Montpelier b'k old do b'k new Middlebury b'k of Manchester Newbury Orleans Co

Orange Co Rutland MASSAC HUSETTS Adams bank Agricultural American Amherst

Andover Asiatic Atlantic Atlas Attleborough Barnstable Bedford Commerc'l do Beverly Blackstone

Boston Brighton Bristol Co Ronker Hill Cambridge Charles River Charlestown

Chickopee Cit'ens Nantucket do do Worcester City Boston Columbian Commercial Boston do do Salem

58 to — Concord 24 to — Danvers 54 10 -Dedham 50 to - Dorch. & Milton 15 to 17 Duxbury 16 to 24 Eagle 16 to — E. Bridgewater & 87,00 to 7,75 Essex N. Andover do 5,00 to - Exchange 7,50 to 8.50 Fair Haven

5,25 to 6,00 Falmouth 6 to 7 Fall River 41 to 7 Fitchburgh 12 to 17 Framingham 6½ to 7
Sto 4½
General Intere
6 to 6½
Globe
5 to 6
Goucester Fig to 81 Grand Fig to 18 Granite

27 to 85 Greenfield 51 to 90 Hamilton 61 to 71 Hamden 54 to 85 Hampshire Manf'rs do Merchants 80 to 54 Haverhill do Meriden

Narragansett National do Farm. Hudson N. Eng. Commer. do Fort Plain do " Pacific Prov. Newport N. America b'k of do do N. Kingston Newport Ex. N. Providence Pacific do Pascong Pawtuxet Phœnix Westerly do " Providence do Providence Providence Co. R. I. Aricultural

" Central do Central do do " Bank of Roger Williams do Smithfield Ex. do Lime Rock " Union Traders, Newport do " Providence Union Village do Warren Warwick Washington Weybosset

Woonsocket falls do CONNECTICUT. Bridgeport # City b'k N. Haven do do Conn. River Bankgng Company East Haddam do

xchange do Fairfield company do Far's & Mech. Hartford Housatonic Rail Road company Jewett city Mechanics

Meriden

do Middlesex com.

Oneida Onondaga do Powell Rochestero'k of

da

Saratoga county Schenectady Seneca county Silver Creek b'k of do Staten Island State bank of New York Buffalo St. Lawrence Oswego Tolland company Otsegn county Owego bank of Pine Planes " county do NEW YORK CITY. Poughkeepsie Steuben County Tanners B'k of commerce Bank of the state Troy, bank of B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Butch. & Drov. par Ulster county Union Utica Bank of

Sackett's Harbor

Salina bank of

Syracuse, bank of Tompkins Count Vernon bank of Washington county Waterford b'k of Delaware & Hud. canal company Dry Dock Fulton b'k of N.Y par Waterville, B'k Watervliet Wayne county West'n N.Y b'k of 27 Whitehall, b'k of 3 Leather Manufac. par Mechanics Banking

Whitestown b'k of de Yates county NEW JERSEY. Belvedere Bank under \$10 \$10 and upward par Burlington county 1 Commer under \$10 " \$10 & upw'd " \$10 & upw'd par Cumberland of N.J. 1 Farmers of N.J. de Farmers & Mechanics under \$10 \$10 and upw'd Fars & Mechan \$10 and upw'd Mechanics of Burlington Mechan. Newark N. YORK STATE. Mechan & Manufac b'k of Trenton Morris co. bank

81C & upw'd pa Allegany county 52 Atlantic, Brooklyn par Newark banking & Insurance com. par \$5 and under N Hope & Del. Bridge com 25 to 50 Orange b'k under \$5 Princeton Peoples Salem bk'g com. State Camden State Elizabeth'tn par under \$5 State b'k at Morris do \$10 and upw'd State, Newark

under #5 State N Brunsw'k par under 85 Cayuga county 1 Cen. Cherry Valley do \$10 & upw'd par Trenton Bk'g com. de " small bills 1 Union

