

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster,
G. Beckley, } Editors.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

TEMPERANCE LYRIC.

GROGGERIES.

I.

Down with the groggeries, down!
Crush them for ever more!
No longer let their dark walls frown—
Their fiery torrents pour:
Roll on them like the thunder-gust,
And dash their chambers to the dust.

II.

There, deeds that mock the day,
With fearless front are done:
The slayer couches there, to slay
The poor unwary one;
And beggared wretches lingering there,
Are robbed of all they have and are.

III.

Who hath he spared, who lurks
Within the spoiler's den—
The man-fiend who unrebelling works
The overtrow of men?
Ah! none—for, with unerring aim,
Have sped his arrows, barb'd with flame.

IV.

Brother! thine own right hand
The fiend hath torn away;
Him who was wont by thee to stand
In every evil day;
The brother lured him to his cell,
Slew him, and dragged his soul to hell.

V.

FATHER! where is thy son?
Behold you haggard form,
Stripped by the God-abandoned one,
And cowering in the storm;
'Tis his who once was all thy joy,
Thine own beloved, thine only boy.

VI.

Soul! how the monster mocks
Thy woes, no tongue can name;
He trod thy father's thin, gray locks
Down to the dust in shame;
And now upon thy soul and limb
Would bind the chain that fettered him.

VII.

WIDOW!—sad weeper—thou
And all thy starving ones,
Have built the robber's dens, and now
He fattens on your groans;
He cannot pity ye who gave
Your loved one to the drunkard's grave.

VIII.

Brother, and sire, and son,
Widow, and orphan boy,
Ye all have known the cruel one—
The mighty to destroy—
Then on! and in the name of God,
Tread down his temples to the sod.

IX.

In Truth and Virtue strong,
To the moral strife,
To stay the robber arm of Wrong—
The waste of human life;
On! till from all our hills and glens
Are swept the South's reeking dens!

MISCELLANY.

PRO AND CON.

Almost every day's mail brings intelligence of some fatal duel, some dark assassination, or other atrocious murders, perpetrated in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, or some other Southern State. These murders, many of them most ferocious, have nearly ceased to shock the public feeling. The accounts of them have come, and keep coming, so fast on each other's heels, that few read their details except such as have an appetite for "all monstrous, all prodigious things." So familiar has the eye become with such notices, that they are considered as matters of course or a sort of stereotyped affair, and we almost as much expect to see a journal, from that quarter, without a list of marriages, as without an assortment of murders. These murders, by duellists, assassins, and other butchers of men, are, almost all of them, so far as they come to light, done by the Anglo-Saxons of those States—that part of the population who comprehend not the base African blood, as, in scorn, they call it, but the intelligence, the rank, the "chivvry," in short, all the elements of greatness, and all its compounds, in that boasted region of civilization and magnanimity, where "slavery is the corner stone of a republic."

Some are not a little perplexed to find out the philosophy of this carnage where so much precaution is used, by so many, to guard against it, for there is no part of the country where so much pains is taken to preserve life, in all places where it is likely to be exposed to danger. If a man go abroad there, he goes armed to the teeth. It is the very paradise of rifles, hair-triggers, bludgeons, sword-canes, bowie-knives, and all manner of cut-and-thrust weapons. In highways and by-ways, afoot and horseback, in stagecoaches, steamboats, and rail-car, alone, in groups, and in all sort of gatherings, wherever you go, by daylight, twilight, or midnight, you find men prepared to protect, at all hazards, "life, fortune, and sacred honor," as our grandfathers said, with a fine "rhetorical flourish," when they took Mr. Bull, by the horns and just backed him off into

salt water, to remind him that 'his march was over the mountain wave,' and his 'home' across 'the deep,' instead of being as he claimed, in our 'fresh clover.'

But it is not only when abroad, that our Southern neighbors are so equipped and take such pains to keep out of harm's way. At home, even with doors as fast as bolts can hold them, they are so tenacious of life that they can hardly go to bed till they have fresh-primed their rifles, slung a bowie knife round their necks, and clapped a brace of pistols in their shirt pockets.—One would almost think, that, with such care of life, danger would keep at a respectable distance and let them live on, and on, till they should outlive the patriots themselves, those worthy planters they profess to imitate, those worthy revolvers 'old man' who, though he had lived six scores years and ten, had 'not attained unto the days of their pilgrimage.' But, after all, the great hunter of mankind is not chased out of his game, and, as if exasperated by such and so many methods to take the prey out of the hand of the spoiler, he sharpens his wits and foils his foes with their own weapons, or, rather, Death, a sort of grand-overseer, sits, at leisure, on his pale horse, and watches, with 'ghastly smiles,' his slaves, as they busily mow down his harvest, and level, at a clip, what took him scores of years to cut off.—Surely we do, in spite of crabb'd doubters, live in an 'age of improvement,' and if death's doings at the South are not evidence of the 'march of mind,' into eternity, then Uncle Toby's march before the Corporal was no march at all, and carried nothing forward, not even an argument.

The style in which they do things up at the South not a little puzzles some of our raw Jonathan-like see into whys and wherefores of 'matters and things in general,' and feel uneasy as fish out of water, if they do not know nearly as much about their neighbor's business as they do about their own. And, truly there is, in some things, such a difference between here and there that it is quite enough to provoke a stupid man's brains, and make an old-fashioned philosopher put his spectacles on, so much more depends on getting used to a thing than most folks think of. Whilst in Mississippi men are killed off by scores in a year, here we don't find half a dozen murdered in a whole century. We have been in a County a hundred and eleven years, and, in all that time, who ever heard of a duel being fought among us? No man ever killed another here without being tried for it by an honest jury, and yet, in all that long while, only three persons have been murdered here, if the juries have told the truth. The first of these three was 97 years ago, and that was done by a slave, to get his freedom, which he knew belonged to him; and the last was 49 years since, by a crazy fellow, who had been such for years, and had been declared so by law, which shows that the people were full careful enough to look after such matters. And, certainly, if we have had no more, it is not because there have not been people enough here to have a falling out among themselves, now and then.—We have about 95,000 white people, real Anglo-Saxons, in the County, and that is about a third more than the whole State of Mississippi had in 1830. Besides, for the last 50 years we have had, on an average, more than 64,000; and, 78 years ago, over 30,000, so that, on the score of numbers, if that was all that was wanted to help break the commandment, it stood but a poor chance to keep whole.—Massachusetts Spy.

THE DISASTERS IN AFGHANISTAN.

We have been favored, says the London Times, with the following interesting letter from the only unscathed survivor of the Cabul army—Dr. Brydon. It is addressed to his brother, and dated Jelalabad, January 20.

My Dear Tom—Here I am at this place, all safe, but not all sound, having received three wounds on the head, left hand and knee. I have lost every thing I had in the world; but my life has been saved in a most wonderful manner, and I am the only European who has escaped from the Cabul army; although we have heard of two having been taken by the enemy, it is very doubtful if they will be spared. Two natives only have reached this place, making with myself, three persons out of an army of 13,000. I got on very well till within about fifty miles, with the exception of losing all my baggage, &c. I then lost the horse on which I was riding.—Having taken one of my servants, who was wounded, up behind me, we fell rather too far in the rear, when he was pulled off from behind, and I fell with him. I was instantly felled to the earth, with the blow of a large knife, which wounded me in the head. I, however, managed to avert the second blow, by receiving my enemy's hand on the edge of my sword, by which his hand was somewhat damaged, and he dropped his knife and made off as fast as he could, and I following his good example, managed to reach the main body, minus my horse, cap and shoe, which I lost in the snow.

