

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, } Editors.
G. Beckley. }

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty.
HOPE FOR THE SLAVE.

Long have the wretched, enslav'd in their sad-
ness,
Sighed for the grave as their only repose—
Light has arisen, we hail it with gladness,
Deep was the gloom when the day star arose,
Cheering and blessed are the hopes which we
cherish,
Africa's sons shall not always be slaves;
Cruel oppression must speedily perish,
Or seek a retreat o'er the dark rolling waves.

Freedom will come to the down trodden stranger,
Homeless, and hopeless, he shall not remain;
High is his Helper, and strong his Avenger,
Man may oppose, but oppose Him, in vain.

Th' ear of Jehovah hath heard their complaining,
He hath beheld when their blood hath been
spilt—
Land of oppression, thy captives retaining,
Great is thy trespass, and dark is thy guilt.

Hal dost thou mock in the pride of thy glory,
Reckless of danger, and haughty in power—
Then may posterity write the sad story,
Dating thy downfall from no distant hour.

Egypt's proud monarch might scorn to surrender,
Vaunting his strength in the hour of his pride,
Powerless he yielded, when Israel's Defender,
Buried his host 'neath the fast flowing tide.

Pause, ere the path thou art madly pursuing
End in a doom thou must sadly deplore—
Lov'st thou thy country—then save it from ruin,
Break every fetter, and freedom restore.

Favor'd so highly—must slavery be detested
With its glory, and tarnish its fame;
Long o'er our land the dishonor has rested,
Hasten and wipe the foul blot from its name.

Salem, May 24th, 1842.

MISCELLANY.

Correspondence of the New World.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I went down to the House, expecting to see a great fight between the contending parties on the Income Tax, which Lord John Russell declared he would resist at every stage. But what an unbusiness like aspect did the House present! Although the attendance was more than usually numerous, not the smallest interest was apparently taken in the matters in hand. Then the members sat lounging in an easy, familiar, tooth-pick fashion on the cushioned benches; or, clustered together at the bar, chatting and laughing as if they were at their clubs, or in the saloons of a theatre. And the principle of the ministerial great financial measure was carried, by my utter astonishment, *nam cum*, yet not *sub silentio*, for there was plenty of noise and chattering, though not a word was said against it.

This ridiculous result filled the people with wonder, and the conduct of the liberal members in allowing the most important movement of the ministry to go off without a blow, was severely and indignantly commented upon by the opposition journals and in public meetings of the larger constituencies. It was in vain some of the Whigs urged that they did not hear the question put—I was at the end of the hall, near the door, and heard it distinctly; but honorable members were laughing and gossiping, and though the chairman repeatedly cried out—"Order, order!"—"Bar! bar!" they heeded him not. I dwell on the case merely as an illustration to show that our Houses of Congress are not the only legislative bodies in the world in which a culpable negligence of the interests of the public, and an unmanly trifling away of time are characteristics of many representatives.

Perilous Aerial Voyage.—The following account of the mission of Mr. Parker to Brazil, from Mobile, is not a little marvellous. We take from the Mobile Herald Mr. Parker's own relation of the voyage:

After remarking that he had always entertained a desire to mount high, he says—"Away I sped—continually ascending—leaving the clouds as far beneath me as they were when I started. I now began to feel cold—large drops of perspiration oozing from my skin, and a tinkling sound in my ears, as if something was cracking in my head, a vacant feeling and difficulty of respiration—now very cold. The water in my bottle freezing. I took hold of it in order to try if I could warm it, and the next moment the neck of the bottle was in my hand, and drew the skin off, as if blistered by fire. Still uneasy—the drops of perspiration had turned to liquid matter, resembling yellow oil—my tongue became swollen, my nails and teeth were loosened, and every joint in me and all my energies appeared relaxed. I looked up and saw the gas rushing from the neck of my balloon, and endeavored to open my valve to effect its escape, but had not strength to accomplish it. I judged myself at this time to be six miles high, when the balloon was rent on the top. Away went the gas! Can I describe my feelings at this moment? No, no!—as whirling down I came, with a feeling as if the whole system was driving to my head. I entered a dense cloud, the substance of which rushed past me with a whizzing sound, like steam from the escape pipe of an engine. The clouds were some what warmer than the air above, which considerably reanimating me. Looking, I saw that the balloon was forced hard against the netting, from atmospheric pressure. This circumstance in a measure calmed my agitation, although still des-

sending with unspokeable rapidity. I exhausted all my balist, let go my grapple its full extent, and, noticing that I was approaching the earth with great velocity, braced myself up, to abide the result; and how must I express my thanks to the Dispenser of events, to the Giver and Preserver of life, for my miraculous preservation! The bulging body of my balloon struck one side of a pine tree, from which I was saved, and found myself instead of being dashed to the ground, only forced against the body of the tree. As soon as I recovered my shattered senses, I hauled up my grapple, lashed the car to the tree, hove the bight of the rope around a branch of the pine, and descended to the ground.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE MONTHLY MEETINGS, CONSTITUTING FARMINGTON QUARTERLY MEETING OF FRIENDS, AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SAME, GENERAL.

One of the most vital testimonies taught by the Christian Religion, and which the Society of Friends, have always considered of distinguished importance, is not to partake of nor countenance the sins of the people among whom we live. Heavy judgments, were, of old, pronounced on the children of Israel who did so, and as they had received more light than other nations, their transgressions were more inexcusable. He that knew his Lord's will, and did it not, was to be beaten with many stripes. Even Tyre and Sidon were to be less severely judged, than some cities enjoying the privileges of the knowledge of the true religion.

The sin of enslaving immortal beings, and reducing them as far as practicable, to the level of brutes, exists now in our country, to a degree and extent, rarely known among the most cruel nations of the earth; and its spirit pervades more or less, the whole land. It was against this sin that the Society of Friends were long since called to bear testimony, even to the excluding of all from membership who were guilty of it, under whatever specious pretence or alleged motives, or whatever apparent kindness might be shown to its victims. This testimony, so long and so repeatedly borne, has been the means of creating in the minds of most of our members, in some degree, a just abhorrence of this dreadful iniquity.

The members of the Society of Friends, who formerly held slaves, it is believed, treated them with general comparative lenity. But this was by no means considered an excuse for the sin. A most solemn question to us, now arises: Are there not, at this moment, slaves toiling for us under the infliction of cruelties far greater than any our members were ever guilty of? Are we not directly hiring oppression by purchasing its fruits? Are we not giving the slaveholder and overseer, the pay for which, chiefly, all this wrong and iniquity are committed? The original motive to slavery was the hope of gain—the desire to obtain the profits of hard labor without paying for it, "keeping back the hire of the laborer by fraud." This is still the chief object in view, especially in those parts of the United States, where it exists in its severest forms. What greater encouragement, then, can we give it, than by paying the master and thus directly inciting this motive? If one person were knowingly the sole purchaser of all the productions of slavery, would he not be guilty as well as the slaveholder? How then can we avoid the sin, because many are the purchasers with us?

The Society of Friends has forbidden its members to deal in prize goods—obtained by the plunder of vessels in war. Slave-labor goods are obtained not less fraudulently, accompanied with the commission of no less enormities. Those who are robbed at sea, are deprived of their property only, their lives being rarely endangered, except in case of resistance; but the slaves are not only robbed of their earnings through life, but of their liberty, their families, and so far as can be done, of their hopes; and resistance is nearly always punished with cruel death. The far greater prevalence of slavery, and of its fruits which are every where around us, should urge us the more earnestly, to endeavor to avoid those fruits on all occasions. And as objections and difficulties are not admitted in excuse, in the case of prize goods, neither should we suffer them to deter us in ridding ourselves of the fruits of oppression.

We therefore urgently and affectionately entreat all our members not to suffer themselves to admit any discouragements, either from difficulties in supplying their wants with free goods, or from objections which are always made, with more or less plausibility, to what is right; but endeavor to adhere simply to this duty, and do what is in their power. There are articles, respecting which, doubts may exist; but such as are known to be, in all probability, the fruit of Slavery, let us be careful to avoid, though we may have to pay a higher price for those of free origin. Free groceries are now easily obtained, and cottons may be had by applying for, when in market or linen substituted. The sacrifice we may thus have to make, for the sake of clearing ourselves of this wrong, will, we doubt not, bring a blessing greater than that of the increase of earthly treasure.

Nor are we to overlook other ways in which we may partake of this evil but bear our testimony against it on every hand. When we consider the nature of the iniquity of Slavery, opposed as it is to the spirit of Him, who has enjoined in the most solemn manner, our duties to him that is an hungry, athirst, naked, a stranger, sick, and in prison, so often and so remarkably the condition of the poor slave; and that the Almighty, who is just and equal in all his ways, has in all ages declared by His prophets, his abhorrence of oppression—we cannot expect that he will show partiality in our favor, nor overlook our transgressions, while we continue knowingly to strengthen the hands of the oppressor, in whatever way it may be; whether by paying the slaveholder for his cruel exactions, or countenancing by

the exercise of our suffrage, those who in a direct or indirect manner continue to legalize it.

If we thus endeavor, first to purge ourselves of all participation in this wrong, and next to influence others to do likewise, in humility and fear, actuated by the love which is enjoined towards our fellow immortal beings, and which was compared by our Savior to the love we should feel to the Lord our God;—then, may we not expect to be made partakers in some degree, of the spiritual blessings which were pronounced by the mouth of the prophet, to those who "draw out their soul to the hungry and afflicted, who undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free."

Signed by direction of Farmington Quarterly Meeting of Friends, held at Farmington, 1st month 19th, 1842.

SILAS CORNELL, } Clerks.
SARAH M. CORNELL, }

Selections.

From the Friend of Man.
EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ONE OF GERRIT SMITH'S CORRESPONDENTS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

E. TENNESSEE, April 16th, 1842.

I have eleven numbers of the New York American of late dates—all of which indicate a favorable change in public sentiment in the Northern States. The good people of the free States appear alarmed at the despotic pretensions of the slaveholding states. I hope that they will appear to resist the further unwarrantable pretensions of Southern despots. It appears probable that a crisis will soon arrive when these claims will have to be met and decided. The slaveholding part of the South, with a power wholly contemptible, appear determined to lose no opportunity to hurry on measures which must decide the momentous question, whether the liberty of the North or the slavery of the South is to rule the nation.

