THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY his power should be shown to me. I com-Will be published every Montay morning in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

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POBTBY.

For the Signal of Liberty. AN APPEAL TO FREEMEN. List fond parent, while caressing The loved infant on your knee, Fondly to thy bosom pressing Thy sweet babe, by birthright free.

List, oh! list, to that deep wailing, As it vibrates through the air; 'Tis a mother's voice entreating, In the accents of despair.

"Spare-oh! spare my infant longer Master, let-oh! let it stay, Till it older is, and stronger Take-oh! take it not away.

But alas, that heartfelt pleading, Strikes a breast unmoved and cold; Though her heart is bursting-bleeding-See-her infant boy is sold.

Hark-again-that deep lamenting, Surely yet she will prevail, Is not that cold heart relenting? Oh! that lash -that shrick-that wail!

'Tis again-again repeated-Stripes must her transgression heal; As a mother she entreated, As a mother dared to feel.

Yes, it is the truth I'm telling, May this truth each heart alarm; Masters even now are selling, Infants from their mother's arms.

Brother is from brother parted. Sister too from sister torn; Husband-father, broken-heartod, Far from wife and children borne.

Parent, rouse thee from thy slumber, (By the griefs the heart would know Were thy in ant of that number Doomed from thy embrace to go)

Let thy voice be heard defending, Afric's crushed, insulted race, Justice with compassion blending,

Plead-oh! plead for their release See! Columbia's soil is recking, With oppression's blood and tears: In a voice o' thunder speaking,

Of the guilt of many years. have Afric's sons been groaning, 'Neath, the scourge, the lash-the chain, Freemen, freedom's censure scorning,

Triumph in a brother's pain. Wake, ohl wake: thou slumbering pation, See thy guilt-their suff'rings see, Bring to Afric's sons salvation, "Bid the ransomed slave go free."

Let no more his bosom bleeding, With his long protracted grief, Send to thee, the voice of pleading, Ere thou grant the wished relief.

Allegan, 1842.

MISCELLANY.

MARY.

THE HORRORS OF WAR. GENERAL PONSONBY ON THE FIELD OF WA-TERLOO.

The late General Ponsonby gave the following account of his being wounded at Water-loo: -In the melee I was almost instantly disabled in both of my arms, losing first my sword, then my rein, and followed by a few of my men, who were instantly cut down, I was carried along by my horse, till, receiving a blow from a sabre, I fell senseless on my face to the ground. Recovering, I raised enyself a little to look round, being at that time, I believe, able to get up and run away, when a lancer passing by struck his lance through by back. My head dropped, the blood gushed into my mouth, a difficulty of breathing came on, and I thought all was over. Not long afterwards, (it was then impossible to measure time but I must have fallen in less than ten minutes after the onset,) a tiralleur stopped to plunder me, threaten-ing my life; I directed him to a small side pocket, in which he found three dollars; all I had. But he continued to threaten, and I said he might search me. This he did immediately, unloosing my stock, and tearing open my waistcoat, and leaving me in a very uneasy posture. But he was no sooner gone than an officer bringing up some troops to which the tirailleur probably belonged, and happening to halt where I lay, stooped down and addressed me, saying he feared I was badly wounded. I answered that I was, and expressed a wish to be carried to the rear. He said it was against their orders to remove even their own men; but that if they gained

plained of thirst, and he held his bottle to my lips, directing one of his soldiers to lay me straight on my side, and placed a knapsack urder my head. He then passed on into action, soon, perhaps to want, but not to receive the same assistance, and I shall never know to whose generosity I was indebted, as I be-lieve, for my life. By and by another trail-'eur came up, a young man full of ardour.— He knelt down and fired over me many times, and conversed with me very gaily all the while; at last he ran off, saying, Vous serez bein arise d'apprendre, que nous allons veus retirer. Bon jour, mon ami! (You will be pleased to hear that we are going to retire.— Good day, my friend.)

It was dusk, when two squadrons of Prussian cavalry, each of them two deep, came across the valley and passed me in full trot, hifting me from the ground, and tumbling me about cruelly. The clatter of their approach and apprehensions they excited, may be easily imagined. A gun taking that direction must have destroyed me. The battle was now at an end, or removed to a distance. The shouts and imprecations, the outeries Vive V Empereur, and discharges of musketry and cannon were over, and the grouns of the wounded all round me became every instant more and more audible. I thought the night would never end. Much about this time, I found a soldier lying across my legs. He had probably crawled thither in his agony; and his weight, his convulsive motions, his noises, and the air running through a wound in his side, distressed me greatly; the last circumstance most of all is, I had a wound of the same nature myself. It was not a dark night, and parties were wandering about to plunder. Several stragglers looked at me as they passed by, one after another, and at last one stopped to examine me.

I told him as well as I was able, for I spoke German very imperfectly, that I was a British officer, and had been plundered already; he did not desist however, and polled me about roughly. An hour before midnight, I saw a man in an English uniform walking towards me; he was, I suspect, on the same errand, and he came and looked me in the face. spoke instantly, telling him who I was, and assuring him of a reward if he would remain with me. He said he belonged to the 40th, and had missed his regiment; he released me from a dying soldier; and stood over me as a sentinel, pacing backwards and forwards.—Day broke, and at six o'clock in the morning some English were seen at a distance. He ran to them. A messenger being sent to Hervey, a cart cart came for me, and I was placed in it, and carried to the village of Waterioo, a mile and a half off, and laid in the iron bed from which Gorden, as I understood afterwards, had just been carried out. I had received seven wounds

The correspondent of the N. Y. American, thus describes the personal appearance of J. Q. ADAMS.

The tone of his voice, when he throws all his tremendous undecayed force upon any such specimen of folly or wick edness, has an effect on his hearers totally indescri able, and unappreciable by a mere render of his speeches. His hodily action too, heaving an howing his frame forward over his desk with, the struggle to make some strong thrust felt; the sudden firery flush of his generally pale features, and the stern glare of his undimmed though watery eve-are the other accompaniments of the impassioned out breaks, by which he commands every sense of even his least intelligent auditors, and makes them feel what they may not understand. These are the signs of his energy and wrath which we have hitherto seen manifest only in his battle with the slave tyranny; but to day, with peculiar effect, and to the astonishment of all, he burst forth upon Tyler whom he has never hitherto honored with the slighest notice. Cold silent contempt seems to have been his only previous state of mind towards the present Administration.

Selections.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH.

The Investigating Committees of Congress appear to be making thorough search, and the monstrous extravagancies which have grown up under Mr. Van Buren's administration, surpass belief. The disclosures they make are also quite curjous. Among the cases reported on, is that of Capt. Talcott, of the engineers, who had the charge of a steam dredging boat employed in deepening the channel across the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The committee says:

The amount charged by Capt. Talentt, for his services from the 18th April, 1837, to 10th April, 1859, exceeds the sum of \$17,000 .-The amount allowed him is \$6,894. excess, pear \$11,000, has been retained in his hands, and the government is now compelled to resort to an action at law for the purpose of recovering the money. The following is a list of some of the items which were rejected by the department; I penknife, \$4; Damask napkins, table cloths, etc., \$100; 2 dinner sets of chairs, \$108; pickles, \$31,50; tongues, \$21; maccaroni, \$11; vermicella, \$21,20; 6 bottles champaign brandy, \$3.75: 5,200 lbs. of ice, \$71.57; 8 fishing lines, \$5,75; 67 doz. eggs, \$33,91; 42 boxes raisirs, \$141; 12 bushels dried peaches, \$36; with emple supplies of of walnut and mushroom catsup, pepper sauce, sage, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon and other

There is one item in the account, upon which Mr. Meriwether of Georgia, who draw the report, very naturally makes no com-ment. It stands as follows:

"Fees to the sheriff of Charleston, \$11." On inquiry of the disbursing officer, it apfuel on her voyage out from Philadelphia to the Balize, and that this sum was "paid the city authorities to obtain the release from pris on of two of the crew (free negroes) taken from on board the dredge boat on her touch-ing there for fuel in her way out. Let us hear no more complaints from the South of the neglect of the general government to expend a due proportion of the public money the day, (and he understood that the Duke of in improving or fortifying their ports. They Wellington was killed, and that six of our ought not to have a dollar, until they learn to battalions had surrendered,) every attention in respect the rights of American citizens. Here

are men in the immediate employ of the government, for the very purpose of improving a Southern port, seized for no crime, imprisoned in sheer wantonness, and the government taxed eleven dollars to procure the release of a part of the crew of a public vessel from jail in one of our own seaports. And a committee of Congress reporting on the very transaction, pass it over without a word of comment.-Emancipator.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

Since the adoption of the Constition, there have been seventy six elections of President

pro tem. in the Senate, as follows: New Hampshire, 3 From Virginia, South Carolina, 17 Pennsylvania, Maryland, 13 Massachusetts, Georgia, Kentucky, Connecticut, Vermont, North Carolina, 4 New Jersey, Tennessee, Alabama, 10 Free States,

Slave States, 60
The above table gives the number of elec-tions, not of individuals chosen. For instance, Alabama has 10, being the number of times that Mr. King, of that State, has been elected

President pro tem. of the Senate.

This is a curious illustration of the care with which the slaveholders watch for their interests. Mr. Southard is the only man from the free States that has been chosen President pro tem. in the Senate for 30 years, and his health has been such that he has hardly been been in his seat for a whole day's sitting this winter. There is a hardly a thought, here, that a Northern man will be again chosen.— On the contrary, it is believed, if either party should nominate the ablest and most popular Northern man in its ranks, and the South its most inferior and ill-qualified slaveholder, the latter would be sure to be elected.—Emanci-

PRESIDENT TYLER'S COOK.

It may be deemed uncourteous by some, to presume to meddle with the domestic arrangements of our worthy president; but the following little incident will help to illustrate the blessings of the "Patriarcal Institution," and substantiate the off repeated assertion that the slaves are well used, contented and happy.

are well used, contented and happy.

A gentleman of Troy, just returned from Washington, called at our office a few days sincet and on his observing that he had just returned from there, we enquired if he had seen any thing of the workings of slavery. He answered he had, and remarked that among other things, he was one day walking in the grounds attached to the "White House," when he came in contact with a respectable looking colored man; when the following brief conversation took place between them. place between them.

Mr. —— to the colored man; Are you a free-

Colored Man. No sir, I am a slave!

Mr. —. Well, I suppose you do not care for that—you must be happy and contented in such a situation as this, and withal, a slave to

the President; are you not?

Colored Man 1 do not know sir, why you should ask me such a question, or suppose any such thing.

such thing.

Mr. — Why, it is because, we at north often hear southern men and some northern men too, who have traveled at the south, say "the slrves are very happy and contented," and "much better off than free colored people."

Colored Man. I don't know how that can be six—that a man as a slave can be better off than a free man, seems impossible. I guess if they had to take my place and be hired out by their master, as I am here to President Tyler for \$30 a mont's, and receiv only \$3 dollars of it to support their families with, as I do they would not think their condition was so mighty nice. think their condition was so mighty nice.

Mr. —. How many slaves has President

Colored man. Only four sir, at the White House. Did not know how man he he had

Have you a wife?

Colored Man. Yes sir, in Virginia; I have not seen her for months.

Do the slaveholders ever separate husbands

Two of the slaves of the President have not seen their wives since the President came to Washington. And they often sell them forever

Here the conversation ended; but not without satisfying our enquirer, that no condition in sla-very, can make its subjects "contented and hap-Indeed the very idea that a man can be a slave—those his identity as a man, and become a chattel—and in that situation be happy, is an absurdity, too ridiculous to need a moment's consideration .- Tocsin.