I was then trudging along holding fast by the tail of another officer's horse, when a native, who was riding close by, said that he could ride no farther, and told me to take his horse, which I did without delay. I do not know who the man was, as it was quite dark at the time, but the saddle must have belonged to an Afghan. I now got to the front, where I found a number of officers, who determined to push on, as the men would obey no orders, and were halting every minute. We travelled on slowly all night, fired at occasionally from the sides of the hills, and found ourselves at daybreak about 30 miles from this, our party consisting of only seven officers, five European soldiers, and myself; the rest having lost us in the dark, and gone by some other road.

At about 10 A. M. we were attacked and surrounded on all sides by horsemen: three officers and five Europeans were here killed. One of the officers was Lieutenant Bird, of the Madras army, who fell close by my side. I, with the remaining four, got clear of the horsemen, and pushed on, three of our party being well mounted, left the fourth and myself far in the rear, when he, after coming on some way, said his horse was done up, and that he would hide until night, for which purpose he left me about four miles from this. He was taken and killed.

I proceeded slowly for some time, when I saw a great many people running towards me in all directions. I waited until they got pretty close, and then pushed my horse into a gallop, and ran the gauntlet for about two miles under a shower of large stones, and a few into the tail, and my body bruised all over by the stones. I was now attacked by a horseman, who left a party of about six, whom I saw leading away one of our officers' horses who had gone on ahead: these three were killed; and having nothing to defend myself with, and my horse being quite done up, he wounded me on the knee and hand, when seeing me stoop down he galloped away as fast as he could, thinking, I suppose, that I was looking for a pistol.

I now proceeded unmolested, and arrived here about one o'clock, quite done up, as was my poor horse, who lost the use of his hind legs the next day and died two days after without ever getting up after his arrival. If you receive this, let them know at home that I am alive, as I have not been able to write since October last, and perhaps we shall not have the road open when the next overland starts. Since arriving here I have had three shirts, three pair of socks, a jack-

et and a pair of trousers given to me. A very fine stock, you will say; however it must do until I can get another outfit. Write to me and let me know the news from home.

Your affectionate brother,
WILLIAM BRYDON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.
PROCEEDINGS OF ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN KALAMAZOO AND ST. JOSEPH COUNTIES.

On the 6th of the present month, (May,) pursuant to notice in the Signal, a large and influential meeting of the friends of Liberty was held at Schoolcraft, on Prairie Ronde, in Kalamazoo county. In addition to those residing in the vicinity, several friends from a distance were present, among whom were Rev. Mr. Newberry, from White Pigeon, Rev. Mr. Hoyt and Dr. Stevens from Kalamazoo, Rev. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Sears from Marshall, Mr. Byfield from Jackson, Mr. Stewart from Detroit, &c. &c. The meeting was held in the Baptist Church, and was so numerously attended, that seats outside near the door and windows were required for accommodation. The meeting was called to order at two o'clock, and the President of the State Society voted to the chair. He made some introductory remarks, stating the different position the anti-slavery cause now occupied from what it formerly did: then it was presented merely as a sin, and moral action was proposed as a remedy. Now it came before the public as a political evil, requiring political corrective. The old ground was not abandoned—as mere moralists, the anti-slavery party still regarded with unabated horror the sinful and other consequences of slavery, but as citizens, proud of their civil rights, jealous of their usurpation, and desiring their permanence, they added to their former objections against slavery, the additional one, of its pernicious political evils, not merely to the south, but to the north.—If we cared not, as men, for slavery, nor felt for others, its victims, yet it presented to us a selfish consideration, that of personal interest.

The Chairman illustrated this position; he exhibited the undue proportion of power possessed by the south, that they had wielded it, as men ever will, to promote their own interest. He contrasted the protection bestowed on cotton rice, and tobacco, by our national government, with their entire neglect of northern grain. He showed from Congressional documents, the great danger of war arising from slavery, the fourfold power invaders would derive from the institution of slavery, as stated by Secretary Upshur—the enormous war munitions called for in consequence, at the cost of some two or three hundred million dollars, during a failing treasury—pointed out the severe feelings of brotherhood among the States and citizens as instanced in the hostile attitudes of Maine and Georgia, N. York and Virginia, and the late proceedings against J. Q. Adams and Mr. Giddings; expounded our fearful domestic and foreign condition—distress at home—threatened war abroad, and the whole of this catalogue, every item of which, so momentous in itself—in the aggregate of surpassing seriousness to every lover of liberal institutions, and wisher of their permanence, owed its origin to a single cause, one which was antagonist to our fundamental principles—at variance with our governmental theory—a blot on our national escutcheon—an error, a rottenness in our midst, and which belied our pretensions—Slavery.

The Chairman was followed by the Reverend Mr. Newberry of White Pigeon, who made some excellent remarks which I regret I did not note at the time: they were well received and produced much effect.

Mr. Sears of Marshall stated that on his arrival in Michigan from Massachusetts, he was totally opposed to the present political abolitionism, and continued so until the State Meeting of Feb. last; but tho' much shaken there, he was not converted, but he now appeared a convert, where he heard such arguments adduced, addressed solely to the judgment—arguments so sound and incapable of answer—when he witnessed such assemblages as were then present, and beheld the unsurpassed decorum of their meetings, he could neither refuse assent to the cause, nor deny to Michigan the credit of a population not any where excelled in intelligence. He made some most beautiful and happy illustrations of Slavery and its consequences—turning suddenly to a large bough, covered with blossoms, whose chaste purity of color mingled in happy contrast with the light green of its leaves and which some admirer had torn from our woods, and placed at the end of the Church, he said, behold these beautiful blossoms, how gracefully they unfold their leaves, and disclose nature's providences within their bosoms, how they expand to maturity, and fulfil the laws of their creation, useful as they are pleasing, from their infant bud, until winter's frost shall enter their existence, if left undisturbed by their Creator placed their destiny. But torn by man's rude hand from their native allotment and placed amid uncongenial circumstances they droop already—soon will wither and in timely perihelion. So with the poor slave—destined by Creator to fill man's part in time

and eternity, man's fell power still arrests the Creator's design, and a premature decay, as rapid and destructive, as that of the forest's blossom attests the blighting power of his impious interference with Almighty design.

Rev. Mr. Cleveland next addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned until evening, to hear his argument on the position advanced by our opponents that the constitution adopted slavery and guaranteed its permanence.

The meeting having assembled in the evening, Mr. C. remarked that the argument would be necessarily long, and to some perhaps tedious because of its legal nature still, he could not consent to undertake it at all, unless allowed his own time. Some voice here called out, "go ahead, we are in no hurry." I regret that the subject precludes my giving even a faint outline of Mr. C's able argument. During two hours he held a large audience in an overcrowded room, and heated atmosphere in intense attention, which never flagged, as he poured upon them the opinions of Washington, Franklin, Rush, Jefferson, Madison, Henry, Randolph, and in fact of all the founders of the constitution, it seemed as if these venerated patriots spoke from their tombs, that truth came from another world, to dispell the error of the present. All felt as if by inspiration, that the constitution was framed with the very expectation that slavery would soon cease.—The institutions, it fostered, being then harmonious, it would be what it is not now, a consistent document, and as the word 'Slave' was carefully omitted in it, no record of such a condition, would be preserved. When Mr. C. curialed his extracts, a voice in the crowd would call for the whole, and it is not hazarding much to say, that a meeting previously very indisposed to the cause, became as unanimous and harmonious on the topics presented, as any public meeting ever can, probably half a dozen dissentients could not be found. Mr. C's argument was the best I ever listened to on the subject, and though myself a lawyer and he not, I pronounce it one of the ablest legal arguments I ever listened to.