For a time, War on the Creole case was confidently predicted. They said the nation was committed and could not retreat—that Mr. Webster's Instructions had committed the North—that England must surrender the slaves liberated from the Creole, or pay for them or war was inevitable. Fortunately a few members of Congress have had the moral courage to convince them of their error. The tone of the northern press has been such as to lower the hostile pretensions of the Southern.

An impression is becoming general at the South, that abolitionists are increasing very fast at the North. Some seem to suppose, that most of the intelligent and influential men of the North are already abolitionists, or at least giving them countenance and aid. A man of intelligence, who was conversing with me recently on the subject, said that he believed Mr. Burney would be elected President of the U. S. at the second election for that office. This impression, which I would hope the facts were such as to justify, is having a favorable effect in various ways on the South. Those opposed to slavery are more bold—and openly so. As the North become united, the friends of the slave at the South will act more openly and more efficiently. In a late letter, I informed you that the subject was debated by two Societies in this country. The Societies are formed for the purpose of diffusing useful knowledge by debating all subjects calculated to promote the design of the founders. The question before them was: "whether slavery or intemperance was the greater national evil." At—Rev. Mr. H.—and Mr. S.—took the affirmative as to slavery. Mr. H. is a clergyman in the Methodist Church.—Mr. S. Clerk of the County Court, both reputable for talents.

The decision was, that slavery was the greater of the two evils. Next morning, a slaveholder called on Mr. H. somewhat excited. He said, "I understand you have decided that intemperance is no national evil at all." Mr. H. "O no sir, only that slavery is a greater evil." The slaveholder: "I think such a decision very improper Sir." H. "Well if you are dissatisfied we will have the matter tried over again when you can have an opportunity of arguing the question." Slaveholder: "No Sir, I am no orator, Sir."

Yesterday I met with a man who was a few years since a slaveholder. He said, "Mr. I understand you employ no slaves. That you are much opposed to slavery." I replied, "you are correct, Sir, I employ no slaves, and think slavery a great evil—ruinous to the country and injurious to both master & slave." "You are right, Sir—I respect you for your opinions—few years since I had 22. It has ruined me and injured my family. It fostered habits which have made me completely insolvent. I am now going to apply for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law." Instances of this kind are not infrequent. Bankruptcy is very frequent among the slaveholders. With them it is a calamity, for slavery has unfitted them for business by which they might hope to recover.

On the first week of this month the Circuit court was held at— I met there with

—a very worthy man from— county. I had a conversation with him about the Anti-Slavery Society there. He said it was prosperous—that they had frequent meetings, and apprehended no difficulty. The indications of public sentiment were so favorable in— county, that I had thought of proposing to my friends to form one—and should have done so but for an occurrence on Wednesday morning of the court week. News came in town that a slave owned by— had killed a man by the name of Benson—dangerous y wounded—and wife and burnt all his buildings. The excitement was high—a number went out armed to take him—we soon learned that he was taken, and near town. Soon after that, the mob had determined to hang him on the opposite bank of the River; this was suggested to a member of the bar and by him to the Court. His Honor, Judge— at once ordered the civil authority to arrest any order of the kind, and to bring the prisoner to the town. He was brought in and placed in Jail. The mob appeared anxious to hang him, but a little afraid unless they could obtain the countenance of the leading men. One came to see the State's Attorney Mr. —, and inquired if he should not

tice it, if they took him out of the jail and hung him. He replied he would indict every one aiding or abetting, for murder. Another spoke to Judge— and inquired if there would be any harm in taking him out of jail and hanging him. He said none only the Court will order the Sheriff to hang you.— Will he? Yes, every one of you. Not satisfied, one of them got a drum, and beat up for volunteers to go and hang him. The Grand jury found a Bill against him instantly. The Sheriff arrested him while beating his drum, and brought him into court—he was bound over for trial next term; with this, all symptoms of violence ceased. The slave was brought into court on Saturday morning—a member of the Bar, rose and stated to the Court, that he had known him for years—that he was a well known man—that he killed a negro in— Co. washed his hands and face in his blood, stuck his head on a pole, then told another negro to tell his master to call the doctor. He was then confined in jail three years and discharged as a maniac—sold for a trifle as a maniac—brought into— Co. and sold to— as a maniac, he knowing all the facts. He has been worse at times, than others—but supposed to be dangerous at all times. During this excitement the good citizens manifested a determination to sustain the laws, and preserve order. The disorderly have been taught some respect for the laws. At the last three terms of the Circuit Court, which has three sessions annually, there were over 100 convictions for gambling, a conviction in every case tried, but one. About 20 convictions for retailing ardent spirits. The fines for gambling were from 10 to 50 dollars, with costs from 40 to 50 dollars each. For retailing spirits, fines from 10 to 50 dollars, costs about the same as in gambling cases.

The Temperance cause is making some progress. In the adjoining County over 1000 signatures were obtained to the total abstinence pledge in one week during the Spring Court term. In most of the Counties of East Tenn. special efforts in the good cause are about to be made, or are in progress. Last month when about to go to—, our late County surveyor, a very worthy man, met with me, and requested me to do him a favor. He said his colored man had run away, about the Christmas holidays, and had since been lying out in the woods; that he had a wife in Jefferson Co. and a mother 15 miles above. He wished me to call, as he thought it would be on my road and see his mother, and if I could, the slave; and assure her and him, if I could meet with him, that if he would return, he should have no punishment, but as kind treatment as possible; as a further inducement, that it was his intention to buy his wife, if circumstances should make it possible for him to do so; that he could live with his family. He added, you may assure him on your own responsibility, that he can rely on my promise, and if he has these assurances from you, he will, I think, return. Inquired as to the cause of his leaving. He said he was himself from home—that the slave became much intoxicated in the morning. His wife requested him to take care of the cattle—there was some disorder among them which required immediate attention. He gave her a flat contradiction, and went immediately away, he supposed through fear of punishment. During the few years he had owned him, he had never punished him; as this was the first offence, he and his wife would both forgive it—they supposed it owing to his intoxication—and that, I think he said, was the first instance.— Soon after coming into this State I formed an acquaintance with his master—he is a man of an amiable disposition, kind to his slaves—I think he owns three—strictly regarding his word at all times. I told my friend that knowing his uniform kindness to his slaves—and, as there was so much benevolence in his request, I would call and see the slave's mother and communicate the whole to her, and slave, if I saw him, but that I could favor no coercive measures. He did not wish any. When on my way to miles above—I inquired for—the owner of his (the slave's) mother.— I was told that he was a slave dealer, then gone to the S. West with slaves. I determined to call as I came to his house. I introduced myself to his wife, told her the nature of my errand. She called the mother, a woman of about 50 years of age, to the front of the house. She had the appearance of being an intelligent well bred old lady—I told her I was authorized to assure her son of the pardon of his master, and of kind treatment if he would return—that he had pledged himself to me that he should not be punished, but as a further inducement he would endeavor to buy his wife for him. She said she had not seen him for more than two years—if she should see him, she would advise him to return. She had no doubt Mr.— would keep his word, as he had stated to me. She said she had another son whose name was Jess. He was about to be sold with all his family—that it almost distracted him—he had left about the same time. She supposed they had met and gone together to the free States. This conjecture of the old lady is probably the true one. I dismissed the old lady and took a seat in the house. The inquiry was if I could learn anything of him. I told the lady, that his mother thought that he had gone to a free State. She said, she supposed so, that there would be no use in following them, that her husband had two who had gone to Indiana and that he had heard where they were.— "Does your husband intend going after them?" O God bless you, no, it would be more than his life is worth to go there after them.— There was our neighbor Mr.— who went to Pa. after one, and they had to call out a regiment of soldiers to protect his life. The lawyers called him a Southern bloodhound, that had come after his pound of flesh. The cause was decided against him, and he thought himself well off to get away alive—O no, when they are there they are safe—my husband will never go there to risk his life after them.— One of them went to the river and pretended to be very drunk and took the canoe to cross in the evening. Next morning, he was missing. They found the canoe down stream with his hat and bottle, and supposing him to be drowned, raked the river for his body. I had heard of—'s tour to Pa. There is no doubt he came away much frightened.

Almost in the same neighborhood, there were two men by the name of— who went to Indiana after a runaway slave. They introduced themselves as abolitionists, and by

that means found the runaway slave and attempted to bring him off. What occurred afterwards we do not know, only that they came away without him—and are glad that they are alive. The impression is becoming common with the slave catchers that they take their lives in their hands when they go into the free States after slaves.

RHODE ISLAND SLAVERY.—The Free Press quotes Dr. Franklin as applicable to the Rhode Island matter. "Every man, it is said, (except infants, insane persons, and criminals,) is of common right, a freeman;" and all those who have no voice or vote in electing representatives, are absolutely "enslaved" to those who have votes. Well, let us apply the principle. Negroes are men—are they not? Now when the negroes applied for the right of suffrage in this State, the friends of the Free Press opposed it. Does the Free Press admit that it would keep negroes in slavery in Michigan? Again, application was made to the last New York Legislature, to put the right of voting on the same footing for colored as for the white men, it being claimed as a natural right. It was rejected. Mr. Cramer, a leading loco foco, made an elaborate report, in which he maintained that suffrage was not a natural but only a political or civil right, which the State might justly grant or withhold as it saw fit. The Rhode Island slaveholders take the same ground. Finally, Dorr's own constitution does not give the elective franchise to negroes, and consequently there would be in the land of Roger Williams, under this new constitution, according to this doctrine, six hundred and seventy slaves, over twenty-four years of age, by the census of 1840. In Michigan by the same census, there would be one hundred and ninety seven slaves of the same age, notwithstanding the ordinance of 1788.

We go for an extension of the right of suffrage in Rhode Island, not because we think non voters are slaves, but because it is just and reasonable. These sweeping, universal abstractions, are rather dangerous things in practice, and would make a great overthrow in some portions of the Union.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

THE CRANBERRY CROP.

