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POETBY.

MASSACHUSETTS TO VIRGINIA.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The blast from Freedom's northern hills, upon its Southern way,

Bears greeting to Virginia, from Massachusett No word of haughty challenging, nor battle-

bugle's peal, Nor steady tread of marching files, nor clang of korsemen's steel.

No trains of deep-mouthed cannon along our

highways go-Around our silent arsenals untrodden lies the

snow; And to the land-breeze of our ports, upon their

errands far. A thousand sails of Commerce swell, but none are spread for war.

We hear thy threats, Virginia! thy stormy words and high,

Swell harshly on the Southern winds which melt along our sky:

Yet, not one brown, hard hand foregoes its honest labor here: No hewer of our mountain oaks suspends his axe

in fear. What means the Old Dominion? Hath she

forgot the day When o'er her conquered valleys swept the Brit-

on's steel array? And side by side, with sons of her's, the Massachusetts men

Encountered Tarleton's charge of fire, and stout Cornwallis, then?

Forgets she how the Bay State, in answer to the call

Of her old House of Burgesses, spoke out from Fancuil Hall? When, echoing back her Henry's cry, came pul-

sing on each breath Of Northern winds, the thrilling sounds of "Lin-ERTY OR DEATH?"

What asks the Old Dominion? If now her sons have proved

False to their father's memory-false to the faith

If she can scoff at Freedom, and its Great Charter spurn,

Must are of Massachusetts from Truth and Duty turn? We hunt your bondmen, flying from Slavery's

hateful hell-Our voices, at your bidding, take up the blood-

We gather, at your summons, above our fathers'

From Freedom's holy altar-horns to tear your wretched slaves!

Thank God! not yet so vile can Massachusetts

The spirit of her early time is with her even

Dream not because her pilgrim blood, moves slow, and calm. and cool,

She thus can stoop her chainless neck, a sister's slave and tool!

All that a sister State should do, all that a free

Heart, hand, and purse we proffer, as in our early But that one dark loathsome burden ye must stag-

ger with alone, And reap the bitter harvest which ye yourselves have sown!

Hold, while ye may, your struggling slaves, and burden God's free air

With woman's shrick beneath the lash, and manhood's wild despair; Cling closer to the "cleaving curse" that writes

upon your plains, The blasting of Almighty wrath against a land of

Still shame your gallant ancestry, the cavaliers of

By watching round the shamiles where human flesh is sold-Gloat o'er the new-born child, and count his

market value, when The maddened mother's cry of woe shall pierce the slaver's den!

Lower than plummet soundeth, sink the Virginian

Plant, if ye will, your fathers' graves with rank-

est weeds of shame; Be, if ye will, the scandal of God's fair uni-

We wash our hands forever, of your sin, and

A voice from lips where the coal from Freedom's shrine hath been,

Thrilled, as but yesterday, the hearts of Berkshire's mountain-men: The echoes of that solemn voice are sadly linger-

ing still In all our sunny valleys, on every wind-swept hill.

And when the prowling man-thief came hunting for his prey

Beneath the very shadow of Bunker's shaft of

How, through the f.ee lips of the son, the father's warning spoke;

How, from its bonds of trade and sect the Pil-

A hundred thousand right arms were lifted up on

A hundred thousand voices sent back their loud

Through the thronged towns of Essex the startling summons rang, And up from bench and sounding loom her young

mechanics sprang. The voice of free, broad Middlesex-of thou-

sands as of one-The shaft of Bunker calling to that of Lexing-

From Norfolk's ancient villages, from Plym-

outh's rocky bound To where Nantucket feels the arms of ocean close her round;

From rich and rural Worcester, where through the calm repose Of cultured vales and fringing woods the gentle

Nashua flows, To where Wachusett's wintry blas's the moun-

Swelled up to heaven the thrilling cry of "God save Latimer!"

And sandy Barnstable rose up, wet with the salt sea spray-And Bristol sent her answering shout down Nar-

ragansett Bay! Along the broad Convecticut old Hampden felt the thrill.

And the cheer of Hampshire's woodmen swept down from Holyoke Hill.

The voice of Massachusetts! Of her free sons and daughters-Deep calling unto deep aloud-the sound of many

waters! Against the burden of that voice what tyrant

power shall stand? No fetters in the Bay State! No slave upon

her land! Look to it well, Virginians! In calmness we have borne

In answer to our faith and trust, your insult and your scorn: You've spurned our kindest counsels-you've

hunted for our lives -And shaken round our hearths and homes your

manacles and gyves! We wage no war-we lift no arm-we fling no

torch within The fire damps of the quaking mine beneath your soil of sin:

We leave you with your bondmen-to wrestle

With the strong upward tendencies and God-like soul of man!

But for us and for our children, the vow which we have given

For tFreedom and humanity, is registered in Henven: No stace-hunt in our borders-no pirate on our

strand! No fetters in the Bay State-no slave upon our

land!

MISCELLANY

From the Christian Souvenir for 1843. THE CORAL RING;

OR, THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

BY MRS. H. E. B. STOWE.

(Concluded.)

Florence Elmore was, at the time we speak of, in her twentieth year. Born in one of the ot, in her twenteth year. Born in one of the wealthiest 'families in—highly educated and accomplished, idolized by her parents and brothers, she had entered society as one born to command. With much native nobleness, magnanimings, and a capability of everything high or great, she had hitherto lived solely for her own amuse-ment, and looked on the whole brilliant circle by which she was surrounded with all its various actors as something got up for her special diver-sion. The idea of influencing any one, for bet-ter or worse by anything she ever said or did, had never occured to her The crowd of admir-ers, of the other sex, who as a matter of course, were always about her, she regarded as so many sources of diversion; but the idea of feeling any sympathy with them as human beings, or of ma-king use of her power over them for their improvement, was one that had never entered her head.

Edward Ashton was an old bachelor cousin of Florence's who having earned the title of oddity, in general society, availed himself of it to exercise a turn for telling the truth, to the various voung ladies of his acquaintance, especially to his fair cousin Florence. We remark by the by, that these privileged truth-tellers are quite a necessity of life to young ladies, in the full tide of society, and we really think it would be worth a while for every dozen of them to unite to keep a person of this kind, on a salary, for the benefit of the whole; however, that is nothing to our present purpose; we must return to our fair heroine, whom we left at the close of the last conversa-tion, standing in a deep reverie, by the window. 'It's more than half true,' she said to herself,

Here am I. twenty years o'd, and I never have thought of any thing, never have done anything, except to amuse and gratify myselt; no purpose—no object—nothing high—nothing dignified—nothing worth living for!—only ask you, Which shall we obey—our dead a parlor ornament, heigh ho! Well, I really do fathers? or, our Living God?"

believe I could do something with this Elliot and yet how I dread to try.'

Now, my good readers, if you are anticipating a love story, we must hasten to put in our dismer; you are quite mistaken in the case. Our fair, brilliant beroine was at this time of speaking, as heart-whole as the diamond on her som, which reflected the light into too many boson, which rehected the light into too has, sparkling rays even to absorb it. She had to be sure, half in earnest, half in jest, maintained a bantering platonic sort of friendish with George Elliot; she had danced, ridden sung, and sketched with him; but so had she with twenty other carries and as to coming to anything ten-

'It's a knight's ring,' said she, playfully, as she draw it off, and pointed to a corni cross set in the gold.—'a ring of the red-crossed knights.— Come, now, I've a great mind to bind you to my

olded, and his eyes fixed on the spot where she

disappeared.
'Is it possible that I am suspected—that there are things said of me, as if I were in danger?' were the first thoughts that flashed through his How stange that a man may appear doomed, given up, and lost, to the eye of every looker-on, before he begins to suspect himself! This was the first time that any defined appre-hension of loss of character had occured to Elli-

ot, and he was startled as if from a dream.
What the deuce is the matter with you, Elliot? you look as solemn as a hearse!' said a

'Has Miss Elmore cut y wi?' said another,
'Come, man, have a glass,' said a third.
'Let him alone—he's bewitched,' said a fourth; I saw the spell laid on him. None of us can say but our turn may come next."

An hour later, that evening, Florence was talking with her usual spirit, to a group who were collected around her, when, suddenly looking up, she saw Elliot, standing in an abstracted

nanner, at one of the windows that looked out not the balcony.

"He is offended, I dare say," she thought; "but "He is oftended. I care say, she thought; 'dur why should I care? For once in my life, I have tried to do a right thing; I have risked giving offeners for less than this, many a time.' Still. Florence could not but feel tremulous when, a offered his arm for a promenade. They walked up and down the room, she talking volubly, and he answering yes and no, and anything else, at ne answering yes and no, and anything else, at cross purposes, till at length, as if by accident, he drew her into the balcony which overhang the garden. The moon was shining brightly, and every thing without, in its placid quietness, con-

rested strangely with the busy, hurrying scene 'Miss Elmore,' said Elliot, abruptly, 'may I mark you made to me in the early part of the

Yes. Mr. Elliot-I must confess that I had."

'I have heard, Mr. Elliot, that which makes me tremble for you, and for those whose life I know is bound up in you; and, tell me, were it well, or friendly in me, to know that such danger existed, and not to warn you of it?"

Elliot stood for a few moments in silence. 'Have I offended? Have I taken too great a liberty?' said Florence, gently.

Hitherto Elliot had only seen in Florence the lf-possessed, assured, light-hearted woman of

fashion; but there was a reality and depth of feel-ing in the few words she had spoken to him, in this interview, that opened to him entirely a new view in her character. pause; 'I may be prined, off inded I cannot be.—
To tell the truth, I have been thoughtless, excited, dazzled; my spirits, naturally buoyant, have ida. This learned opinion was deemed satis-

carried me, often, too far, and lately I have often painfully suspected my own powers of resistance; I have really felt that I needed help, but have been too proud to confess, even to myself, that I needed it. You Miss Elmore, have done what, perhaps, no one else could have done. I am over-whelmed with gratitude, and I shall bless you

Then,' said Florence, 'do not shrink from doing what it is safe and necessary and right for you to do, because you have once said you would You understand me.' 'Pr-cisely,' replied Elliot; and you shall be o-

It was not more than a week before the news ras circulated, that even George Elliot had sign-d the pledge of ten perance. There was much ed the pledge of ten perance. There was much wondering at this sudden turn among those who had known his utter repugnance to any measure of the kind, and the extent to which he had yielled to temptation; but few knew how fine and delicate had been the touch, to which his pride

A question we'l put.—Mr. Pierpont's able and eloquent sermon, on the Covenant with Judas, closes with the following pertinent question which the Christian Citizen will not be long in solving:

"My brethren, much as we may venerate our fathers, we must venerate still more the rights of man, and his Maker's laws. Though we may reverently cherish their memory, and jealously guard their fame we must not for-get that there is One, whose authority is nigher than theirs; and, if it be true that in the laws which they made for us, they have required us to do any thing so incompatible with the commands of the Most High, that

SPEECH OF MR. GIDDINGS,

OF OHIO.

In House of Representatives, January 14, 1843, On the bill for relief of the people of West Florida.

Ma. Giddings said that a gentleman not now in his seat (the Hon. Win. B. Calhoun, of Massachusetts) had intended to present some young men, and as to coming to anything tender with such a quick, brilliant, resiless creature, Elliot would as soon have undertaken to sentimentalize over a glass of soda water. No, there was decidedly no love in the case

'What a curious ring that is!' said Elliot to her, a day or two after, as they were reading tohave a bearing on the subject. As early as 1811 Congress, by secret resolution, author-ised the President to take possession of the Floridas "in case an arrangement could be made with the local authorities of the provinces with it.'