At 10 o'clock, the meeting refused to adjourn, when Mr. Hoyt, of Kalamazoo, addressed them; and after him, other gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned.

On the following night, the President delivered a lecture at Flowerfield, in St. Joseph county—on the 9th at Centreville, and on the 10th at White Pigeon, to large and intelligent audiences. In fact, the cause is spreading rapidly; and where difficulty ever existed to get an audience, now is found anxiety to hear and know what abolitionism means. But one feeling pervades all audiences, that anti-slavery is very different from what they supposed, and that it is pretty hard to get away from agreeing with the speaker. Many who, for the first time, listen dispassionately, are so astonished at the little difference between themselves and the Speaker, that they say anti-slavery has changed its ground and become more moderate, attributing all the change to their opponents, and none to themselves, whereas if they looked within, they might perhaps "split the difference." Anti-slavery has not changed a doctrine, or principle. We undoubtedly do present them more mildly and in a kinder manner, but every truth of old, and none others, are there. We superadd only political action, to give to their practical effect.

The president returned to Centerville, and found that a talented, and learned gentleman, a minister of the Gospel, and well accustomed to public speaking—aye, and a popular speaker too, of matter and manner calculated to invest truth with greater power, and to gild sophistry with truth's garb—had expressed a strong desire to answer his previous lecture, and regretted that he had not been invited.—The President, though then on his way to Detroit, his residence, and much pressed for time, resolved to wait over two days, and he accordingly gave two and a half days' notice of a meeting to hear and answer the gentleman, also informing him, that the floor would be his. The President was on the spot, but the reverend gentleman did not meet him, and the President delivered another lecture. The reverend gentleman evidently did not relish a fair and candid discussion: as he could not distrust his own powers, his want of faith must have been in the cause. Eight days had elapsed in all, since the first lecture was delivered, and as the gentleman had professed a readiness to have answered on the spot, if invited, and had two clear days after the notice of the second meeting, his materials must have been scant indeed, when he preferred to lie under the imputations of refusing a challenge, as an evil less than that to follow an encounter. As a small hole, by which to creep out, some of the gentleman's friends set up for him, a call for a meeting of all opposed to anti-slavery, to assemble two days later it was known the President must leave, and listen to an address against the "present policy of political abolitionism" from the reverend gentleman.

A word on this notice—why call a meeting after the lecturer had left—after he had invited discussion, and waited two days for his adver-

sary? Why limit even that meeting to one particular party, and exclude all others? Was it that these needed food to keep alive a dying spirit, and that a lecture was indispensable as an antidote to the poison previously given to these anti-slavery opponents? Was the excluded party so much feared that doors and walls should lie between them and the antidoting lecture, lest a whisper would convey a calumny to be set right or a bold untruth to be exposed? Why limit a lecture to the "present impolicy" only of political action.—Does not this admit every position taken—every argument advanced, and every fact stated by the President, and that a remedy is one day called for, only not at present? It surely does, if the answering lecturer felt able to traverse the whole ground of the previous lecture, he would have done so, and disproved the necessity of any action at all, present or future, but when he limited himself to the mere ground of present policy, all else is confessed, and the necessity of action, at some day is admitted.

When is that day to be? Will it be to-morrow, or next day, or next week, or month, or year? Will time lighten the incumbrances which hang around present action? Will it diminish slave population? Will it increase their intelligence? Will it foment their master's love? Will it bury seeds of discord between abolitionist and pro-slavery? Will it dispose all to meet on the common ground of dispassion and reason, seeking with united purpose to abate an evil, lesser than its present fearful magnitude? Will this time of action be, 'mid the contest Jefferson predicted between master and slave for extermination, where heaven could not side with the master, and whose interference, even be preternatural miracle against the latter he feared? Or will it be found at the point of the bayonet, whose irruption by an invading foe, Secretary Upshur tells us he dreads in the South, "armed with fourfold power of annoyance by arraying against each other the hostile elements of our institutions."

Away with such idle reasonings—the fact is the dangers to the Union from slavery are tremendous, and are increasing with fearful rapidity, and it is the part of wisdom to look them at once in the face, with a view to their immediate remedy, while they are unaugmented by time; but it is the part of a cowardly folly to hesitate, and to shove off the evil day, and to cry out, "not just yet." Just see what the last half century has done. The framers of the constitution, one and all, expected that slavery was to be tolerated but for a brief season; they consented to tie up Congress from interference with the slave trade until 1808; after that it was expected to die. The slaves then numbered but half a million, and were armed, and fought in black regiments, for a principle which they, as well as the whites, expected would shelter skins of every color. There was kindness and common feeling between them, and every American felt he was a brother, with a foe in front, a country behind, and friends around. Little more than half a century finds the slave quintupled, and slaves still, their chains neither taken off nor lightened, but riveted firmer and heavier togetherness, oppression crushes them, 'mid unceasing fearfulness on the master's part and curses of muttered vengeance on that of the slaves. The abolition feeling almost waned, the pro-slavery spirit, in the ascendant, pervades the whole Union, dictates its policy abroad, and its spirit at home; breasting the nations of the world in their effort to extinguish the slave trade, and within scattering discord.—Already are we calculating the value of the Union. Such arithmetic, long confined to the South, has at last overstepped Mason and Dixon's line, and pervades the North. Where is the American feeling of '76—that unity of thought, action, purpose and interest which characterized our infancy? Alas! it is no more—it rests in the grave of those whose wisdom and valor earned for us our precious heritage, but whose warning about slavery we despise, and we are reaping our reward. If such, then, has been the result of the past half century, what will the next do? Let the advocates of the wait-awhile-policy answer.

May 23, 1842.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Clinton, May 17, 1842.

The friends of humanity and equal rights will rejoice to hear that even in this village, where almost nothing has been done in behalf of the slave, a movement has recently been made in the good cause.

Mr. Beckley, of Ann Arbor, lectured on the 12th inst., in the Baptist Church, afternoon and evening. It cannot be said that the congregations were large; they were much smaller than was hoped, but the few who were present listened with apparent attention and satisfaction. It has since been intimated that the Lecturer made many statements, but failed to prove them. But nothing could be plainer than the manner in which it was shown that the existence of slavery in the South tends directly and in various ways to draw capital from the North, and a mind that will reject such evidence and say there is no proof of it, would reject a mathematical demonstration.

Just before the lecture, a wish was expressed that there might be an opportunity to reply to Mr. Beckley. But this was expressed so late that there was no opportunity to make arrangements to that effect, though nothing would have been more in accordance with the feelings and wishes of the Lecturer.

But if there are those in the village who would still wish for an opportunity to reply, to one who should speak on the subject of abolition, with all due respect to my fellow citizens, especially to my seniors and betters, I offer my services as a disputant; and at any time when other duties will permit, will engage in a public discussion of the merits of slavery, or the merits of the principles and measures of modern abolitionists.

My confidence is not, of course, in my own ability but in the justice and rightness of the cause. But lest any one should decline a discussion for want of an opponent over whom even victory will be honorable, I am authorized to say that Mr. Beckley has himself kindly offered to return and engage in a public debate on the subject of slavery in this place, at such time as will best suit the convenience of the people. It is very much desired that those who wish to engage in a public investigation of the great subject of slavery, should make known their wishes to Mr. Beckley soon, and if he consents to come among us again, to labor in behalf of the poor, dumb colored man, who cannot speak for himself, we pledge ourselves to give him, for his valuable services, at least a vote of thanks.

G. W. BANCROFT.

Selections.

A SOUTHERN PARADISE.