A distinguished lawyer of the State of New York, who had spent a winter in Alabama, for the purpose of securing a large amount of debts entrusted to him for collection, was asked why there was so little progress made in payment of the old debts of '32-7, when the production of the State was so valuable. He said it was true, the cotton crop was very large, and the sum total looked immense—so many millions exported, but then they had every thing to buy. Said he, I ate hunderdth last winter at Mobile, that was brought from Boston. The true secret of prosperity is to multiply the things you have to sell. The slaveholders may look at the following, from the Courier and Enquirer.

The cranberry lands of Massachusetts are clearly among the most valuable lands of the Commonwealth, and it would really seem almost a pity that State could not be converted into one universal cranberry meadow. The lands in the town of Sherburne, for instance, are said to produce two hundred bushels to the acre. Now when it is considered that cranberries are worth at least a dollar a bushel, and that one man may gather fifty bushels a day, the productiveness of these lands truly into the shade the cotton cultivation of the South, the wheat crops of the West, or the fish harvests of "Nanauketoo's." We hope our sister State of South Carolina will not bore us much longer with her everlasting philosophy about the "producing States," "the staple States," and all that. Whereabouts in the land of chivalry and other staples do you "produce" like this? And yet we have never heard any threats or nullification from Cape Cod, because the government took forty out of every 100 baskets of cranberries, by way of duties to support the Yankee manufactures, though the government does actually do so—just as much as seizes the forty bales of cotton out of every one hundred raised on the Santee.

PENALTY FOR MURDER.

The Alabama slaveholders are quite in advance of Mr. O'Sullivan and some other Northern philanthropists in their mitigation of the penal code. A man named James Raymond was lately indicted at Tuscaloosa for the murder of Eugene Tirrell, and the Monitor says the murder was clearly proved, but the spirit of clemency and pity so far prevailed with the authorities, that the only penalty inflicted was a fine of \$50 and one year's imprisonment. So, in a twelve month, the murderer will again be a member of society, and have the opportunity to murder somebody else. We shall watch with some interest to see how rapidly crimes against life decrease in frequency in that country. As an offset to this the Asheville, N. C. Messenger, says that a free negro at Tarboro, in that State, was lately condemned to be hung for forcibly entering a house, and stealing a decanter of whisky!

THE DUEL.

Leavitt writes an account of the affair of Wise and Stanley, and the preparations for the duel, and adds:

These things are discussed and described here with as much coolness as our people would settle the details of a ploughing match. And yet, the object of it all is nothing more nor less than cold-blooded premeditated murder. And the whole quarrel is about matters for which, if two school boys in New England should quarrel half an hour, they would be sure to get well whipped. A horror steals over me as I think of it. I do not know as I am myself innocent, even in writing this account. Wise was in his seat to-day. Both were in their seats yesterday. Murderers, in intent, here walk abroad in daylight, and even take their seats among the honorables of the land, and other men sit by their side and talk with them about trifles, as if all was well. It is said that one of the women is actually urging on her husband, the father of her little one, to this dreadful deed of danger. A woman a duelist at heart! Who could have thought it! Duellists, however, like gamblers, always expect to win. The duellists goes forth, each of these men will go forth, hoping, intending and expecting to kill his antagonist. Suppose he should not—suppose it any recom-pense for his injury to get a bullet through his heart. But suppose he should—will it make him a happy man to think of his bloody deed—to recall the appearance of the corpse of his neighbor, slain by his hand!

"Tis the survivor dies." Let the country ask, whence the dishonor, distress and demoralization that duelling inflicts upon our nation. There is but one answer. Why have we no duels among men of character at the North?

Virginia Bible Society.—What, shall the American Churches form bible societies, and pledge themselves before God, that they will give it to the whole world, & then withhold it from 2,500,000 souls in their midst? What have we seen here? A Virginian Christian slaveholder comes here and appeals to us about the Va. state bible society to send the bible to the extreme ends of the earth. Why

don't he give the bible to his own slaves and teach them to read it, before he asks for money to send bibles to the slaves in distant lands. How does he look, the agent of the Virginia bible society, begging for money, to give to the Chinese men, and Hindoo Pariahs, and refusing to give it to 900,000 beings in his own states? Why what a hypocrite! Is God to be thus mocked? I will raise my voice against such hypocrisy as long as I live. It shall ring in the ears of every slave holder who asks us to help him give bibles to the heathen 1000 miles off, while he withholds them from the slaves at his own door! Why the very bible which he sends to the Hindoo, is bought with the blood of the souls of his slaves. It is dividing the gains with Hell and God. If this is Christianity, well might the heathen say, deliver us from such Christianity.—*Rev. Joseph Hilleard.*

DYING AWAY.

About a year since, a great effort was made to establish an Anti-Slavery society at New Garden, Indiana. A large meeting was held, and the subject was very fully discussed. A society was organized, and a second meeting was appointed, which was attended by three persons. So ended the first pro-slavery essay in a non-slaveholding state.

Recently, a still more formidable effort has been made, to establish an Anti-Slavery society in Cincinnati. The Abolitionists gave consequence to the society for a short time, by attending its meetings and participating in its debates.

It seems that these debates have resulted in the conviction of the members of the society, that their cause is a bad one, and they have abandoned it.

The following lamentation and raving, we copy from the Anti-Slaveryist, published in Cincinnati.

A PERFECT FAILURE.

"The Cincinnati Anti-Slavery society has completely fell through. We did all we could for the benefit of this society, but owing to the utter inefficiency of its organization and the fear of Abolitionists it has been abandoned—most shamefully left to pass away by the very men who, high in its offices, should have supported it. The President, L. H. Shally, Esq., whenever a meeting has been called, has either been too late or not present at all. Owing to this the excellent resolution proposed by Capt. Buckham, were never brought before the society. These resolutions would have done great good for the people of this city had they passed, and the committees been appointed as was the intention. But all hopes of good are now taken from this society, and we predict the consequence will be another 'negro mob' before another year! The abolitionists and negroes acting in concert, will commit more outrages, the people will become incensed against them, and we would not wonder if on the next outbreak, *throats were cut pretty freely!* No one can depreciate such things more than we do, it is painful to think of, but when we are well persuaded, that such things must be the result of the course pursued by the 'white' and 'black negroes' of this city, we feel bound to speak out and let the people be on their guard.—*Western Freeman.*

Consistency. The Cincinnati Gazette speaking of a contemplated duel between Stanley and Wise, of the House of Representatives, says:

"One thing however, is certain. The moral sense of the country will not tolerate duelling. Call it honorable or not, the man, who thus kills his fellow, is a murderer, and the stain will rest upon him, no matter what names are used, to soften or palliate the deed."

And yet this same Gazette advocates the election of Mr. Clay, an experienced duelist, to the Presidency of the United States. It would tolerate duelling but confer the highest honors of the nation upon the duelist, whom it very properly calls a murderer! Will the Gazette set its face against the moral sense of the community.—*Ohio Free Press.*

TAKING TIME BY THE FORETOP.

The Liberty Party, most preposterously so called, seems determined to remove all inducement that the Whigs might have to nominate an slavery candidates. In Trumbull county a convention is called for the 20th of May, inst, to nominate an abolition ticket. In this county there are a goodly number of abolitionists, besides, the whigs of this region are nearly all opposed to slavery. It is not reasonable to suppose that they would nominate any other than an Antislavery man for any office of importance. It is worthy of observation that in this county the whig and democratic parties are nearly equally divided, so that a few votes taken from the whig party may enable the Democrats to elect their ticket. If the Liberty party throughout the state pursue the same policy there can be but little doubt, but they will enable their allies to obtain a majority in the legislature of the state. They will also give some several members of Congress more than they could otherwise obtain. These will be of great service to the slavery of the next Congress. The project of annexing Texas to the Union is said to be abandoned for the present. With a whig majority in Congress that project could never be accomplished. The movements of the liberty party justify the expectation, if they do not render it certain that the democrats will have a majority in the next Congress. In this expectation it is an excellent stroke of policy on the part of the slaveholders to withdraw their application for the annexation of Texas until, by the help of their allies, they obtain sufficient power to execute their purposes.

A Western Reserve Liberty Convention was to be held at Chardon, Geauga county, on the 17th inst., by adjournment from Warren, where was recently held a large convention, which was addressed by Judge King, their candidate for Governor, Gen. Paine, Rev. Keep, Rev. E. Smith and others. The last named gentleman is from Pittsburgh. Thus the work progresses in the north part of the state. In the south Hon. T. Morris, S. P. Chase, Esq., and others have taken the stump. These are men of talent and energy. Their labors cannot fail to make an impression.—*Ohio Free Press.*

THE INTER-STATE WAR.

The acting Governor of Virginia has appointed the requisite officers to carry out the Insurrection Law against the state of N. York, but the execution of the law does not at pres-

ent give the promise of as happy results as were anticipated by its authors. The Richmond Whig of May 10, gives the following view of the

"Operation of the Inspection Law.—The effect of this law upon Richmond and the state at large may be inferred from a single case. With a view to meet the costs and charges under the law, the Captain increases his [price of] freight—and in the case reported to us, the increased freight exceeded the fees, &c., some \$10 or \$12—giving a grain to the captain, at the expense of the owner of the produce—who, in making his purchase, will take this item into calculation—and give the planter less by its amount, than he would otherwise have done. In this way, the burden which it was designed to throw upon the New York captains, falls upon our own people. All this, however, might be borne—though not expected—if the law accomplishes its main object, which it has in view. But the failure in the outset should admonish us to beware—as it furnishes an illustration of how little the closest wisdom of the wise is, in practice, superior to the folly of the foolish."

So, all the wit and wisdom of Virginia, expended in inventing and perfecting a complete, self-operating, patent trap for negro stealers, has come to nothing but a tax upon the planters. Is it not provoking that this saucy yankee skipper should have the insolence not only to make the overseers pay for heating their own poker, but smart-money to boot? I fear they will have to try some other herb to cure the foot—not that seems to have infected their great staple commodity. The slaveholding business is certainly embarrassed, and calls as loudly for the protection of the Federal Government as any other branch of our "home industry." Will not Mr. Botts present a petition from his friends and constituents, the late owners of Charles Tyler and Gideon Leigh and Madison Washington? No doubt Giddings would give it a fair support, and perhaps Mr. Adams would lend his aid. Mr. Clay's favor would be easily secured.—*Emancipator.*

Society at the South.—Our Southern States have, in some respects, the form of free governments; but in many parts of the country, it may well be doubted, whether law is administered with more regularity or precision than it is under the jurisdiction of the Turkish Sultan. The transaction of business among the white population shows that the society is but partially civilized. Read the following specimen of barbarism, which is but one among a thousand that are constantly occurring. Such would be the condition of all the States of this Union, if slavery prevailed in them. How different from the law-abiding habits of New Englanders! By the way, these Georgians must be very trusty persons to sell goods to, when every fourth man and woman in the state cannot read or sign their names to an obligation; and not a few of them are disposed to cancel their debts by burning their obligations, and mobbing the sheriff.