'Do, lady tair!' said Elliot, streching out his or any part thereof, to the United States.'' and for the ring.

'Know, then, said she, if you take this pledge, East Florida in the year 1812. While there, that you must obey whatever comands I lay up- the men under his command committed all that you must obey whatever comands I lay upon you in its name.

'I swear!' said Ellior, in the mock heroic and placed the ring on his finger.

An evening or two a fter, Elliot attended Florence to a party at Mrs. B—'s. Everything was gay and brilliant, and there was no lack either of with or wine.

Elliot was standing in a little alcove, spread with refreshments with a class of view of the restriction. officers or soldiers, we grant no compensation. with refreshments, with a glass of wine in his hand. 'I forbid it the cup is poisoned,' soil a voice in his car. He turned quickly, and Plorence was at his side. Every one was busy, with laughing and talking, around, and nobody saw the suddent start and flush that these words produced as Ellist looked expected in the leafer. They were probably held in servitude not appear. I fear they were not restored to liberty. They were probably held in servitude duced, as Elliot looked exmestly in the lady's face. She smiled, and pointed playfully to the ring; but after all there was in her face an expression of agitation and interest which she could not repress, and Elliot felt, however playful the manner, that she was in carnest, and as she glided away in the crowd, he stood with his arms ladded and his resultance. In 1816 da, and similar depredations were committed by the troops under his command. In 1818 he again invaded East Florids, when like de-

predations were committed. In 1819 the United States, by her then Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, entered into a treaty with his Catholic Majesty, acting by his Minister Plenipotentiary, Don Ohis by which Florida was ceded to the United States.

The last clause of the ninth article of the treaty is as follows:

"The United States will cause satisfaction to be made for the injuries, if any, which by process of law shall be established to have en suffered by the Spanish officers, and the individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of the American army in Florida.'

In 1825 Congress passed a law to carry into effect this clause of the treaty. At this time all departments of the Government appear to have concurred in their construction of this provision of the treaty. They limited it to the operations of the American army in 1818 under General Jackson, as its terms plainly import. But I understand that all payment for slaves, killed or stolen either by the army or by the followers of General Jackson's camp, was refused by the Treasury Department.-The people of Florida, however, were not satisfied with this limitation, particularly those who had suffered under the invasion by Gen. Matthews. They applied for indemnity also under the law, and their claims were rejected. They then applied for the purpose of extending indemnity to those who suffered losses by the operations of the army under Gen. Matthews

in 1812 and in 1815. This was an act entirely gratuitous. The revening?'

losses occasioned by the army under General to thrust their hands into the pockets of their most practised and self-possessed of women, the most practised and self-possessed of women and the most practised color actually receded from her cheek, as she stipulations with Spain in passing the law of slaves? If, sir, we are prepared to do this,

1814. 'And is it possible, then, that you have heard kinds of property were paid for, but no payments were made, as I understand, for persons who had been either killed or stolen up to the will submit to it, that they have not the spirit year 1838, when the Secretary of the Treasury found himself so strongly beset by slaveholders, who claimed to have lost slaves during the campaigns in East Florida under General Matthews and General Jackson, that he referred the subject to the then Attorney General, Felix Grundy, who seems to have arrived at the very satisfactory conclusion that men pennyless upon the world to contribute a porwere property, (vide oninions of the Attorney tion of their property, acquired by toil, to pay General, vol. vi. Ex. doc. 2nd session, 26th Congress.) He seems not only to have con-'No Miss Elmore,' said he earnestly, after some sidered men as property, but he appears to camp? factory, and the doors of our Treatury were thrown open to the slaveholders, and the money acquired by the toil of Northern freemen

was hinded over in payment for the bones and sinews of their fellow men This, sir, is the history, and we are now for it to the latest day of my life. I am ready to asked to take another step, and pay for the legislation for more than half a century. I pledge myself to any thing you may ask on this losses sustained in West F.orida by reason of am not prepared to into a minute examination invasion of General Jackson in 1814. We of all claims for slaves that have been presenare, by this bill, not only asked to pay for all property used, taken, and destroyed by his ar- stitution. my, and by the followers of his comp, but we amined by my highly respected predecessor, are asked to pay for the slaves killed and sto- the Hon. E. Whittlesey, in a report which he,

> otherwise provided. But he cannot go beyond was close, Mr. Giddings resumed.] that, and take property not allowed to an army by the laws of the country. If he take my the very strongest character. Francis Larch family pictures, or any other article which we owned a slave, which he held as property unde do not ordinarily provide for our armies, it is the laws of Louisiana. This slave, while a tresspass, for which he alone is liable. As driving a horse and cart belonging to his masbefore remarked, I understand that property of ter, was, on the day of the battle of New Orevery description was paid for under these acts | leans, impressed with the horse and cart into of Congress, whether it was taken by order of the public service by order of the commandthe commanding officer or by the followers of ding officer. During the battle the slave and the camp, or whether it was property ordina- horse were killed and the cart destroyed by rily allowed to an army, or such articles as we cannon shot. Mr. Larch applied to Congress never furnish to our troops.

> authority, we hold ourselves responsible for compensation for the slave. They came to not bound. Now, if the House desire to go ter of the Treasury that slaves had never beer

which they were authorized to take, or upon which they had no authority to take, I shall not object. It is to that feature in the bill which seeks to grant to the people of West Florida indemnity for the slaves stolen by the General Jackson in 1814 to which I object .-I oppose this provision of the bill for the reason that it seeks to overturn the entire practice of Congress since the adoption of the Constitution; and, in my opinion, is in palpable violation of the constitutional rights of the people of the free States. It is, therefore, an unyielding sense of duty that constrains me to oppose the passage of this bill—a bill which is to take from the pockets of my constitu-ents and the people of the free States their money and apply it in payment for human flesh. I do it from no wish to stir up strife, by agitating what is generally called "the delicate question," but I do it in defence of the constitutional rights of the people of the free States. I deem the subject of paramount importunce to the nation, and particularly to those

I have had no agency in bringing forward this bill. That has been done by others. Its bassage is urged upon us, and we must silentpermit it to become a law, or we must array irselves in opposition to its further progress. Gentlemen from the free States must select the position which they desire to occupy .-They must, by their votes, aid in taking money from the pockets of their constituents and handing it over to those who claim the bodies. the flesh and blood of their fellow men as property, or they must stand forth in defence of the interests and the honor of the Northern States, and of the Federal Constitution. will remark further, that the questions of the constitutional rights of the people of the several States in regard to slavery are pressing upon us from so many directions that their discussion cannot much longer be delayed .-The number of bills now upon our calender which involve those questions forbids all hopes of suppressing the agitation of this matter. Again, if we look for a moment to the various parts of the Union, and mark the feeling that exists both at the North and at the South, the intensity of which is increasing daily, from conflicting interest and collisions of suppose rights, we must conclude that every dictate of patriotism impels us to the speedy adjustment of these difficulties. This feeling is constantly gathering strength throughout our country and every delay will add to its already accu-mulated force, and will increase the difficulties of allaying it. I therefore deem the present time the most favorable for adjusting those difficulties, from which we have so long shrunk with a tremulous delicacy. - If, however, we have not the moral courage to meet those important questions in this Hall, and to decide upon them as statesmen and patriots, it requires no inspiration to foresee that the People ill assume to themselves the responsibility which they have assigned to us. I shall not presume to predict the manner of the adju-

Sir, if we pass this bill, shall we not add to the feelings of the North, which have already reached a point where they cannot be trifled vith? I ask gentlemen of the North whether they are prepared to take the money of their constituents and pay for slaves killed by the army of General Jackson, or stolen by the folowers of his camp? Are gentlemen of either political party from the free States prepared let us do it openly and fearlessly; let us place Under this law, as well as that of 1323, all ourselves before the world in that attitude; let there be no dodging or skulking; let us say by our acts that we think our constituents to resist, nor the independence to oppose such violation of their rights; let this be issue, and the result will not be doubtful. In all sincerity I ask Southern gentlemen if they believe we can compel the sturdy sons of lib fell in the late war, and who were thrown If we pass this bill in its present form we shall adopt a new principle into our legislation-one that has not heretofore been known in an American Congress-one that, up to this day, has been denied & repudiated by his House. I trust that gentlemen will notice this important fact, and that they will be prepared to say by their vote upon the passage of this bill whether they are willing to overturn the principles which have guided ted to Congress since the adoption of our con-The leading cases were ably exlen by his army, and those who followed it.

The House will bear in mind that the Govmade to this House in 1230, (vide 3d vol. Reernment holds itself responsible only for the ports, 1st Session 21st Congress, No. 401.) authorised acts of its agents. The comman- I will send this report to the Clerk's table, der of an army may impress provisions for its with a request that he will read it to the support, if they are not furnished by the Gov- House. [The Clerk here read the report of ernment; or he may impress teams to trans- the Committee of Claims, made upon the meport his baggage and arms when they are not morial of Francis Larch. When the reading The case presented by this report is one of

for compensation. The Committee of Claims, This practice of the Government with our composed of members both from the slave and own citizens is the same as in private life. — free States, reported unanimously in favor of If our agent keep, within the bounds of his paying for the horse and cart, and against any if he transcend his authority we are this conclusion after learning from the Regisfurther than we have been accustomed to go paid for by the Federal Government during

with our own citizens, and grant to the peo- the Revolutionary war nor since that period, ple of Florida indemnity for all acts committed by our army, or by those who followed the camp of General Jackson, upon property had come before them. I commend to the notice of gentlemen the action of this House in 1816, when an attempt was made to grant indemnity for slaves killed in the public service. This attempt was opposed by several Florida indemnity for the slaves stolen by the Southern members, among whem was Mr. army and by the followers of the army under McCoy, of Virginia; and such was the force of reasoning brought to bear against the ap-plication that only forty members voted for it. We have the authority of this report, made by Whittlesey, that up to the year1830 no payment fusl v's kill'd in the public service, or otherwise lost to their owners, had ever been authorized by Congress. I have carefully examined the proceedings of this body since the date of this report, and so have other gentlemen, but we ave found no instance in which Congress has acknowledged any obligation resting upon the United States to pay for slaves. On the contrary, the records of the Committee of Claims show conclusively that, up to the present Congress, that committee from 1791 (the date of its carliest record,) has rejected every claim presented to them for compensation on account of slaves lost in the public service, whether

of slaves lost in the public service, whether they had been impressed into the service or had entered it by consent of their masters. I therefore say without hesitation, that, from the meeting of the first Congress in 1739 up to this day, the practice of Congress on this subject been uniform. All applications for indemnity for the loss of slaves have been rejected, without exception; and I appeal to gentlemen to maintain inviolate this usage, which by universal consent has now become law with us. Lay not violent hands upon a rule thus sanctioned by the wisdom of our predecessors for more than fifty years.

predecessors for more than fifty years.

The report which has been read speaks of it as "a delicate question" and of "adding to the excitement already existing." The committe, like other members, were in the habit of approaching this subject with a kind of horror which their imaginations seem to have thrown around it. They appear to have been unwilling to examine in detail the principles on which they based their report; but the precedents were established by those who are precedents were established by those who assisted in framing the Constitution. Their examples have been approved and followed down to this day, and in my opinion should not now be departed from. Those sages and patriots who framed the constitution must have understood their own intentions in framing it; and, being guided by the most pure love of country, while subsequently serving in this Hall, their decisions on this point are certainly entitled to great weight.