MY FIRST IMPRESSION OF SLAVERY. Under this title a writer in the Vermont Tel egraph gives the following sketch:

My fellow-traveller and I, after dismounting and astening our horses, turned aside into the beau-tiful park, and advanced to the crowd that surrounded the Court House, expecting to meet a friend there which we did. Outside and among the multitude was a little of the filling up of the scene in the 'after part' of the drawa of 'hasting to be rich,' in the shape of harses of all sorts, and carriages, mules and wagons, oxen, cows, and carts, besides various other goods and chattels to be sald to the highest bidder for cash, not specie, for that was almost a thing of history—but for 'post notes' and 'promises to pay.' In the interim of conversing with my new aequaintance, I had an eye occasionally to the sheaff's stand, to exercise my judgment a little, and my curosity more, in the matter of the sale; and now goes under the hammer a splendid carriage fit for a nabob, in which its bankrupt owner a few weeks since, was rolling around in princely splendor and giant ideal wealth, but now—no matter; and a yoke of oxen, and two mules are bid—some farming utensils, a horse, a cow and a cart -all at good prices enough, I thought, nominallyat good prices enough, I thought, nominally—counting the paper worth what it was named.—but the next article—and what is it? "Rare chance, gentlemen," the sheriff cries in the style of his calling; "are chance, gentlemen, step up and give us a bid." "What is it?—one of Philips' fine draft nules?" Through the parting crowd I behold—what? a woman! what else is it?—a mother! and her child! As I gazed on my eyes were dim, and throbbing with pain as if strungling from their sockets. "Sald separately struggling from their sockets. "Sold separately are by the lot," cries the sheriff. 'frondred and fifty for the woman, [yes, '10.man!'] I dont they for the woman, [yes, 'w man!'] I dont want the child.' 'Two hundred,' says mother. A connoisseur in such matters takes hold of her under lip and draws it down to see her teeth: mother seizes her shoulder and shaking her: elet me see how she stands on her stumps:" and the tears gush over her checks as she casts a hopeless look around her. 'Two hundred and twenty-five,' cries another—and I felt the ice clogging up my vens, my brain recled, and I was sick. She was soon 'bid off.' And her

child then—a bright-eyed, dusky little girl—'she was nt worth nuch'—she was worth more than all the world else to her dark mother. I saw her as she turned away at the bidding of her new master, and to leave her child. The daughter's moan brinks back one look: it was a morners's look, her soul bursting from her eyes, a mother! a daughter! an indescribable look of anguish came over her features: it swept like a chill death-spell over her whole frame; her breath was choaked and heavy; no tears ebbed that anguish. She went away and my heart sunk down like lead in my bosom, and I tried to stagger away, gasping and faint; it seemed that every pulse was crying out and shouting me in every ear, an abourtonist! Those were my first impressions of slavery—I have had more experience since. My last impressions I will give hereafter. Viator. child then-a bright-eyed, dusky little girl-

SPLENDOR AND WRETCHEDNES. On the first page of our paper this day will be found a glowing account (copied from the Court Circular) of the ball recently given by the Queen of England to her nobility. The writer tells us that "even to an eye familiar with the pomp and pageant of a court, the magnificence and brill ancy of this ball was almost overpowering," and we can readily credit him, for the mere description has almost surfeited us. If any of our republican readers find, as we did, their eyes dazzled and their imaginations bewildered by the costly robes, the jewelled crowns, the most magnificent display of gold plate, the flashing dia-monds, andbrilliant candelabras, which are in-troduced in such profusion, we know of no way in which they can be restored so soon to the perfect use of their senses as by giving a glance to the condition of the laboring people of England.

They will see that while the Queen and the Lords and ladies of her Courts were squandering thousands upon this display of useless magnificence, these millions of Britain, whose sweat and groans had filled those buffets with plate and covered the robes of velvet with ermine and jewels, were starving in hovels!

To provide the costly wines and viands upon which the company feasted, thousands of toil-worn laborers that same night went hungry to their pallets of straw! and to enable the chivalry of England to appear in the costume of their race, surrounded by the most exquisite works of art, the children of Englishmen were consigned to hopeless slavery and brutalizing ignorance!

These are strong assertions, yet melanch o-These are strong assertions, yet meianen only facts. Our European correspondents, in examining the motives which have influenced the diplomacy of England in relation to matters closely concerning the honor and interests of this country, have from time to time given our readers sketches of the wretched condition of the peasantry of Ireland. These were not fancy pictures, but were in every instance drawn from the evidence furnished by the official documents of the government

The papers received by the Columbia bring to us further revelations of the shame of England, which bear directly on the same subject Commissioners were not long since appointed to investigate the situation of the people employed in the English collieries, (a very numerous class) and their report which has just been made, is filled with the most interesting

and heart rending details.

We are told by those Commissioners that children of both sexes are placed in the coal mines at the age of six years; they are employed in dragging coal through passages often not more than eighteen or twenty inches high, so that they are obliged to crawl on their hands and knees in the mud; and even at the tender age named, they are worked from eleven to fourteen hours a day. They are excluded from light, and were it not for the passing and repassing of coal carriages, they would be, to use the language of the report, "in solitary confinement of the worst order.

In some districts they remain in sol-tude and darkness during the whole time they are in the pit and according to their own account, many of them never see the light of day for weeks together during the light of day for weeks together during the great part of the winter season, excepting on those days in the week when work is not going on, and on Sundays. Their labors require the unremitting exertion of all their physical powers. We are told that in the d stricts in which females are taken down into the coal mines, both sexes are employed in precisely the same kind of labor, and work for the same number of hours; the girls and boys, and the young men and young women, and even married women with child, commonly work almost naked, and the men in many mines quite naked; and all classes of witness bear testimony to the demoralizing influence of the employment of females under ground. The following testimony was elicited by ex-

amination before the committee. Elizabeth Day, (a girl of 17) "don't go to Sunday school. The truth is we are confined bad enough on week days, and want to walk about on Sundays. I can't read at all. Jesus Christ was Adam's son, and they nailed him to a tree; but I don't rightly understand these

William Weaver, (aged 16)—"The Lord made the world. He sent Adam and Eve on earth to save sinners. I have heard of the Saviour; he was good man, but he did not die here. think Ireland is a town as big as Barnsley. where there is plenty of potatoes and lots of bullocks."

Ann Egylay, (aged 18)-"I have hear of Christs performing miracles, but I don't know what sort of things they were. He died by their pouring fire and brimstone down his throat. think I once did hear that he was nailed to a cross. Three times ten make twenty. There are fourteen months in the year, but I don't know how many weeks there are."

Bessey Bailey, (aged 15)—"Jesus Christ died for his son to be saved. I don't know who the apostles were. I don't know what Ireland is,

whether it is a country or a town.'

Elizabath Eggley, (aged 15)—"I cannot read. I do not know my letters. I don't know who Jesus Christ was. I never heard of Adam either. I have often been obliged to stop in bed all day Sunday to rest myself."
"These extracts (says the report) afford a fair

sample of the religious knowledge of the children examined, (and they were taken indiscriminately) and it may be easily inferred that their secular knowledge is no better. Some did not know whether London was in England or Ireland; and others did not know even then the name of the country in which they lived. - Boston Past. Many papers, especially those calling them-

selves democratic, are publishing such facts as the preceeding. If they would look into the condition of a large part of our working population, they would find instances of cruelty, of ignorance, of hard usage, of general degradation, more numerous and striking than those which exist in England. But these papers do not wish to know any thing of the sufferings of our countymen in chains. It is much pleasanter to rail at England. Then look at the aristocracy of our union—the real cottons rais each of whom preys on ten human beings—they certainly are not inferior to the nobility of England in prod g lite, and in oppression of the laboring classes, while they fall tar short of them in knowledge, in wealth, and in refinement

CIRCULAR LETTER

Of the Washtenaw Baptist Association, To the several Churches comprising

Dear Brether:—We live in an age of unparalleled excitement the result of conflicting interests, pride of opinion and restless ambition. The reflective mind contemplates the wide arens of the general conflict, embracing both the civil and religious community, with a full heart. If we take a glance at the state of the civil community in our own country, reputed the fairest portion of the globe, whose heart is not sickened at the scene—civil feads, lynch law clubs, personal combats with all their concomitant evils meet the eye, stun our cars, and afflict our hearts.

What a humiliating lesson of human degradation and wretchedness. The restless fever that rankles in the human heart, seeks relief by diffusing the misery which it suffers, and as an infidet writer says, by "cutting the throats of his fellow creatures for pay, by robbing and being robbed, by cheating and being cheated, by serving that he may command and by repenting of all that he does." And it is at least half true when he adds, "the bulk of mankind are but a crowd of wretches, equally criminal and unfortunate, and the globe contains carciases rather than men." If we enter our Legislative halls, the sacred deposit of human rights, the last resort of oppressed humanity, here too we see the mighty struggle of ambition, and the lust of power, where our representatives legislate with rages in their mouths, and threats in their ears and the weapons of death by their sides. Truly "men of high degree," as well as men of low degree when laid in the balance together "are altogether lighter than vanity." It is a sage maxim that where God is about to destroy a nation, he first makes them mad. To Zion it is a day that calls for solemn heart-searching; for "judgment seems already to have begun at the house of God." The mania that has seized the politician, is not confined to his ranks. Happy indeed were it for Zion if order and consistency pervaded her entire brotherhood, and that her escutcheon remained uncontaminated with the pollution of the times. But alse! it is not so. It is the imperious duty of the Church to search out the cause of these evils with the candle of divine truth.

It must be palpable to every observing and serious mind that two great nationa evils have contributed principally to the present lamentable state of things. To wit: Intemperance and Slavery.

Be not startled dear brethren, if we allude to these exciting questions; longer silence upon these subjects will involve us in guilt; for we assert and fearless of successful contradiction, that the Church have done more to sustain and to extend these great evils than any other class of citizons, and because her influence is greater, and it now devolves on her to lead the van in the final onset that shall sweep them to their destined shades. Let the Church take a united and consistent stand, with persevering effort and the death knell of these demon evils will at once be sounded.

We speak with confidence on this point. The temperance enterprise struggled for many years, with small encouragement, and what was the most prominent obstacle to its success? Good God! shall it be told in Gath or be published in the streets of Askelon? The Church, the influence of the Church! But thanks be to God the scene is now changed and the monster intemperance that has spread devastation and roin through the length and breadth of our land, is now retiring with rapid strides to seek repose amid the darkness that gave him birth. And what has turned the scale and secured the victory. The Church have taken a stand, the influence of the Church! Thank God then brothren, and take courage. One more battle is to be fought. One more victory to be attained and our country, our Zion is purified from another great sin; the jubilee trump of freedom will then be blown, and songs of deliverance reverberate through the land.

In this great conflict the Baptist Church of all others should lead the van: her constitution is republican, and it is said, gave a clue to the mind of the author and aided him in giving birth to that extraordinary document called "the declaration of Independence."

Our brethren in England have set us an example. They have cleared their skirts

Our brethren in England have set us an example. They have cleared their skirts, they are free from the guilt of slavery, and are now aiding us by their prayers and their counsels, in our exertions to break the chains and wipe the foul stain from they are free from the guilt of slavery, and are now aiding us by their prayers and their counsels, in our exertions to break the chains and wipe the foul stain from our nation's glory—Our nation's motto stands in flaming capitals before the eyes of all nations, "all men are free and equal," and yet strange to tell, our country's banner waves upon our capital at Washington "in splendid mockery over a land of slaves;" and there chattelized human beings in the sight of the capital of our free nation are bought and sold. "and bartered as the brute for gold." Where is the spirit of by-gone-days. "Give me freedom or give me death," said a patriot of the revolution. Give us freedom or give us death, responded ten thousand tongues. The note came floating in the wind; was thundered from a thousand pulpits. Young men and maidens, e'd men and mattons fred wit't the sacred patriotism bore the echo through the land; the holy arder of prayer carried the appeal to the God of the armies of Israel, nerved the arm, and sustained the shock of battle, until the victory was gained. The God of Israel thus sustained our venerable sires, against unjust claims and injuries, an age of which would scarcely produce an amount of suffering equal to an hour of that we now inflict upon our fellow men—and can the liberies of our nation, can the prosperity of our Zion be thought secure, while we rivet the chains of bondage upon our colored brethren who have as strong claims to breathe the atmosphere of freedom as ourselves? Wo say no, no. The god of justice has no attribute that can take sides with us in such a cause. The abuse of God's mercies, has always preceded the downfall of nations. On this consideration, no nation ever had more reason to tremble than our own; perhaps none were in a more fatal slumber. "Hear ye no warnings in the air? Feel ye no earthquake underneath?" Awake, why will ye slumber where the sleeper only wakes in death?" Should our nation fall, and God's ministers and people remain silent, and not raise their warning voice and people remain silent, and not raise their warning voice, the blood of a nation will be required at our hands. But we are told the Church must be passive, ministers must be silent, slavery is the creature of Law, the question is political, you must not interfere. Pray sir, have we no concern in the political destiny of our country? Must we withdrew from the ballot box and from the councils of state, and give the reign to infidelity, and passively ride on until our national car plunges in the vortex of ruin? God forbid that such a service spirit should pervade in a land of light and law. The Church can redeem our nation, her influence is mighty and if she does it not God will require it at her bands. Heed not the initially and it she does clamour against your interference, no great national evil was ever corrected without a struggle. Tremendous throes must agitate the hody politic, in giving the birth of freedom to near three millions of immortal beings. The public mind is big with agony upon the subject. Come up then to her help; the crisis demands it de-

The Jewish Sanhedrim attempted to choke down the prophets and spostles; eve ry enemy of '76 would gladly have gagged the ministers of the cross and prevented their influence in the struggle for liberty—the same spirit still lives—but thanks be to God there are some who choose rather to obey God than man. Shall not the example of our worthy sires who now sleep in an honored tomb, fire the hearts of the cross in this hour of trial!

the cross in this hour of trial!