"Perry, (Ga.) May 9th.—The times are becoming appalling—really alarming. We have just arrived from Sumpter superior court. Its first day's session was this week. We took all our plain verdicts, entered our judgments, attached the notes—put them back in the Clerk's office that night. Some friends was not ascertained who—some six or eight must have been concerned, entered the court house, carried off the clerk's desk, in which was contained every paper, docket, record book, &c., pertaining to the office, and consumed the whole by fire. There was nothing left except a few cases the members of the bar happened to have in their hats and pockets. We lost every case but two, where judgment had been taken. Notes are gone, also. No traces are left behind. The next day being Sheriff's day—and a great deal of property advertised, the court proceeded on with such cases as the bar had out, until late hour arrived, when it suspended for the sales; and as soon as the deputy sheriff commenced, he was instantly seized by three ruffians and carried off to an adjacent swamp. The judge repaired to the court room, made an address to the populace, commanded the principal sheriff to summon the posse and pursue, bring back the deputy and the men who carried him off. The sheriff led the way, commanding the crowd, of at least 250, to follow and aid him. The crowd went out, dispersed over the town, and not half a dozen would go.—The sheriff and three or four approached near the place where the outlaws were, and a fellow came out with a double barreled gun, and told the sheriff there were 25 or 30 men in the swamp, well armed; that he might advance, if he did he would do it at his peril—that fifty millions of armed men could not capture the outlaws. The sheriff had no arms & could get none, to put into the hands of the friends of the law. We tremble for the country, for the perpetuity of the government. Mobocracy stalks abroad in noon day sun, with impunity, and without a blush. God save the country and destroy the spirit of mobism."

RICH LIFE.—CURTAIN RAISERS, FORTY DOLLARS PER YEAR.—A New York paper informs us that at a sale of the splendid furniture of a bankrupt who paid as much as forty per cent., on his debts, the auctioneer in selling a suit of window curtains, said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, if the fringe on these curtains did not cost forty dollars a yard, it is no sale." Is it surprising that with such extravagance we have so many bankrupts? The furniture of the house cost twelve thousand dollars: a bureau and horse sixteen hundred; the rent of the house twelve hundred per annum; the annual support of the whole establishment about seventeen thousand dollars!

Here we have the other fifty per cent. of the bankrupt's effects. Had he lived like a prudent reasonable man, he never would have been on the bankrupt's list. A good wife should always say to her husband, "Go to no expense which your profits in business will not permit; let us live in two rooms and ray our way, rather than in splendid misery." We commend the condition of a woman of feeling and sensibility, who sees the auctioneer walk into the house and knock down and carry off all her furniture and comforts; but a sensible woman looks into these affairs herself, and will not allow her husband to make sacrifices on her account. More rich furniture has been sold this spring than on any former occasion. The reform is in progress.—"Keep the ball in motion."—*Cincinnati Post.*

A Monster Ship.—A "monster ship" will shortly be launched in Londonderry. She will carry 1,000 tons of cargo, exclusive of her engines, with 700 tons of coals. The entire deck free for passengers. She is to be pierced for 44 guns in the upper deck, and full ship-rigged; and her beautiful entrance and run are praised by all judges of naval architecture who have seen her.

Lord Morpeth arrived at Lexington on the 4th, and proceeded immediately to Ashland, the residence of Mr. Clay, where he will tarry a short time.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1842.

OUR NATIONAL CUSTOMS.

We have a national custom of robbing a portion of our population, called slaves, and employing the proceeds of the robbery for the distribution of the Bible, and the preaching of the gospel in foreign countries. We shall make a few desultory remarks concerning it.

1. The custom is peculiar to the United States. Nothing of the kind is known to exist in any heathen or Christian country. In heathen countries, slavery is very common; and in Christian lands are many missionary societies; but an instance is not known out of our country, where a missionary society is supported by the labor of slaves, extorted by Christian masters, by fraud and violence. The honor of such an arrangement is all our own.

2. The custom is national. All the large sects, except the Free will Baptists and Quakers, unite in approving and practicing it. The General Missionary Boards of the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and we believe also the Episcopalians and Catholics, concur in sanctioning and perpetuating the robbery in some or all of these ways:

By receiving the contributions of those who rob their fellow men:

By employing the robbers to preach the gospel:

By making them constituent managers of their missionary Boards:

By soliciting the known fruits of robbery for their treasures:

By refusing to express disapprobation of such robbery, when the subject has been brought to their notice.

The system, as sanctioned by the national Boards, thus receives the support of the great majority of professing Christians in the country. The greatest Doctors of Divinity, both North and South, uphold it. Most of the religious papers do the same. But though it is thus upheld by all the national missionary societies, and is therefore a national custom, it is but just to say that the individual dissenters against it are numerous in most denominations, and fast increasing. Many churches and minor ecclesiastical bodies have freely expressed their abhorrence of it.

3. A singular combination of circumstances respecting this custom is, that those who bestow the donations, thus obtained by violence, are Christians—the persons robbed are not unfrequently Christians, members of the same church, and the object of the whole transaction is to convert the heathens to Christianity.

4. Another notable circumstance attending this custom is, that those who earn the money to buy Bibles for foreign heathens, and to pay for preaching the Gospel to Pagans, are not permitted to read or receive the Bible themselves. This is the general rule: there may be individual exceptions. In most of the States, laws exist forbidding them the knowledge of letters, and punishing by fine and imprisonment, any who shall teach them. In some States it is a penitentiary offence to furnish a slave with a Bible or tract—Christian masters make and sustain these laws. They make no efforts for their repeal. This may truly be called, "the American system." Southern missionary societies send Bibles and tracts without number into the Mahometan dominions without molestation: should a Mahometan offer a few leaves of the Koran, or the Bible to slaves, he would find his place in a Southern jail! Such is Christian liberality in the United States in 1842.

5. To appropriate the earnings of the slave to the knowledge of Christianity abroad, without allowing him a tract or a Bible at home, heathenizes and degrades him. It is double cruelty. If any body needs all the consolations of religion, the slave does. He is cut off from the pursuits of other men, and has griefs, trials, perplexities and temptations peculiar to himself. He who has nothing to hope from earth, ought at least to have the opportunity of securing the happiness of a future State. It is idle to say that they receive oral instruction. Of the whole mass of slaves who belong to Christian owners, how many ever receive any religious instruction? A small portion only. And how much do they receive? What is its nature? Should we be willing to throw away our Bibles, and hang our eternal hopes on what our ministers might tell us? Who has not heard our Northern Protestant clergy declaiming against the Catholics for this very thing—taking away the Scriptures from the common people, and substituting oral instruction in their stead? Yet these same persons are sometimes ready to apologize for this very thing when done by Christian slaveholders!—*Shame on such Christians!*

6. But while religion is thus disgraced, and the robbery of Christians by Christians is thus nationalized, the amount that is actually paid into the missionary treasuries, as the price for doing this, is very small. The contributions to the American Board from the thirteen slave States, for some years past, have been only about a fifteenth part of the whole amount received. The result in other denominations, is probably similar. Many reasons exist for this. The proportion of white professors of religion in the slave States is less than at the North—the standard of Christian piety is lower—slave labor is unprofitable—and respectable white people do not work at the South, and earn nothing, while they consume much.

7. Those Christians in Michigan who remember the slave as bound with him, and are contributors to the national Boards, should think of these things seriously. They should remonstrate with the respective Boards, untidely and earnestly, against longer continuing such a connection. It is a disgrace to the Christian religion, and contributes very largely to uphold the reign of the SLAVE POWER in this nation.

8. Those who cannot conscientiously put in their offerings with the price of blood, should not therefore cease to contribute for the spread of the Gospel through all the earth. Other channels are now open in various parts of the globe. The Mendi Mission, the West India Missions, and the condition of the refugees of Canada have claims on the sympathies of Abolitionists. And we may shortly look for the time when the Southern prison house shall begin to open, and the Bible shall there be presented "to every creature," contrary, to inflame the aversion of the 525, by

THE FRIENDS.—On our first page will be found a circular of the Farmington Quarterly Meeting, which we publish at the request of a subscriber. It is in the usual style of that denomination—kind, simple, and to the purpose. We commend its suggestions to the attention of all Christians. Whatever learned Doctors may write concerning the "Limitations of Human Responsibility," both reason and Revelation make each man's obligation to do good to others commensurate with his ability. "He that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

This Address alludes to the duty of Christians to bestow their suffrages for the benefit of the oppressed. And is it not duty—a Christian duty? It appears to us that consistency requires it in an especial manner from the Friends. They have excluded slaveholders from membership in their denomination. They have petitioned Congress. They uniformly assist the fugitive in his necessities. A large portion of them refuse to purchase the products of slave labor. Now we suppose that some thousands in the United States, and a considerable number in Michigan, in 1840 voted for President Tyler. Their testimony against President Tyler's wickedness might be justly summed up thus: "We think you are committing a great sin in holding slaves. We shall help them to escape from your oppression, if we can. We shall not buy your plantation products, lest we encourage you to continue our robbery. We think you are not fit to be admitted into a Christian Society—until you repent. Should you become President, it will be your duty to recommend to Congress the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the Federal District, and in Florida, and though we know your influence will be used to its full extent for their perpetuation, yet we have no objection to vote for you, unjust and wicked as you are, for a situation that will enable you to do a thousand times more to perpetuate robbery and man-stealing than you could ever do in a private life."

Is not this the amount of their testimony?—What does Mr. Tyler think of it? Shall not this inconsistency be removed in future?

9. The communication of H. S. M. has been received. It is well written, but we must be excused from inserting it, as it publications would tend to a new issue on a question, the intrinsic merits of which we do not wish to discuss.