But, overwhelming as the authority of these precedents is

precedents is, and conclusive as the former practice of this House would seem to be, there are other and far stronger arguments to be drawn from the constitution itself. But, before entering upon this part of the argument, I propose to examine briefly the maxim which prevails so generally in the slave States that "slaves are property.' This saying is frequently made by gentlemen from the South, and is sometimes repeated by those of the North. The Constitution of Ohio declares dication, nor when that event shall take that "man is created free, and is endowed by his Creator with a right to the uninterrupted enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of

This Constitution my colleagues and my-

self have often sworn to support. How, then

we can call man property, and say that as such be belongs to his fellow man, is a matter which I cannot readily comprehend. But it is said that Kentucky, and all the other slave States, by their laws have declared a portion of their people to be the property of the others. Here is the conflict between the laws of with each other, and cannot be reconciled.— Yet, sir, as I prafer the doctrine of our Constitution, I may enjoy the blessings of liberty while I remain ir that State. If I prefer the slavery of Kentucky, I may go to that State & participate in its privileges and live under her not demand of me the adoption of their political faith, that man is endowed by his Creator with the right to enjoy his life and his liberty, neither can the people of Kentucky force upon me, while a citizen of Ohio, the doctrine that man can hold property in man .-These laws of Kentucky are in force within her territory, but not in Ohio. The laws of Ohio are in force within that State, but have no validity in Kentucky. But it is said that we are bound to consider slaves as property because this law of the slave States has declared them such. If that he the case, then are the people of the slave States bound to consider man free, because the paramount law of Ohio has declared him so. Sir, our law is as binding upon the people Kentucky as the laws of that State are upon the people of O-We acknowledge no superiority in our sister State, nor do we claim any for our own. We stand upon the same level, enjoying equal rights, and maintaining an equal independence. If she can demand of us a portion of our substance to pay her people for the loss of slaves, may we not demand of her citizens a portion of their wealth to compensate our people for the loss of our sons, our brothers, our husbands, and fathers, killed in defending her citizens, (perhaps her slaves) against a foreign enemy? Is the slave more valuable than a freeman? Or is the loss of a slave of more importance to the country than that of a freeman? Has the nation a deeper interest in the lives of slaves than it has in those of

freemen? That difference in the laws of the several States existed at the formation of the Constitution. Had the framers of that instrument intended to overturn the doctrine of the free States, and of the civilized world in this respect they would have been likely to leave ome evidences of that fact in the Constitution itself, or in the dehates of the Convention that framed it. The distinction cannot be obliternted by man. "The human form divine" is distinct from all other earthly beings and things. This distinction was sanctioned and established when the voice of the Almighty proclaimed to man. "Have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the Jords of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon

"This," says Sir William Blackstone, "was

expressed in the convention. He declared a to the infortunate class of people called slaves, the liberty of the North, PERSONS. But in no instance are they alloded It would really seem as though these facts

could leave no room for cavil as to the light in which the constitution of the United States regards them. If the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States could make this question more clear, I might cite the decision of Groves es. Slaughter, reported in 15th Peand it was said by Justice McLean that although slaves may by the laws of particular Sin as be declared property, "yet the Federal Constitution regards them only as persons." But in my opinion the language of the Contitution is conclusive, and cannot be made more pparent by argument. In some of the States shaves are declared property. But the ques-tion now before us is, do these laws overrule the laws of other States, and do they supersede the Federal Constitution? The constitutions of the free States, that of the Federal Government, the opinions of the civilized world, the hand of Na'ure, and the voice of God, have distinguished persons from property; and it is now too late for a particular State to qverturn these authorities, and force upon us the new principle that man is property, or that property is mar. It cannot be done. My friend in front of me (Mr. Howard, of Michigan) says it cannot be done short of a whill of rate from the Almighty." But, Mr. Speaker, should such an instrument be produced, I would at once deny its authenticity.
[Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, called Mr.

ings to order for sacrilege.

The Speaker pro. tem. (Mr. McKennan, of Pennsylvania) decided that Mr. Giddings was not out of order, and desired him to proceed.] Mr. Giddings resumed. I regret, Mr. Speaker, that any gentleman should permit to involve the people of the free States in the expense, the disgrace, or the guilt of slavery. With them it is a matter of principle and of conscience. They will not consent to be invo'ved in slavery, unless they are constitution ally liable to be made participators in that in-

I deny that they are thus liable. I have down as a principle well established-one that is not to be denied or doubted, that he our Federal Constitution no power was delegated to congress to involve the people of the free Sta'es in the expense, the guilt, or the disgrace of that institution. I have on a former occasion stated some of my views upon this point but I trust the House will bear with me, if upon the present occasion. I again refer to the doctrine which I trust will at no distant day be acknowledged as a fundamental principle of this Government. In order to be under-stood, I will refer to the situation of the several States prior to the adoption of the Constitution. At that period each State exercised supreme and unlimited power over the institupassessed the power to continue or abolish it without interference or interruption from any other power on earth. Vuginia held her slaves subject only to the laws of that State. -Massichusetts enjoyed her freedom in the same unlimited and supreme degree. Virginia could not call upon Massachusetts to share with her any portion of the expense, the disgrace, or the guilt of slavery. Nor could Congress, under the old confederation, involve Massachusetts to any extent whatever in that institution. If the slaves of Virginia were killed or lost, or ran away from their masters. her people sustained the loss, if any; nor c alld they throw any part of it upon the peo-ple of Massachusetts. The people of the later State enjoyed their freedom entirely exempt from the restrictions of slavery. people were not liable to be called upon to contribute their funds to pay for the bones and sinews of their fellow men in violation of their

At the formaion of the constitution the people of each State entertained their own views those sublime truths, will voluntarily aid in 1236-7. In spite of President Tyler's vetoes, concerning slavery. The North were opposed to that institution. The South deemed it necessary for their prosperity. The same conflicting views and interests existed at that period that exist at this day. The Northern heart belong to something more or less than of free, hope stimulated men into things inStates were anxious for the abolition of slavea MAN. The rights of GEORGE LATIcrease their labor! Not a fraction—the rery. The Southern States refused to adopt the constitution, if, by so doing, the Fede vi Government were to have any power over it.

Virginia would not entried of the Federal Government, nor would control of the Federal Government, nor would in DIGNATION and PUNISHED WITH State, it would be made the basis of all business the state, it would be made the basis of all business the state, it would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be made the basis of all business that the state of the search would be searched by the se Massachusetts entrust the liberty of her peo- | SEVERITY ple to that power.

On the subject of slavery each State, therefore, retained to itself its whole power concerning that institution. Delegating no portion of those powers to the Federal Governiation and second to none in virtue, intelligence says Henry Clay, in 1889, "and what the law ment, except the power to legislate so far as and patriolism." to enable the owners of fugitive slaves to recapture them. This power was excressly this superlative self-complacency when they given in the constitution, and its existence call to mind, that agreeably to the late course sed by any language whatever. It therefore follows that at this day we have no more nower to apply the public funds to pay for slaves than Congress possessed under the old articles of confederation. We have ro more power to take a slave from his master now than the old Congress had. The citizen of Virginia at this day holds h's slave as independent of Federal Government as he did prior to the a- Island, Delaware or Arkansas.

the origin of property. It is founded upon doption of our constitution. We, sir, possess the origin of property. It is founded upon thoughten of our constitutional, very sir, possess the command of Heaven, and is totally unthe command of Heaven, and is totally unmaster and slave in Virginia than we do to
e nine c'ed with the law of our slave States. master and slave in Virginia than we do to
e nine c'ed with the law of our slave States. The following noble and fiberal sentiments
committee of the colored ground of Albany.— This marked distinction between persons and property has been observed by parists, sates in the new any more constitutional right to new, and writers, from the carriest antiquity to the people of the free States in the property of the more considered by the state of the people of the people of the people of the people of the more gritted to be all to report to the constitution as will extend the state of the free States in the property of the more gritted to be all to report to the constitution as will extend the state of the free States in the property of the michigan A. S. Society, P.S. S. 1843.

At the return of mother Anniversary, your Grant and alteration of the Constitution as will extend the constitution as will extend the state of the free state of the free state of the constitution as will extend the free state of the free state of the constitution as will extend the const onstitution," has left on record his opinion, as men for lost slaves, than we shall those of the convention differed from him. On this point, continuing slavery, were State interests which so far as our information extends, there was no difference of opinion. On the contrary, nership. They constitute no portion of our no difference of opinion. On the contrary, we have conclusive evidence that the distinction between persons and property was kept up by the language of the Constitution itself. In every instance where that instrument refers to the unfortunate class of people called slaves, they are characterized as person. Thus, in this has never been delegated to us. Its ex-fixing the ratio of representation in the 2d ercise would be a usurpation—a pulpable viosection of the 1st article, they are denomina. lation of the constitution-1 subversion of the ted Persons When it grants to Congress rights of the people upon whom it is exercised. If we have power to involve the people of the 9, article 1, it characterizes them as persons. Ifee States in the payment for slaves to any In section 2, article 4, in providing for the received, we have the right to exert precisely rapture of fugitive slaves, they are again styled the same power and to the same extent, for the abolition of slavery in the slave States .-Estal lish the principle that we can involve the people of the free States in the payment for slaves, and it will follow that we have jurisdiction over slavery. If we have power to make the free States pay for slaves, we have power to say they shall not be paid for. If we may interfere to any extent, we may to all. exten. stitution, let us at once exercise it as becomes forts to regain all the rights of which you have a nation professing freedom. I am ready to been deprived take jurisdiction of it whenever I can satisfy myself that we can constitutionally do so.

Albany, Jan

When we once commence legislation in regard to slavery, I hope and trust we shall speak of "natural rights." of "human liberty," and of the crime of holding our fellow men in on lage. When we talk of slavery, I trust t will be to execrate it, to abolish it, and not to discuss the propriety of encouraging its continuance at the expense of this Government and of the free States, or in any other

I move to recommit the bill, with instrucions to the committee which reported it, to insert a provise that nothing contained in it shall authorize the payment for any slave kilmy, or any person belonging thereto, or accompanying the same.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACT. Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature, puts forth some noble sentiments. His theory is right, we shall see whether his practise will correspond. We extract the fol-

"Never before was the industry of man. to fear that privation and distress never were his ferlings to become excited at what I was saying. I hope to control my own feelings, let others do as they may. I have said what I desired to say upon the subject of man holding man as properly. There is, however, and the same are pining in want. And white some are rejoining in freedam, others how under the opportunity of the desired to say upon the subject of man holding man as properly. other view of the question to which I wish to pressor's yoke or reluctantly submit to the description of the House. It is this: that we do not possess the constitutional right to involve the people of the free States in the local transfer of the property. There is, however, and pressor's yoke or reluctantly submit to the description pot's chain. Can such a state of civil society be in harmony with the will of Him who created us all of one flesh and blood! Does it not cry aloud for melioration? And although in our own favored Commonwealth, we have abundant evidence that the great Christian precept, . W latsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them,' equality of man, are not duly and practically egarded.

