

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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**THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY**  
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## POETRY.

### MANHOOD.

By ROBERT BURNS.

Is there, for honest poverty,  
That hangs his head, and all that  
The coward slave, we pass him by,  
We dare be poor for all that,  
For all that and all that,  
Our toil's obscure, and all that,  
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,  
The man's the gold for all that.

What though on homely fare we dine,  
Wear hoddin gray, and all that,  
Give fools their silks, and knaves their wine,  
A man's a man, for all that;  
For all that, and all that;  
Their tinsel show, and all that;  
The honest man, though e'er so poor,  
Is king of men, for all that.

You see yon fellow called a lord,  
Who struts and stares at all that,  
Though hundreds worship at his word,  
He's but a dunce for all that;  
For all that, and all that;  
For all that, and all that;  
The man of independent mind,  
He looks and laughs at all that.

A prince can make a belted knight,  
A marquis, duke, and all that;  
But an honest man's above his might,  
Good faith has he for all that;  
Their dignities, and all that;  
For all that, and all that;  
The path of sense and pride of worth  
Are higher ranks than all that.

Then let us pray that come it may,  
As come it will for all that,  
That sense and worth; o'er all the earth,  
May bear the palm; and all that;  
For all that, and all that;  
Its coming yet for all that,  
That man to man, the world all o'er,  
Shall brothers be for all that.

## MISCELLANY.

### "DON'T BE DEPENDENT ON FOREIGNERS."

The Carleton (Eng.) Journal reports the following amusing and eloquent passage, a part of a recent speech of George Thompson, Esq., the Anti-Corn Law lecturer, delivered in that town:—"Don't be dependent on foreigners! This is another very favorite cry of the corn-law makers. Methinks if they were to practice the doctrine they preach, they would be 'poor indeed.' Let us pay a friendly visit to the man who preaches this doctrine, and let us see whether he lives up to it. For the beauty of all preaching, is that which is by practice. Let us go and dine with him at his own house, at 7, just after he has left the House of Lords, where he has silenced Lord Radnor by crying 'Don't be dependent on foreigners for supplies,' and shouts of 'hear, hear,' will almost occupy a whole line in the next day's paper. Alighting at his door, which perhaps, is opened by a foreign footman—[Laughter]—you wipe your feet upon a mat made of Russian hemp. [Don't be dependent on foreigners.]—Over your head burns a lamp, fed by oil from the Polar Seas, and supplied with a wick, made from American slave-grown cotton. [Don't be dependent on foreigners.] You are shown up stairs and step into the drawing room, where you tread upon a Turkey Carpet. [Don't be dependent on foreigners.] My Lord advances, dressed for dinner. A coat of the newest Parisian fashion of Saxony wool, made by the immortal Stultz—a broach with an Indian gem set in Mexican gold, China silk stockings, Morocco pumps, and a curious Geneva watch, which tells him you have been remarkably punctual. He introduces you to his Lady. She advances. Over her pale intellectual brow waves an ostrich feather. [Ostrich feathers don't grow in the tails of our barn-door fowls.] Round her graceful neck is a row of pearls from Ceylon; over her shoulders a profusion of Brussels lace; in her hand a foreign fan; and further I might go to prove her independence of foreigners, and might talk of corsets and other things as sacred, but will not. Let us go down to dinner. It is spread upon a table of Spanish mahogany. The turkeys and vegetable dishes are from Dresden—the turtle is from the Canannas [no sliding scale or fixed duty for turtle]—the contents of the castor are all foreign—the side dishes are all foreign, sent up by a French cook—the tongue is rendered—the bon's head from Germany. The dessert comes on.—The olives are from Mount Lebanon—the figs are from Turkey—the raisins are from Malaga—the dates are from Syria—the apples from New York—the grapes from Portugal—the preserved ginger from Jamaica—the nuts from Italy—the pomegranates from Egypt—the prunes from France—the oranges from Lisbon. The dessert over, we go to the ladies. My Lord's daughter is playing a foreign air—singing in a foreign language—has learnt under a foreign master—has finished her education in a foreign country—going to be married to a foreign count—[don't be dependent on foreigners for your supplies.] The footman enters—Coffee from Mocha. Tea from Canton—Sugar from Siam. At eleven you depart. My Lady is going to a concert—ala Musard; My Lord to the foreign Opera, to witness the debut of the admirable figurante, Fanny Show-her-legs, who has been sent for express from the Prussian capital, for the especial entertainment of those who cannot endure the thought

of seeing their countrymen dependent on Foreigners for their supplies. During the whole of this sketch, of which we are able to give but the bare outline, the audience were convulsed with laughter, and at the end were loud in their applause.