OHIO.

The whigs of this State are determined to run a separate ticket, where there is every probability of absolute defeat. The natural consequence of such a course will be to throw the State into the hands of the party they declaim so loudly against. If they can derive any satisfaction from such a result, they bid fair to enjoy it to their heart's content. The following is from the Logan Gazette, a Whig paper, and is fully endorsed by the Xenia Free Press.

"The whigs of Ohio, at least in this section, are not animated by that spirit and enthusiasm which is due to their principles and their candidate. A deep apathy seems to be universal, and unless a *wakening up* takes place, the second Tuesday in October next, will witness the defeat of the Whig party—'horse, foot and dragons.' We say this with pain; but it is better that our friends should know the truth, than that one should rely upon the efforts of the other and all be deceived. Perhaps the knowledge of this fact—the danger that lowers upon our cause—will bestir them in the ranks. We hope it may."

The anniversary of the State A. S. Society will be held at Mount Vernon, June 7. A State political convention meets the next day. The Liberty men are beginning to call their nominating conventions. One for Trumbull County met May 25. Two Liberty meetings were held in Butler County on the 17th, which were addressed by Messrs. Brisbane, Chase, and Moore.—Mr. Moore was an ardent Democrat, and went strong for genuine democracy. Judge King, the candidate for Governor, intends to visit the State generally this summer, and it is supposed that Samuel Lewis and Thomas Morris will do likewise.

The editor of the Dayton Empire, a Democratic paper, says—"We were really astonished in travelling through the northern part of the state, to find such a vast number of *King* men. The King party is composed of 1st, abolitionists proper; 2nd, of lake-warm, disgusted and discouraged whigs; 3rd, of—to some extent—no party men;"—and he might have added, 4th, of disgusted democrats.

PROTECTION OF LABOR.

The Emancipator has several columns showing the effect of the increase of the tariff on sugar, so far as it affects slave labor. The proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury is to impose a duty of three cents on a pound of brown sugar. The amount of capital invested is about \$52,000,000. In Louisiana, it appears from a memorial to the legislature in 1840, that the whole number of sugar estates was 525, employing 40,000 hands. These "hands" constitute about four-fifths of the whole capital invested. The entire annual cost of a hand per annum, including all expenses of the plantation, is \$50. This item covers food, fuel, driver's wages, &c.

A letter of the Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, late Senator of the U. S., dated January, 1830, says, "the price of slaves is doubled by the duty on sugar."—Doc., p. 67. And "a reduction of duty would produce a corresponding reduction upon the value of slaves every where in the Southern States."—p. 50. "A reduction of one cent on a pound duty on sugar would take away one cent from the profit, and that is equal to half the profit, which would reduce the value of the slaves one half." He says to reduce this duty would be "to destroy the value of the slave property," and "to strike out from the protection of the government the only great object in which the South can feel any interest."—p. 54. "The profit on the capital goes back chiefly to Virginia and Maryland to purchase more slaves." He estimates that each ten years will require "double the number of hands to keep pace with the increased demand." The present price of sugar, at 5½ cents, is sustained by a duty of 3 cents a pound."—p. 52.

A great variety of facts are adduced, which fully demonstrates that the effects of the tariff on sugar will be, and are intended to be as follows: "1. To give 525 men, proprietors of sugar plantations, about three millions of dollars a year, paid by a raised price to that amount on sugar.—Every man, woman and child who uses half a pound of sugar, contributes a cent to swell this monstrous rent, not like O'Connell's voluntary, but devoted to the advancement of liberty, but forced, and for the benefit of slavery." "2. To give nothing additional to the '40,000 hands,' the working men, by whose labors the sugar is produced—no wages, no comforts, no prospects of good to their children—but, on the contrary, to inflame the aversion of the 525, by

the excitement of high prices, and thus increase the tolls and the sufferings which, even in ordinary times, are allowed to reduce their numbers 24 per cent. a year, besides the natural increase—a regular mortality of 2,400 men a year for the purpose of raising the price of sugar.

3. To raise or keep up the price of slaves, and add activity to the atrocious domestic slave trade—a trade as repulsive with horrors as that of India, for which the British Government is so constantly and deservedly censured. O, how many ties will be broken, how many hearts will bleed, how many coffers of chained Americans will traverse the many hills of East Tennessee, or crowd the barrens of Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, and the holds of the Newburyport and Portland brigs, following the track of the Creole—that sugar may be dear enough to put three millions of dollars into the pockets of five hundred idle gamblers and amalgamators in Louisiana!"

"Incendiary."—This word, as applied to anti-slavery publications, has become of late, considerably out of use. We had utterly forgotten that we published an incendiary paper, until reminded of it by the return of one of our papers by the Governor of Mississippi, which contained the proceedings of the last Connty Convention. They were forwarded to the Governors of the States, and members of Congress, agreeably to a vote of the meeting, and seem to have been acceptable—except in this case. His Excellency wrote on the wrapper as follows:

"Jackson, May 16th, 1842. Gent.—Your incendiary print is herewith returned. I am respectfully,

Your ob't. servant,
T. M. TUCKER,
Gov. of Mississippi

To the Publishers of the Signal of Liberty." We are sorry his Excellency is so brief in his communication. We should have been pleased to have had the specifications made, showing wherein our 'print' is so dangerously incendiary that he dare not retain it. But it is characteristic of "chivalry" to be afraid of a newspaper!!

THE NORTHAMPTON MEMORIAL.

A very long and able document, written by D. L. Child, has been forwarded to Congress from Northampton, and every member of Congress supplied with a copy. It goes over the entire anti-slavery ground, and prays redress on every point. In reference to an insurrection of the slaves, we find the following:

10. We complain that we are placed in the dilemma of disobeying the dictates of conscience, or the requisitions of law in respect to fugitive slaves, and insurrection of slaves. To be compelled to seize and to massacre innocent and injured men, because they desire liberty, and because they make those heroic efforts and sacrifices to obtain it, which we celebrate as the height of human virtue and glory of our pilgrim and revolutionary ancestors, is a servitude more degrading than the physical bondage of the slave. Our situation, in this respect, is similar to that of the Russian serf, compelled to slaughter the oppressed Poles, or to conduct them to the vast prison house of Siberia. Indeed, ours is the worst case of the two; because, as Mr. Jefferson justly said, "one hour" of southern "bondage is fraught with more evil than ages of that which we" and the people of Poland "rose in rebellion to oppose." As freemen, we have a right to be relieved from this servitude, more galling, if properly viewed, to the mind, than chains to the body; and we claim to be so relieved.

The New York Committee of Vigilance have assisted 1373 colored persons on their way to Canada, since their organization seven years ago.

Ingratitude.—A southern lady lately brought to Albany to wait upon her, a girl about 18 years of age, whom she called her slave. She had fed and clothed her all her life, but the ungrateful hussy left her to wait upon herself. This conduct so affected the feelings of the lady, that she was desirous of renewing intercourse with her, and she sent a constable with a warrant to notify her to that effect; but the waiter could not be found.

The President and his officials downwards were on the race ground at Washington to witness the sports. Senator Barrow of Louisiana, and Mr. Botts of Virginia, left their seats at Washington, and relieved the country by officiating as judges at the race between Boston and Fashion on Long Island—their eight dollars per day going on of course. Immense sums were staked on the issue—said to amount to \$250,000. The south lost—and who can tell how many slaves will be sold for their families and friends to pay the stake? The National Intelligencer sums it up in a line—"the northern horse with southern principles, victorious." On this Leavitt says: "Certainly it is so, the Intelligencer is right, horse-racing is a Southern institution—it could not live at all at the North if it were not for southern patronage and society and influence. Where will you find a man of genuine northern principles that will countenance the horse-race? It stands along with cock-fighting, gouging, duelling, slave breeding, woman-whipping, babe-selling, and other kindred practices, forming the catalogue of 'Democratic Institutions' by which one half of this Union is made a land of pollution and blood, and is fast sinking into barbarism and ruin."

WHAT IS PROPERTY? "That which the law calls property is property!"—*Henry Clay.* "MAN can never legitimately be the subject of property."—*W. H. Seward.* Which of these two statesmen is right?—*Tocsin.*

The Grand Jury of New Orleans have presented, as a great evil, the long imprisonment of slaves in the city prison; and of free colored persons who are arrested by the police after the fixed hour at night. One woman, not charged with any crime, had been imprisoned four years. The New Orleans Bee says that free colored people remain month after month, and year after year, in a state of durance highly reprehensible, unjust, and inhuman.

With such facts staring them in the face who can deny that this is "the freest nation on earth!" Will our fourth of July orators remember these things?

The Cincinnati Anti-Abolitionist has thought to frighten abolitionists by publishing

their names to go south for the inspection of the patriachs. But the project takes their notion mightily. The following is from the Albany Tocsin:

The Cincinnati Anti-Abolitionist is affording us its quota of aid, by publishing the names of some of the prominent friends of freedom. The address of Theobald Matthew and Daniel O'Connell and 60,000 other true hearted Irishmen, has recently received an accession of 10,000 more; the number of petitioners against slavery to the house of representatives, from the beginning of the extra session, to the first of May 1839, were 414,571, those to the Senate, were estimated at two thirds as many, making over 600,000. If the ratio has continued, for the last four years this is quadrupled; it is diminished one half by the current being choked and dammed by the gag laws, it is doubled. Now what will the "Anti-Abolitionist" charge to advertise all these lists of names—how much per thousand or per myriad? Bid low, friend Curtiss, the times are hard and our names are MANY."

Neo Complaints.—The Xenia (Ohio) Free Press, a Whig Home League paper, has two complaints against the Liberty Party, that are new, and quite significant. The first is that we represent the Whigs, as a party, as being as servile as the Democrats. It says:

"The injustice of representing 'the two old political parties' as equally subservient to slavery, is so palpable that no unprejudiced mind can fail to see it."

The second is expressed in the following words:

"Common sense, then, would teach the Whigs to seek an alliance with the opponents of slavery. And so they do, but the liberty party (so called) spurns the alliance. They had rather play into the hands of the hands of the pro-slavery party."

The Tennessee Correspondence on the first page will be found interesting, as usual. The man-catchers are getting shy of coming to the North!