The next paragraph in the Message we commend to the special attention of the Charleston (S C) Lynch Committee. It is quite as worthy of the flames as those aboliion documents which these vigilant conservators stole from the Post Office, and burnt in the streets in 1885-and it emanates from a far more dangerous source:

"The identity of the human race and the pondent: fraternity of mankind, are the basis of the great religious and political principle of equality. On this the philanthropist and the ear-marks, like sheep and dogs. But the states man found their hopes of progress- great point decided was that every human beive humanity. ALL MEN ARE EQUAL BEFORE approximates the nearest to general equality among ils members, is most promotive of con-tentment and happiness; while that which de-parts most widely from it, is most productive bold him, and in the absence of this, the prisof evil passions and wretchedness. Where there are some very rich, there will be many very poor. And those civil institutions which have the greatest tendency to prevent or min-gate the extremes of conditions are the best adapted to secure the high chiect for which government is instituted—the greatest happiness of the whole."

It will be observed that this paragr aph re pudiates the common notion of the " content

depend upon the accident of birth, or the possesion of property. It is not the grant of his
thus transferred, to be \$50,000,000. Here
fellow-man but the immediate gift of God,
would be a fine addition to the nominal propwho created in his own image, all men."

Suppose the marketable value of the laborers
thus transferred, to be \$50,000,000. Here
would be a fine addition to the nominal property of the State. We could go into glorimust yet become the paramount one at the polls.

If the head and heart which could after surrendering a free citizen of Massachusetts with fifty millions of new capital, we could bid to the Virginia task-masters, that they may defiance to thard times." blot from his brow the image of God and en-MER are the immediate gift of God; and, in verse rather. Of course, then the \$50,000,000

Our readers will know how to appreciate every 11 of her adult population don't know States always trade beyond their means-

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise.' Alton Miscellany.

The population of Long Island is greater now then that of either of the States of Rhode

GOVERNOR SEWARD.

men for lost slaves, than we shall those of the free States, if we compel them to contribute our religion adopts. If, as the former essents, all expressed in the convenient. The necessary is the former essents all men are born equal, institutions which dony have no intination that an unfividual in the joving our personal liberty and the right of them equal political rights and advantages are nniest; and if I would do unto others as I would desire them to do unto me. I should not deny the Pand in which they or their ancestors erence to their future efficiency.

Gentlemen-Time alone can determine be-tween those who have uplied and those who have opposed the measures to which you have ad But I feel encouraged to wait that decision, since in the moment when, if over, re-proaches for injustice should come, the evil does greet me with their solutations. I give you my shall fail, the remembrance that I have received the thanks of those who have just cause to up

forence between these to whom he has imp a portion of his own spirit, and upon whom has impressed his own image, reward you for your kindness to me now and in times past, and if we have jurisdiction over that in-

> WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Albany, January 4, 1843.

Rather Green — The whig papers are filled with such headings as. "A not for tird party men;" "For Gird Party men;" inference to hird Pa ty men;—under which are ranged with formality the comparative votes of Whigs and Democrate in relation to the right of pention. of membership. But it is their province to at-These friendly papers may as well save themselves mak slaveholding who ever it entrenches itself; neh trouble, inasmuch as the sa-called Third rty men, are for the most part fully enlightenagen this point—so collightened that they can-tbut pay the ignorance of these highly intelli-nt elitors who suppose the great abject of the berty party to be, to restore the right of peti-

pression, that the whitz are entirely imbedie, we call upon the Ohto State Journal, the Western Reserve Chro icle, the Chinon Republican, the Republican Times of Mt. Vernon, the Ripley Telegraph, and other papers of a similar stamp,

1. To state distinctly and fully, the objects of

the Liberty party.

2. To inform us, what the whig party, has ever done to pro note these objects, or any of

throughout the world, rewarded with such their advancement.
universal plentifulness. Yet we have reason Did it never strike them as rather green, to make the control of th egard to the objects sought by these men? shall expect a reply from these papers, before they insert any more of their coaxing paragraphs addressed to "Third Parry men."—Philanthrop st.

LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge Ewing, the President Judge district. A man was seized by a Virginia slave-catcher, who was about to carry him off his own authority according to Judge habeas corpus, issued by and returnable before Judge Ewing, at Uniontown. The case was enruestly contested by counsel, on three points.

1. That by the decision of the Supreme Court, a State Judge could not examine the case on habeas corpus.

respondent by an ear-mark. S. A motion to postpone the case to give time for the claimant to procure additional

evidence.

The result is given in a ords of our corres-

no law or decision of Courts could deprive a man in Pennsylvania of the right to it. Also, that time would not be given to claimant, as oner must be discharged. Thus we have a decision in accordance with that part of the exastitution, which says, the writ of babeas corpus shall not be suspended except during war or rebeliion. "- Emancipator.

> From the Essex Trauscript. A CASE SUPPOSED.

an equal voice in the government over him should on and after the first of Marc! next, is a natural and innate right.—It does not become slaves of hundhold.

But let us look at it. Labor is the only of property. What would be the effect? Spec- of Heaven. "Intelligence" in Tennessee .- Gov. Jones, viation-over-trading of course, to be follow-

"We have \$1,200,000, of slave property." lation and second to none in virtue, intelligence says Henry Clay, in 1889, "and what the law of is imaginary-unreal as a dream-worse than U.S. Bank stock. Yet the effect of this bankruptcy follows-and the North loses dred millions of dollars, over-trading at the South is inevitable. The whole system of REPORT

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Of the Michigan A. S. Society, Feb. 8, 1843. ject and slave-like tameness. to be carried out, among all who manifest, by time some considerations on the measures which the Constitution than it has been at any former have been used by abolition's a in this State, for period. the advancement of their cause, with especial ref-

CHURCH ACTION. One important agent in accomplishing the work of emancipation, is found in the doctrines of Christianty. The Founder of the Christian Religion left his doctrines on record as a guide to his disciples; to be carried out by them in their associated canacity. They were commanded to be the friends of every virtue, the sworn opposers of condition as a people, and your suspicious pros- every wrong. That association has continued poets. And if every other hope of my heart through cubicen hundred years. It now exists through eighteen hundred years. It now exists in all these United States. But the followers of braid the memory of our fereighers, and to com-plain of our contemporaries, will satisfy me that Lawgiver, have reduced a sixth part of the rown Christ, in defiance of the commands of their great the whole body have dissented from this wickededness, it has been i stilled by those Christians who perpetrate it, and defendeded or excused by many of the leading Christians of the Free States, whence it has been truly said, that the American Churches are the bulwark of Ameri-

> Your Committee are well aware, that it does not belong to Anti-Slavery Societies to legislate for Christian Churches, or to prescribe their terms and if those who rob their fellow men obtain membership in our churches, and thus make Christianby the endorser of their hideous system of outrage and wrong, this facilities support must be taken away, and their trite characters inside to that the time has fully co be, when every church them as a consistent Christian.

in a church of Christ, than a stealer of horses or sheer; and the Founder of our religion has ex-3. What the Whig party is willing to do for pressly taught, that a man is of more value than

A letter from a friend in Washington coun- ries, and intreat them to exclude those who will \$354 32. y, gives an account of a case recently decided persist in the iniquity from the fellowship and of that countenance of their respective bodies.

POLITICAL COTION.

Another agency which has been effectually Story's law, but was prevented by a writ of used for the advancement of Liberty principles, elective franchise. Every freeman may properly the extreme scarcity of money, have precluded made to extend. The consecration of the political due the society upon subscriptions 2. An offer by the claimart to identify the cal power of abolitonists to the advancement of The contract made with Mr. Sullivan, the fortent, and upon a larger field of action.

It will be remembered the first Liberry vote of From this brief review of the present state of hold him, and in the absence of this, the pris- 328. At the late election for Represent tives, hecause in several counties, nominations were not s present session should enact that all the gregate Liberty vote has increased during the pust year from 23.000 to 35,000.

The present position of political parties induces tions shall cease to be the most prominent topics no one can doubt the ultimate result, who has observed the general tendencies of the age, or

PETITIONS.

Another means of advancing the anti-slavery makes property, is so. ! Not so Mr. Clay. State Legislatures. But few petitions have been gentlemen of that city. The weapons were All this slave property which the South boasts forwarded from this State to Congress during the present session. One reason probably is, that there is as strong a negative of the existence of all other powers as could have been expression and its existence than U.S. bank stock. Yet the effect of this imaginary wealth on the country is a disast imaginary wealth on the country is a d ceived only contumely and scorn, antil they can \$1,000 each to keep the peace. make their sense of the treatment they have rewhat she has sold. Maintaining a system of ceived foit at the ballet box. Another reason fictitious capital to the amount of treelve hun-will be found in the fact that Michigan, since her existence as a State, has never yet had a delegate slavety in whatever point it is looked at, mor- in either House of Congress, who possessed the al, political, financial, is false, unnatural and disposition, or sufficient ability, or sufficient terday, into her proper element. in its tendencies "evil and that continually." | courage to utter one word in defence of their and the cost is not less than \$150,000.—Al. Pa. | in another column.

is slavery constituents, but they have seen their petitions trampled under foot with the most ab

tion that framed the Constitution were pro-tionally reed in natural and municipal law, and the people of Great British for be the late ests of the African are might be over-toundly reed in natural and municipal law, and the people of Canada in no greater degree, well understood this fundamental distinction.

The members of the Constitution were pro-tionally reed in natural and municipal law, and the people of Canada in no greater degree, well understood this fundamental distinction.

The members of the Constitution what seemed to be the late ests of the African are might be over-tour with personal advantage, vet I mayor have also petitioned in a fundamental distinction.

The counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Kalamazoo,
Monroe, Inglam and Berrien. The colored in-the knowledge of the Committee extends, there is a perfect agreement in reference to the principle.

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The Counties of Wayne, Washtenaw. The colored in-the knowledge of the Committee extends, there is a perfect agreement in reference to the principle.

The Counties of Wayne, Washtenaw. The colored in-the knowledge of the Committee extends, there is a perfect agreement in the properties of the principle.

The Counties of the Counties of the is a perfect agreement in the change of their own behalf. What action of action, and the means by which they are islature will take upon this subject, cannot now their works, their interest in the cross of the be known; but it is certain that public sontiment slave. The committee propose to present at this is much more favorable to such an alteration, or

> JUDICIAL DECISIONS. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which Slavery is extended over every State and Territory in the Union, and by which slaveholders are authorized to execute their brutal violence upon the persons of their victims, before the eyes of those who abhor and execrate their system of robbery, is producing its favorably of the fifteen gallon law of Messabetray the oppressed in o the hands o the manster! Massachusetts are thorough temperance men. er, and while not a few interested politicians are ready to justify the crime, yet the great mass of our free population look upon the condition of the fugitive from Slavery with compassion, and on

he conduct of his master with detestation --

This teeling unmifests itself in the aid and assist-

ance that is every where extended to the fugi-

It is stated that out of some thousands who ern prison house, is contrary to Humanity, to works while under the influence God, and can therefore, have no hinding force upon our citizens. The indications now are, that it will soon meet the fate it deserves, and be entirely disregarded.

LECTURES. I LECTURES. II TO LONG.