OHIO. Belmont St. Clairsville S to 4 Chillicothe bk of 2 " pay at Philad. Circleville bk of Cleveland Clinton Columbiana of New Lisbon

Commercial " of Sciota " of Lake Erie 50 Ex. & Saving Inst.— Far & Mechan.— Farmers, of Troy par Franklin " of Columbus 10 to 15 Farmers & Mechan Genuga bank of Grandville Alexan-

Farm. & Drov. par Hamilton do Lafayette do Far's of Seneca co 30 " of Penn Yan Farm. & Manufac. Massillon bank of 4 Mt Pleasant bk of do Muskingum bk of Norwalk bank of do Ohio R R com.

Oino Life Insurance and Trust com. Sandusky Bank of do Urbana bkg com — West'n Reserve bk 4 do do Highland par do Howard Trust and Wooster bk of Xenia, Bank of Zanesville, bk of INDIANA.

State bk of Ind. and branch 41 Notes on all other do Kinderhook b'k of par Lanks in this state un do certain ILLINOIS. Lansingburgh b'k of 1 Cairo, bk. of State bk of Illi.

Illinois bk of IOWA. All the banks in this Territory uncertain MICHIGAN " B'k & trust com 2 Bank of St Clair 12 Far. & Mechan. 10

CANADA. do Bank of British N America Banque du Peuple de B'k U. C. Toronto 5 City bank do Commer bk U. C Gore bank

Mer & Mechanics Mer. Exchange Mercantile of Schenectady banking com, Montreal bk of Millers of N. Y. 2a10 Mohawk Mohawk Valley Monroe, b'k of Montgomery co. New York State Kentucky bk of Louisville bk of Newburgh b'k of par

Ogdensburgh Olean bank of

B'k of the State Ontario do E'k of the State 7
Orange co. b'k of do R Es. b'k of Ark.
Orleans do Small notes of Pena-

sylvania banks

Fars. joint stock and Ningara Suspension Bridge com. KENTUCKY.

MISS ISSIPPI. MISSOURI. ARKANSAS.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. The subscriber informs there membeof An-ti-Slavery Societies and all persons who de sire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, audunting to about eight Anti-Slavery Society, audunting to about eight Do. Letter to Jas. Smylie Do. Letter to Henry Clay thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promitly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the law present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred 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 purchased with a view to sell at a porfit but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause, Such an opportunity has not previously occur-red to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again. Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

LEWIS TAPPAN. New York, March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-Slavery Manual Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. Alton Trials Alton Trials
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 Buxton on the Slave trade. Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 Chloe Spear Channing on Slavery Duncan on Slavery Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constition discovered 50
Fountain, plain binding, 04mo. 12 1-2 Gustavus Vassa Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth Life of Granville Sharp Mott's Biographical Sketches Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy
North Star, gilt edges
Pennsylvania Hall
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1,00 Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. Right and wrong in Boston March 3d, 1842. Star of Freedom, muslin

Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer.

A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery! Address to the Synod of Kentucky. Natative of Ames. Dresser, and ky, Narative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 5 set 50 Songs of the Free Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, PAMPHLETS. Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks Apology for Abolitionists American Slavery as It Is—the Testimony
of a Thousand Witnesses
Address on Right of Petition Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States Address on Slavery (German) Address of Congregational Union of Scot-Address of National Convention (German) Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 25
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free 6 1-4 Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city.

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

Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4

Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Ques
12 1-2 Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. Appeal to the Christain Women of the South 3 Bible against Slavery
Collection of Valuable Documents
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 Dickinson's Sermon Does the Bible sanction Slavery?

Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge
Dresser's Narrative
Extinguisher Extinguished
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to.
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and
Kimball 12 1. Emancipation in West Indies in 1858 Freedom's Defense Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Generous Planter Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church Liberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo Morris's Speech in answer to Clay
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 121-2 Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Mar-Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Co-Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Societs

Pro-Slavery

Rural Code of Haiti

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive Slave Rights of Colored Men Ruggles's Antidote Right and Wrong in Boston

Slaveholding Weighed Slavery in America (London); do. (Ger-

The Martyr, by Beriah Green Things for Nor hern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau Weslevan 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. 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-Slavery Almanac for 1840 The Emancipated Family

Slave Market of America Correspondence between O'Connel and Ste-

Do. do. Clay and Calhonn 12 1-2 Printer's Picture Gallery 2 Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sirect

Do. with Kneeling Slave she Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards Potrait of Gerrit Smith In addition, are the following, the proceed of which will go into the Mendian fund.

Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case

of the Amistad Africans Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. do do Trial of the Captives of the Amistad Congressional Document relating to do. Portrait of Clinquez

Threshing Machins.
THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to invinuation Horse Power asnud Tharshi no Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as lutle liable to break or get out of renair, as any other Horse, Power. 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 for horses, as will appear from the recommenda-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.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a

number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Fosthe 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 decidedly detrimenta to the utility of the machine. They 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 laid aside as a bad machine.

and aside as a bad machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them—
There will be one for examination at N. H. Wine's,
Dexter village; and one at Marrix 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-

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 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on hetter principles than any other Horse Power.—One of the undersigned has owned and used eight lifferent kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and us id it for a number of months. and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by furmers 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 n business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

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

Woolen Manufactory

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

shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable erms. They have employed experienced work men and feel confident that work will be wen fone. They therefore respectfully ask a share fpublic parronage, especially from those who are n lavor of HOME INDUSTRY. Wool may be let

S. W. FOSTER & Co.

Peters pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

A LL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation that ever try them continue to buy them. Peters' Fills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. 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 G.v. 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 echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exercite their unaftered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.— Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing billious fever fever and ague, dyspepsis, liver complaints, group, sich headsaches. LL mankind throughout their wide and in lever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nauson, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipi sea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoa, flatulence, habitual constiveness, uses of appetitie, bloched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, when cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphen success has ever attented their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to posthem to immortalize in I hand them down to pos-terity with the improvements of the age in med-ical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the hea-ing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam originated and called to his and the only steal driven machinery in the world for pill working 'Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, 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 and dispenses. So clear the tract for the excels all the world and takes all the premiums medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million o 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 calome and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

CRETIFICATES.—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

rice 25 or 50 cents per box. The resistless force of these truths—their uni versal reception added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering un er the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoy ancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step. 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 delicate situations always admit their power and in nocence, and take them two or three at a tim without in the slightest degree incurring the haz and of an abortion; which facts are of the times. importance. Pimples: a young lady sent he love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grate ful to him for the restoration of her beauty that if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain 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

scythe: I have come to deliver them all up to you-Sir, my calling is over—my business is through I have been for three years in a terrible stew,

And I really don't know what on earth I'am to do:Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain
But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by

The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind,
Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find?

I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay: But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his

way.
While musing in cogneil what course to pursue.

That Engine of Peters broke forth into view. The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was tur ed to bile, At that unsparing scourge of ills. By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Pills 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 very small Of people dying there at all:

For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all who try continue to buy them 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

H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Scio, January, 12, 1842.

Scio, January, 12, 1842.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of harses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm A. L. Shaw, Limital J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher. Michigan was strength of harses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

A. WEEKS. as & Co., Ypsianti: Pierre Teller, Derroit: J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook. Brooklyn: Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else.

Oct. 19, 1842

> TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general as sortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every ar ticle in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wish ing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call an PIERRE TELLER'S,

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

E SSTEA OF ELLEN WILMOTDECEA TED. Notice is here by given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmor, late of Saline in said County, and has given bonds according to law—A'l persons having demands against said estate are requested to nessent them for editates and according to the said county. tre requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay.

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

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

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

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

BALDNESS

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

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

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

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

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

PILES &c

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

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

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

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

BURNS & SCAL

and sores, and sore TYPS It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes

and no failure. It will cure the

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

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

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. Octor O Chin

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, hourseness, and DROPSY

are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying. CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure.



SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COM-POUND EXTRACT. There is no other prepara-tion of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it

HDER. ILIMISS CELESTIAL BALM

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 onco.-Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Barcholemew's

EXPECTORANT

COUCHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful reme ber the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults

with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & 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 pectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

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

Comstocksto Wholesale Druggists, "I Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J. W. Mayners, Agents, Ann Arber, ch. n15-Iy. HOLMANS,

Bone Ointment. THIS OINTMENT Stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which nature is heir too, vizt-RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflamitory—Gout—Sprains—Bruses and contracted TENDONS of long stand-

It discusses all tumours-renders stiff joints At discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints unber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boiles and Abersses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts a Females, if applied in early stage, prevents apperation or matter forming, and gives in all asses immediate eags from pain.

repperation or matter forming, and gives in all asses immediate ease from pain. Certificates of his fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the all assurance that it far excels the Ocodeldoc's nd Liningents of the piesent day, for the above seemes. A trial is only wanted to give it the acided preference to every thing else. Many hyscians of eminence have used this ointment of oxide its merits.

nd extols its merits. The above ointment is for sale wholesale an tail by L BECKLEY
Ann Arbor. (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior Freuch and

English, 20 oz. Sulph. Morphia,

10 oz. Acct.

50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of

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

40 boxes Sperm Candles,

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

general a-sortmen of Patent Medicines, all

PIERRE TELLER. 159 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt ch 13. Mortar, Detroit March 13.

f which will be sold on the most reasonable

TAILORING BUSINESS! A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immeitely over the late mercantile stand of Lund & ibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & his line, with promptness, and in a neat and ible manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting gar ments Produce will be taken at the usual pri-ces, for work done at his shop. These who have tash to pay for services of this kind, are particuarly invited to call Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

DR BANISPER'S

CATHARTIC PILLS. THIS pill has not only been used by my-

self, but by a number of Physicians of gh standing, both in this and other States, to reat advantage.

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my iends, I have consented to offer them to the

illious diseasees originating in a new coun-The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail

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

TO CLOTHIERS.

HE subscriber is just in receipt of a fur-ther supply of Clothier's stock, consistther supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of comy description; CLOTHIER'S JACKS, AT TINETWARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a weel's elected assoriment, of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

manufacture.

These goods (coming as they do direct from first hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell lower than any other house west of New York, he therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the exan ination of his stock and pices before going cast or purchasing else-

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

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

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of lacob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842.

TEMPERANC HOTEL. HOBERT & TERHUNE. CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES,

DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated nor the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleas int, the B ds and Bedding all new, and the Table. will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable.

FARE, very low. and accommodation good.— Carringes to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27 1842.

THE Superibers will pay pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the

Ann Arbor Paper Mill
JONES & ORMSBY.
Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

NEW GOODS!

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

Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

D. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—House and Office, a few doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day.

Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

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

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

charge. Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadephia fashions.
Friends, or Quakers' garments will be made in the neatest and plainest style.

Cutting done at shortest notice.
All kinds of Military Uniform and undreas coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

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

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

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES." P THEO. H. EATON & Co. 138, Jefferson avenue, arethe sole agents of these very celebrated machines. 12-8w

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

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

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

J. BECKLEY & CO.

Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

"36e days of trinking Wine 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 Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the

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

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

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, Board " with 4 hours work each week, \$4,60 Board Room Rent, 88 50

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

Bills to be settled in advance.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complex-

The second term of this summer will commence Wednesday July 20th. It is very desirable that all who design to at tend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, 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, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

N. Y. CHEAP STORE.

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

art of the following articles:
BRUADCLOTHS, PILOT do. BEAVERd

BROADCLOTHS, 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.)

GLOVES, (of all kinds,) LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c. A choice assortment of Groceries, such as Teas, Sugars, Milasses, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail.

Pedlars can be supplied at this establishment

o low as to astonish them.

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

D. D. WATERMAN. Ann Arbor, Sept. 29, 1842. 3m7

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.