The Advertiser says: "We are not insensible, we trust, to the eminent services of Henry Clay, but we have not concurred in the over-zealous and premature efforts of his friends at the East. It is due to Mr. Clay that he should not be run, unless he can be elected; and that cannot yet be known."

At the meeting of the American A. S. Society in New York, about 200 delegates were present, and they pledged \$10,000 for the next year.

C. T. Torrey writes that every prominent Whig and Democrat in Mr. Gidding's district, was applied to to run against him, but in vain. At length 12 men out of 83 towns in the district nominated a young man named Edwards, and he received the votes of the rabblement of both parties.

Mr. Adams' last speech on Mexico and Texas has been printed in Boston in pamphlet form, and several thousand copies have been spoken for by members of Congress. That speech, and Giddings resolutions have nearly broken down the war party.

The National Hotel, Detroit, has become a strict Temperance House, all intoxicating liquors having been banished the premises. The friends of temperance who visit Detroit will therefore bear this in mind, and patronize this establishment, which is newly furnished, and is conveniently situated for business. It has long been known as one of the best houses in the city.

The N. Y. Courier says: "The average expense of travelling one hundred miles in our country is less than five dollars: yet every member of Congress promptly and cheerfully votes to pay himself FORTY DOLLARS for every hundred miles travelled!"

Indiana.—Nominating Liberty Conventions have been held in Wayne, Henry, and Grant counties. The Abolitionists of Indiana, like those of Michigan, appear to be nearly unanimously on the necessity of political action.

The Magnet.—We have received the first number of this work, which is handsomely got up. It contains a variety of articles on Magnetism, Phrenology and other kindred topics, which are highly interesting. At the same time, we must say that it contains some remarkable statements, which put our marvellousness to the test. As the subject is new to most of our readers, we propose to insert in our miscellaneous department, from time to time, a few extracts from the work. Mr. Sunderland's character for sagacity and integrity is such as to demand confidence in the correctness of his statements. The study of the human mind, under whatever aspect it may be viewed, will always be profitable and interesting to thinking men, and we have no doubt the present work will secure an extensive patronage.—The leading features of the Magnet will be seen in the advertisement on our fourth page. The discoveries of Mr. Sunderland, as there enumerated, leave all former writers on Phrenology far in the back ground.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, May 13th, Mr. Berrien reported the bill for apportioning the number of members of Congress, amended. Every 50,000 persons are to send one member. Where there is a fraction of 25,001 persons in any state, an additional member is to be sent for them. There is to be no elections by states, but each state is to be divided into districts, and each district is to elect its own Representative. The Senate's plan gives \$19 as the number of members in congress, an increase of 77.

In the House. In a debate on the navy appropriation bill, it appeared that the army and navy this year will cost \$14,000,000.

Mr. Triplett ridiculed the mode of punishment applied to naval and military officers; it was to suspend them from duty and continue their salaries.

Mr. Merriweather showed that \$200,000 a year are paid as salaries to naval officers who never go to sea at all.

It was shown during the debate, that there had been a net increase of 214 officers, and 32 warrant officers in the navy department from June 1, 1841, to June 1, 1842, and yet there were 250 officers waiting orders. The navy fever is somewhat subsiding. The amendment in the House, reducing the appropriation

from \$3,182,532 to \$2,839,000 was carried, 72 to 53.

In a debate on the Presidents message announcing the close of the Florida war, Mr. Levy, the delegate from Florida, denied the correctness of the President's statements, and insisted that there were 120 warriors yet remaining in the swamps.

The Colonization scheme, of getting from the government \$5,000 for commercial agents on the coast of Africa, was defeated in the Senate by a unanimous vote, except one.—When it came back to the House, they voted unanimously to recede from the grant. The society is said to be in a desperate condition. There can be no hope of getting any thing directly from Congress. President Tyler declared in 1836, that to appeal to congress for aid was to appeal to a body having no power to grant it.

Messrs. Wise and Stanley, by the help of their friends, have settled their quarrel. But two other members from the west have had a falling out, and each is determined the world shall know how despicable his antagonist is. It will appreciate both rightly. The Times says:

More Blackguardism. Arnold of Tennessee, and Veller of Ohio, are following in the footsteps of Wise and Stanley. They had a dispute in the House of Representatives on Saturday week, which drew from Mr. Arnold a card in the newspapers, wherein he calls Mr. Veller "a base and cowardly skunk from Ohio!" This brought forth a rejoinder from Mr. Veller, who, in alluding to Mr. Arnold, says the "goat from Tennessee is a swaggering bully, a low, vulgar blackguard, destitute of all honorable principles"—that he is excluded from the society of gentlemen, and can excite no feelings but those of pity and contempt."

In the Senate, May 14, the motion of Cav Johnson of Tennessee, to cut the army down to 6000 was discussed.

May 25, the Senate voted 23 to 22, to amend the apportionment bill, so as to allow one member for each majority fraction. The ratio adopted in the House of 50,179 was stricken out.—Whether the District system will be adopted is quite uncertain. Also much predilection is displayed for a larger ratio.

General Intelligence.

At Meredith, Conn. shoe-pegs are manufactured by machinery in such quantities, that they sell by the bushel at the same price with corn.

The Correspondent of the Tribune writes concerning taxes in Michigan:

"The sale of land for taxes will take place, commencing on the first Monday in August next, at the county seats of the different counties of the state. Nearly 3,000,000 acres upon which the taxes of 1838 have not been paid, will be brought into market, and will without doubt be sold for a mere trifle. The sales will be absolute and barring of right of redemption by the owner of the land."

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the board of Aldermen of the city of Portland:

Resolved, That the public good does not require the sale of intoxicating drink in the city of Portland the ensuing year; and this Board deem it unnecessary to grant any licenses for this purpose.

Taverns were licensed, but with the restriction that they should not be allowed to sell intoxicating drinks.

The actual public debt of the city of New York is 375 tons or 750,000 lbs., of solid silver dollars, equal to \$12,686,440.

The Baptist denomination in Michigan number 17 Associations, 73 Churches, 30 Ordained Ministers, 3,209 Members.

Total in the United States, 423 Associations, 3,021 Churches, 4,503 Ordained Ministers, 537,205 Members.

Albany is growing in size and population largely. Two hundred and fifty brick buildings were erected last year, and the prospect is that nearly an equal number will be erected this year.

Louis Philippe, of France, has sent to Dr. Thompson, of Albany, a valuable gold medal, with his portrait, in exchange for the medical work of Dr. Thompson, which had been presented to him.

The Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y. has been destroyed by fire. It was the work of an incendiary. The loss amounts to \$20,000, insurance \$12,000. The library and philosophical apparatus were saved.

Wool.—The Lowell Courier says, to supply the Middlesex mills one year with wool it requires the fleeces of 374,400 sheep! 1200 are required every day that the mills are in operation.

Paixhan Guns.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, gives the following statement upon the Paixhan gun:

The Paixhan gun differs from a common 44, in having a very wide chamber. The bore at the muzzle is also larger than the bore of a 44 pounder, but this depends of course upon the size of the ball. The hollow shot ranges from 65 to 120 pounds, to fire which latter ball, 10 lbs. of powder are necessary.—A pound of powder is placed inside of the ball—a fuse is attached, which will burn about ten seconds—the ball is then placed in the gun with the fuse turned from the powder. When it is fired, the flame enveloping the ball sets fire to the fuse, which is intended to explode the ball, after it is buried in the object. Of the devastating effects of these missiles every one has heard.

A Good One.—At the late races in Washington, the proprietor of the course, upon the application of Mr. Stanley and Mr. Wise for admission told them that they might enter upon condition of good behavior; and, added, that although they claimed the right of doing as they pleased in the capitol, yet on his premises they must conduct themselves with propriety.—*Public Ledger.*

Joe Smith the Mormon prophet, has applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. His debts he states are \$100,000. Sidney Rigdon and Hiram Smith, the other Mormon leaders, have also petitioned.

Maine.—The Senate has passed by a vote

of thirty to one, resolves for the appointment of Commissioners with full powers to settle the Boundary question, so far as the State is concerned, agreeably to the recommendation of the Governor, but it is thought that they will not pass the House in their present shape. —Boston Post.

Free Suffrage.—A convention of delegates from all parts of the kingdom have held sessions at Birmingham, England, and organized a National Complete Suffrage Union, the principal object of which is to secure the right of suffrage & office holding to every man unconvicted of crime. This is taking hold of the thing by the right handle. If followed up with vigor, it will bid fair to overthrow the venerable aristocracy that has so long ruled that nation.

The Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad, completed 26 miles, was sold at auction by the Comptroller of New York for \$11,500. The Ithaca and Owego, which had been completed for several years, brought \$4,500. The State had loaned more than half a million to these roads.

A man without arms.—Dr. Smith, in his Medical and Surgical Journal of this morning, gives the following account of Mr. Nellis:

At Harrington's Museum, in this city, there is a man on exhibition, the singularity of whose appearance, without arms, strikes the visitor with strange sensations. But being minus the upper extremities, does not, by any means, constitute the whole curiosity of the show. He uses his toes with just about as much facility as common people do their fingers, and far more industriously than some make weights in society, since he earns his own living. Mr. Nellis, the unfortunate individual, now about 22 years of age, is a native of Pennsylvania, and, thus far, has succeeded in obtaining an honest income by exhibiting himself. This is perfectly justifiable, since there is no other mode by which he could procure the necessities of life. With his toes, surprising as it may appear, he readily handles a pair of scissors, shaves himself, writes, and to crown the list of impossibilities, performs delightfully on the accordion! This is only another evidence, in the long chain of proofs that might be adduced, to show the extraordinary capabilities of certain muscles, when regularly trained to the performance of vicarious labor.

Abolitionism.—"Per se."—It is remarked respecting the re-election of Mr. Giddings of Ohio, that this is the first instance anywhere that an election has been conducted purely on abolition principles, and consequently he is the first abolitionist, *per se*, who has ever been sent to Congress.

In England a very ingenious discovery of working glass into a substance resembling the finest silk, is now being brought into very extensive operation, and in various ways; such as gentlemen's waistcoats and stocks, ladies' dresses, and many other articles of decoration, of the most splendid patterns.