A Lecturer has not been employed by the Executive Committee, during the past year, as they shall authorize the payment for any slave killed, takes, or carried off by the American arled, takes, or carried off by the American arly parading the pro-slavery delinquencies of
the demogratic party, so as to convey the inland in reference to the wrong of slaveholding in future, as the Liberty principles are now so bind in reference to the wrong of slaveholding, in future, as the Liberty principles are now so widely spread, that persons living in the different the should declare that he who lives in the daily rob. localities where lectures are needed can best make hery of human beings cannot be recognized by their own arrangements. But a considerable number of gentlemen have lectured in different A stealer of men should no more be tolerated parts of the State, with much success.

It will be seen by the Treasurers report, that the total receipts of the past year have amounted While a portion of the churches in this State been \$2,053 14: leaving a balance due the Treas- them intellectually as well as morally; for corranks, without a full exposition of their creed, in have excluded mous calers from their member- urer of \$825.71. This balance includes also a We ship, a much larger part still countenance the in- debt reported at the last anniversary, which the iquity. Your committee would recommend that society owed for paper for the first volume of the anti-slavery members of churches of every de- Signal. To meet this debt there are pledges and nomination should bring the atrocity of this sys unpaid subscriptions, to the amount of \$471 39 em of wickedness before their several judicato- leaving a balance actually due the Treasurer of

THE PRESS.

During the past year, the Signal of Liberty has been issued every week. Its present number of subscribers is about 1151. The circulation in this State extends through twenty four is the power which can be wielded through the counties. The very low price of produce, and avail himself of this, in correcting any of the great numbers from becoming subscribers, and evils of community to which its efficiery can be have also dominished the results which were

dieir enterprize, has been at ended, in all mer publisher of this paper, expired on the 25th cases, with salutary results, when it has been ex. of April last; and upon calling a regular meeting erted in support of independent nominations of of the Executive Committee, the members were beneficial results will be displayed to a greater ex. published the paper to the present time, on their own pecuniary responsibility.

dy, must show on his return, his legal title to this State, a little more than two years since, was our cause and of the agencies by which it has cen promoted, it will be seen that we have ammore than twenty one hundred supported the ple reasons for encouragement and future exer-Liberty candidates. The vote was less than it tion. God has smiled upon our efforts hitherto would otherwise have been, because legislative in behalf of downtrodden humanity; and while and county candidates only were elected, and less the great law by which He governs the affairs of interest was therefore felt in the election, and men, that success, on the whole, shall be proportioned to exertion, applies to this, as well as to made by abolitionists, and consequently no L'ber. all other human, enterprizes: He has also given Suppose the Massachusetts Legislature at ty votes were polled. In the free States, the ng. the most positive assurances that the objects we seek are perfectly in accordance with his will, and that, through all opposing obstacles, they shall yet be brought to a happy and glorious consumthe belief that the political power of Abolitionists mation. The task of changing the long established and legalized customs and institutions of society, is not, indeed, an easy one, nor can it be accomplished in a day. All history admonishes ous speculations upon it and out do those of The subserviency of both the great political parties us that great moral and mental changes can be to the absolute dictation of slaveholders, is devel- made to pervade society only by the long contin- been unable to furnish our usual amount of oped more and more by passing events, and its ued and persevering dissemination of truth - editorial matter. Next week we shall endeavor manifestation excites the loathing, contempt and But the same history also teaches, that no benev- to do justice to our correspondents, and bring stamp SLAVE there, then do that head and source of wealth. Would the transformation abhorrence of honest minds. When minor quesright motives, and pursued with wisdom and perof political agitation, and the one grand issue be- severance but that it was finally successful.tween Slavery and Liberty shall become national. Whether, then, we look at the past or the future, nt the objects to be accomplished, or the obs'acles to be overcome, we find ample reason for who believes that the onward progress of human unabating confidence and uneassing off ri, being ness transactions, and enter into all estimates fredom is in acco. dance with the merciful designs well assured, from the history of human affairs, as well as from the declarations of Heaven, that we shall reap in due time, if we faint not.

cause has been by petitioning our National and the 12th, opposite New Orleans, between two Especially should the first District Convention pistols, and both parties were wounded. One of them, it is feared, will not recover, as the members familiar with each other's countenball passed into his side, directly under the ances and feelings, and thus prepare the way

> which is to run 330 miles in 24 hours, on our river in the spring, was safely launched yes

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY IS. 1845. THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President. JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN. THOMAS MORRIS

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. This anniversary was well attended. The opening address by the President, Rev. J. P.

Cleveland, was original and instructive. He

urged the necessity of enlightening the mass of the people, and exciting to vigorous individnal effort. The mass of a community, when well informed, never undertook an enterprize which they did not carry through. He spoke appropriate effects. While there are beings in chusetts, or rather of the results growing our human form, who are so lost to every virtue as to its enactment. The mass of the people of He regarded the Temperance reform as decidedly favorable to litera'u e,as well as to religion. A literary religion was needed-one that should not be the mere creature of impulse, but such a religion as would take possession of all the affictions of the son!, through the medium of a clear-seeing intellect. Such tive, and also by counteracting and defearing the netarious attempts of his master for his recapture. a religion can only be had, at all times, by total abstinence men. The use of intoxicating have escaped from slavery into the free States liquors from the smallest to the greatest exduring the past year it is not known that more tent, always unintellectualizes. It always than seven have been returned into bondage .- obstructs continued mental effort. The ob-The law by which the free States are required to pretion was sometimes brought that Byron and re-enslave those who have fled from the South- Shakespeare wrote some portions of their Natural Justice, and to the Revealed Will of strong drink. The former was in the habit of using raw brandy as a stimulus to his poetical faculties. But did that prove that brandy was favorable to literary exertion? Were this the case, the potations of the bar-room would tend to raise up a host of poets, and the young

spite of the cvil effects of inebriating drinks. A But what was the character of the productions created under such circumstances? In answer to this mquiry, he affirmed that their effect was decidedly injurious to the moral principles of the readers; the sentiments, however refined by tolent, appealed to the lowest sensibilities of human beings and tendto \$1,217 43: while the total expenditures have ed, instead of elevating and refining, to sink ruption is always unintellectual. Every man of his acquaintance, however great an admirer of Byron and Shelley he might have been, had lost his relish for their productions when he became a cold-water man. Mr. C. spoke of the great influence of Byron and Shokespeare, upon whole communities, even upon thousands who had never read their works, and attributed much of the evil of their writings to the personal habits of the authors.

aspirant for fame could augment the inspira-

tion of the Muses to any given point, by

super-adding the inspirations of Bacchus.

The truth was that they wrote good poetry in

The evening was occupied with singing and the discussion of resolutions by several gentlemen. The remarks of the speakers gave much pleasure, to the andience in attendance, as they took care to make known by the most obstraperous applause. It is doubted however, by many, whether remarks whose effect is to keep an audience convulsed with langliter, have an abiding and salutary influence upthe avowed friends of Liberty. It has secured unwilling to pledge their personal responsibility on them. There are two sides to this quesrespect. It has attracted public attention. It on any new contract for the publication of the tion, and the medium between extreme levity "The Judge decided that it was too late in has extended a knowledge of our principles. Its second volume; and without that responsibility, and immovable gravity is probably the standfluence has been felt in the defeat of candidates of the paper could not be published: In this state and to be sought, and is also not inconsistent the other parties. While the political action of of things, to save the Signal from a premature with a feeling of rigid moral obligation .-Abolition'sts is kept distinct from that of all other grave, two members of the committee, by the ad- Man is made with the power to laugh, as well parties, without fear and without compromise, its vice and with the consent of the remainder, have as to weep; and the majority of mankind will disagree to the definition of Chesterfield, who said that laughter was "the silly joy, of a silly person, at a silly thing."

THE ANNIVERSARY.

We have only room to say that our eighth Anniversary has been the best attended and the most interesting of the whole. Tho Court House was well filled during the day and crowded in the evenings. The Convention adjourned Thursday night. Messrs. Cleveland, Birney, Stewart, West, Fitch, and others addressed the assemblies. We think of publishing some notes of their remarks, as soon as we can write them out. The utmost unanimity of spirit and good feeling prevailed-

The anniversaries have occupied our time so fully during the week, that we have

With warmen's strick became the basis and (F The lovers of genuine paetry can find a specimen of that rare article on the first page, from our noble hearted friend, J. G. Whittier. The production is an honor to his heart as well as his intellect.

allar madery, the carallels o We hope our friends in the third Congressional District will feel the importance of A Durl,-A hostile meeting took place on an immediate organization in every county.he full. A general attendance will render the for united and efficient co-operation. It is important that our friends become acquainted with each other. It is the only means of inducing mutual confidence. We cannot have The new Steamboat, 350 feet long, confidence in those whom we do not know .-Let the first convention, then, be full and spirited. The call of the Committee will be found

We publish to day a late speech of Mr Giddings on the slavery question. We need make no apology for the space it occupies. Massus. Entrons:-We know that the former speeches of Mr. If you think the following, spread out be overthrow his constitutional arguments.

The Liberty Convention of Maine have again nominated Gen. Appleton for Governor .-The Liberty men of that State go to work in Yankee style, with stendy aith and persevering efort. The whigs have lost that State forever. The Liberty men have no inclination to identify their to promote liberty by voting for Slavery. At their anniverso y, they resolved that the Liberty Party does not agree with the Whig and Democratic Editors, that the best way to get rid of Slavery is to let it alone; or that the best way to cannot therefore unite with either of the two great parties to decide the question, whether our of course, and more isolated in their feelings. next President shall be a South Carolina, or a Kentucky slaveholder.

ITIn New Sharon, Maine, there have been seren trials for Representatives, which have re- multitude. There are some, I may say very sulted in no choice. The Liberty candidate is many intelligent and gentlemenly men, in Virfoolish as to "throw away their votes" on candi- wise; and especially in N. C. Indeed I have was no motive for it. Success would dates who can not be elected !!

17 Mr. Clarke, the white refugee slave from Kentucky, is lecturing on Slavery in Maine. Mr. Lovejoy, brother of the martyr, gives notice to the Kentuckians, that should an attempt be made to enalage him, the people of Maine have earth for tyrants, but no air.

III Gov. Cass is expected to arrive at Detroit this week. Meetings have been called in Detroit and Ypsilanti to welcome him home.

The communication of Rev. Mr. Scotford shall appear in our next.

The average age of the members of the Ohio Legislature is 40 years. The whole number is 112, of whom CO are farmers, 12 are At torneys, 10 are lawyers, and 7 are physicians.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Winthrop, of Mass, has reported on the memorial from eastern ship owners respecting the imprisonment of free colored seamen. The report concluded with certain resolutions, declaring that the imprisonment of free colored citizens in Southern ports is a violation of the Constitution; the imprisonment of foreign colored seamen, is a violation of that article which declares that treaties are a part of the sapreme law of the land; and that the State regulations on the subject are unjustifiable, and in positive conflict with the national compact.

This report of the Committee on Commerce was sanctioned by seven of the nine members of the committee: but Rayner, of N. C. presented a minority report, and moved the printing of an extra number of both reports. This was objected to, and Mr. Winthrop moved the usual number. Mr. Black, of Ga. said he objected to the printing of the majori'y report altogether, and moved to lay the motion to print the usual number on the table. This piece of overseerism was lost - aves 72 -nays 114. The usual number were ordered, and afterwards five thousand extra copies of each report.

Mr. Botts soon after rose and moved a reconsi leration of the vote for printing an extra num ber. He wished to examine them. If either report was inflummatory, edealated to add to pub-If of a contrary character, he should be in favor erally to stand in the place of the slave."