God requires of his ministers to bear testimony against all sin and especially against great national sins. All Bible history sustains this position. Slavery is recorded on the blackest page in the history of crime. It exists in its most hateful and cruel form in these United States, and the capital of the proudest nation upon earth, is one of the greatest markets for slaves, and is daily bathed with the tears and the blood & echoes with the cries of injured and crushed humanity. The worst and the blood & cenes with the crees or injured and creative. It would feature of all is, that this "mischief is protected by a law." United States law sus tains this foul damning institution and guards it with weapons of death, and our

tains this foul damning institution and guards it with weapons of death, and our nation is now in consequence the by-word of a mocking earth!

Our nation is a nation of slaveholders, willingly or unwillingly we are made to support it. The disgusting system was generated, and is sustained by human avarice, is based upon man stealing, a crime that God twice denounces with death in the law of Moses—at insults God, by defacing his image in his creature, man, and brings him to the level of the brutes, makes him a thing, a mere chattel, strips him of his liberty, robs him of the avails of his labor, takes from him his wife and children, withholds the key of knowledge and with a brow of brass braves the authority of Leyes Christ, by giving limits to his ministers, whose commission the and canaren, withholds the key of knowledge and with a brow of brass braves the authority of Jesus Christ, by giving limits to his ministers, whose commission covers all the world and reaches to every creature. And, to crown the climax of this revoluing tyranny, makes the poor slave the unwilling instrument, through the avails of his labor of bringing more of his ill fated race into the same wretched state with himself, to glut the avarice of his ordly tyrant.

Our principal grief is that Churches and Ministers in the slave states are engaour principal grief is that Charless and Almastas in the Stave States are engaged in this nelarious business and attempt to defend it as a Bible institution. Sin glove as a harlot face, "she wipeth her mouth saying I am innocent, I have done no evil." The precepts of Jesus Christ are explicit—"love thy neighbor as thyself"—"do to others as ye would they should do unto you"—"give to all their dues, &c. &c." No christian, it seems to us, can enter the list or slavery until the tender sensibilities of his heart are blunted by becoming familiarized with scenes of injustice and oppression, and his conscience thereby laid asleep in the temb of silence. And now what can be done? WHAT? The darkness of the tomb of silence. And now what can be done? WHAT! The darkness of the tomb of silence. And now what can be done? WHAT! The darkness of the tomb must be penetrated, by exposing the arcana of slavery and starting its volutions with its horrid imagery; the thunder-tones of God's truth must rouse that conscience, and with the authority of the Eternal remand it before the tribunal of righteous decisions. This is the work assigned to God's Church and to his Minrighteous decisions. righteous decisions. This is the work assigned to God's Chiffen and to his Ministers. And what more? Let the cause of the oppressor and the oppressed be the burden of your prayers before the mercy seat—think about it, talk about it, weep about it and in every reasonable way disfellowship it, and all its abettors and defenders and show no fellowship "with the unfruitful works of darkness but rather reprove them." Use your influence to select rulers who lear God and hate covereprove them." Use your influence to select rulers who fear God and hate covetousness, who will administer to us impartial justice, and look to our petitions
for redress of grievance. Let not the Church be responsible for placing wicked
men in power. "The wicked walk on every side when the vilest men are exalted." Cut loose from all party considerations, if need be, to discharge your duty
faithfully to God, your country and your fellow men. Act deliberately solemn
ly, yet decisively, and let your christian deportment before the world, your zeal
in the cause of humanity and benevolence, your promptitude in the discharge of
every social and relative duty, and your kindly spirit towards all men, be the grand
insignie of your christian hones. insignia of your christian hopes.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1842.

PRESBYTERIAN versus METHODIST. A few days since, we had the pleasure of taking by the hand a Methodist brother from the land of slavery, named John Billings. He was about twenty seven years of age, intelligent, sensible, and polite and had every appearance of a sincere Christian. Some particulars of his histo ry, as related by him, may interest our readers, as they illustrate the state of society at the South

John Billings wat born in Charleston, S. C .-When quite young, although a slave, his mother sent him to a school for free colored children, where he learned to rend. At the age of eight years, he and his mother were removed by their master to Lexington, Ky. His master's name was Atcherson. He followed the business of raising horses, especially race horses, for the southern market. Twice a year he desputched John and other slaves to Charleston with a drove of horses, and usually brought back a drove of slaves, sometimes thirty or forty in number .-They were chicfly young persons of both sexes, robust and healthy, as such were the most salea-Atcherson usually told the slaves he wanted to buy them for his own use; but they were soon disposed of after their arrival in Kentucky He was personally kind and liberal to his slaves, keeping no overseer, and often leaving them to their work for days together without being present with them. While on their way from South Corolina, the slaves travelled in company, and camped out. They were not chained together, as they were usually willing to go to the west in hopes of bettering their condition.

In South Carolina, the usual allowance of a slave was a pack of corn, and a pound of meat The corn was ground by the slaves at night in handmills. Slaves did not usually have gardens of their own in South Carolina or Kentucky; but in the latter state they had eneugh to

Some years since, Mr. Atcherson died, and John, with seven others, became the property of his son Daniel, a young gentleman now about twenty-two years of age, who is studying for the ministry at a Theological Institution at Dansville. This young student is a Presbyterian, and every year hired out John to such persons as would give the greatest price for his services.-He usually obtained for him \$120 per annum, and sometimes more, giving to John all he could earn beyond that amount to provide for his necessities. Thus John was worth to his master \$120 year clear of all expense.

Among others with whom he lived, was Methodist minister, named Spencer Cooper who owned twenty-five or thirty slaves. He raised a large number of race horses, which were sold in Lexington and elsewhere. He employed John to train these horses for that business; and on set days, they were taken to the course, and their speed and bottom ascertained. He preached frequently in Lexington.

Ashland, the seat of Henry Clay, is distan from Lexington only about a mile. He keeps an overseer on his plantation. John was familiar with many of Mr. Clay's slaves. He gave the same description of the place as J. C. Fuller did, when he visited it last summer. Upon mentioning to him the particulars of Mr. Fuller's visit, he said the old woman with whom Mr. F. conversed, who had been bought by Mr. Clay at Washington, and from whom so many children had been sold, was Mrs. Jopee, the mother of Mr. Clay's favorite body servant, Charles. This old woman was formerly maid servant to Mr. Clay, being very spry and active .

Mr. Clay's man Charles is of dark complexion, and can neither read nor write, but his natural parts are good, and he is thought by some to be a smarter man than his master. Mr. C. keeps this man constantly with him wherever he goes.

Mr. Clay is not at all popular with the colored people, as they believe he uses his influence on all occasions to prevent emancipation. On one occasion where he was called in to write a will for a wealthy old gentleman who owned many slaves, and who had long promised to emancipate them at his death, he persuaded him not to do it, and all the slaves were sold at his decease, or divided among the heirs.

John fully confirmed the statement in 'Slavery as it is,' that the son-in-law of Mr. Clay Mr. Erwin, was formerly engaged extensively in the domestic slave trade.

In Lexington, races are held twice a year .-Cock-fighting is common in the country. Card playing is a fashionable amusement of ladies and gentlemen, though the amount played for is commonly small, not exceeding a few dollars .-It is usual for young gentlemen at the South to go armed with pistols-sometimes with four pistols and a dirk. Professors of religion and elderly gentlemen do not usually carry arms-or if they do, they are not exposed to sight.

John has been a member of the Methodist Church for 11 years. He is connected with the colored church in Lexington, which has a minister of their own people, supported exclusively by them. Through all the South, the colored people prefer attending meetings by themselves. The colored people of Lexington are not allowed to meet for instruction in a Sabbath school, either from books, or by oral instruction. Many slaves can read, and have Bibles and other books, which they have purchased, or which have been given to them by religious people. The Presbyterians have displayed more interest in the spiritual welfare of the colored people than the other denominations, by distributing Bibles and tracts, and impar ting religious instruction. The ministers of all denominations in Lexington, hold slaves. John has a wife and two children. Her mistress is a member of the Episcopalian church. He has a sister in Louisville, owned by a Presbyterian.

It is customary for the slaves, through the entire South, to be married, usually by a colored minister. No slaves of any respectability would think of living together, without being married. The marriage, however, has no legality to it, and parties are sold away from each other, without any prospect of being re-united, it is customary, with the consent of the former companion, to select another, even when the separation has existed only a few months. The colored ministers of all denominations sanction this arrangement, and it is acted upon generally by the colored common. members of churches without scruple.

lition paper, after being read by white people was as carefully locked up as though it was so much gold. But the local papers might be read by the slaves without restraint. John had read on account of the affair of the C. cole in the Lexngton papers.

The treatment of the slaves varied exceeding v with the character of their masters or emplo ers. While some were treated with much kindness and indulgence, being seldom or never pun shed, others were ready to die from the cruelties and privations they endured. Some masters and nistresses whipped their own slaves: while others called in the aid of the watch, who took them to a particular place in the city for punishment, or ometimes flogged them without taking them from the house, where the cellars were so constructed as to prevent their screams from disturb-

ing the neighborhood. From what intercourse he had had with the slaves of the South & West, John was of opinion that all efforts to excite them to insurrection, originating among themselves, would be unsuccess ful to any considerable extent. They lacked confidence in themselves and in each other -They were worn down and dispirited. But should an army of foreigners land on the Southern shores, and offer them freedom and a supply of arms, they would be joined by tens of thou sands, who, unless encouraged by foreign aid, would never think of asserting their rights by

Every one knows that the African race are strongly attached to their friends. A large share of their joys and griefs are intertwined with their social relations. John enjoyed the society of his wife and children; but his felicity hung by a precarious tenure. His family might be parted from him at any moment by the sale of him self, his wife, or children. His experience in the slave trade in his old master's service enabled him to know that no lear of sundering family ties would be allowed to have the least weight in disturbing the calculations that the owners of a famly might make respecting them. Those who purchase slaves select them on the same principles they do their horses, choosing such as are young, likely and intelligent.

His young muster intimated to him that he hought of removing to Missouri, when he should have completed his ministerial studies, with the ntention of ascertaining whether he would wilingly accompany him. He assured his master that he never would go. Nothing more was said; but John well knew that the next step would be sell him, perhaps to some slave trader to be sent south. He had not a very exalted pinion of his master as a Christian, and he thought he might sell him to go South out of revenge for refusing to accompany him to Misscuri. He was advised to go to Canada, and he determined his family should go with him. Accordingly, by previous concert, his wife obtained leave to visit, with her chidren, a connection in the country who was sick, with the privilege of being absent several days. John boldly entered the stage office, and paid for the transportation of his wife and children to Cincinnati. Being well known in the city, no questions were asked, and they were taken to Cincinnati in a day, where a gentleman engaged their passage to Detroit, and n nine days he received a letter from Malden. informing him of the safe arrival of his family, without any disturbance whatever. John availed himself of the first opportunity to follow, although by a more tedious route, and he has no fear whatever but that he can take care of him-

Now reader, you understand the particulars of this attempt of a Methodist to defraud his Pressyterian brother of his whole value, which is a housand dollars. We could not persuade him that he had done wrong. He insisted that he owned himself, and that the \$120 per year he paid Brother Atcherson was wrongfully extorted from im. On the other hand, Brother Atcherson feels that the said Brother Billings was bound according to Scripture, to serve him till death. -Both of these brethren cannot be right. Their positions clash. One has certainly robbed the other. If the Methodist be wrong, his sin is aggravated. It may be he has bin dered his Presbyterian brother from ever preaching a manstealing Gospel! He ought be sent back, like Onesimus, and all Methodists who have knowingly helped him should be disciplined.

But suppose this Presbyterian student is all wrong, and has robbed this Methodist brotherwhat then? Will the two denominations look into this matter, and execute righteous judgment between these Christian brethren?

MANNERS OF THE SLAVOCRACY-COCK-FIGHTING.