We cut the following from the Anti-Slaveryist, being a part of one of Dr. Cartwright's letters. This paradise is situated, we believe, in Louisiana. His description of it, and of its inhabitants is quite amusing. Note one or two points. "There is no guard or patrol on duty." Then they do have guards and patrol sometimes! "The slaves are all at liberty as soon as their day's work is finished." So that they are under task-masters during all the working hours. A delightful condition this! But suppose the day's work is not accomplished, Doctor, what then?—Is the "peace, quietude, plenty, and comfort" of the plantation interrupted by nightly floggings? Or what kind of government do you use? Do the children that chase butterflies and stone birds ever go to school? As to the dogs and pigs, who owns them? Does not the master own the slave and all his pigs?

The locking, bolting and barring, which night-fall brings with it in the manufacturing districts of England, separating the employers from the operatives, contrasts strongly with the practice so general in the Southern States, of masters and overseers sleeping soundly and securely, unarmed and unguarded, often with windows open and doors unlocked, and at the same time, all the slave operatives at perfect liberty to walk about and do as they please; a liberty denied to most of the operatives of Europe, or at least very much restricted by the guards.

I have sought a few day's retirement from the city and am writing this letter on the banks of the lake Concordia, in the midst of an extensive neighborhood, where the race of Canaan outnumber the white nearly an hundred to one. There is no guard or patrol on duty. The slaves are all at liberty as soon as their day's work is finished. The door of the cottage I occupy, has no lock or fastening to it—yet I never felt safer in my life.—I have known this neighborhood nearly twenty years—during all that time, the above inequality in numbers, between Japheth and Canaan, has existed—yet peace, quietude, plenty and comfort have had an uninterrupted reign. Hither fancy would ever and anon transport me during my sojourn in Europe. Whenever my feelings became exquisitely tortured by witnessing European tyranny and oppression, fancy kindly snatched me from such painful scenes and put me down on the shores of this quiet lake. Here, instead of seeing children worked until they could not walk, I enjoyed the more pleasing sight of seeing them chasing butterflies, stoning the corn-pulling birds, or driving up the lowing herds. Here, instead of men and women being seen, as in Europe, searching in the ashes and sweepings of kitchens for a crust, or a few crumbs of bread, or a bone to make soup for themselves and their famished children, many dogs and pigs are kept by the people called slaves, to consume their surplus provisions. I could discover in Europe no proof of the smallest germ of that reciprocal attachment existing between the employers and the operatives, which I know to exist almost universally (as far as my acquaintance extends, which is very considerable) between master and slave, and which is deeply rooted in an instinctive consciousness of mutual benefits and identity of interests. I say instinctive, because I do not think it depends on reason. In England, the old, infirm and worn out laborers, instead of being supported by those in whose service they have wasted their energies and spent the prime of their lives, are almost universally thrown upon the cold hand of charity for bread, or shut up in work-shops, breathing a pestilential air—completely cut off from the chief sources of happiness left to the aged—that of being with their children and friends. The inference necessarily follows from these facts, that the operatives of England do not overwork themselves for any love they have for their employers, but merely from the terrors of the work-houses, pinching want and knowing hunger.

PARTY POLITICS.

In referring the other day to those who may be candidates of the next presidential canvass, we suggested, that beyond reasonable doubt Mr. Clay will be one of them. Events every day passing around us, go to strengthen the conviction, that such will be the fact. There is a certain glare not to say splendor, about the character and whole career of Mr. Clay, eminently calculated to attract the regard, and stir the incalculable of the vulgar and the superficial and giddy, mental enthusiasm of the people, and it is however, equally true, that from his inability to grasp comprehensive and permanent principles, and his total deficiency in good temper and shrewd judgement, among other causes, he has filled heretofore utterly of common cause, the confidence of the sober and thoughtful portion of the community, at the North. He has always been the favorite of the politicians—the partisan gatekeepers; but never of the discerning, well-principled, Christian millions of the country.

The watchword has gone out. He is to stand out before the world, the representative of the principles of a powerful party—to stamp his

cular opinions largely upon its movements, and decisive action. In him—his principles and life—will be seen conspicuously the views, and practical, moral judgment of those who contribute to his elevation. So the observing world will rightly judge. Let us in all kindness and charity put it to good men to say, whether they are willing to identify their principles and entrust their interests with one whose authority is law with dualism? With one who stands before the country, not as an accidental and constrained member of the dirk and bowie knife fraternity, but one of its most experienced practitioners? This stands Henry Clay, himself a duelist, and the draftsman of challenges for his blood-shedding companions. To say nothing of his moral obligations, will good and true men so far compromise their own self-respect, and past professions, as to overlook the atrocious wickedness of one who, upon the slightest affront, is ready to trample on the most precious social relations, and to cut through the tenderest sensibilities of the heart? We shall see.

But Mr. Clay stands before us in a worse attitude, if possible, than that of the wild man-slayer? He is devoted to the sinking cause of interminable slavery. Whatever generous sentiments on the subject of freedom may have fallen from his youthful lips, they answered the purpose of rounding a period, but have long since been repudiated by him! He is the author of the atheistic, detestable prophecy, to wit: "What the law makes property is property." True to the execrable maxim thus adopted by him, the laws of Kentucky having put them in his power, he holds in the condition, and can send to the auctioneer of property, from sixty to eighty immortal beings—*Banquo's children—mangled—mortgaged* they are! Driven at the end of the forty lash to unrequited toil—strip of impenetrable, God-given rights, Mr. Clay, himself, who he the deed—committed the foul offense! Who is he that cherishes a spice of republicanism at heart, will vote for a man that tears away the only foundation on which republicanism can stand!

But this daring champion of oppression does not stop here. A state of compulsory debauchery—of loathsome licentiousness, is one of the conditions under which the title to this species of property is preferred. Intellectual darkness and deep moral degradation are its peculiar and inevitable incidental Christian light, benevolence, and purity are elements perfectly fatal to the existence of the system. Mr. Clay is not only the avowed advocate of a state of things so fraught with frightful wickedness and misery, but its consistent and shameless supporter by his own practice.

What will the men in Rochester do, who within the last few months have been plied by the urgencies of Christian benevolence and love—whose hearts have been melted and subdued by the solemn messages of high heaven—what will they do? How will they dispose of this problem? Will they go for gospel integrity, truth, and justice, or for the thousand-time yield up their manly independence, and immoderate claims of conscience and of the slave's God, on the altar of drivelling, party dictation, and imaginary interests? They will tell! The world will look on! *National Intelligencer—American Citizen.*

ARE ABOLITIONISTS CHRISTIANS?

In our mind there is not a doubt, nor never was, that an abolitionist is not a Christian. In fact, we cannot conceive how a man can put on a decent face and avow himself a Christian, and an abolitionist. The thing, to our mind, looks like an impossibility. Just, for instance, think of the meek and lowly Jesus who, while on earth, submitted to the laws without complaint, and these laws upheld slavery the same as our American Constitution does! Now, if they acknowledge Christ, they must follow his example! Again, the commandment says, "Thou shalt not steal"—the abolitionists say, "thou shalt steal." Again, the commandment says, "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor"—the abolitionists are proverbial for their slanders of the Southern people! Oh! what pretty Christians abolitionists are! Better call them meddles, backbiters, thers!—*Anti-Slavery Advocate.*

DEMOCRACY.

This word, although eminently significant in itself, has become about as uncertain in its application, as another very expressive term, to wit: church.

It is not to be doubted, that there is real piety and significance in the thing democracy—that there are true-hearted democrats. But then, who are they?—Where? Will it be found exclusively in either of the rival political parties, or in any of the numerous and nameless cliques of those parties? By no means. Scattered through them all are to be found earnestly responsive to the claims of impartial government and law—who go for real progress and reform.