Mr. Calhoun, of Mass, mayed to lay the metion for reconsideration on the table. Mr. Wise, in his "very terrible" manner, called for the yeas and nays. Lost, 88 to 112. The motion to reconsider was carried-113 to 68. Thus the House voted that information should not be disseminated, even when both sides were presented with the greatest ability. To make all sure, the motion to print an extra number was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Wise, by a vote of 104

This piece of slaveholding management, which was carried by Whig slaveholders and Northern Democrats, is a specimen of their usual course of policy. A subscription has been started among the members of Congress to circulate a large number of Winthrop's report.

In the Senate, the bill to prevent carrying "mailable matter" by private conveyance was under consideration, Messrs, Porter and Woodbridge urged several objections to it. They said that if private enterprise was in advance of the mail in the transmission of intelligence, it was

wrong to punish individuals for it. The house of Representatives have, by a vote of 193 to 18, decided that the plan of an exchequer presented to congress by the executive ought net to be adopted. The democratic mem-

bers unanimously voted against the exchequer. By a vote of 115 to 105, the house also rejected the proposition to restore the independent treasury system. In a whig house, this vote was very strong for the sub-treasury. We observe that besides the unanimous vote of the democratis members, the measure was sustained by Mr. Cushing, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Mallory, Mr. Wise, and one or two other administration

RELIEF TO THE STATES .- Mr. Cost Johnson's project for the relief of the States has at length we can show that slave children are frequently obtained a hearing so far as to be referred to a kept naked at the South till twelve years of Select Committee, along with numerous memo- age; and that it is common to mark slaves by rials in its favor. The following gentlemen com-

pose the Committee: Adams, of Mass., Casey, of Ill., Cooper, of Pa., speak for himself, and demonstrate that "such

(Keep it before the people, that to fel-

Mich., Cravens, of Ind.

For the Signal of Liberty. SLAVERY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Giddings that we have published, have been fore the public may subserve the cause to generally read through, with much interest .- which your paper is devoted, you are at liber-His positions are defined with such clearness ty to dudlish it. It is an extract from a letand precision that they cannot be mistaken or ter written by a friend of wine, who does not gagperverted. No one has yet undertaken to altogether sympathize with abolitionists; who made one declaration—as a party—in supis travelling at this time in the South, to his port of the right of petition. sisters in this vicinity. He writes from N. Carolina. Yours truly,

E. CHILD.

Albion, 4th Feb. 1843.

"With the South generally I cannot say I Liberty men have no inclination to identify their prospects with the fortunes of a corrupt and am particularly pleased. There are some einking party, who cannot even save themselves.

5. So many other modes of reaching the subject have now been furnished, that this at the Machine Shap of H. & R. PART-means of influencing either Congress or the RIDGES & CO., next door to the Paper Mill. residence in the country-but there is not that country, holds a much less prominent value appearance of thrifty enterprise and comfort that there is at the North-and the peculiar system is a terrible drawback. The state and condition of society is not to be compared with put it down, is to put Slaveholders up, and we that of the North. The inhabitans are more widely saperated from each other, less familiar

The mass of them are much less refined and intelligent. There are exceptions it is the highest on the list. It is astonishing how the ginia particularyl; and some even here in N. Whige and Democrats in that town will be so Carolina. But with the multitude it is othernever seen a more ignorant and untutored set than one sees in this state-white haired or rather light haired, bloated, livid and unhealbefore them in natural endowments and decidedly their superiors Common chools in lected and even disapproved and condemned. They say property is better than learning; and that they had much rather put their childrep to work than to school. This is true of a vain effort to get up out of the dirt in which N. C. particularly; perhaps only-although common schools are uncommon in all the southern states-there is I am told but one school in the whole county of Edgcomb, and get on better." - Emanc pater. that is in this place -and it is worthy of record that this county gives a Democratic majarity of at least 1200; the whig vote being but about 150.

This mixture of white and black, masters at 7 o'-lock. Business of importance will and servan's, gentlemen and niggers, 1 hate come before the meeting. and abominate. Nor are the miseries of servitude diminished by observation-ignorant, menial, ragged, dirty, degraded, and as far as possible, or I may say, as far as practicable imbruted; the system is one from which an unhardend it art will instinctively turn away with loathing and detestation. That there are some and even many decently dressed and comfortable, is not to be deniedand this is true particularly in towns and among some of the house servants. But with the field hands and mass it is otherwise .-Meanly c'ad-intolerably fed, and animalized as far as possible-they are ruled with a strong and iron hand. The masters are lords, and they are to all intents and purposes and in the fullest sense of the word, servants. They are goods, chattels, merchandize, things, and it is as common in this country to hear farmers talking of the price of niggers, as it is to hear the same said of cattle in G. or wheat in M. Every thing in fact is fitted to make the impression on their minds and fasten it forever. that they are born and intended for this condition. * * * * For my own part, I pity as well as abhor the province of the masterhe excitement, he should oppose the printing .- and in the last great day would prefer gen- House, on Thursday Evening, Feb. 16th, at half

For the Signal of Liberty.

TO THE REV. MR. WEST OF MONROE Six:-I heard you state in a public meeting in this place, on the afternoon of yesterday, that a slave had been chopped to pieces in Ky. by his master, with an axe, beginning at his feet, for running away.

You also stated a case of a black boy, 15 years old, being sent into a parlor in Kentucky, to fan a visitor, being en irely naked.

And another case of two ship loads of negroes having the ends of their ears cut off making about half a bushel of pieces of ears. You also stated that such t reatment is general in the South.

I have lived eight years in the South, and

authorities on each of these several points.— erry, pay charges, and take them away.

BENJAMIN PR YER. I call on you to specify time and place in each of the given cases. If such acts curse my country, I wish to see them proved out clearly in the face of day, but if not, I wish the public to know where the fault lies.

Very respectfully in Gospel bouds, BRADFORD FRAZEE.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 9, 1843.

We have received the above through the Post Office. The writer is a clergymen of the M. E. Church. Mr. West is abundantly able to answer for himself, and doubtles will do it. But should be not, we can substantiate the chopping to pieces of the slave above mentioned, by two nephews of President Jefferson:

ry, no scholar who persises in the use of "prowe can show that slave children are frequently fane or obscene language," is allowed to contincutting off, cropping, slitting, or making holes in their ears. We will give dates, places, Messre. Johnson, of Md., Gentry, of Tenn., and names. But we presume Mr. West will Marshall, of Ky., Morris, of O., Howard, of acts do curse our country." It may be proper to state, however, that we did not understand Mr. West to say that the pieces of ears filled lowship man-stealers is a thousand times more a half bushel, but that they were counted and inconsistent than to fellowship sheep-stealers. put into a half bushel .- Ed. Sig.

Whig support of the right of petition .-The Northern Whigs claim-demand the apport of abolitionists to be given to their party, on the ground that their party supports

are to be said on this point: 1. The present Congress, with a clear Whig majority of 30, has re-established the

3. Those Whigs who have gone the far-

thest against the right, have lost nothing of the estimation of their party.

4. Abolitionists are no more concerned to support the right of petition than any other citizen, except as its support or its exercise may subserve the anti-slavery cause.

than it did four or five years ago.

6. To claim our support solely on the ground that a man upholds the right of petition, is about as just as to claim it because he goes to meeting, or pays his taxes, or any obvious right thing which every decent man does .- Emancipalor.

The whig policy .- We in Mussachusetts, don't comprehend the depth of the game. The policy of the Whig party at the late election seems to have been quite original. true to this last remark; but I speak of the It is thus expounded by the Baltimore Patriot in an article expressly approved and endorsed by the Richmond Whig. "The Whigs bide their time. They have

suffered the years 1841 and 42 to pass without making a general effort, because there transferred to them the responsibility of the measures of the Government, without the power to control them. This is the view which induced them to permit the elections thy in their appearance—the "niggers" are of 1842 to go against them almost by default. They have thrown the reins by consent, into the hands of the minori

The profoundness of this policy, by which this region, instead of being promoted, are neg- the governments of the great States of Mass-New York, Pennsylvanir, Ohio North Carolina, &c., have been given up by default,' reminds me of the man lying in the road by the side of his horse, engaged in he was rolling. "What are you lying here for?" said a passer-by. The poor fellow, who had left his saddle "by default," replied-"Why look here stranger, I got off to

> NOTICE. The friends of the Liberty Party of Ann Arbor, are requested to meet at the house of T. Poster, on Friday evening next, precisely

Ann Arbor, Feb. 13, 1843.

There will be a convention of the Liberty Party of the third Congressional District, holden at the village of Flint, Geneace County, on Tuesday the 28th February 1843 at 10 o'clock A. M. -for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for member of Congress for said district. It will be recollected that the third District is mpose of the counties of St. Clair, Macomb. Oakland, Livingston, Ingham, Clinton, Lapeer, Shiawassee, Genesee, Saginaw, Mackinaw and Chippewa.

A full and general attendance of the friends of the Liberty party from all the counties is carnest-

IUSHNELL ANDREWS, J. C. GALLUP, JOHN PRATT, WM. CANFIELD. JOSEPH MORRISON. NATHAN POWER, W. G. STONE.

JAMES G BIRNEY

WASHINGTONIANS ATTENTION A meeting of the Washtenaw Washingtonian

Temperance Society will be holden at the Court past 6 o'clock. A general attendence is solicited. P. GARDINER, Prest. B. F. BROWN, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, at Dextet, by the Rev. F. H. Cuming, Mr. NATJASTEL DASIELS, of Ot-sego County, New York, to Mrs. SALLY NOBLE, of the former place.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the first of November last, a light red hei'er. with some white under the belly sold, no artificial marks. The ow is desired to prove property, pay charges,

and take her away. EDWARD PHELPS. Ypsilanti, Feb. 1st, 1843.

I have fixed eight years in the South, and am prepared to contradict these things fully as far as my observation goes.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the fifteenth day of October last, they caus, one is a pale red, rather brownish around the I would hereby respectfully call upon your forehead. The owner is requested to prove prop-

Salem, Feb. 8, 1843.

CLINTON SEMINARY.

SPRING TERM.

THE sixth regular term of 12 weeks will com-mence on Monday, February 6, 1843. TUITION.

For common English branches, For highest English branches, For Latin and Greek, 5 60 Board, including Room, Fürniture, and Washing, at \$125.

Tuition to be paid in advance.

Ladies and gentlement from abroad will be re-

quired to present a certificate of good moral character; and by a standing rule of the Seminaue his connection with us. This rule, with a number of others, have been adopted by a vote of

The Emplish text books that are adopted are are such as are required for admission to Col-Considerable has been done to furnish manual

their advantage to enter at the begin GEO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor.
MRS. BANCROFT, Preceptors.
Jan. 25, 1843.
41-1f. Clinton, Jan. 25, 1843.

labor for those who wish, in this way, to pay for a part or all of their board. Students can enter

ANN ARRESTAN

STEAM FOUNDRY. (NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT) the right of petition. A good many things DARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. have ere Ware, Sleigh Shoes, Fire Dogs, Wagwhich they respectfully invite the Public to ex

son as they may be wanted for use, and which will be wirranted good. All Castings made by iem will be sold CHEAP, and for READY JOB WORK, IRON TURNING AND Canal

First Arrival

IN 1843. In connection with the Foundry and Machine Shop, HARRIS, PARTRIDGES & CO. have

NEW GOODS!!

such ne Brond Cloths Shirtings Muslin de Lains Kentucky Jeans, Flannels Boots & Shoes, Call Skin

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER. A good assortment of Hardware and Grocerther store in Ann Arbor. H. P. & Co. will take in exchange for Goods,

Hides, Pork. Land, Better, Flax Seed, Tim thy Sted, Taliato, &c. on as favorable terms as any Store here or else-

Any quantity of WHEAT wanted, and the highest price paid.