Last week we mentioned some particulars of the custom of horse racing which prevails so extensively among the slaveholders. Allied to that is another, still more barbarovs-that of cock-fighting. 'Mains of cocks,' says Theodore Weld, with twenty, thirty, and fifty cocks on that by some hocus pocus they can wheedle hona side. The fowls are armed with steel spurs. or 'gafts,' about two inches long. These gafts are fastened upon the legs by sawing off the nat- &c. The following delineation of a leading ab ural spur, leaving only enough of it to answer olitionist is a specimen of his logic and rhetoric. the purpose of a stock for the tube of the gafts, which are so sharp that at a stroke the fowls thrust them through each others necks and heads, and tear each others bodies till one or both dies; then two others are brought forward for the amusement of the multitude assembled, and this barbarous pastime is often kept up for days in sucession, hundreds and thousands gathering from a distance to witness it.'

old slave States; and it prevails to so great an probably improve by practice. extent that authors notice it as a prominent trait in our national manners. Says Morse, in his Universal Geography, page 733: "The diversions of the Georgians are various. With some, by the Cazenovia Christian Convention. It dancing is a favorite amusement. Others take a fancied pleasure at the gaming table; which, are not in feeling or action like those by whom is as easily annulled as contracted. Where the however frequently terminates in the rain of their they are surrounded, who tob and plunder them. character, tortunes and constitutions. In the It enumerates the efforts of abolitionists for their upper counties, horse-racing and cock-fighting good, and recommends to them to observe indiginia and the Carolinas, from whence those who practise them are principally emigrants." Here the last Monday of every month, which is obfour States are named in which the practice is served by thousands in all parts of the world.

to the Editor of the National Intelligencer,

"CHATHAM AGAINST NASH, or any ther county in the State. I am authorized other county in the State. I am authorized to take a bet of any amount that may be offered, to FIGHT A MAIN OF COCKS, at any place the parties—to be hat may be agreed upon by the parties—to ought the ensuing spring. Gipeon Alsron Chatham county, June 7, 1833."

Two weeks after, this challenge was answer-

as follows: "TO MR. GIDEON ALSTON, of Chatham

county, N. C. "Sir:-In looking over the North Carolina Standard of the 20th inst. I discover a challenge over your signature, headed Chatham against Nash, in which you state that you are 'authorzed to take a bet of any amount that may be of-fered, to fight a main of cocks, at any place that may be agreed upon by the parties, to be fought the ensuing spring, which challenge I accept: and do propose to meet you at Rolesville, in Wake county, N. C. on the last Wednesday in May next, the parties to show thirty one cocks each—fight four days, and be governed by the rules as laid down in Turner's Cock Lawsignify through this or any other medium you and then I will name the sum which we shall fight, as that privilege was surrendered by you in your challenge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.
N. W. Arrington,

near Hilliardson, Nash co. North Carolina.

The following is from the Richmond Whig, o July, 1837, one of the leading papers of Virginia: "MAIN OF COCKS -A large 'MAIN OF COCKS,' 21 a side, for \$25 "the fight,' and \$500 'the odd,' will be fought between the county of Dinwiddie on one part, and the counties of Hanover and Henrico on the other.

"The 'regular' fighting will be continued three days, and from the large number of 'game uns' on both sides in the adjacent country, will be prolonged no doubt a fourth. To prevent be prolonged no doubt a fourth. To prevent confusion and promote 'sport,' the Pit will be enclosed and furnished with seats; so that the e having a curiosity to witness a species of diver-sion originating in a better day (for they had no rag money then,) can have that very natural

"The Petersburg Constellation is requested o ccpy.

Mr. Weld says: 'that those who can fasten steel spurs upon the legs of dunghill fowls, and goad the poor birds to worry and tear each other to death-and those who can crowd by thousands o witness such barbarity-that those who can throng the race course and with keen relish witness the hot pantings of the life struggle, the acerations and fitful spasms of muscles, swelling through the crimsoned toam, as the tortured steeds rush in blood-welterings to the goal-that such should look upon the sufferings of their slaves with indifference is certainly small wonder.'

Respectable Slave Traders .- T. D. Weld, reites in his book, that Mr. Erwin, son-in-law of HENRY CLAY, laid the foundation of a princely fortune in the slave trade, carried on from the northern slave States to the planting South .-Hon. H. Hitchock, brother-in-law of Mr. E., and since one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Alabama, was interested with him in the traffic.

Col. Wall, a late member of the Kentucky Senate, not only carried on the business a few years since, but accompanied his droves in person down the Mississippi. Not as the driver, for that would be vulgar drudge y.unbefitting a gentleman, but as a nabob in State, ordering his un-

ven so late as the year before the commencement of the last war, he bought up a coffle of slaves and drove them down to Louisinia for sale. THOMAS N. GADSDEN, the slave auctioneer of

Charleston S C who sells slaves by thousands s of one of the first families in the State, and noves in the highest class of society there. His father was a general in the Revolutionary army. his brother is a Colonel in the U. S. army. and two other brothers are Episcopal clergymen of S.

Droves of slaves are purchased by members of Congress, and conducted by themselves in per son or by proxy to their quarters, and an Honora ble Senator has been seen several hundred miles from Washington, conveying a Lor of slaves nothing short of a miracle seemed likely to purchased during his official attendance in that city, almost to the very doors of the huts intended for their residence.

St Joseph County .- The Centreville Democrat, June 15, contains the following notice:

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Ketchum will deliver his third Lecture on the IMPOLICY of Political abolitionism, in Centreville, to-morrow evening, (Thursday, the 16th inst.)

The same paper contains a column and a half of editorial matter upon abolition. The writer endeavors to abuse abolitionists in a very pro found and philosophical manner: but his style of eloquent invective falls very far short of the splendid diction of Junius.

He says that they make the slave question a hobby to ride into office-that they are hypocritical-that they strive, by hook or by crook, to convert honest and unsuspecting men to their cause-that they are foolish enough to expect each eide, are fought for hundreds of dollars est men into their support-that they are universal enigmas, out of which may be solved every thing that is evil-they are pests in society,

'This glorious country of ours, and its free his estimation, when compared with a few abhere a little and there a little. Attempt to reason with him, and you would get a word in edge-wise about as often as to attempt to beat an idea into the cars of a braying Jackass.'

We are sorry he cannot abuse his fellow citizens in a more intellectual and genteel manner; but we give him credit for his good intentions .-This amusement is customary through all the He doubtless did as well as he could, but will having been offered for his apprehension, the

ADDRESS. TO CHRISTIAN SLAVES.

A document with this title has been out forth commences by telling the slaves that all Christians prevail, two cruel diversions imported from Vir. vidually or socially, as far as their circumstances will permit, the anti-slavery concert of prayer on

The address enjoins on them to love and for-

is from the Raleigh (N. C.) Register of June 18, things that others claim without permission, un-1838, edited by Gales & Son, father and brother less to relieve their necessities, or facilitate their escape. They are reminded of the divine injunc tions in reference to chastity, and are exhorted to keep the commands of though it, God should cost them their lives. It is better to lose the body than the soul. They are also warned against intoxicating spirits. In their religiou connections, they are advised to give no counte nance, by attendance on the preaching, or by connection with the churches, to those who pracically, or otherwise, sustain and defend slavery. Such preachers are the deadliest focs of the slave. They are known by their fruits. Give no heed to them. They are reminded of the example of Christ, who neither reviled nor threatened, but committed himself to him that judgeth righteous-

Non-resistance to injuries is inculcated as the Christian spirit. Had the convention, however, adopted the views of Christianity which common ly prevail, and which have recently been defended in the N. Y. Evangelist, they might consistently have recommended to the slaves to rise in rebellion as soon as there was a prospect of successful resistance. This was the principle on which our fathers acted. We do not say that this would be expedient in the case of the slaves. or that it would be right, but we say that the principles of Christianity, as believed by the greater part of the churches and clergy in all the States, would justify the slaves in resisting opression by force.

Dr. Cartwright's letters .- The last Anti-Abolitionist contains the ninth of this series, in which the Doctor lays down the position, that, "the Ethiopian has an instinct attaching him to his master-identifying bim as veritable Canaan." He contends the negroes are descendants of Canaan, which word signifies self-submissive knee-bender, and that the instinct of attachment to their masters is so strong, that they will not leave them, when they have opportunity. In proof of the strength of this instinct, he cites the case of the many thousands who work in the fields contendedly, from one generation to another. on the very line of the free States. He says "there are 19,000 slaves in the counties of Maryland, adjoining the Pennsylvania line, who continue to obey their masters, and adhere to their service with nearly the same fidelity as an equal number in South Carolina."

Perhaps it never entered the Doctor's mind. that these slaves were liable to be caught in Pennsylvania, and brought back to servitude, which would afterwards be more rigorous .-Nor has he counted the great numbers who have left service and gone to Canada and elsewhere. Now we will join issue with the Doctor, and agree as follows: that if the masters will give the slaves an immediate, bonafide, unconditional emancipation, with an opportunity to work for adequate wages, without unreasonable restrictions-should the instinct of Canaan be so strong as voluntarily to re-enslave himself, we will entirely discontinue our discourses about the sin of slaveholding. Let "the instinct of Canaan" have President Jackson was a 'soul driver,' and fair play, and if it does not lead him to choose freedom, we shall conclude his case is truly ly hopeless.

> The Doctor goes on to show how secure against insurrection the South is, and always has been. During the last war he says

> "The Parish of Concordia, opposite Natchz, contained more slaves than white persons and most of the latter were absent in the army. Canaan's instruct, attaching him to his master and to master's family, now became apparent, as he continued to fulfil the Scripture, by acting submissively and rocked the cradles of his infant masters, then in his power, at the very time that his adult masters had gone to meet the impense army of British regdars, in all probability never to return, as save them from utter destruction."

> How do these representations correspond with the recent declaration of a slaveholder in Congress, that a MILLION of slaves are ready to strike for freedom at the first tap of the drum! How do they consist with the recommendation of Secretary Upshur to build a navy half as large as that of Great Britain, simply to hrotect our peculiar institutions!

> ruly, 'Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun can take cabinet counsel together, but the constituents of such Whigs as Adams and Wise, as Giddings and Botts, can never again drink hard sider from the same can, nor join a tuneful symphony in making the land vocal with the same log-cabin melody."

NELSON HACKETT. - This is the name of a slave who escaped last summer from Arkansas. taking with bim, it is said, a horse valued at \$300 and a watch, valued at \$200. Whether they were taken from his master or some other person, does not appear. The Governor of Arkansas sent to the Governor of Canada a claim or request to deliver him up as a fugitive from justice, which was complied with. He was brought across the river, and lodged in Detroit jul for some time. The proceedings of the colored people of Detroit respecting his case we published last winter. I'e was taken back by two agents commissioned for that purpose, but when passing through Indiana, he escaped. He wandered about two days, having lost his way, and then entered a house to get something to eat. \$200 owner of the premises delivered him up, declaring that although he was an abolitionist, he would not connive at the escape of a criminal from merited punishment. He will doubtless be nearly or quite killed on his retutn, as an example to other slaves.

The Governor of Canada was under no obligations whatever to deliver up Nelson, even the charges were correct. No treaty stipulations exist to that effect. Upon the same principle all the slave refugees in Canada might be delivered up, as they left the slave States with some article of dress, nowever trifling, which belonged to their masters. This transaction has excited considerable alarm among colored people. Mea-

rican A. S. Society to memorialize the British Colonial Department on the subject.

Vermont .- The friend of Man says, the 'Vermont Liberty party is out with a full nomination of State officers. They have put up Williams again for Governor. He declined the nomina tion last year, but has gained some new light within a year, we trust. It is confidently believed that he will gain the election!

deep policy of Whiggery, which seeks to bring the liberal principles of the Democratic party in regard to the elective franchise, into contempt How is this done? Why, the Free Press says: "Whenever we propose to extend the right of suffrage beyond property holders, they go for giving it equally te white and black." Well, what of it? Does this bring the suffrage into contempt? Ah. no: but it brings into contempt the "liberal principles" of the Democracy, because the legs of the said principles are not equal. The said principles aver that taxation and representation should be co extensive, and yet they exclude a part of the taxpavers on account of their complexion. The "deep policy" of whiggery very justly exposes this absurdity, and this is wh you complain. Be just and consistent, Mr Free Press, and the deep policy of whiggery will be perfectly harmless.

The celebration of the first of August, the anniversary of West India Emancipation, by general mass meeting at Ann Arbor, was sug gested at the last annual meeting of the State A S. Society, and left discretionary with the Exec ntive Committee As that will be a very bus season of the year, and as A. S. Convention will soon assemble in all parts of the State, th Committee have not deemed it necessary to cal a general meeting at Ann Arbor.