A Southern planter has invited Lord Morpeth to acquaint himself with the actual condition of Southern slaves; and he ventures to assert that amongst the hundred and seventy thousand within the limits of Louisiana, he will find more comfort and happiness than are enjoyed by any portion of the laboring classes in Europe.

Mutability of Fortune.—Some years ago a worthy Englishman, who resided in Philadelphia, purchased stock in the United States Bank to the amount of \$40,000. He afterwards invested in it the fortune of his wife, which was \$20,000. The sum \$10,000 was left to her afterwards by legacy, and this was also deposited in the United States Bank. They now reside near Camden, New Jersey, and the wife takes in sewing to support the family.

The N. Y. Sun says: "A large number of suits are now pending against persons, for violation of the post office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If even the initials of a person's name are written on the paper, it subjects him to a penalty of \$5, and \$3 3/4 cents cost. If the case be sued, and goes on to judgment, an expense of \$40 accrues. The law is very strict, and leaves no option to the Court."

Kidnapping in New York.—It was anticipated that the man catchers would commence their work again in this city, as soon as the decision of the supreme court became known. And accordingly, we are not surprised, to find that one or more persons have already been kidnapped and spirited away by the soul hunters in this city.

The following case has just been stated to us. A woman from the south brought her slave to Brooklyn, who, of course, became free on reaching this state. She left her mistress, on being made acquainted with this fact, but was soon after apprehended, on a warrant for stealing! The magistrate before whom she was brought, ordered a hearing at four o'clock, the same day. Her friends procured counsel, and prepared to defend her. But the soul catchers, in order to make sure of their prey, got out a writ of habeas corpus from Recorder Tallmage, returnable to him the next day, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which the friends prepared to meet the case.

But what was their surprise, on coming to the Recorder's office the next day, when they were told that he had granted *another writ*, returnable *before* the first, and on the hearing of which he had, already, given the woman over to the tender mercies of slavery!

This is the way things are done in this land of republican justice!—*New York Watchman*.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, in his speech in defence of slavery in general, gives the conclusive reason why Congress should not now abandon its ground in regard to the 21st rule and the right of petition, viz, that the abolitionists would regard it as a victory gained by them. Perhaps they would.

Congress is still in a state of patient incubation "for the relief of the country," and, although there are no visible signs of vivification, yet from the manner of flustering and the tone of the cluck, some of the knowing ones anticipate that there will be marvellous results when they come.

The report is, that Mr. Botts, who is a famous devotee of turpots, has been as unfortunate with his race horses as he was with his resolutions of censure. May his accumulations of misfortune lead him to sober and just reflection on what becomes him as a man and as a statesman.

Salt Works.—We are extremely gratified to learn from the Grand Rapids Enquirer, of the 6th inst., that Mr. Lucius Lyon's endeavors to manufacture salt, have been entirely successful. The works have now been in operation for more than a week, producing a very large quantity of salt. —*Kalamazoo Gazette*.

Boston Wealth.—From a document published by the City Council of Boston, it appears that the number of persons in this city who pay taxes to the amount of \$500 and upwards is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 135 persons paid \$500 and upwards | |
| 41 | 1,000 |
| 22 | 1,500 |
| 10 | 2,000 |
| 6 | 3,500 |
| 2 | 5,000 |
| 1 | 7,000 |

The taxes of JOHN PARKER, Esq., are \$7,011 those of PETER C. BROOKS, Esq., are \$5,026.

Reputation.—The following, says the Philadelphia Gazette, is an extract of a letter in the Banner of the Cross, from Wadsworth, the poet, to Bishop Doane: "The proceedings of some of the States in your country, in money concerns, and the shock which is given to the credit of the State of Pennsylvania, have caused much trouble under our roof, by the injury done to some of my most valuable connections and friends. I am not personally and directly a sufferer; but my brother, if the state of Pennsylvania should fail to fulfill its engagements, would lose almost all the little savings of his long and generous life. My daughter, through the perfidy of the State of Mississippi, has forfeited a sum, though but small in itself, large for her means; and a great portion of my most valued friends have to lament their misplaced confidence. Topics of this kind are not pleasant to dwell upon, but the more extensively the injury is known the more likely is it that, where any remains of integrity, honor, or even common humanity exist, efforts will be made to see and keep things right."

FORMIDABLE.—A correspondence has recently taken place between Gov. Morehead of N. C. and Gov. M'Nutt of Mississippi, (respecting some slaves if we mistake not,) which, according to the Raleigh Register, would fill eight or ten pages of that paper.

In the case of Holmes, tried at Philadelphia, for throwing over the passengers belonging to the William Brown, Judge Baldwin delivered the opinion of the Court, refusing a new trial. The prisoner was then sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$20.

A VETERAN.—Soul, the French Minister is 78 years of age. He has lived under nine, and served under eight different Governments; and 53 years a Marshal.

ANOTHER PRINCE COMING.—Prince Frederick, son of the Archduke Charles, of Austria is to visit the United States next August, in the frigate Venus.

The opening of the chest bequeathed to the University of Upsala, by King Gustavus III. of Sweden, to be opened fifty years after his death, took place on the 29th of March. Their contents were letters, memoirs and trifles of the King's own time.

EDWARD A. SMITH, of Long Island, it is said, has raised on his farm the largest egg ever seen in the United States. The animal is almost white—merely a few colored spots on his body. He is 6 feet 3 in. high, 13 feet 4 inches in length, 9 feet 11 inches smallest girth, and weighs over 4000 pounds; and, what is more surprising, he is not six years old.

Later from Florida.—The war is renewed. Lient Baker with six men was attacked by the Indians, and two men killed. Lieutenant Britton had been attacked, and had three men wounded. It was reported that twelve citizens had been murdered near Fort White. These murders will doubtless cost the nation a million or two more.

The N. E. Boundary.—Four Commissioners, two whigs and two democrats, have been chosen by the Legislature of Maine, with full powers to assent to a conventional line on the part of the State of Maine.

The Sugar planters of New Orleans lately held a State Convention, and adopted a most urgent memorial to Congress for a protective tariff.

A Man Thief Converted.—Extract of a letter to the editor of the New York Watchman, dated, Baltimore, May 18th, 1842.

"I wrote you, some time ago, that Purvis, the slave-trader, was deeply concerned for the salvation of his soul. I learned, immediately thereafter, that he had, at the time of my writing, found peace to his troubled conscience; that he professed to be no longer a stranger and a foreigner, but a fellow citizen with the saints, and of the household of God. He has become a member of the M. E. Church, and has abandoned his business."—*Watchman*.

Over 50 members of the N. Y. Legislature applied to Governor Seward the other day to pardon the notorious wholesale forger and speculator Rathbun, but he replied that Rathbun had been the control of several banks, had employed 2000 laborers, paid out \$10,000 a day, and carried on for a long time a skillful organized system of forgery and fraud, so that a million and a half of his forged paper was proved to be in circulation when he was caught, and but for memoranda and private marks he could not have told his forged notes from the true ones. Rathbun had then probably 44 millions of dollars about all forgeries; he had encouraged his younger brother and nephews in the commission of these frauds for his sole benefit, and when tried, he unjustly pretended ignorance and sought to fasten on them the whole guilt. Six indictments stand over his head: he been but once convicted—therefore Gov. S. told the 50 legislators he would not pardon B. Rathbun.

Life in a Miniature.—A minister in Boston, Mass., says that, a few days since, in a miserable hovel of a house, which he entered, he found a man lying dead, with some of the family drunk about him. In the same room with the corpse a couple were being married—the bridegroom wearing the very same clothes which the dead man had just cast off, and every thing was going on very merrily, as though it was a jovial time.

Mitchell, the celebrated forger, has run away while bailed. His bail is said to be worthless.

Foreign News.

WEST INDIES.

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Tremendous Earthquake in the Island of St. Domingo.

By the politeness of Capt. Morris, of the brig Win. Neilson, from Port Prince, we have a "Le Patriote" of the 11th May, published at that place, which gives an account of a shocking earthquake on the 8th of May, at 5 o'clock in the evening.

The principal destruction of life, of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytian, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port au Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighboring hills, and followed the direction of the South-West of the North-East.

The vessels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, which seemed to indicate that the shock came from the west.

There were two shocks at Port au Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which lasted for three or four minutes. Every person started to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the terrified population. At little longer says the Patriote, and Port Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds.

The Patriote also says that there is hardly a house or a wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was injured.

On the Saturday night succeeding and on Sunday, there were other shocks. Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted.

On Monday morning at 12 o'clock there was another shock. The weather all the day was changeable, now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if of a storm.

On Tuesday again there was another shock, and since then, says the Patriote, "it seems to us that we walk upon quaking earth."

Saint Marc.—A letter from this town says, that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed—but no loss of life is mentioned.

At Gonaives the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. It was in the streets that the writer of the letter giving this account was inditing it. The Church of the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury and the Arsenal were all destroyed. The letter concludes at 8 A. M. by saying:—

"It is only half an hour since that we felt a very great commotion. At present, we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the persons who are not buried in the ruins, escaped. God grant that Port au Prince may not have experienced such a disaster."

Cape Haytian.—The town of Cape Haytian has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of the population. The families that could escape are fled to Fossette, where they were without an asylum, clothing or provisions.

The President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospitals to leave the city immediately in order to give succor to the distressed.

LATER.

In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier arrived from the city a few hours previous to the departure of Capt. Morris, who stated that fire broke out after the earthquake on Monday the 9th, destroyed the powder Magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who have escaped the earthquake. The town of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the Island had not been heard from when Capt. Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the north are a mass of ruins.

COMMERCIAL.

PRICE OF WHEAT, in Ann Arbor, 50 to 94 cents per bushel. Price of flour, \$5 per barrel.

Flour in Buffalo, May 28, was on the advance. Heavy lots of Michigan were contracted for at 5.50. Corn for the N. Y. market, was selling at 33 cents per bushel—Wheat at 1.00 to 1.15.

The standing of our Michigan currency in Detroit, as given in the Times of June 1, is thus:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Bank of River Raisin | par |
| Farmer's and Mechanic's bk of Mich. | par |
| Do, payable at St. Joseph. | 2 dis. |
| Bank of St. Clair. | par |
| Michigan Insurance Co. | par |
| Mechanics' bk of Jackson. | 3 dis. |
| Mich. state scrip. | unc. |
| All other banks | no sale. |

Canada funds are 3 to 4 discount. Good Ohio funds, 3 per cent. discount.