Lower Town, Ann Athor, Feb. 1, 1843.

ESTA . E of Charles Tozer, late of Websicr, undersigned have been duly appointed by the Hon. Geo. Sedgwick, Judge of Probate of the county aforesaid. Comm ssioners, to receive, examine, adjust, and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, which is represented in solvent, and six months are allowed by said judge, to said creditors to present and prove their claims, before said commissioners, who will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the Ina kept by John Waldo, in the village of Dexter on the first Mon-days of March and April, and at the dwelling house of Stephen Cogswell in said Webster, on the 22nd day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P.

M. on each day respectively especially.
MUNNIS KENNY, Com'rs. JOHN ALLEY, JAMES BALL, Jr. Webster, Dec. 22, 1842.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY

Teachers Seminary.

THE tenth term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 27, and continue

Having procured the assistance of two competent and successful Teachers, the principal is pre-pared to give a thorough English and Classical He will devote his whole attention to English department as heretofore. From 20 to 3) minutes is daily occupied by the principal in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus and inerals, or otherwise,

Apparatus. - The Institution is furnished with hemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical aparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solls, &c. to the amount of \$300; also, a good

net of Minerals worth \$5). Tailimin the English branches, from \$2.5) to \$5,00 per term; Latin and Greek, \$3.00; French, \$3.00; English and Classical studies united, \$6,00 only; Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3,00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffin.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks. Board, including room and washing, for \$1.50 For further particulars enquire of the

H. H. GRIFFIN. Principal. CHAS. WOODRUFF. Teacher of Latin, Greek and Frenc Miss CAROLINE A HAMMOND,

Y peilanti, Jan. 26, 1843.

GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &C.

The subscriber has a large assertment of Mar le of the best Quality, suitable for GRAVE STONE Windsor MONUCEUTS, &c. which he will sell cheap 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. WM. E. PETERS.

Detroit, Oct 27, 1842.

AUMINISTRATORS SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Pro-bate, for the county of Washiearw, made on the twenty third inst., authorizing the sale of real estate of Ellen Wilmot, deceased. I shall sell at auction the real estate, hereinafter described at the lwelling house formerly occupied by the said deceased, in the village of Saline, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to will commencing on the south of Henery street three claims and twelve links east of the north corner, of the Bap-list meeting home lot, and running south five Central chains at right angles of said street, thence east parallel with said street one chain, thence north Charlestown towards Henery street, parallel with said first line Chickopee five chains, thence west one chain, to the riace of beginning; containing one half acre of land, being the same premises on which the said Ellen

Willman lived previous to her decease.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Administrator,
Dated Saline, August 29th 1842. 39-4 v.

DR. BANISTER'S CELL BRATED FF.
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 disenses of the new and minsmatic portions of our

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are variety of eases 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 pe feetly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female

with perfect safety. ills are prepared in two separate boxes generally such as are in use in the best Acade, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with mice and High Schools. The Classical books full directions, A great number of certificates might be procu-

> he depends upon the merits of the same for its The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and re-tail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from

tail at the store of because the country promptly attended to.

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1849.

L. BECKLEY Higham

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

All the good Banks in the States mentione and are now are to be found in this Table. All other Bills Sugar and of these States not found here may be consid-

ered worthless. MAINE. -Housatome Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Ipswick Lancaster Androscoggin Augusta Leiccefer Bangor Commer'l Lowell Lynn Mechanics Brnnswick do Manufacturers and Mechanics Manufacturers Marblehead Central (Vassalboro)do Market 20 to 25 Marine Massachusetts Cumberland b'k of Merhan cs New Enstern do buryport do do N. Pedford Exchange do S. Boston Frankfort Mercantile Franklin Freemen's Frontier Gardnier " Newburyport Merrimac Millbury Naum Keng New England N. b'k of Boston Northhampton

Casco

Granite Lime Rock Lincoln Manufacturers Maine (Cumberl'd) Mariners Old Colony Medomac Oxford Megunticoo Merchants do Pawtucket

Mercantile Neguemkeag Northern Plymo; th People's Powow River Portland Quiusigamend Sagadahock do Quincy Stone do Railroad Skowhegan Randolph St Croix 10 Salem Thomaston Ticonic dealers Vassalborough do Southbridge Waldo

do Westbrook NEW HAMPSHIRE. Ashuclot Cheshire Taunton Claremont do Traders' Trement Commercial Connecticut River Derry

Dover do Exeter Farmers do Gratton Lancaster Lebanen Manufacturers Mechanics Merrimac Nashua

N. Hampshire Pisentaqua Portsmouth Rochester

Strafford Winnipisio do Citizens' Umon Benn'ngton Bellows Falls Poultney b'k of Brattleboro b'k of

Burlington b'k of Caledonin b'k of Commercial no sale Exchange Farmers do & Mechanics Montpelier b'k o'd Middlebury b'k of.

Manchester do High street Newbury do Hope Orleans Co Orange Co do Lardholde's Ruthand do Manufact uris St. Albans do Mer. Providence

MASSACHUSETTS Mount Hope Agricultural American Amherst Asiatic

Atlantic Atlas Barnstable Bedford Commerc'l do Blackstone do Brighton

Bristol Co Bunker Hill do Providence Charles River Cit'ens Naniucket do

do Worcester City Boston Columbian Commercial Boston do do Salem

Danvers D dham Dorch. & Milton Duxbury E. Bridgewater Essex N. Andover co Pair Haven month

Fall River itchbureh t'ramingham General Intere Globe red in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as Grand Granita Greenfield Hamden

Hampshire Manf'rs do

Ston ferd Stonir gt in Th me Toliand company Union Whaling Windham NEW YORK CITY. Tanners America b'k of par Tompkins County B'k of commerce do Troy, bank of Bank of the state Troy City do of New York do U.S.b.k. Buffalo 25 B'k of U.S. in N.Y do Ulster commy Butch. & Droy, par Union Chemical Merchants Boston de Clinton Delaware & Hud. Dry Dock Greenwich

People's Phænix Ch'rlst'n

N. V. State Steck North River Seventh ward Tenth word Shoe & Leather Tradesmens Washington S. b'k Bos'on Wool growers 6 Shawmut Springfield Agricultural b'k Albany City Soffolk Albany Allegany county Albany b'k of 5to10 Union b'k of Wey-Albion mouth & Bramtee

Village

Walthain

Commer. Bristol

Engle b'k, Bristol

" Providence

Fall River Union

Cranston

Franklin

Freeman's

Mechanics

" & Manufac.

" Newport

Moun' Vernon

Narragansett

Newport

Pascong

Pawtuxet

100

do

N. Kings on

Newport Ex.

N. Providence

Phonix Westerly do

" Providence

Providence Co.

R. I. Aricultural

Roger Williams

" Lime Rock

" Providence

Weonsocket fulls do

CONNECTICUT.

Smithfield Ex.

" Union

Scituate

Village

Warwick

Washington

Weybosset

Wakefield

Connecticut

do Conn. River Bank-

ing Company East Haddam

Hartford

do Jewett city

Mechanics

Merchants

Meriden

do

do Housatonie Rail

Road company

Middlesex com.

do

Central.

do Providence

America Union, Boston Auburn Commerce Warren Boston Ballston Spa. Warren Danvers Binghamp on Washington Buffalo bank of Wareham Brockport b'k of Winnisimmet do Brooklyn Winthrop do Broome County Worcester, Wrenthdo Canal, Albany Wrentham " Lockport RHODE ISLAND.

Cattarrugus co American bank Cattskill Arende Caynga county Bristol bank of Cen. Cherry Valley do Blackstone canal N Y b'k of Bristol Union do Chautauque co. do Burrilville Agricult'l Chenango b'k of do & Manufacturers' do Chemung canal Centervilla

do Clinton county Commercial, Troy Albany Buffilo Rochester O-wigo do Corning b'k of

Dansville. Delaware Essex county Ex. Rochester of Generee

" of Geneva do Farmers & Mechan- Lancaster ics of Genesee do do Par's of Senera co 30 do Farm. & Manufac.

do N. Eng. Commer. do " Pacific Prov. do " Smithfield do Genesce County do Geneva bank of do N. America b'k of do Hamilton Highland Highland par Wooster bk of Howard Trust and Xenia, Bank of

> 10 Hindson River par 8 Ithaca bank of 3 James 1 Kingsten Lansingburgh b'k of & Livingston county Lodi b'k of real es

" Stock Lockpert " B'k & trust cem § Long Island do Lowviile b'k of Traders, Newport do Lyons bank of Madison county Manufacturers Mech. & Far's Mechanics, Buff. Mer & Far's.

Mer & Mechanics Mer. Exchange of Buffalo do Mercantile of Schenectady do Bridgeport Middletown & Middletown & Millers of N. Y. 2010

on Monroe, b'k of New York State Fairfield company do Newburgh b'k of par Far's & Meca. do do Ogdensburgh 1 do Olean bank of 25 Oneida 15 Onondaga Ontario

Rochesterb'k of

do Mohawk Mohnak Valley Montgomery co. Orange co. b'k of do do Orleans Powell

do Vernon bank of Washington county) Watertown pur Waterford b'k of canal company par Waterville, E'k Dry Dock & Waterville Fulton b'k of N. Y par Wayne county b par West'n N.Y b'k of 27 Leather Manufac, per Whitehall, b'k of Whitestown blk off o Mechanics Banking | Yutes county NEW JERSEY. do Belvedere Bank under 210 Mech. & Traders do \$10 and upward pr do Burlington county Commer mider \$10 4 - Cumberland of N.J. I Farmers of N.J. do Farmers & Mechando ies under \$10 . A do \$10 and upw'd par Fars & Mechan

Rome, bank of

do Sackett's Harbor do

do Salina bank of

do Seratoga county

Scheneetidy

Staten Island

Otsego county

Poughkeepsie

do Syraense, bank of do

do Tonawanda b'k of -

do Steuben County

do Utica Bark of

do St. Lawrence

do Owego benk of

do Piuc Planes

da Oswero

do Phoenix

Senece county

Silver Creek b'k of do

York Buffulo 75

State bank of New

Midd'etown

New Haven

New London

liartford.

Quinnebeng

Lafavelle

Merchants

Manhattan com.

Mechanes b'k

Merchants Ex.

National b'k

Association

Norwich.

Mystic

N. York bank of do 10 \$10 and upw'd par par Mechanics of Bur-Union b'k of N. Y. do lington 40 Mechan, Newark par-Mechan & Monn N. YORK STATE b'k of Tr on Morris co. " Sic &ek w'dpar Newark Daning 52 & Insurance om. par Atlantic Brookiyn par \$5 and under N Hope & Del. Bridge com 25 to 80 25aS0 Orange b'k under \$5 Princeton Salem bk'g com.