How can one of these men for a moment allow himself to stand within the ranks of the democratic party, as they choose to call themselves? They represent the radical principles of true democracy! Look at two or three facts of recent occurrence. The democratic (1) legislature of Ohio, at its last session, passed hot and hasty resolutions of censure upon J. Q. Adams, for the exercise of a constitutional right, clearly defined and well understood, for the faithful discharge of official duty to his constituents!—The democratic (2) legislature of our own State, near the close of its late session, attempted to repeal the jury-trial bill, in order to throw open our entire territory to the man-and-woman hunters of the South! This measure was dictated to them by the hotspurs of Virginia! Unequaled manne!

The members of the party by a vast majority in Congress, on all occasions, go headlong for the most arrogant assumptions of the slave power. What care they for democracy, when the overseers are to be served? Routed at all points in the fierce campaign of 1840, and mainly through the treachery and desertion of their Southern allies, it seems to be the present determination of the leaders of the party, to stoop to any paltry and iniquitous device, that will secure them the full benefits of an alliance with the most furious tyrants the world ever beheld! Democracy (3) stands in connection as well might a man talk about purity of character in a brothel!

It matters not who may chance to be the presidential candidates of this party—they and their followers will be the mere serfs of the slave power—go and come at its bidding! Corrupt in its constituent elements, what son of sound democracy can safely trust himself in contact with it? Let good men think of it!—*American Citizen.*

CHRIST vs. SLAVEHOLDERS.

Hear Christ, "Therefore, if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." Matt. 5:23. Now, there is not a slaveholder in the M. E. Church, who believes in the truth of the Bible, who would risk the salvation of his soul, or even his Christian character, upon a fair interpretation of this passage of scripture! And yet, Christ, we are told, never said any thing against slavery, Nothing against taking away one's liberty! Nothing against brutalizing the mind of a man! Nothing against buying and selling the image of God?—Nothing against preventing men from reading God's word! Nothing against theft, murder, robbery, oppression, adultery, and injustice? Christ never said any thing which condemns such acts as these? Why, what kind of a teacher was Christ, if, indeed, he never once opened his mouth against either or all of these abominations?—*Watchman.*

FROM THE PHILANTHROPIST.

A QUESTION FOR THE SERVES.

We wish the Serves of the free States would answer one question. On what are founded the pretensions of the slaveholders to rule this Union—pretensions to which the people of the North have so long submitted?

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SUPREME COURT vs. SUPREME COURT.

The present position of this body is very humiliating. In the great Mississippi case, the court decided that Congress could not regulate the commerce in slaves between the States, because the constitution of the United States did not know slaves as property, but as persons; and therefore Congress could pass no laws in relation to them as property; that their property relation was a state or local matter, over which Congress had no constitutional power, and could not regulate commerce in slaves. In the case of Pennsylvania and Maryland, the same court decided that the constitution did know slaves as property, and Congress had a right to authorize the masters to go into the free states, over the head of state laws, and take his property wherever it can be found. Which decision is the correct one, for both cannot be! Had not slavery something to do in bringing the spirit into this awkward and degrading position!—*Scout of Liberty.*

POLITICAL ACTION ON COLONIZATION.

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce under date of the 7th inst. reports that,

"The Colonization Society have held repeated meetings here lately. They were respectively attended and were very interesting. Their immediate object is to obtain from the Government some aid, either directly or indirectly, in behalf of the American colonies in Africa. A government agent there, and an adequate naval force, are necessary to protect the trade of the United States in that quarter, as well as to promote the interests of Colonization. Without this aid the colonies must soon fall, with the whole trade into the hands of Great Britain. Most of the trade is already carried on by England."

Government aid is the "immediate object" of these efforts. This proposition of enlisting the energies of the nation in behalf of this scheme of emigration is not new. But there is surely a certain import and deep meaning in the loud claims that are made in this direction at this time. "Harry of the West" is the good President of their Colonization Society and as there is some prospect of his coming to reside in a still higher presidency, why should they not make Colonization capital of their relation to him. Or vice versa, why should not the political friends of Henry Clay seek to advance his popularity by calling upon colonizationists to expect aid from government, and to look to this as an all-important question to that Society. If Clay can secure votes on Colonization ground, he has attached to his party the negro-haters of the North as one man. Most of these voters he will hold "ex-officio" as president of their Society, and for the purpose of securing patronage from the general government, (if made the grand measure of the Colonization Society,) every prominent advocate of the scheme will turn Clay demagogue and elector for him as a candidate for President of the United States.

But in the name of all reason, how can our bankrupt government with an empty treasury enlist in an enterprise of colonization waste and extravagance! Aye, we have it! Our government now finances itself nearly through with the Seminole war, and has made such a fine speculation with 50 or 60 millions of money, and the precious lives of northern soldiery, which have been buried in the swamps of Florida that they are ready to go forward to make investment in this Liberia expedition. Who will dare promise us any worse success on the pestiferous coast of Liberia than we have had in the everglades of Florida!—*Friend of Man.*

PAGE'S PORTABLE STEAM SAW-MILL.

When the mountain went to Mahomet, Mahomet must follow the mountain. So with timber land and this ingenious machine, Mr. Page's Forest of timber, however distant from towns or navigation, are easily accessible to his portable circular saw. A few days since a party of gentlemen made an excursion in the afternoon to see it work in Mr. Culvert's woods, near Bladensburg, and the way it ran through the "gnarled oak" was a caution. The great peculiarity in this use of steam power by Mr. P. consists in its mobility. It can be taken down and moved a mile in a day, and the next day set up and put in motion. The saw is capable of cutting a log four feet in diameter, and will saw out 10,000 feet of inch plank in a day, with six hands in attendance. The operation is much expedited by an arrangement of the two carriages, by which a continuous action of the saw is secured. It has connected with it a machine for boring and morticing posts at the same operation, and with perfect uniformity; another saw cuts up slabs and perhaps hoghead staves and heading; the rails are sharpened at the same time to fit the posts exactly coming together at an angle, one under the other, and not side by side, as is usual; so that the water passes off and the rail is less liable to rot. This wonderful machine will complete 300 or 400 posts in a day; by it a cord of wood of the tops of the trees may be cut up in fifteen minutes. It seems to be omnivorous—no part of the tree is rejected by it.

It is hard to estimate, in a country, where timber is abundant and labor dear, the value of a machine which may be carried from one forest to another, and that will cut a board 22 inches wide and 36 feet long, at the rate of 66 in a minute and a half.

The machine is of 6 feet cylinder, 2 feet stroke, 100 revolutions in a minute, and 64 pounds of steam to the square inch.

This portable consumer of forests is now devouring the woods near Mr. Culvert's residence, near the railroad just beyond Bladensburg; and any one can see if they may choose to step into a car at 4 o'clock P. M., and return by the cars coming that evening from Baltimore.—*Bangor Gazette.*

THE LABORERS IN DOMINICA.