TThe Albany Toesin proposes a Methodis Convention to be called immediately on the prin ciple of opposition to Episcopacy and to Slavery

ATROCIOUS ABDUCTION. A horrible case occurred lately in Philadelphia

showing the practical working of the recent de rision of the Supreme Court, allowing every laveholder to seize his slaves, and the increase wherever he can find them. A man from Vir ginia, named Watson, made oath before Alderman Binns, that the wife of Jabez Sowden, a colored man, was his slave twelve years ago .-A constable was autho ized to commit her to orison. In the afternoon, Watson sent a request to Sowden to visit him at the Hotel, which he did, and was kindly treated, and was requested to call in the evening with his wife, Watson having been somewhat acquainted with his wife previously. Sowden did call with her, and Wat on desired him to go below, and enquire at the bar for some person. When he returned, he found the door of the room locked, and enquiring what it meant, his wife answered from within that it was an attempt to kidnap her. Sowden his friends, and when he returned, they were mission while it holds its present position." forcing his wife into a hack at the private door of the hotel. Sowden followed the hack, crying murder, which brought the police officers to the spot. A person in the hack stated the woman was in the charge of a constable on the way to Moyamensing, and the police allowed them to proceed. Next morning Sowden found his wife on the cars at Wilmington, guarded by Watson, who refused to show any warrant for his proceed ings, except his pistol, which he held to the breast of a gentleman, who asked his authority. He also threatened to shoot Sowden, if he did not leave the place. The cars were put in motion. and Sowden saw his wife no more. He had been married seven years, and had never beard his wife intimate that she had been a slave. They have no children.

Sowden has commenced an action against Thomas Fisher, the back driver, for an assault and battery upon his wife-also against Alderman Binns and officer Crawford, for the part they took in the transaction. Thomas Earle Esq. appeared for the prosecution. The case has caused considerable excitement, and will no doubt be thorough ly canvassed. If this system of legalized kidnapping shall be steadily persisted in in the free States, unless human nature shall alter, it will result in blood.

The Jackson De mocrat evades answering the inquiry we made last week. Our question was this: "Will the editor of the Democrat demonstrate that II the anti-slavery citizens of IPA writer in the Oswego Whig says, very Jackson County II are fanatics and avowed enemies of their country?" He refers us for proof to the resolutions concerning a dissolution of the Union, proposed, but not adopted, we believe, at Conventions in New York and Boston, and also a resolution, declaring that the religion of the country, falsely so called, is the main support of slavery. We will not now discuss the question for the President's signature. It gives a House of 223 members—three for Michigan, to be eleca man an enemy to his country, or a fanatic -But admitting it to be so, what evidence can be produced that the abolitionists of Jackson County hold to such sentiments? It is THEIR "vapid ravings" that the Democrat objects to having mingled with his "natriotic effusions" Produce the proof that the anti-slavery citizens of your county are fanatics and avowed enemies of their country, and we will acknowledge that we are answered, and that the editor of the Democrat has fulfilled his obligations as a gentleman. Will he

WASHTENAW BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. This body of Christians and Christian ministers held their annual meeting in our village on the first and second inst. We had the pleasure of attending a part of the time during its session. The reports from the different churches-the friendly interchange of sentiment-the high tone of Christian feeling-and the perfect harmony that prevailed-rendered it a season of peculiar interest to all who were present.

The two great questions of Slavery and Intemperance came in for a full share of attention, as will be seen by the "Circular Letter," which we publish on our first page. This letter is unlike any thing of the kind we have seen. The sen timent is correct, its spirit fearless and independent, and it is charitably hoped that every Baptist in the State will feel his energies aroused, and be stimulated to new and vigorous action for the County produced 159,694 lbs. In France, the Advertisements of the sport appear in the most give their enemies -not to retaliate -to be meek, sures were taken at the last meeting of the Ame. suppression of intemperance, and the overthrow luse of Sugar averages only 52 lbs. to an inhabi-

of slavery, on reading this able and soul-stirring etter. How rich and valuable does a production like this Circular Letter appear when contrasted with the cowardly and time-serving resolutions of the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Epis copal Church, which prohibits ministers from patronizing Anti-slavery papers, and uniting in Anti slavery organizations

Let the Baptist and other Christian denomina ions carry out the recommendations of this letter to the churches, and slavery in our country and in The Detroit Free Press complains of the the church, with its nameless and untold evils, will non be numbered among the things that were .-The Michigan Christian Herald is a neat, well executed sheet, devoted to the interests of the Baptist Church in this State. At the late meeting it was cordially recommended to the brethen as worthy of their support, but not until it was distinctly understood that its columns would e open to the advocacy of the claims of the opressed. We most cordially wish our Baptist prethren success in their opposition to oppression and wrong.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

The increase of the ratio to 70,680, and the onsequent diminution of the House of Repreentatives, to 223, in our opinion, is injudicious, and will operate unfavorably for the best interests of the country. The laboring classes would be nore efficiently and more fully represented in a arger House. But the single District plan will e a public blessing. It will render each repreentative directly amenable to his constituents. nd he will, therefore, be much more attentive to neir wishes and interests. He will not be able to divide his responsibility with his colleagues. -By the decision of his fellow-citizens, who appoint him, he must stand or fall.

The single district system will operate favoraly for the Liberty party, while in its growing state. In particular districts, the Liberty men will be able to succeed, when they might by no neans be successful in a whole State. Whence the tendency of the district system will be to strengthen the minority parties in each State, while it weakens the party in power. These advantages will be general, extending to all the States, and per manent, as the system will not robably be changed until another census shall be

The Hon. George Bradburn of Nantucket, is lecturing on slavery in Massachusetts.

Joseph Sturge has published a new work entitled, "A visit to the United States in 1841."

TAt the recent meeting of the American Baptist A. S. Convention in Boston, a Provisional Foreign Mission Committee was organized to carry on the work of missions, without fellowshipping the robbery of their fellow men. It is stated in the proceedings that "a large portion of the denomination do not ran out of the house to procure the assistance of and cannot contribute to the existing Foreign

> (FA Christian A. S. Convention was held at Cazenovia, N. Y. June 1st. An address to the christian slaves was adopted.

Daniel Webster has recently taken the tetotal pledge. He ought to have done it long since. It argues but poorly in favor of his patriotism, that he deferred setting such an example to inferior men, until he could scarcely find a respectable wine drinker to keep him in countenance.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, June 15, the finance committee have reported a resolution, calling upon the comnittee on military affairs to report as to the expediency of reducing the army, as proposed by the House of Representatives.

The bill for the a rmed occupation of Florida. was passed and sent to the House of Representa-

In the House, the one hour rule has been adopted, yeas 120, nays 84. This ought to be a permanent rule of the House. The Apportionment Bill has been the great topic of interest -Te ratio adopted by the Senate of 70,680 was rejected in the House-yeas 65, nays 111. Mr. Adams used all his influence for a small ratio.

We cut the following from the Detroit Adver-

APPORTIONMENT BILL PASSED.

The House of Representatives have after all, ecceded from their disagreement to the Senate amendments to the apportionment bill. The vote on receding was 109 to 104 -then on concurring with the Senate ratio, (70.680,) yeas, 113, nays. 103—and then the fractional amendment was agreed to, yeas, 110, nays 102. Thus, the apportionment bill is passed, and only waits ted in single districts.

General Intelligence.

Excessive Enth siasm .- Under the head of "Whig movements," the Frankfort (Ky.) Com-monwealth lets off one of the most enthusiastic pieces in favor of Henry Clay we ever remember of reading. The whole whig party, he says, have indicated him as the man that is to be the future deliverer of his country! All eyes, all hearts, all hopes, are intensely directed to him!

There is not a country on the face of this lit-tle planet, that has to be saved, delivered and disenthralled as often as ours! Would it not be a first rate plan to raise an investigation on a large scale to see who it is that ruins the country so often, and have his name tore off .- Cin. Post.

It is calculated in Gallgnani's Messenger, that since the year 1830, the European governments have expended in the organization of fleets and armies, upwards of twenty-two thousand millions

The U. S. Exploring Expedition has returned after an absence of nearly four years, the different vessels having sailed nearly 400,000 miles, and examined and surveyed a great number of ports, islands, reefs, rivers, &c.

The Det. Advertiser, June 16, contains an arricle on Maple Sugar, by J. Snow. It appears that the quantity of Maple Sugar manufactured in the United States in 1840 was 35,058,420 lbs. some being made in nearly every state. In Michigan, 1,479,784 pounds were made. Wayne tant-in Great Britain, 24 pounds-in the United States, 32 pounds. Louisiana is the only state that produces sugar in any considerable quantities from the cane. There are about 525 plantations in the State, producing 119,000,000 pounds.

National Finance - In relation to the affairs of the federal government they are most lamenta bly deranged. The Secretary has been enabled to get but a small portion of the loan authorized, bly de ranged. and the deliciency is very great. On the 30th of tariff act, the duties were to be reduced to a horizontal duty of 20 per cent, being a reduction of three tenths of the difference between that dety and the original duy. Thus an article which paid 40 per cent, pays from Jan, 1842 to June, 1842, 26 per cent. The difference between 20 and 40 being 20, three tenths of 20 is 6 per cent. That 6 per cent is to be deducted and the duties then to be levied in a manner to be directed by lection" has been prescribed, and there is no now sufficient time to do so. The party opposed to the President have brought in a bill to extend existing laws up to the first of August, to ive time for the enactment of a new tariff act They have however, clogged that bill, with a pro viso to effect the unconditional distribution of th This bill and its proviso will be presented to him at the last mo nent, and if it miscarries there will be a hiatus in the revenue laws of the cour try, during which the country will be floode with goods free of duty Large exports of goods have recently taken place, entitled to debenture. with the view of re-entering them after the ex-pected reduction in duty should have taken place These goods may all be re-admitted free of duty N. V. Herald.

BTIt appears from an official statement made before the O. S. General Assembly of the Pres byserian Church of the Unted States, now it session in Philadelphia, that the fund of the As sociation has sustained a loss of about \$158,000 from the depreciation of stocks in which it had been invested.

A large part of the Stocks thus depreciated are believed to be Southern. Ed.

Apples are exported ve y largely from New Eng land to the East and West Indies, South Ameri ci, England, and wherever American vessels go. They are worth from two to three and a half dol lars per barrel for exportation. One gentleman lately had 800 barrels on hand, and was scouring the State for choice young trees.

Gov. Cleveland, of Connecticut, has declined to deliver Dorr to the Rhode Island authorities. because, be says, Dorr has committed no offence known to the laws of Connecticut; just the ground Gov. Seward took in refusing to give up certain persons claimed by Virginia, as fugitives from her mercy.

Two men have rented the Ill. penitentiary, prisoners and all, for \$6,000 per annum. Florida.—300 Troops were to leave Florida last Sunday for New York.

TVast herds of the army worm are traversing the fields in the vicinity of Detroit, and consuming everything in their progress. They have approached within half a mile of the city, spr. ding from the Grand River Road, across the tiac, to the new burying ground, on the Fort Gratiot Turnpike, a sweep of at least a mile.—
The ground passed over, looks as if swept by fire. Their course seems to be westward.— Ad-

Pegs -The Belknap Gazette states that at the shoe peg manufactory at Meredeth Bridge, N. H., the pegs are split by a knife, which strikes six hundred times a minute, averaging, at least, seventy-five thousand pegs a minute.

Important Decision to Land owners.-The last Illinois State Register gives the following decision, made by Judge McLean, in a case in the circuit court of the U.S., then in session at

That all deeds, bonds, mortgages, and all other evidences of title to land in Illinois, are void, as to subsequent hona fide purchasers and creditors until they are recorded, and that they take effect only from the date of the record.

An Ecclesiastical Decision .- The General As sembly of the Presbyterian Church, has decided by a vote of 67 to 11, that it is incest for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister. And this same Assembly passes over the adultery and abomina tion of slavery without a word of rebuke.

March of Intellect in the Bay State .- Madame Adoph, the "greatest living fortune teller," is at Worcester, and her rooms are crowded with anx-

tous visiters of both sexes. The general Council of the Cherokees have

passed a law that all persons bringing in or re-tailing spirituous liquors in the Cherokee nation ect to a fine of \$500 for every offence, and the liquor to be poured on the ground. eting of the liberty party,

so called, was lately held at Mount Verno. --While judge King, their candidate for governor, was addressing the meeting they were assailed by a mob without, with eggs and other missiless with such violence as to break up the meeting—
We understand several of these disturbers of the
peace have been arrested. These lawless outbreaks
always promote the cause they seek to put down, and disgrace the community which telerate them

A surgeon, at Wakefield, England, had to pay £15 last week for an assault in the shape of a kiss, which he took forcibly from a young lady, for whom he had just extracted a tooth.

An expedition consisting of 56 men, 14 women, and 39 children left Elm Grove in Missouri on the 17th of May for Oregon.

The Episcopal Church in this country prosperous in the highest degree. There are now 20 bishops, 1200 clergymen, 1900 churches, and over 600,000 members. It is a singular face that the first Episcopal minister ordained in this country still survives. He was in New York

country still survives. He was in New York the other day, and is 91 years of age.-N. Y. A Tall Gun.-The Charlestown Chronicle

mentions a rumor that a campon is to be mounted on the top of Bunker Hill Monument, on the 17th inst., and fired at intervals throughout the day. It will be recollected that the 17th is the anniversary of the battle. The corner stone of the monument was laid on the 17th of June.