### TYPES versus TROOPS

Uncertainty in estimating present things and men, holds more or less in all times: for in all things, even in those which seem most trivial and open to research, human society rests on inscrutable deep fountains, which he is, of all others, the most mistaken who fancies he has explored to the bottom. Series of causes are as tissues or superficies of innumerable lines, extending in breadth as well as in length, and with a complexity which will toil and utterly bewilder the most assiduous computation. In fact, the wisest of us must, for the most part, judge like the simplest; estimate importance by mere magnitude. In this way it is, that conquerors and political revolutionists come to figure as so mighty in their influences; whereas truly there is no class of persons creating such an uproar in the world, who in the long run produce so slight an impression on its affairs. When Tamerlane had finished building his Pyramid of seventy thousand human skulls, and was standing at the gates of Damascus glittering in steel with the battle-axe on his shoulder till fierce hosts filed out to new victories and new carnage, the pale onlooker might have fancied that Nature was in her death throes; for havoc and despair had taken possession of the earth and the sun of manhood seemed setting in seas of blood. Yet, it might be, on that very gala day of Tamerlane, a little boy was playing marbles in the streets of Mentz, whose history was more important to men than twenty Tamerlans. The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness, passed away like a whirlwind, to be forgotten forever, and that German artisan has wrought a benefit which is yet immeasurably expanding itself, and will continue to expand itself through all times. What are the conquests and expeditions of the whole corporation of Captains compared with these moveable types of Johannes Faust.—Carlyle.

"I see in this world," said Newton, "two heaps of human happiness and misery; now if I can take but the smallest bit from one heap, and add to the other, I carry a point. If, as I go home, a child has dropped a half-penny, and if by giving it another I can wipe away its tears, I feel that I have done something. I should be glad indeed to do greater things, but I will not neglect this."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF OAKLAND COUNTY.

It will be remembered that a county mass meeting was notified through the public papers to be held at Pontiac, on the first day of June inst., the object of which was to hear lectures on the great and absorbing subject of human rights, American slavery; by competent speakers, selected from various parts of the state, and, that a short time before the meeting, a counter notice appeared in the Signal, alleging as a reason for such notice, that a portion of the gentlemen who were selected to speak on the occasion could not attend. Consequently delegations from several of the towns, who had prepared to come to the meeting, remained at home. Many, learning the disappointment on entering the village, immediately left. But a sufficient number remained to fill the basement of the Baptist meeting house, who, after listening to several off-hand speakers, appointed the undersigned a committee to call another meeting. The committee regret the necessity, which is thrust upon them by circumstances beyond their control, to call that meeting at a time, viz: the 24th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when it may be inconvenient for farmers to attend, but it is believed, from the spirit of enquiry and the deep feeling touching the subject which have been recently manifested in this county, that the 24th day of August, will, in no untoward circumstances occur, witness a large concourse of people at Pontiac, convened to hear Messrs. BIRNEY, BECKLEY and STUART who have been invited and are expected to address the meeting on that day.

Friends of humanity, of republican liberty, of your country—no matter what your creeds, political or religious—we invite you to look at the chattered millions of human beings bowed down, imbruted, crushed, bleeding under the oppressor's lash, toiling without reward, agonizing in despondency under a hopeless and cruel bondage, bought and sold for purposes of lust and gain, cropped, branded, nailed to the pillory, mangled with blood-hounds, and murdered with the ax, the pistol and the rifle, and more horrid torture of the consuming element—fire. Look at the outraged condition of the free people of color, so called, disfranchised, persecuted, impoverished, degraded, banished, sold into endless bondage, the key of knowledge withheld and the glories of the upper world shut out from their benighted vision, and all in this "asylum for the oppressed of all nations"—the cry of whose tears and groans and blood has come up into your ears imploring your mercy and protection. Look at your Temple of Liberty desecrated by the impious profanations of slaveholding and liberty eradicating doctrines put forth by the high priests of slavery—the men of the bowie knife and the pistol, some of whose hands are, as it were, even now reeking and dripping with the blood of their murdered fellow citizens—cast your eye on the black moral waste of the slaveocratic poisons of these States, where gaming, licentiousness, amalgamation and the plundering of God's poor are the order of the day—then come home to your own paralyzed North, and contemplate how darkly and deeply the free are imbued with that anti-republican spirit of mobocratic despotism and violence whose origin is in slavery: whose torpedo shock has hurled her from the acme of her free principles and healthful governmental energies, into the depth of political paralysis—where the right of petition has been cloven down, the freedom of speech in Congress wantonly assailed, and the right of the accused to be heard in defence, denied; an audacious and detestable espionage established in the post-office department; free discussion menaced by tumultuary movements, with a view to its suppression in the country; and the