The Farmer's Bank of Amsterdam has resumed, and its notes are at par in Buffalo.

Coarsely executed counterfeit \$1 notes on the banks of Sandusky and Massillon, O. are in circulation.

The British Corn Law.—The New Corn Law System of Sir Robert Peel has become a law, and was to go into operation on the 5th inst. The average price of wheat, when the Acadia left England, was 55s. 1d. per quarter, which, under the old system of corn laws, would require a duty of 28s. 8d.; but under the new law now in operation, the same average price of 55s. 1d. will demand a duty of 13s. only, per quarter on foreign wheat, being a reduction of 15s. 8d., or more than one half. It is this, we presume, which caused the rise in the price of flour which has taken place since the arrival of the Acadia.—*Free Press*.

The New Orleans Banks resumed specie payments, May 26.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Livingston 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.

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, 25
Incidental, 50

Total.

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 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 19th, 1842. n5-2m

FASHIONABLE
Hats, Caps, & Bonnets.
A GOOD assortment at the New York
Cheap Store by D. D. WATERMAN.
Ann Arbor, May 16th, 1842. 4tf

NEW GOODS!!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

At the Store of the Subscriber, a new and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS at prices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, consisting of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIP-PERS, SHAKER AND LEHORN BONNETS, &c. &c.

Muslin De Lane at two shillings per yard; calicoes at six cents per yard, and other goods at prices to correspond. To be convinced, just call and see the goods and prices.

4000 pounds good butter wanted; 99999 bushels of house sashes wanted, at 10 cents per bushel. Likewise field ashes, delivered at my ashery, near Chapin's iron foundry.

N. B.—All kinds of Furs taken in exchange for goods.

H. BOWER.
Ann Arbor, (upper town) June 2, 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. Descriptions and prices will be given at the Store.

Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

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.

NEW GOODS.

J. H. LUND is now receiving direct from Boston and New York, a large and well selected stock of Merchandise, consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS, WARE, 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'COLLUM,
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 Water Land, well located, his property, situate in the village of Walled Lake, Oakland County, Michigan, (a pleasant and healthy location) consisting of a SYCAM 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. tf

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 28, 1842.

| | | |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|
| ASHES, | Pearls, 100 lbs. | \$5.25 to — |
| | Pots, | 5.50 to — |
| COFFEE, | St. Domingo, lb. | 7 to 7 1/2 |
| | Other kinds, | 3 to 11 1/2 |
| COTTON, | Upland, lb. | 52 to 61 |
| | New Orleans, | 53 to 104 |
| | Texas, | 7 to 7 1/2 |
| FISH, | Dry Cod, 100 lbs. | \$2.50 to 2.25 |
| | Salmon, bbl. | \$15 to — |
| | Mackerel No. 1 and 2 | \$9 to 10 |
| FRUIT, | Raisins, bunch, pr box | 1.15 to 1.20 |
| | Figs, lb. | 31 to — |
| GRAIN, | Genesee, | \$6.18 to 6.31 |
| | Ohio, | 6.12 to 6.25 |
| | Michigan, | 6.18 to — |
| | Baltimore, | 6.25 to — |
| | Wheat Northern bush. | 1.28 to — |
| | do Southern | 1.25 to — |
| | Rye, | 64 to 65 |
| | Oats, | 40 to 45 |
| | Corn Northern, | 61 to — |
| | do Southern, | 50 to — |
| MOLASSES, | Havanna, 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, | 8.37 to 8.75 |
| | do Prime, | 5.75 to 7.00 |
| | Lard, lb. | 54 to 7 |
| | Smoked Hams, | 64 to 7 |
| | Butter, | 18 to 21 |
| | Cheese, | 8 to 9 |
| SUGARS, | New Orleans, lb. | 3 to 4 1/2 |
| | St. Croix, | 6 to 6 1/2 |
| | Havanna, brown, | 4 to 6 |
| | do white, | 12 to 13 |
| | Loaf, | 12 to 13 |
| TEAS, | Young Hyson, lb. | 27 to 35 |
| | Imperial, | 51 to 60 |
| | lb. | 7 to 8 1/2 |
| TALLOW, | Am. Sax. flc. lb. | 38 to 42 |
| WOOL, | Full blood Merino, | 32 to 34 |
| | Native and 1 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 |
| Agricult' B'k. no sale. | Housatonic |
| Androscooggin | Ipswich |
| Augusta | Lancaster |
| Bangor Commer'l | Leicester |
| Bangor b'k of | Lowell |
| Belfast | Lynn Mechanics |
| Brunswick | Lee |
| Calais | 12 Manufacturers and |
| Canal | Mechanics |
| Casco | Manufacturers |
| Central (Vassalboro) do | Marblehead |
| City | Market |
| Commercial | Marine |
| Cumberland b'k of | Massachusetts |
| Eastern | Mechanics New |
| Ellsworth | buryport |
| Exchange | do N. Bedford |
| Frankfort | do S. Boston |
| Franklin | Mercantile |
| Freemen's | Merchants Boston |
| Frontier | do " N Bedford |
| Gardiner | do " Salem |
| Granite | do " Newburyport |
| Kendukeag | do Merrimac |
| Lime Rock | do Millbury |
| Lincoln | do Naum Keag |
| Manufacturers' | do Neponset |
| do & Traders' | do New England |
| Maine (Cumberland) do | do N. b'k of Boston |
| Machias | do Northampton |
| Mariners' | do Ocean |
| Medomac | do Old Colony |
| Megunucuso | do Oxford |
| Merchants | do Pacific |
| Mercantile | do Pawtucket |
| Negunkeag | do People's |
| Northern | do Phoenix Ch'rl'st'n |
| People's | do Plymouth |
| Portland | do Powow River |
| Sagadahook | do Quinsigamond |
| Skowhegan | do Quincy Stone |
| South Barwick | do Railroad |
| St Croix | 25 Randolph |
| Thomaston | do Salem |
| Ticomic | do Shoe & Leather |
| Vassalborough | do dealers |
| Waldo | do Southbridge |
| Westbrook | 12 S. b'k Boston |
| York | do Shawmut |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | do Springfield |
| Ashuelot | do State |
| Cheshire | do Suffolk |
| Ch Claremont | do Taunton |
| Commercial | do Traders' |
| Concord | 5to10 Tremont |
| Connecticut River | do Union b'k of Wey |
| Derry | do mouth & Brantree |
| Dover | do Union, Boston |
| Exeter | do Village |
| Farmers | do Waltham |
| Grafton | do Warren Boston |
| Granite | do Warren Danvers |
| Lancaster | do Washington |
| Lebanon | do Wareham |
| Manufacturers' | do Winnsimmet |
| Mechanics | do Wintthrop |
| Merrimac | do Worcester, Wren |
| Nashua | do Wrentham |
| N. Hampshire | do RHODE ISLAND |
| N. H. Union. | do American bank |
| Penicgewasset | do Arcade |
| Piscataqua | do Bristol bank of |
| Portsmouth | do Blackstone canal |
| Rochester | do Bristol Union |
| Rockingham | do Burrillville Agric |
| Stratford | do & Manufacturers' |
| Winipisiogee | do Centerville |
| VERMONT | do Citizens' Union |
| Bennington | 75 City |
| Bellows Falls | do Commer. Bristol |
| Poultney b'k of | do do Providence |
| Brattleboro b'k of | do Cranston |
| Burlington b'k of | do Comberland |
| Caledonia b'k of | do Eagle b'k, Bristol |
| Commercial no sale | do " Providence |
| Farmers | do Exchange |
| do & Mechanics | do Exeter |
| Montpelier b'k old | do Fall River Union |
| do b'k new | do Franklin |
| Middlebury b'k of | do Freeman's |
| Manchester | do Globe |
| Newbury | do High street |
| Orleans Co | do Hope |
| Orange Co | do Kent |
| Rutland | do Lardholders |
| St. Albans | do Manufacturers |
| Vergennes | do Mechanics |
| Windsor | do " & Mamfac. |
| Woodstock | do Mer. Providence |
| MASSACHUSETTS | do " Newport |
| Adams bank | do Mount Hope |
| Agricultural | do Mount Vernon |
| American | do Narragansett |
| Amherst | do National |
| Andover | do N. Eng. Comm. |
| Asiatic | do " Pacific Prov. |
| Atlantic | do " Smithfield |
| Atlas | do Newport |
| Attleborough | do N. America b'k of |
| Barnstable | do N. Kingsion |
| Bedford Commer'l | do Newport Ex. |
| Beverly | do N. Providence |
| Blackstone | do Pacific |
| Boston | do Pascoag |
| Brighton | do Pawtuxet |
| Bristol Co | do Phoenix Westerly |
| Bunker Hill | do " Providence |
| Cambridge | do Providence |
| Central | do Providence Co. |
| Charles River | do R. I. Agricultural |
| Charlestown | do " Central |
| Chicopee | do " Union |
| Cit'ens Nantucket | do " Bank of |
| do Worcester | do Roger Williams |
| City Boston | do Scituate |
| Cohannet | do Smithfield Ex. |
| Columbian | do " Lime Rock |
| Commercial Boston | do " Union |
| do Salem | do Traders, Newport |
| Concord | do " Providence |
| Danvers | do Union |
| Deham | do Village |
| Dorch. & Milton | do Warren |
| Duxbury | do Warwick |
| Eagle | do Washington |
| E. Bridgewater | do Weybosset |
| Essex N. Andover | do Woonsocket falls |
| Exchange | do Wakefield |
| Fair Haven | do CONNECTICUT |
| Falmouth | do Bridgeport |
| Fall River | do City b'k N. Haven |
| Fitchburgh | do Connecticut |
| Freemingham | do Conn. River Bank |
| Freemans | do ing Company |
| General Intere | do East Haddam |
| Globe | do Exchange |
| Goucester | do Fairfield company |
| Grand | do Far's & Mech. |
| Granita | do Hartford |
| Greenfield | do Honsatonic Rail |
| Hamilton | do Road company |
| Hamden | do Jewett city |
| Hampshire Man'fs do | do Mechanics |
| Haverhill | do Merchants |
| | do Meriden |