Risks of Mercantile Life.—Gen. Dearborn, in a lecture delivered last winter, before the farmers of the Massachusetts Legislature, declared that 67 out of every 100 persons who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, tailed, or died, insolvent. This fact he ascertained by reference to the hooks of the waters have the lanks of the the books of the custom-house, the banks, the Probate office, and from the recollections of the oldest merchants.

Western Oit .- The west now bids fair to produce, all the oil that she wishes to consume.— We noticed the other day, that corn oil, was in common use in the western part of our state, and can be had in this city, at the Store of Mr. A. Goodell. A friend in Ingham county, has this year planted an acre of the castor bean, from which he intends to supply his family and neighbors. It burns well by a mixture with a small quantity of turpentine, while our farmers on the lake and river shores, are procuring their's from the entrails of white fish. We have witnessed burning of three kinds, and defy even a Nantuck t whaleman, to tell either of them, from that obtained in the Pacific.—Det. Adv.

IFIf the weather ever again becomes warm. and any of our readers are lucky enough to possess a horse in these times, perhaps the following recipe, to prevent horses being teased by flies if used, will prove to their comfort. A corres-

"Take two or three small handsfull of walnut aves, upon which pour two or three cold water; let it infase one night, and pour the whole, next morning, into a kettle, and let it boil next thr for quarter of an hour; when cold, it will be fit for use. Moist n a sponge before the horse leaves the stable, let those parts which are most somebor than the stable of the stable of the stable. rritable, be smeared over with the liquor, be ween and upon the ears, the neck, the flanks.

Miss Hamblin-The Pruex chevalier, who nurdered her husband at Mobile a short time ago, is now at Kingston, Jamaica. She arrived there dressed in male attire, with a beautiful moustache, etc. She has since assumed her proper garb, and promenades the street daily .-

TWe would call the attention of our agricultural readers to the following article .-The cranberry is a na ive of this country, in great demand, and might probably be raised, with little trouble, on nearly every farm .-The cranberry meadows of Mussachusetts are among the most valuable lands in the State, as the income from them is regular, the expense small, and the profits large.

Cranberries.-Cultivated cranberries were exhibited by S. Bates, Bellingham, Norfolk county, Mass., grown on his own land. He states, that flow meadow land is best for them, prepared in the first instance in the some manner as for grain. The wild cranber-ry is transplanted into this in rows 20 inches apart. At first they require a slight hoeing, alterwards they spread and cover the field, producing crops anoually therafter, withou further culture. In this condition they pro duce much larger and finer fruit than in their wi'd state the vie'd being from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, worth on an average in the Boston market at least one dollar per bushel. damp soil, or where wet predominated, has generally been necessary. Mr. Bates thinks this not essential to their successful cultivation; any soil, unless when inclined to bake, Early in the spring is the best time for transplanting.

The whole number of cases of Bankruptcy in the Northern District of New York up to June 1, was 2117.

The Presse states that it is the intention of the Emperor of Russia to grant, in July next, an amuesty in favor of Poles condemned for

Mr. Thomas Bell, of New York city, auctioneer, advertises for sale at auction the entire furniture, implements, and all the paraphernalia &c. belonging to the different masome lodges, removed from St. John's Hall, forming a most unique assortment.

On an average, twenty lives are lost yearly from shipwrecked vessels on Lake Michigan a lone; and the average destruction of property per year amounts to between one and two hundred thousand dollars .- Detroit Times.

Gov. King of Rhode Island, has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of one thousand dollars, for the delivery of Mr. Dorr. to the civil authorities of that state, a sa fugitive from justice.

Professor Bush lately delivered a lecture in New York on the End of the World; in which he affirmed that we have no warrant for interpreting any prophecy of Scripture to import the physical destruction of the earth. The consuming of the earth by fire, the passing away of the heavens with a great noise, &c. he supposed referred to moral and not to phys ical changes.

The present Lord Mayor of London is said to have been a journeyman mason in Nashville, some forty years ago.

General Assembly .- Col. Stone, of the N. Y. Commercial, says: "the Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session in Philadelphia, have very properly given the slavery question the go by, while they have debated, the go by, while they have debated, whether "venders of spirituous liquros should enjoy full church communion." Thus we see how high Deacon Stone erects the standard of christianity. Let your church members hold slaves, sell rum, and of course drink rum and get drunk, and you will then have a specimen of a church according to the deacon's notions. American Citizen.

murdered recently W. R. English, in Monroe county, Ala., were hunted by blood hounds and overtaken after a chase of 20 miles .-The dogs took their track, from Mr. English's kitchen, where the slaves had partaken of a supper after the murder.

The Sabbath.—Much feeling is manifest-ed in New York at the course of the present owner of Peal's Museum, in throwing open his establishment for exhibition on Sunday nights. Last Sunday witnessed the first experiment and may it be the last.

The population of Detroit in 1840 was 9.-102; Monroe 1,702; Ypsilanti 2,419; Marshall

A coal mine has been discovered on the north side of Cuba of a quality equal to the Li-

Vicious .- The editor of the Perry (Ala.) Democrat gives notice that he will insert no marriage notices unless accompanied by the sum of one dollar; but the deaths of delinquent subscribers be will gladly insert gratis.

Chat of the day .- All who have bought cotton within the last six months, and shipped it to Europe on their own account, will luse from \$3 to \$6 per bale-constituting a loss of two millions of dollars, to be supported by the merchants and planters of Louisiana and Mississippi.

Latest accounts from the island of Hayti confirm the statement of the complete destruction of Cape Haytien by the late earthquake, though the loss of lives appear to be greater than was at first supposed. The earthquake happening on a market day, great numbers of persons were in the city from the country, together with mules, &c., so that the loss of life was far greater than was anticipated It is estimated that nearly 4000 persons perished, besides great numbers of mules and other animals; and such was the stench arising from such a mass of dead bodies, that no person could long remain in the place.

Run up the flag of HARRY OF THE WEST. -The whole Whig party are ripe for it.—Richmond We would say rotten for it, if they do .- Ma d-

soniun. The tax on every man, woman, and child in

England is \$33 a year. Sir Robert Peel proposes to raise it \$20,000,000 more.

Matrimonial .- The decision of the Presbyteri an general assembly, that a man cannot lawfully marry his wife's sister, is exciting considerable

Our National Expenses. - Secretary Forward estimates the expenses of the Government for the next three years, at 32 or 33,000,000 dollars per

This is upwards of \$60 for every minute, and somebody has to earn the money.

The location of Governor Dorr, of Rhode Island, is at present unknown. Demands have een made upon the neighboring governors for his delivery as a fugitive from justice

COMMERCIAL.

Price of Wheat in Ann Arbor 94 cents per ushel.

Price of Flour, do. \$5 per barrel,

The latest news from New Orleans speaks of he crisis in the affairs of the Banks of that place passed. The excitement and uncertainty which revailed to such a great extent was rapidly abating, and we trust will be succeeded by a lasting calm. Out of ten banks but three have survived the trying ordeal, the Louisiana, the Me give relapsed into suspension a suspension which is likely to end only with their exis ence. the resuming Banks the Advertiser says:

"We have reason to believe that those three banks will prove fully able to maintain their position. If so, the fate of the remainder is al-ready sealed "-Philadelphia Ledger.

The State Bank of Illinois, it is said, is de preciating its notes as much as possible, that it may indirectly draw in the greater amount, and thus save the more for the Stockholders.

The Tennessee Banks are making preparation to resume specie payments, July 4.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY A. S. MEETING To the friends of the slave in Livingston coun ty:-There will be an adjourned meeting of the Livingston County Anti-Slavery Society at How ell, on Thursday, the thirtieth instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Let there be a general rallying-let the question now be fairly tested and lonestly settled, whether, as a society, we ought to keep unfurled our political colors. An Address may be expected from Dr. BARNES,

of Ann Arbor. H. ROOT, Sec'y.

E. F. GAY, President. Howell, June 20, 1842.

TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIER'S JACKS. SATTINET WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES. REEDS, KETTLES. SCREWS. PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE SHEARING MACHINE SHEARING MACHINE STREET CHINE, EMERY, (erery size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a assoriment. of DVE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and anulacture.

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

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

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE

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

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



STRAYED from the Subscriber on 17th inst. one red new Milch Cow, 6 years old, with a white bag, one or both

forms have been bored, the back part of her bag and flank are speckled, had on when she left home a small sized bell. Whoever will give information or return said Cow to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded,

DANIEL VAN ETTEN. Plymouth, June 15th, 1842.

WOOL -F. Denison will buy any quantity of Wool, at fair prices, if delivered at his June 10, 1842

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

FASHIONABLE

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

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

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

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

int scenery.

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

EXPENSES. Tuition per Term of eleven wecks, Board " with 4 hours work each week, \$4.00 Room Rent,

12.95 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

Bills to be settled in advance. The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complex-

on or condition.

The summer session will commence Wednesday the fi st day of June and continue one term and a half.

and a half.

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

Raisin, May 19th, 1842.

n5—2m

NEW GOODS.

H. LUND s now receiving direct from Boston and New York, a large and well ated stock of Merchandize, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS-WARE, DRUGS & MEDICINES, NAILS, CRADLE AND GRASS

SCYTHES, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C &C. hich he offers for sale cheep for the ready. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 9, 1842.

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE-CEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons in-debted to said estate are requested to make pay-Calnis ment without delay, and all persons having cla ngainst said esta e are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for

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

A BARGAIN FOR LAND HOLDERS THE subscriber is desirous of exchanging to good WILD LAND, well located, his proper-ty, situate in the village of Walled Lake, Oakland County, Michigan, (a pleasant and healthy location) consisting of a STEAM SAW MILL, which has probably done as good business as any in the State, a dwelling house, a store and four vacant

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842.

Walled Lake, April 21, 1842. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

TUST received and receiving at the New York J 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 Stationary, Boots and Shoes, Looking

Also, a large lot of Yankee Notions, whole-ile and retail D. D. WATERMAN. Ann Arbor, May 11, 1842.

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 nanufactory is two and a half miles west of Ann

S. W. FOSTER, & Co. Scie, May 11th, 1842

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the A citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for custioners, in the best style, and at the shortest no-tice. Having good machinery, experienced work-men, and long practice in the ousiness, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction.

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

"Be vays of brinking Wine forcot." JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths.

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

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIP PERS. SHAKER AND LEGHORN

BONNETS, &C. &C. Muslin De Lane at two shillings per yard; cal-coes at six cents per yard, and other goods at rices to correspond. To be convinced, just call prices to correspond.

and see the goods and prices. 4000 pounds good butter wanted: 99399 bushels of house ashes 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.

Ann Arber (upper town) lives 2 1842.

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 prod ge. Desoriptions and prices will be given at the Store.

Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES

CURRENT. June 18, 1842. \$5,50 to -Pearls, 100 lbs. 5,25 to -Pots, COFFEE, St. Domingo, lb. Other kinds. Upland, lb. 54 to 101 7 to 81 New Orleans, Texas, 7 to 8½
Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$2,00 to 2,57
Salmon, bbl. \$15 to — Mackerl No. 1 and 2 \$9 to 12,50 | Charlestown Raisins, bunch, pr box 1,15 to 1,20 \$6,06 to — Figs, lb. FLOUR, Genesee, Ohio, Michigan, Baltimore, 6.06 - to -Wheat Northern bush. 1,28 to do Southern 1,25 to Rye, 64 to 65 Oats, 51 10 -Corn, Northern, do Southern,

Molasses, Havanna, gal. Porto Rico, New Orleans, 19 to -\$7,25 to 7,50 PROVISIONS, Beef, mess bar. Prime, Pork, mess, do Prime, Lard, lb., Smoked Hams, Butter, 12 to 17 Cheese, New Orleans, lb. St. Croix, Havanna, brown, fi to 81 Grand 12 to 13 Granite do white, Louf, Young Hyson, lb., 27 to 85 Greenfield

Imperial,

Am. Sax. flc. lb. Full blood Merino, Native and & blood,

GRAIN.

TALLOW,

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

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

Higham

MAINE.