The Dominica, in taking a retrospect view of the condition of the Colony, observes:

"Looking then upon the fields, we believe that none of them have been thrown out of cultivation, and where some have certainly been reduced in the extent of their culture, others have been augmented, so that the total

amount of the staple commodities we think is not materially affected by the prodigious revolution that in 1835 took place in the shape of voluntary coerced labor. The practice of the laborers residing on the plantations, which were the scene of their former bondage, although repairing to them daily to work for wages, is extensively gaining ground, and that, (if our information be correct,) without any disapprobation being felt by the landed proprietors. In one parish, an old coffee estate has been nearly all purchased by steady laborers, in parcels of ten acres each, at an average rate of about twelve dollars per acre—which they manage to keep in excellent condition with provisions and cattle—besides working regularly upon large contiguous estates. The case of the Pointe Milite Negroes, who purchased last year from the Crown Lands Commissioners 176 acres for £300 odd sterling, in lots two acres each, besides paying 500 dollars for the requisite title deeds, is notorious. Some proprietors who have spare lands in the vicinity of their plantations, are told actually hire them by the acre to their people, paying in so many days labor. It is true that people would have preferred giving money rent, and we must confess it would be a free trade; but no owner of lands, as we often told the negroes, may do what he will with his surplus—the inmates practically going to work on the neighboring heights every day, or almost every day. We believe a very good understanding prevails between master and servant. The principal difficulty is, the high price of labor, which leaves so little comparatively to the capitalist, after he has made his deductions; to which difficulty we may add another, viz: the spirit of hoarding still is prevalent among our peasantry, which baffles, at least to a great extent, the untiring efforts of the merchants and shopkeepers, hawkers and pedlars, to get the large sums weekly sent out of town, back again to circulate in the capital. The remedy for this and other evils, is not yet brought into operation, viz: general education. Generally speaking, the people can't read, the children are badly brought up, and, above all, on Sundays very few, either of young or old, master or servant, go to church and chapel. Where there are schools, and the little ones are kept in order, and Sunday worship practised, the superiority is amazing. The impression on our mind is, that, on the whole, the wealth, education, and morals of the community, taken altogether, have not materially improved during the last year, whilst at this time 12 months ago, all the materials for the improvement stood staring us in the face!

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an article on Florida, from which we cut the following:

In 1838 a state constitution was formed, and a demand made for admission into the Union, which seems to have been rejected. The project has now been revived, and writs are about to be issued for an election. The constitution has also been printed by order of Congress, and we may anticipate an early movement in that body. The old Missouri question may possibly be revived, and lead to another protracted controversy. The treaty of 1819 provides in general terms, that Florida shall be incorporated into the Union according to the principles of the federal constitution, and will admit of infinite debate. The population of Florida in 1840 was 54,477, of which 27,943 were whites—817 free blacks, 25,717 slaves.—It is not probably, increase since that time.

It has to be regretted that the slave question has not been permanently settled before any application was made for admission into the Union. While the population amounted only to a few thousands, Congress, with its plenary powers over the territories, might have abolished slavery without difficulty. No reasonable man can doubt but that the permanent interests of Florida would have been promoted. The present condition of the south-western states plainly shows that free labor is the great spring of public prosperity. But as the matter now stands, the subject is environed with difficulty, and will probably create exciting disputes, dangerous to the peace and harmony of the Union.

We do not see any very great difficulties in the way of abolishing slavery, if there be first a willing mind. Congress has the same plenary jurisdiction over Florida that it has ever had. The fact that the slaves are about equal to the white population, and will soon exceed it, is a reason, not for the inaction of Congress, but for the speedy exercise of its powers.—The Advertiser is right in supposing this slave question must be met. It must be met in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate. When the proposition shall be stated by the Speaker of the House, "Shall we admit into this Union one more slave State, with as many slaves as free persons?" there will be no dodging the question.

What will Michigan say to that proposition? Has she any interest in adding to the Slave Power of the nation? Does she desire that more Representatives should be sent to Congress for mere property, in addition to the 25 of the class already there? Most certainly, it is the interest of all the free States, yes, and of all the others, that slavery should be abolished in that Territory before it be admitted as a State.

The question must be met; but who shall represent Michigan in that contest? Shall such men as Cray, and Norvell, and Lyon be sent there as our agents? We hope not. They would stand ready to sacrifice the cause of liberty, and the interests of the North, without a moment's hesitation. Not only so—they would glory in their shame. But if we can believe the Advertiser, we may dismiss all fears on this point. That paper assures us that the Home League party are sure, or almost sure, of success at the next election.—So that Home Leaguers will represent our State in Congress. What will they do? Will the Advertiser tell us? We are sometimes blamed for being non-committal on the Home League question. We look to that party now to set us a correct example of openness and candor. Here is a question of much interest to us. You profess to be in favor of Northern rights—the right of petition, &c.—Here is a question to test your sincerity. We ask the Home Leaguers of Michigan to answer distinctly, this question: "Will you, as a party, and those who may represent you in Congress, openly and steadily oppose the admission of Florida as a Slave State?" You will either say yes, or no, or be silent.—Either of those ways, especially the last, will be significant. Come, gentlemen, let us know where you are.

Exhibition of Chivalry.—We commend the following particulars of the quarrel between Stanley and Wise to our Northern services.—They ought to understand the character of their masters.

More of Wise and Stanley.—Quarrel on the road—much steering—striking, and other extras.—From the Baltimore Sun, we gather the following particulars:—On Saturday afternoon, May 7, about 4 o'clock, Mr. Wise & Mr. Stanley were riding on nearly opposite sides of the road, looking at each other—their horses on the walk—an acquaintance in the rear—a carriage passed between them—they resumed their position again, when the gentleman alluded to, rode up—commenced a conversation with Wise about the race they were going to see. Stanley fell in the rear, and then rode up rapidly, just as they were passing through a mud-hole—brushed against Wise's horse, on the left, with such force as to push his horse against the horse of his friend, and jorred Mr. Wise in his seat, at the same time bespattering him with mud and water. Stanley darted ahead—Wise galloped up with him, and struck Stanley a heavy blow across the back of the head with a black-wholebone walking cane, and with such force as to break it and the head end flew off some distance, remarking—"Now, damn you, ride against me again."

Mr. Stanley remarked, "I did not see you," and Mr. Wise replied, "then I excuse it." Mr. Stanley, after a pause of a few seconds, said, "you come up behind a man to strike him." Mr. Wise replied, "there are gentlemen behind here who see how the matter is done," or words to that effect. Mr. Stanley then observed, "you come up behind a man and strike him like a damned coward." Mr. Wise replied, "Take that blow and the coward, and make the most of them damn you!"

The gentleman who had been in conversation came up and said, "This is no place to settle such matters." Stanley said, "very well and rode on towards the city. Rumors of a challenge from Stanley, were afloat. No one knows how the matter will end. Pretty business, pretty talk, pretty gentlemen truly.—Cincinnati Post.

The Livingstone Co. Anti-Slavery Society meets June 2, at Howell. See notice in another column.

Subscribers wishing to discontinue will please forward the amount they owe for the paper. No gentleman will ask for a discontinuance on any other terms.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Florida War.—Extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune May 11th:

"In the Senate to-day, a message was received from the President of the United States and read by the Secretary, relative to the Florida war, estimating the number of Indians now remaining in Florida at 240, and 83 warriors, announcing that he has authorized the officer then in command, as soon as he shall deem it expedient, to declare a cessation of hostilities, not to be renewed unless rendered indispensable by hostilities on the part of the Indians; that he is instructed to endeavor to induce them to a peaceable surrender; and that orders have been given for establishing a military line of protection to the inhabitants. The President suggests the propriety of giving a quantity of land on the frontier to each head of a family who will permanently occupy it, and the loan of ammunition for the defence of the frontier, &c.

In the House, May 14, a resolution was adopted, instructing a committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of passing a law regarding an equal distribution of the appointments of midshipmen in the States, according to their population under the sixth census.

May 14.—The Appropriation Bill, as amended passed both houses. In the Senate, bills were introduced by Mr. TAPPAN, for the publication of the account of the discoveries of the exploring expedition; and by Mr. BENTON, for the armed occupation of Florida.

May 17.—In the House, a move was made to fix the time of adjournment on June 13, but without success. The Navy Appropriation Bill was taken up.