State Camden State Elizabeth'ta par under #5 State b'k at Morris do \$10 and upw'd par St-te, Newark under #5 State N Brunsw'k par under 85 \$10 & upw'd par

Trenton Bk'g com. do a amail bills Union omo. Belmont St. Churs-50 Chillicothe bk of

50 " pay at Philad -Circleville bk of Cl-veland Clinton - do Lisbon Dutches county par Commercial " of Sciota of Lake Erie 50 Dayton

Ex. & Saving Inst .-do Farmers, of Troy par Far & Mechan, do Farmers & Mechan- a of Coln " of Columbus 10 to 5 do Graum hank of Farm. & Drov. par Grandville Alexandrian Sec Hamilton

Lafaverte Massillon bank of Mt Pleasant bk of do of Po'keepsie par Muskingum bk of do Farm. Hudson do Norwalk bank of do Fort Plain
Genesee bank of do Olifo Life Insurance and Trust com. 4 Sandosky Bank of do

Herkimer county do West'n Reserve bk 4 Xenia, Bank of Banking Com. 3 Zanesville, bk of 3 State bk of Ind. INDIANA: Jefferson county do Notes on all other Kinderhook b'k of par lanks in this state un

do certain ILLINOIS. Cairo, bk. of State bk of Illi. 60 Illinois bk of IOWA. All the banks in this Territory uncertain MICHIGAN

Bank of St Clair 12 Far. & Mechan. 10 CANADA. do Bank of British N America

Banque du Peuple do B'k U. C. Toronto 3 City bank Commer bk U. C Gore bank Fars, joint stock and Montreal bk of Ningara Suspension KENTUCKY.

do Kentucky hk of S Louisville ok of do MISSISSIPPI.

CPAff uncertain
MISSOURI. B'k of the State ARKANSAS. B'k of the State 70 R Es. b'k of Ark.

sylvonia banks

do Small notes of Penn-

Why work for the Slave Wilson's Address on West India Emancicopy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the LEWIS TAPPAN. advertisement. New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-Slavery Manual Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 57 1-2

Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.
Beauties of Philanthropy
Bourne's Picture of Slavery Buxton on the Slave trade 50 Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1,00 Chloe Spear Channing on Slavery

Duncan on Slavery Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constition discovered 50 50 Do. with Kneeling Slave she
12 1-2 Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards
71 1-6
Potrait of Gerrit Smith Fountain, plain binding, o4mo. 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. Lemnel Hanes 62 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad
Congressional Document relating to do. of Lovejoy North Star, gilt edges Pennsylvania Hall Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo.

Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. Right and wrong in Boston 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 Kentuc-Narative of Amos Dresser, and

ky, Narative of Amos Bloom, Why work for the Slave? bound in one Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Songs of the Free Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo.

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, with portrait PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1341 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) Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12

Appeal to Women in the nominally free 12 1-2 States 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 Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Ques-Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, Sd. '4th, 5th and 6th
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. 121-2

Appeal to the Christain Women of the South 3
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4

Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization Chattel Principle-a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green

Chipman's Discourse Charning'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 Breck-

inridge Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguished
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to.
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and

Emancipation in West Indies in 1858

Garrison'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 Epis-

copal Church Laberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo Morris's Speech in answer to Clay

Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2 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 Broad-way Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Societs

Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Haiti

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive Rights of Colored Men Ruggles's Antidote Right and Wrong in Boston 121-2

Slade's Speech in Congress in 1858

Schmucker and Smith's Letters

The Martyr, by Beriah Green

Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review

No. 1. St. Domingo,

No. 5, What is Abolition?

No. 2, Caste, No. 3, Colonization,

War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy

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

Things for Nor.bern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by

TRACTS.

No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave,

No. 9, Prejudice against Color. No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves,

The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each. PRINTS, ETC.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac

Correspondence between O'Connel and Ste-

Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy

venson
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2

In addition, are the following, the proceed

of which will go into the Mendian fund.

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

or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had to be a superior of the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had to be a superior of 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. Fos-

ter, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as

decidedly detrimental 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

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them

The price will be \$120 for a four horse power,

with a threshing machine, with a stave or wooden har cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a

The attention of the reader is invited to the fol-

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S

four borses will thrash as much with this Power

as fire will with any other power with which we

Tais is to inform the public that I have purchas-

ed, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by

Mount Ciemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by

S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months

and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small

in compass, is easily moved from one place to mother. 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

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 hashad many year's experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost

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

Woolen Manufactory

The subscribers have recently put in operation

woollen manufactory for manufacturing woollen the by power looms, two and a half miles west

rom Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where he wish to manufacture wool into cloth on

H. CASE. S. G. IVES.

A. WEEKS.

E. S. SMITH.

threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

laid aside as a bad machine.

lowing recommendations.

are acquainted.

I have thrashed.

rom 150 to \$300.

Scio. April 11, 1842.

Scio. January, 12, 1842.

No. 11, Slavery and Missions No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery.

No. 5, Villat is Adollated No. 6, The Ten Commandments, No. 7 Danger and Safety, No. 8, Pro-Slavery Bible,

Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas. Smylie

Slavery Rhymes

Southard's Manual

Slaveholding Weighed

Miss Martineau

for 1840

The Emancipated Family

Slave Market of America

Printer's Picture Gallery

of the Amistad Africans

Portrait of Clinquez

March 3d, 1842.

Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq.

of public parrounge, especially from those who are in layor of nems industry. Wool may be left S. W. FOSTER & Co. Scio, April 18, 1842.

10 shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable

Peters pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

A LL mankind throughout their wide and im-A mense circulation that ever try them con-mue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely veg etable; they work no miracles, nor do they pro-tess to cure all diseases, because they are the sere tiff: compound of a regular physician, who 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 genus among the family of the late Gov. Peters: Peters' Vegetable lills 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 it, or never try it. Remember this always, praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.— Peters' Pills prevent—keep cff diseases if timely used, and have no rival in caring billious fever, lever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, sick headache, jaundice, asthua, dropsy, theumatism, enlurgement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nau-sea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipi-ent diarrhæa, flatulence, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, bloched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where it cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing meither nausea, griping nor debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to pos

erity with the improvements of the age in med cal science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply deminds, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam riginated and called to his aid the only steam friven machinery in the world for pill working.

Tis perfect, and its process imports 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 1-2 excels all the world and takes all the premiums. excess all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be herd for ihem—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.

CERTIFICATES .- This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' PiRs, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless force of these truths—their uni-

Threshing Machines.

The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to munufacture Horse Powersund Thresting 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 little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, The resis less force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by their actions are about a feeling and defined in definition. their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a tim without in the slightest degree incurring the haz ard of an abortion; which facts are of the utm st importance. Pimples; a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grate-ful to him for the restoration of her beauty than 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 cameto New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work,) To resign his commission, his hour glass and to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being

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

Not of your neighty sire do I come to complain. But a turnal New Yorker, one PETERS by

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

and to enquire of those who have used them — There will be one for examination at N. H. Wing's, Dexter village; and one at Marrin Willison's find? I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay; But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

> 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 tureed 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.

W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 8 100 bushels, and believe it is constructed on hetter principles than any other Horse Power.—One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that Look here! all mke try continue to buy them For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard. & Co., Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co-, and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merri-man, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gil-S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be construct ed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

A WERES. & 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 article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wish ing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at PIERRE TELLER'S,

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

GREAT BARGAINS.—R. Banks respect-fully informs the farmers and others visit-ing Detroit, that he still continues at his old stand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which he is determined to sell cheaper than the

which he is determined.

cherpest for Cash.

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

R. BANKS.

20-6m

Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

errus. They have employed experienced work-men and feel confident that work will be well lone. They therefore respectfully ask a share 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

Comstates 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 Comstocheleo on

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS positively cured, and all skrivelled 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. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

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

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

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore TYES 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 Goctor O CSinv [See Dr. Lin's signature, thus:]

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

NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy. DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most per-

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

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



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

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COM-POUND EXTRACT. There is no other prepara-tion of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DDECO HINOSS CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all

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

dr. Bartholemew's

EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption,

COUGHS & COLDS

aken in time, and is a delightful ren ber the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as

that made by Fahnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock of Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstoc.
4. 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 vectable names in the country for these facts, so that to one can fail to believe them.

Re sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto -- and these never can be true and genuine thout our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstockato Wholesale Druggists, "I Maiden-Lane, Ne'x York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbon

HOLMANS Bone Ointment.

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

It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Botts and Ancesses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents supperation or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ensertion pain. Certificates of

cases immediate easefrom pain. Certificates of this fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far excels the Opodeldoe's and Liniments of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the decided preference to every thing else. Many Physicians of eminence have used this ointment

nd extels its merits. n9
The above ointment is for sale wholesale and tail by L. BECKLEY.
An n Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and

English, 20 oz. Solph. Morphia,

10 oz. Acct. 50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of

Bark, 1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,

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

PIERRE TELLER. 159 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt ch 18. Mortar, Detroit

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

urable manner.

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

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

DR BANISTER'S CATHART ICPILLS.

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

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

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

TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of cony description: CLOTHIER'S JACKS, AT TINET. WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE FURDAY. CHINE. EMERY, (crery size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assoriment, of DVE WOODS, and DVE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture

manufacture.

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

PIERRE TELLER.

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

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

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

TEMPERANC HOTEL, BY

HOBERT & TERHUNE. CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES,

THE above House is pleasantly situated ner the Central Railroad Depot, and is now us dergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are plea ant, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Tabr will be supplied with the choicest of the market and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable.

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

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

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. NEW GOODS!!

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

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

J R WALKER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that has recently commenced business, in the tailor ing 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 to the day, and warranted to fit or no

aste of the day, and warranted to fit or no

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 undrea

coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to il e present military or regimental order. J. R. WALKER. Ann Arbor, July 25th, 1842. n14-3m n14-3m.

LUMBER constantly on hand and for so F. DENISON.

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES THEO. H. EATON & Co. 138, Jeft son avenue, arethe sole agents of these very or chrestell machines.

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

12-Sw

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 tomers, in the best style, and at the shortest no-tice. Having good machinery, experienced work-men, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give com-alcte satisfaction. slete satisfaction.

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

"Be days of trinking &Eine forco:."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths Dr. J. T WILSON. East end of Main Street, Juckson, Mich.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

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

This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleas. Rooms.—There are now on the premises suit-

he rooms for the accommodation of forty sta-dents; which are designed to be occupied for pri-vate study and lodging. Other necessary build-ing are provided for recitations and boarding. EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, with 4 hours work each week, Board Room Rent,

Total. Total, 12.95

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

Bills to be settled in advance.

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

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

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

Raisin, May 19th. 1842.

15—2m

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

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with the largest and best selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, AND YANKEE NOTIONS, ever brought into this market, purchased previous to the tariff which will enable him to sell for cash, as cheap as any establishment west of BUTTALO. As we do business on the READY PAY SYSTEM we will not siness 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 the time for people to buy goods if they want buy them cheap. The assortment consist in art of the following articles:

BRUADCLOTHS, PILOT do. BEAVERA

BRUADCLOTHS, PILOT do. BEAVERD SATINET and CASSIMERE, KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS, FLANNELL, (of all kinds,)
SHEEP'S GREYS, UMBRELLAS, SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES.
ALAPINES, MERINO TAGLIONE, CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTOR'A 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 eas, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c., all o which ill be sold at wholesale or retail.

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

The subscriber deems it useless to go into lur her detail, but asks them to call and EXAMINE or themselves. Ann Arbor, Sept. 29, 1842. 3m75

NEW GOODS!!

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

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