Bangor Commer'l

Bangor b'k of

Augusta

Canal

Casco

City

Commercial

Eastern

Ellsworth

Exchange

Frankfort

Freemen's

Franklin

Frontier

Gardnier

Kenduken

Lincoln

Mariners'

Medomac

Megunticoo

Mercantile

Northern

Portland

St Croix

Waldo

Sagadahock

Skowhegan

Thomaston

Westbrook

Ashuclot

Cheshire

Concord

Derry

Dover

Claremont

Commercial

Connecticut River

South Berwick

Vassalborough

Neguemkeag

Lime Rock

Manufacturers'

do & Traders'

Maine (Cumberl'd)

Comberland b'k of

Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Androscoggin Housatome Ipswick Lancaster Leicester Lowell Lynn Mechanics Manufacturers and Mechanics Manufacturers Marblehead Central (Vassalboro)do Market Marine Massachusetts do Mechanics New buryport do N. Bedford do S. Boston Mercantile Merchants Boston do " N Bedford " Salem do " Newburyport do Merrimac Millbury Naum Keag Neponset New England N. b'k of Boston Northhampton Old Colony do Oxford Pacific Pawtucket People's Phœnix Ch'rlst'n Plymouth Quinsigamond Quincy Stone Rajlroad Randolph Salem Shoe & Leather

Southbridge do S. b'k Boston 12 Shawmut NEW HAMPSHIRE. Springfield State Suffolk Taunton do Traders' 5to10 Tremont Union, Boston Village Waltham do Warren Boston do Washington

Exeter Farmers Gratton Granite Warren Danvers Lancaster Lebanon do Wareham Manufacturers' Winnisimmet do Mechanics Winthrop Merrimac Worcester, Wrenthdo Nashua do Wrentham do N. Hampshire do RHODE ISLAND. H. Union. American bank Arcade Piscataqua do Bristol bank of Portsmouth ofr Blackstone canal Rochester do Bristol Union Rockingham

Strafford Winnipision do Centerville VERMONT Bennington City Bellows Falls Poultney b'k of Brattleboro b'k of do Cranston Burlington b'k of do Comberland Caledonia b'k of do Commercial Exchange Farmers do & Mechanics Exeter Montpelier b'k old do do b'k new Franklin Middlebury b'k of Freeman's Manchester do do High street Newbury do Hope Orleans Co Orange Co do Kent Ratland do Landholders St. Albans

Vergennes Woodstock MASSAC HUSETTS Adams bank Agricultural American Amherst do Andover Asiatic do Atlantic Atlas Attleborough do Barnstable Bedford Commer 'l do do Blackstone 7 to 72 Boston 8 to 111 Brighton 51 to 91 Bristol Co do do do do do

Bunker Hill Cambridge Centra! Charles River Chickopee Cit'ens Nantucket do do Worcester 6,00 to — City Bosto City Boston Columbian do Commercial Boston do do Salem Concord S7 to - Danvers do Union Dedham 50 to — Dorch. & 15 to 17 Duxbury Dorch. & Milton

16 to 24 Eagle 19 to _ E. Bridgewater Essex N. Andover do 4,00 to 4,50 Exchange 8.57 to 8.75 | Fair Haven 5,75 to 7,00 Falmouth 5½ to 7 Fall River 4½ to 7 Fitchburgh Framingham 61 to 7 Freemans 8 to 41 General In 6 to 81 Globe 4 to 6 Goucester do do

Hamilton

Hampshire Manf'rs do

Hamden

36 to 38 Hampshire 32 to 34 Haverhill

51 to 90

7 to 81

18 to 22

Union b'k of Weymouth & Braintee do

do Burrilville Agricult'I & Manufacturers' do Citizens' Union Commer. Bristol do Providence Eagle b'k, Bristol Providence Fall River Union Manufacturrs do do Mechanics " & Manufac. do Mer. Providence " Newport Mount Hope do Mount Vernon Mount Hope do Narragansett National do N. Eng. Commer. " Pacific Prov. " Smithfield Newport N. America b'k of do Hamilton N. Kingston Newport Ex. N. Providence Pacific Pascoag Pawtuxet Phœnix Westerly do " · Providence Providence Providence Co. do R. I. Aricultural Central do 44 Union

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" of Geneva " of Orleans Farmers & Mechanics of Genesee Far's of Seneca co 50 do Farm. & Manufac. of Po'keepsie do Farm. Hudson do Fort Plain Genesee bank of Genesee County Geneva bank of Herkimer county Highland par Howard Trust and Banking Com. Hudson River Ithaca bank of James Jefferson county Kingston Lansingburgh b'k of & do Lewis county do Livingston county do Lodi b'k of real es Roger Williams do " " Stock Lockport do Long Island Lime Rock Lowville b'k of do Traders, Newport do Lyons bank of Madison county " Providence do Manufacturers' Mech. & Far's Mechanics, Buff. Mer & Far's. Mer. Exchange Woonsocket falls do of Buffalo do Mercantile of CONNECTICUT. Schenectady Bridgeport City b'k N. Haven do Middletown Mohawk Conn. River Bank-Mohawk Valley do Monroe, b'k of Exchange Fairfield company Far's & Mech. do Ogdensburgh do Olean bank of Housatonic Rail

Ontario

do Powell

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Rochester city Rome, bank of Sackett's Harbor Salina bank of Saratoga county Schenectady Seneca county Silver Creek b'k of State bank of New York Buffalo St. Lawrence Oswego Otsego county Owego bank of Phoenix Pine Planes Poughkeepsie Steuben County NEW YORK CITY. Syracuse, bank of do Tompkins County do Tonawanda b'k of 40 Troy, bank of Troy City U S b'k Buffalo B'k of U.S. in N.Y 69 der \$10 10 lington under \$5 30 Peoples under \$5 Union ville Clinton Lisbon 40

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Phœnix bank of

Tolland company

America b'k of

B'k of commerce

Bank of the state

of New York

Chemical

Clinton

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Greenwich

Mechancs b'k

Merchants

National b'k

B'kg. com.

Security b'k.

North River

Seventh ward

Tenth ward

Washington

Albany City

Albany b'k of

Albany

Albion

Attica

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Cattskill

Commerce

Watertown

Ballston Spa.

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" Lockport

Clinton county

" Buffalo

Rochester

Oswego

Corning b'k of

Dansville.

Delaware

Erie county

do Farm. & Drov.

Essex county

Ex. Rochester

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America

Wool growers

Phoenix

American Ex.

Hartford

Middletown

New Haven

" county

Norwich

Stamford

Thames

Union

Thompson

Whaling

Windham

Stonington

Butch. & Drov. Ulster county Utica Bank of Vernon bank of Delaware & Hud. Washington county Waterford b'k of canal company Fulton b'k of N.Y par Leather Manufac. par Manhattan cour. Mechanics Banking do Whitestown b'k of NEW JERSEY. Belvedere Bank un-Mech. & Traders \$10 and upward par do Burlington county 1
do Commer under \$10 l
75 " \$10 & upw'd par N. York bank of N. Y. State Stock Farmers & Mechanics under \$10 \$10 and upw'd Fars & Mechan \$10 and upw'd par Mechanics of Bur-Union b'k of N. Y Mechan. Newark N. YORK STATE. Mechan & Manufac-Agricultural b'k b'k of Trenton Morris co. bank " \$10 & upw'd par Newark banking Allegany county Atlantic, Brookiyn par & Insurance com. par \$5 and under N Hope & Del. 25aS0 Bridge com Orange b'k Princeton Salem bk'g com. State Camden Binghampton 25aS0 Buffalo bank of State Elizabeth'tn par Brockport b'k of under \$5 State b'k at Morris do Broome County \$10 and upw'd State, Newark Cattaraugus co State N Brunsw'k par under \$5 Cayuga county 1 Cen. Cherry Valley do "NYb'k of do \$10 & upw'd Trenton Bk'g com. do Chautauque co. Chenango b'k of Chemung canal Commercial, Troy Claveland Datchess county Dayton of Genesee do Farmers, of Troy par " Amsterdam do Farmers & Mechan-

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small bills оню. Belmont St. Claurs-Chillicothe bk of 25 " pay at Philad. Circleville bk of Columbiana of New Commercial of Sciota " of Lake Erie

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Kentucky bk of

Bridge com. KENTUCKY. MISSISSIPPI.

B'k of the State 75 R Es. b'k of Ark, 75 Small notes of Penn-sylvania banks 29

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. The subscriber informs the members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who sire to read the Anti- Slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for eash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promtly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower —say for bound volumes 25 per cent, discount: for pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at a profit, but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occur-red to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again. (Feditors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing tadvertisement. LEWIS TAPPAN. New York, March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Auti-Slavery Manual Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. Anti- Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 Appeal, by Mrs. Child Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy Bourne's Picture of Slavery Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 Channing on Slavery Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball Enemies of Constitution discovered Countain, plain binding, 64mo. Gustavus Vassa Gr¹mke's Letters to Miss Beecher Jay's Inquiry 87 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth Life of Granville Sharp Mott's Biographical Sketches Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes North Star, gilt edges Pennsylvania Hall Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. Right and wrong in Boston Star of Freedom, muslin

Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narative of Amos Dresser, Why work for the Slave? bound in one Slave's Friend, Samo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Songs of the Free Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait PAMPHLETS. Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks Apology for Abolitionists American Slavery as It Is-the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses Address on Right of Petition Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States Address on Slavery (German) Address of Congregational Union of Scot-Address of National Convention (German) 1 Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 25 Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2 peal to Women in the nominally free 6 1-4 Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4. Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4 Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Ques-12 1-2 Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, Sd, 4th, 5th and 6th Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society Appeal to the Christain Women of the South S Bible against Slavery 6 Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4 Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization Chattel Principle-a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green Chipman's Discourse Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Sermon Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguished 8 Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2 Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 Freedom's Defense Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Generous Planter Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church Laberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo Morris's Speech in answer to Clay S Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 121-2 Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Mar-Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Co-Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and S Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broad-

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The Martyr, by Beriah Green Things for Northern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review

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No. 9, Prejudice against Color, No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, No. 11, Slavery and Missions No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each. PRINTS, ETC.

Illustrations of the Anti-Stavery Almanac for 1840 The Emancipated Family Slave Market of America Correspondence between O'Connel and Stevenson

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sheet 1 Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2 37 1 2 Potrait of Gerrit Smith In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go mto the Mendian fund.

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

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> IMPORTANT WORK! Now in the course of Publication.

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRIN CIPLES AND PRACTICE. By Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S., M.

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forty one engravings. THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important ob-

community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to ac-1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallur-

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6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear expoition of the staple manufactures, as may dis-suade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of

many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britian and the United States owe their pernanent wealth, rank and power among the na-

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* To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

12w31

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH." THE Sunscribers will pay pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

JONES & ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned James Joses & Caleb N. Ormany, under the name and firm of JONES & ORMSBY, have this day formed a co-partnership for the manufacture and sale of PAPER, of various descriptions and quality. They have connected with their Mill, a

BOOK - BINDERY, where all orders in that line may be met with neatness and despatch. They are now increasing their machinery, by which they will be enabled more promptly to answer orders for paper, &c.

JAMES JONES,
C. N. ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, March, 8,1842. Threshing Machines.

THE understand would inform the onblic that I they continue to momentume House Powers and Translatio Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rad-rusd. The Horse Fower is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly appearance. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common waggan box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much will four horses attached to it as any other power with for horses, as will appear from the recommenda-tions below. New patterns have been made for the east Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary

om one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Aan Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Fos materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimenta to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfac-tory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their stop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them -There will be one for examination at N. H. Wine's, Dexter village; and one at Mantin Wiltson's storehouse in Det oit-both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

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

with a threshing machine, with a stave or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder. The attention of the reader is invited to the fol-

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

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

Scio. January, 12, 1842.

Tais is to inform the public that I have purchas ed, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be construct 6 ed upon better principles, and requires less 6 strength of horses than any other power with 1,00 | which I am acquainted.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.
This is to inform the sept. 8, 1841. Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.
This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and us dit for a number of months and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by fermers for whom I have thrashed.

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

SMUT MACHINES.

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

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

Woolen Manufactory.

The subscribers have recently put in operation woollen manufactory for manufacturing wooller cloth by power looms, two and a helf miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where they wish to manufacture wool into cloth on shares, or tor pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced work men and feel confident that work will be wel done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of HOME INDUSTRY. Wool may be left at

S. W. FOSTER & Co. Scio, April 13, 1842.

THE AEMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS. CONDUCTED BY PROF. B. SILLIMAN AND B. SILLIMAN, JR, OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE Editors of this Journal, wish to call pure.

lie attention to the fact that they will hereafter, onthe conditions stated below, frank the nos. to all of their subscribers who receive the work DI-RECTLY FROM THEM BY MAIL. Their object in making this offer, is to place those persons who are so situated that they cannot take the work through n agent, a nd therefore free of charge of transpor-tation, on the same footing in this respect with city subscribers. Subscribers by mail have here-tofore paid from \$1 to \$1,37\frac{1}{2} per annum for post age, which has been a sufficien consideration to induce many to decline taking the work. Now that this objection is removed, upon the simple condition of punctual remittance, the Editors are C. tors confidently hope that the number of their mail subscribers will be much increased; and they make no apology to their present supporter and contributors, for asking their assistance in aiding then to sustain this experiment, by making this notice more public, and by inducing their friends

Experience has proved that the mail is by far the best means of conveyance to distant subscribers, the most sure and most speedy; and all atway f om the great lines of transportation have utterly failed—delay and dissatisfaction and often abandonment of the work being the result.

abandonment of the work being the result.