May 18.—In the Senate, the bill to relieve Gen. Jackson of the fine of \$1000 imposed on him in New Orleans, was discussed.

May 19.—In the House, the Navy Appropriation Bill was discussed. A considerable portion of the members of the House were absent at Baltimore, attending a review of some volunteer companies!

General Intelligence.

Rhode Island.—The papers continue to give very copious extracts of the doings, speeches, orders, proclamations, processions, &c., resulting from the troubles in this State.

On the 17th, the suffrage party assembled in considerable numbers in Providence, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to seize the arsenal. The mayor refusing to fight. On the 18th the Mayor called upon the citizens to close their stores, and take their stand in the ranks of the military, who had been called out by Governor King. The whole body of the suffrage Senators and Representatives then resigned their offices, declaring that they still adhered to the right to establish the new constitution; but that they disapproved of the course of Gov. Dorr. The gentleman issued a proclamation commanding the suffrage troops to suffer no more arrests to be made, and assuring them of military aid from New York and elsewhere.

Later.—On the 19th Gov. Dorr was missing, having been carried out of town in a private carriage by a friend. It was supposed he was in Massachusetts, and that a requisition would be sent for him.

The more moderate part of his followers were unwilling to proceed to extremities, and the more violent were disgusted with his precipitate flight. Mr. Webster has visited New York and Boston, but the report that he was coming to Rhode Island as a mediator to the contending parties, was erroneous.

The British expedition into the interior of Africa, by way of the Niger, has totally failed, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate. The crews of most of the vessels were dead, or laboring under sickness.

Virginia.—It is supposed that there will be a Democratic majority in the House of delegates of 30; in the Senate, 8. Last year there was a tie in the Senate, and a Whig majority of two in the House.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The 9th anniversary was held on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

The Treasurer's report stated, that the receipts during the year amounted to \$10,051.67; the expenditures to \$9,700.00; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$351.67. The receipts were greater by about 3000 than they were last year. The National Anti-Slavery Standard, edited by Mrs. Child, has nearly doubled its circulation.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY held its second anniversary on the evening of the 10th inst.

Interesting intelligence was communicated from the Amistad Africans, and Sierra Leone—from the missionaries at the West India and Sandwich Islands—from England and France, and letters were read from distinguished individuals.

The case of the *Creole* underwent a searching examination, and the language of the government in its communication to the American Ambassador at London was contrasted with a brilliant passage of an oration delivered at Plymouth Rock in 1820, by Hon. Daniel Webster. An eloquent extract on the blighting influences of slavery was read from a pamphlet by the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall. Joseph Sturge of England, was vindicated from the accusation in some of the American newspapers, that he is a corn monopolist and aristocrat. It was shown that he was now actively engaged in promoting the repeal of the odious corn laws, and that he has recently taken an active part in the great Birmingham meeting of the friends of extended suffrage, and has been elected President of the "National Complete Suffrage Union," lately formed in England. The attack upon the Hon. J. Q. Adams and Hon. J. R. Giddings in Congress, was commented upon with great severity, and the increased strong hold those venerable men have upon the gratitude and affection of a large portion of the American people was alluded to in evidence of that patriotic cause.

COFFER & SULLIVAN.—The Galena Gazette says: "a gentleman from Mineral Point informs us that the copper mine near that place are yielding a fair profit at the present time. The difficulties heretofore experienced in smelting the ore, appear to have been overcome. Sales have been made in New York at 20 cents per pound for Wisconsin copper. Very recently the copper miners struck a vein of pure flour of sulphur."

Foreign News.

From the Boston Daily Mail of the 21st. ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA—FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Acadia came up at about 6 o'clock in fine time. She left Liverpool on the 4th, and brings London and Liverpool papers to that day.

The most important intelligence by this arrival, is that brought by the Overland Mail from India. The intelligence from India is viewed as highly satisfactory, and it is thought that but a short time will elapse before the commercial relations with China will be beneficially arranged.

There has been no thing of particular moment in domestic or foreign, political or commercial affairs during the past fortnight, with the exception of some disturbance amongst the workmen in the mining and manufacturing districts, which have originated in the attempt to reduce in amount of wages of their labor in consequence of the depressed state of trade, or in their idea that a reduction will be proposed and effected, in anticipation that the cost of the prime articles of subsistence will be lessened as soon as the new tariff comes into operation. No serious consequences have ensued, and there is reason to believe that what did transpire has been very much magnified by the caterers for the press. Quiet, we are happy to say, has been completely restored.

The intelligence from India materially improved the English market, which at the commencement of business was very dull, with an evident tendency to decline.

In the British Parliament the public business goes steadily, notwithstanding the efforts of the opposition; the premier is daily complimented with addresses from public bodies connected with the mercantile interests in the large seaports, and the great measures of the government become every hour more and more assured of success.—The corn importation bill was agreed to in the house of peers by a majority of more than one hundred on each division, and in the house of commons there have been decisive majorities in favor of the income tax bill.

India and China.—The British in China have captured three other towns, Yapo, Tsikoe, and T'ungchow, which are situated within a circle, extending from 20 to 40 miles round Ningpo.

Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st February, had abandoned the intention of attacking Canton. He was concentrating all his force with the view of directing them on Peking, and had refused to treat with the commissioners sent to him by the emperor, being determined to treat but with the sovereign directly.

The British troops still hold their position in Afghanistan. Gen. Sale appears to be in need of no assistance at Jellalabad. Ghunzee, Khatl-Ghizize, and Candahar, in spite of all rumors to the contrary, remain in the hands of the British.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts were still gloomy, though there had, apparently, been some little improvement in the general state of trade.

The rate of interest on bills of exchange and notes discounted by the Bank of England, continued at four per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

PRICE OF WHEAT, in Ann Arbor, 87 1/2 cents per bushel. Price of flour, \$5 per barrel.

The Advertiser, May 24, says: Eighty barrels of butter arrived at Buffalo last week, from Michigan. Four years ago, Ohio supplied our State with the article.

It is said many western farmers are converting their corn, which is entirely unsalable at home, into meal, and transporting it east in barrels, where it brings a remunerating price.

The papers state that much cheese is now imported into England from the United States. It sells for sixpence sterling per pound. The duty is 12s 6d per cwt. nearly 1 1/4d per lb. The price of Cheshire cheese has fallen about 8s per cwt. on account of export from America.

Indiana State Bonds sold in New York on the 18th inst. for 20 cents on the dollar.

John Ward & Co., of New York, redeem the bills of the bank of Upper Canada at 2 1/2 per cent.

Broken Banks.—The following are the aggregate capitals, circulation, and specie, of the Banks of the United States, that failed during 1841:—

Capital,	66,937,365
Circulation,	24,89,998
Specie in the vault,	5,683,523

This represents 25 per cent of the whole circulation of the Union cut off by stoppage within one year, and near 6,000,000 of specie has been released by the operation, and thrown into circulation.

The notes of the Farmer's Bank of Ameterdam are no longer redeemed at their agency in the city.—Argus.

Six thousand bushels of cotton seed have been shipped from Savannah, Georgia, to the East Indies, the last six months.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Livingstone Co. Anti-Slavery Society, at Howell, on Wednesday, eighth of June, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The friends of the cause are urgently invited to be present. E. F. GAY, Pres't. H. ROOT, Sec'y.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Pinckney Temperance House and Store, which may be had on very favorable terms, if applied for soon. Apply to Wm. KIRKLAND. Pinckney, May 20, 1842.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

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

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

Rooms—There are now on the premises suitable rooms for the accommodation of forty students; which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary buildings are provided for recitations and boarding.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks,	\$4.00
Board " " with 4 hours work each week,	7.50
Room Rent,	.88
Incidental,	.50
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 writing furniture, fuel, and washing—none will hereafter board themselves.