The American Journal of Science and Arts is published at New Haven, Connecticut. Each number contains at least 200 pages, closely and handsomely printed on good paper, and fully illustrated by engravings. The subsciption is \$6 is advance, by mail. The extra dullar beyond the usual price of the literary quarterlies is inispensable, on account of a more limited pat ronage and the great process of engravings.

and the great expense of engravings.

Remittances should be made if possible in eastern money, but if that cannot be obtained, the best bills which can be had may be substituted, and no discount will be charged upon them.

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All letters and remitt nees directed to the Editors of the American Journal of Science and ARTS, New Haven, Ct., will receive prompt at tention.
N. B Subscriberswho wish to avail them

selves of the free postage, must see that their acunts are not in arrears, when such is the fact. the Editors cannot pay the postage.

EP Advertisements are inserted at the custom ary rates, and the European circulation of the work renders it a desir ble ven ele for the advertisements of American publishers; the usual publication day is the last of every quarter New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1841.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, AND GEN-TLEMANS' WORLD OF LITERATURE

AND FASHION.
[The Casket and Gentlemen's United.] A new volume under the above title, well established and Fashonable Magazine Well established and Casket in conjunction with the Gen-deman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced to be the most readable and popula of the day, will be opened on the first day of Janary, 1812, with an array of contributors seemed by the union of talent, of tame, which no period teal in the country can boast or pr tend to revile. The December number will however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautinal type, the finest-white caper, and with the first of a series of con-bellish course unsurposed by any which have with white paper, and will the first of a series of chi-bellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazino. The style of elegance the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typoraphical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department. by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, sec-ond to no Magazine in the Union. The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly centi-mentality, and from an effectation of morality, but while a time deligestion of human nature in every variety of passion is simed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the check

of the most pure.

The Literary Character will be sufficiently guaranteed by the reputation of both Magazines thus united, for years past. Writers of the first rank have been regular contributors to their pages, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day has been every where approved and commende,

The list of Contributors embraces the name

of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors.

In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities

ave given worth and character to the pages of have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known neuti-cal papers entitled "Clusing in the Last War," have had a run, unequaled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promi-ses to open the first of a new series of "Tales of the Sea," and from his known abilities as a deupon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume also from the author of the well-known articles entitled "The Log of Old Ironsides."— The author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend his powerful and graceful pen to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of ther of 'Leaves from a Lawyers Port Folio has also been secured—and we may expect some-thing still more thrilling from the spacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him white a second consists of the constant of the from various writers of celebrity, as contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The Editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. Nith such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions may safely be promised the coming volume.
FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the almost manimous wish four lady subscribers, we shall, the ensuing olume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct late of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believ ed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original lesigns from Paris and London, and may alway be depended upon as the prevailing style in Phila delphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise nterfere with the regular and choice engravings and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sartain, which have been so justly sdmired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engraseveral from the same hand, white the steel engra-vings in the best style of art from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choi-cest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of the conth in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently raceive it or that day, as well as those who reside in Philadel phia. In all the principal cities, agents have been stablished, to whom the Magazine is forwarded. prior to the time of issuing it, so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, importunate and eventually discontinue many works, in

react and eventuarly discourage many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or two copies yearly for five dollars, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subsciber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may vish to subscribe for either of the following Phil-

hia periodicals, this
LIBERAL PROPOSAL is made. Five dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book for one year. Address post paid. GEO.R. GRAHAM, paid. GEO.R. GRAHAM, South west corner of Chestaut and Third

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

HOBERT & TERMUNE. CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleasant, the B ds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and the and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that a'l pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable.

Fare, very low, and accommodation good.

Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense.

Detroit, April 27 1842.

ANN ARBOR BOOK STORE. To be sold on commission, at Detroit prices, in addition to the Classic I and school Books. advertised by others in this village, copies of class i cal and school books which cannot be found elsewhere in the village, together with a good as-sortment of interesting books, and Stationery

Any book wanted which I have not on hand, if to be found in 'he city of Detroit, will, on short notice, be procured without charges.

CHAS. MOSELEY.

Ann Arbor, April, 27, 1842.

TURNIP SEED.

WANTED twenty-five pounds English Flat
Turnip Seed, for which Cash will be paid,
if delivered soon. Also, fifty pounds Long Blood
Beet Seed, twenty-five pounds large red Beed
Seed in exchange for Fruit and Ornamental Trees &c., delivered by the first of September next. S. B. NOBLE. Ann Arbor, April 19, 1842.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!! WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good dry wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY." Ann Arbor, Apr. 22, 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.

THE MAGNET.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish a periodnon for some time past, and considering the creasing attention which has lately been given them by the learned, both in this country and in Europe, it is believed that such a periodical is called for, and that it will meet with liberal en couragement from the lovers of science, in this

One object of this work will be to excite and

encourage a spirit of inquiry, and to assist in each investigations as may tend to settle the fol lowing, among other similar questions. 1. That every living being possesses a Magnet

cal Nature, which is governed by laws peculiar to 2. That the two Magnetic forces are the means

of sensation, and also, of voluntary and involun

ary motion.

3. That every Mental and Physical organ, and every muscle, has its corresponding Magnetic

4 That the Magnetic forces from the different organs terminate in the face and neck, and hy means of them the various expressions of Fear. Hope, Love, Anger, etc., are expressed in the countenance, and the muscles and limbs are made to obey the human will, thus laying the only true & rational foundation for the science of Physiognomy, and showing how it is, that the passions and feelings are expressed in the features of the

5. That these organs and their consecutive coles may be excited, separately, and their action modified as the condition of the patient may re-

6. That the Phrenological organs are not only located in groups, corresponding with the nu-ture of their action, but most, if not all of them exist in double pairs, and, one or more in triple

or quadruple pairs!
For instance, there are two pairs of Individuality, one taking cognizance of things and the other of persons:—two of Eventuality, one pair taking cognizance of recent and the other of an-cient events; two of Comparison, one pair for cient events; two of Comparison, one pair for ideas, and the other for things; two of Benevo-lence, one for giving, and the other for pity; two of Veneration, one for the Deity, and the other for man; two of Firmaess, one relating to conscientiousness, and the other for perseverance, etc., two of Self Esteem, one for the Human Will and self-government, and the other for the govern-ment of others - two pairs for Fear, two for Music, two for Place; and so of the organs of Conscien-tiousness. Belief, Amativaness. Love of Appro-bation, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, etc. etc. And I believe there are, at least, three pairs for

anguage, one for mere words, connected by the Magnetic roles with Marvelousness, and giving a person the disposition to talk; one for proper names; and the other connected by the Magnetic poles with Ideality, and Weight, for the commu-ication of ideas and intelligence, and giving veight and expression to the sentences.

I am fully satisfied of the existence and location of the following organs, among others; viz. Joy, Gratitude, Patriotism, Jealousy, Modesty, Aversion. Discontenument, Smell, Taste, Pity, Regularity, Cheerfulness, Weeping, Communent, Method, Retribution. Wit, as distinguished from Mirthfulness; Melody as distinguished from Har-

That the Magnetic forces, from the different organs, have a peculiar connection with each other, by means of which they influence and excite each other to united action.

8 That the poles in the face are located in cor-responce with the different groups of Phrenologi-

cal organs

9. That the functions of some of the organs are in opposition to each other. As, for instance, one organ is for Joy, another for Sadness; one for Love, another for Aversion; one for Self-Government, another for Submission; one for Forgiveness, another for Retribution; one for Pa-tience, another for Complaining; one for Courage, another for physical Fear; one for Confidence in man, another for suspicion or Jealousy. This discovery gives the true solution of various shades in the characters of different individuals which have never been explained, either by Phrenologists or in any system of Mental science, hereto-fore offered to the world. And mysteries of a similar kind are further explained by other organs. high I have found, in connection with the above making the number upwards of one handred a

and physical organs.

10 And it is a remarkable fact, that one pair of the organs. (the 'ntellectual and Devotional ones especially,) are more elevated and refined in their exercises than the others. Thus, I find, that the ower organs of Comparison take cognizance upper on Metaphysical subjects, etc.

The subscriber has been engaged for some time

in a course of magnetic cerebral experiments, the results of which go very fur, as he believes, towards demonstrating these assumptions, and it they should prove to be true, all must admit that they are immensely important, as much so as any discoveries ever made illustrating the Physical or Mental natures of MAN.

The matter will be illustrated with numerous

engravings, some of which are now ready for use the whole rendering the work one of su passing interest, and every way worthy of patronage from the curious and scientific, who wish to under-stand the mysteries of human nature. The plates will be of special interest, inasmuch as they will not only explain many magnetic phenomena hitherteo unknown, or not understood but one of more, will be given designating those features in the human fare, where the magnetic courses terminate from the different physical and mental organs, a thing never before known; and thus will be seen, the only true explanation of Physiognamy ever given to the world. In a word, the work shall be filled with new and valuable matwork shall be filled with new and valuable matter, on every question relating to the Physical, Mental, and Magnetic Natures of Man: explaining the phenomena of Sleepwaking. Semnambilism, Monomania, Insanity, Madness, Dreaming and Fanaticism, the whole designed to exhibit the claims of these subjects on the attention of the candid, and to assist them in ascertainng how far magnetism has been, or may be used, as a medicinal agent. In furnishing articles for its pages, the subscri-

ther expects the assistance of medical and scientific gentlemen, of the highest respectability in The Magnet will be published once a month;

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Terms, \$2.00 per year, invariably in advance. It will, in no case, be forwarded till the pay for it has been received. The first number will be is.

ned as soon as five hundred subscribers shall have been obtained. ITAny person procuring subscribers, will be

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* Every editor who shall give this Prospectus (including this paragraph) six insertions, shall receive the Magnet, without an exchange, for one year, provided the papers containing this notice be forwarded, marked, to "The Magnet, 138 Fulton street, New York City.' LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

TUMOTHY SEED AND HIDES -Cash

will be paid at all times for Timothy Seed. Hidden and Wheat, when delivered at my store in Ann Arbor, (Upper Town.)

DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—House and Office, a few doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day. Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES FOR SALE, AND ALL KINDS OF

> BOOKS, BY J. LAMB.

THIS LIBRARY IS RECOMMENDED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

J. L. has on hand numerous setts of the MAS. SACHUSETTS SCHOOL LIBRARY, & various other books relating to Schools. In addition to the above, M. Lamb will, in a

ew days eccive a large supply of SCHOOL BOOKS,

American Manual, Boston Spelling Book, Peter Parley's Works,

Arithmetics, Elementary Spelling Books, Grammars, Geographies, Atlases, Algebras, Domestic Economy by Miss Beecher, Story on the Constitution, Various Phrenological works, Hayward's Physiology, other books, too numerous to mention, and all kinds of

Stationery. Orders for the Library, addressed to me at this

Ann Arbor, April 25, 1842. TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley &

o., where he is prepared at all times to do work his line, with promptness, and in a neat and Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop. These who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call.

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

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

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English,

20 oz. Salph. Morphia, 10 oz. Acct. do 50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of

Bark, 1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb, 1 Chest Rhubarb Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,

50 lbs. Calomel. S casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm

40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 ibs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linseed Oil,

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

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

HOLMAN'S

BOILE OINTMENT.

THIS OWNERS stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which nature is heir too, viz;—RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflamitory—Gout—Sprains—Bruses and contracted TENDONS of long stand-It discusses all tumours-renders stiff joints

imber by producing a healthy muscular action.
It assuages pains in Botts and Abereses.— Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breass in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents supperation or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate case from pain. Certificates of this fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the

full assurance that it far excels the Opodeldoc's and Liniments of the present day, for the above hiseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the lecided preference to every thing else. Many Physicians of eminence have used this continent and extols its merits.

The above ointment is for sale wholesale and tail by L. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9 DR. BANISTER'S

CATHARTIC PILLS.

THIS pill has not only been used by my-self, but by a number of Physicians of high standing, both in this and other States, to reat advantage. By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my riends, I have consented to offer them to the

pillious diseasees originating in a new coun-The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th 1842. 9

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious dis

ases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of the

iver and other internal organs which attend the lisenses of the new and miasmatic portions of our

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

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless,

nd can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety.

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

full directions.

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

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by

the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and re-tail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842.

L. BECKLEY.