Bills to be settled in advance. The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complexion or condition. The summer session will commence Wednesday the first day of June and continue one term and a half. It is very desirable that all who design to attend 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 Institution, or by addressing, post paid, J. S. DIXON, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich. Raisin, May 10th, 1842.

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English, 20 oz. Sulph. Morphia, 10 oz. Acet. do 50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark, 1 lb. Powdered Rhubarb, 1 Chest Rhubarb Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap, 50 lbs. Calomel, 3 casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil, 40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Lined Oil, Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER.

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

NEW GOODS.

J. H. LUND is now receiving direct from J. Boston and New York, a large and well selected stock of Merchandise, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASSWARE, DRUGS & MEDICINES, NAILS, CRADLE AND GRASS SCYTHES, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c. which he offers for sale cheap for the ready. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 9, 1842.

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DECEASED.—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'CALLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

A BARGAIN FOR LAND HOLDERS.

THE subscriber is desirous of exchanging for good WILD LAND, well located, his property, situate in the village of Walled Lake, Oakland County, Michigan, (a pleasant and healthy location) consisting of a STEAM SAW MILL, which has probably done as good business as any in the State, a dwelling house, a store and four vacant lots, &c.

T. DEUEL, Walled Lake, April 21, 1842.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JUST received and receiving at the New York Cheap Store, purchased at the present low prices in New York, which will enable him to sell lower than ever before offered in this place, a large lot of French, English and American GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Crockery, Books and Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses.

Also, a large lot of Yankee Notions, wholesale and retail. D. D. WATERMAN. Ann Arbor, May 11, 1842. 8w

WOOL-CARDING.

THE Subscribers are prepared to card Wool for customers; having first rate machines, and having employed an experienced workman; they feel confident of giving good satisfaction to all who will favor them with their custom. Their manufactory is two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor on the Huron. S. W. FOSTER, & Co. Scio, May 11th, 1842.

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 customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction. J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

May 21, 1842.	
ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs. \$5.25 to —
	Pots, 5.50 to 7
COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb. 7 to 7 1/2
	Other kinds, 8 to 11 1/2
COTTON,	Upland, lb. 5 1/2 to 9 1/2
	New Orleans, 5 1/2 to 9 1/2
	Texas, 7 to 7 1/2
FISH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$2.00 to 2 1/2
	Salmon, bbl. \$15 to 17
	Mackerel No. 1 and 2 \$9 to 10
FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr box 1.15 to 1.20
	Figs, lb. 3 1/2 to —
FLOUR,	Genesee, \$6.10 to 6.25
	Ohio, 6.12 1/2 to —
	Michigan, 6.12 1/2 to —
	Baltimore, 6.25 to —
GRAIN,	Wheat Northern bush, 1.28 to —
	do Southern 1.25 to —
	Rye, 65 to 65
	Oats, 40 to 45
	Corn Northern, 64 to —
	do Southern, 60 to —
MOLASSES,	Havana, gal, 15 to 17
	Porto Rico, 16 to 24
	New Orleans, 19 to 21
PROVISIONS,	Beef, mess bar. \$7.25 to 7.50
	Prime, 4.00 to 4.50
	Pork, mess, 3.75 to 3.75
	do Prime, 5.75 to 7.00
	Lard, lb., 5 1/2 to 7
	Smoked Hams, 6 1/2 to 7
	Butter, 16 to 21
	Cheese, 3 to 9
SUGARS,	New Orleans, lb. 8 to 4 1/2
	St. Croix, 6 to 6 1/2
	Havana, brown, 4 to 6
	do white, (3 to 3 1/2
TEAS,	Young Hyson, lb., 27 to 35
	Inperial, 51 to 90
TALLOW,	lb., 7 to 8 1/2
WOOL,	Am. Sax. fle. lb. 38 to 42
	Full blood Merino, 32 to 34
	Native and 1/2 blood, 18 to 22

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

All the good Banks in the States mentioned are to be found in this Table. All other Bills of these States not found here may be considered worthless.

MAINE.	Higham	do	Quinnbeaug	do	Staten Creek	60
	Housatonic	do	Stamford	do	State bank of New	do
	Ipswich	do	Stonington	do	York Buffalo	75
	Lancaster	do	Thmes	do	St. Lawrence	70
	Leicester	do	Thompson	do	Oswego	1
	Lowell	do	Tolland company	do	Oswego county	do
	Lynn Mechanics	do	Union	do	Owego bank of	do
	Lee	do	Whaling	do	Phoenix	50
	Manufacturers and	do	Windham	do	Pine Planes	1
	Mechanics	do	" county	do	Poughkeepsie	par
	Manufacturers	do	NEW YORK CITY.	do	Stauben County	1
	Marblehead	do	America b'k of par	do	Syracuse, bank of	do
	Market	do	American Ex. do	do	Tanners	par
	Marine	do	B'k of commerce do	do	Tompkins County	1
	Massachusetts	do	Bank of the state do	do	Tonawanda b'k of	40
	Mechanics New	do	of New York do	do	Troy, bank of	1
	buryport	do	B'k of U.S. in N.Y. 65	do	Troy City	do
	do N. Bedford	do	Batch. & Drov. par	do	U S b'k Buffalo	27
	do St. Boston	do	Chemical	do	Ulster county	par
	do Mercantile	do	City	do	Union	25
	do Merchants Boston	do	Commercial	do	Utica Bank of	1
	do N. Bedford	do	Clinton	do	Vernon bank of	do
	do " Salem	do	Delaware & Hud.	do	Washington county	1
	do " Newburyport	do	canal company par	do	Waterford b'k of	do
	do Merrimac	do	Fry Dock	do	Waterville, b'k	1
	do Milbury	do	Dulton b'k of N.Y. par	do	Waterville	20
	do Naum Keag	do	Greenwich	do	Wayne county	1
	do Neponset	do	Lafayette	do	Westchester co. par	do
	do New England	do	Leather Manufac. do	do	West'n N.Y. b'k of	30
	do N. b'k of Boston	do	Manhattan com. do	do	Whitehall, b'k of	1
	do Northampton	do	Mechanics Banking	do	Whitestown b'k of	1
	do Ocean	do	Association	do	Yates county	1
	do Old Colony	do	Mechanics b'k do	do	NEW JERSEY.	do
	do Oxford	do	Merchants	do	Belvidere Bank un-	do
	do Pacific	do	do	do	der \$10	do
	do Pawtucket	do	Mech. & Traders	do	\$10 and upward	par
	do People's	do	Merchants Ex. do	do	Burlington county	2
	do Phenix Ch'rlst'n	do	National b'k do	do	Commonwealth \$10	do
	do Plymouth	do	N. York bank of do	do	\$10 & upw'd par	do
	do Powow River	do	" B'g com. 75	do	Comberland of N.J.	2
	do Quinsigamond	do	N. Y. State Stock	do	Farmers of N.J. do	do
	do Quincy Stone	do	Security b'k par	do	Farmers & Mechan-	do
	do Railroad	do	North River	do	ics under \$10	1
	do Randolph	do	Phoenix	do	\$10 and upw'd	par
	do Salem	do	Seventh ward	do	Fars & Meelian	1
	do Shoe & Leather	do	Tenth ward	do	\$10 and upw'd	par
	do dealers	do	Tradesmen	do	par \$10 and upw'd	par
	do Southbridge	do	Union b'k of N. Y. do	do	Mechanics of Bur-	do
	do S. b'k Boston	do	Washington	do	lington	1
	do Shawmut	do	Wool growers par	do		