blood of the innocent Lovejoy poured out as water on the guilty plains of Alton, for his able advocacy of human rights—look at these which are but a portion of the features of the entire picture—remember that the whole North is now the legalized hunting ground for the vengeful and God-cursed prowlers of human prey; that your liberty, which is identical with that of ALL classes of the population of our common country is endangered!—look at this and resolve to come to that meeting en masse. Come not merely to be electrified by the eloquence of B. and S.—an inscrutable Providence may disappoint you of that—but come as friends of humanity, as haters of oppression, as seekers and lovers of truth—come to it, in short, as SLAVERY-HATING FREEMEN TO AN ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING, with tongues all untied, and the very spirit which shall prompt such action, will give the requisite interest to the meeting.

There will be no ballot box there through which freemen can "give practical effect to their principles," but there, even there, the people may strike a blow which shall tell upon the destinies of the Republic; may touch a chord whose vibration shall ultimately thrill, with regenerating efficiency, the darkest and drearest slaveholding region within our borders.

Ladies, will you meet with us? Surely, on this subject the pulsations of your hearts will be in unison with those of our own. We look to you as helps in this great work of benevolence. Come then to the meeting and cheer us on, and nerve our arms in assisting to bring back the country to a just sense of the necessity of purifying it of this Heaven-doomed curse of slavery.—If you should hear its political aspect and bearings discussed, it will not harm you. "Your tears may rust the captive's chain" and your silent prayers accelerate the happy period when "every yoke shall be broken," and the moral condition of the oppressors, as well as of the oppressed, ameliorated.

Let not the 24th of August, 10 o'clock, A. M., be forgotten. Our friends of adjoining counties are invited to attend.

JOSEPH MORRISON,  
WILLIAM G. PAGE,  
ALONZO P. FROST,  
Committee of Arrangements.  
Pontiac, June 25th, 1842.

### For the Signal of Liberty.

It is gratifying to the benevolent mind to know that in a good cause effort is not unsuccessful, and that God causes even the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder he restrains.—These reflections are produced by the results of our Anti-Slavery movements the last few months in this county. You have already been informed of the commencement of the excitement in the central and Southern part of the county in consequence of the lectures of Mr. Stuart at Centreville, and White Pigeon and the subsequent pro-slavery lectures by (Rev!!!) Mr. Ketchum.—When these proceedings commenced last spring, not more than three political abolitionists were to be found in Centreville. Now we may safely count upon 10 to 12. Since Mr. Ketchum commenced his Bible slavery lectures Cyrus Ingerson, Esq., of our village, has also come out on the same side, not indeed, on the Bible slavery, but upon the impolicy of political abolitionism—for absurd as some of his arguments were in support of his position, he has too much good sense and honesty, or at least policy, to broach, the vile, unchristian and barbarous doctrines of Mr. Ketchum. But my more immediate object in inserting this article is to lay before the public a synopsis of our proceedings in two recent anti-slavery meetings; the one held on the 10th, and the other on the 31st ult. at Centreville. At both of which the Rev. Mr. Cleveland of Marshall lectured; and others at the first.

At the first meeting we had a good audience from various parts of the county—and the Rev. Mr. Northrup of White Pigeon and Rev. Mr. Newberry also, addressed the meeting—the former upon the Bible question and I think effectually demolished Mr. Ketchum's arguments. After Mr. Northrup had spoken, J. S. Chipman Esq., (you will recollect him of the ramparts) requested to know if the meeting would be open to discussion upon both sides. He was informed that it would, and he took the floor and kept it more than two hours, denouncing political abolitionists in the most unmeasured language—as incendiaries, disorganizing fanatics, &c. &c. In fine, he spent his time in endeavoring to lash himself and the audience into a rage against the abolitionists as a party, for just what he is guilty of, viz: a disorganizing disposition and spirit, and not they. And accordingly, after his twenty times repeated denunciations, and large assertions, without proof, were ended, the meeting very coolly, and appropriately in his face, passed a resolution, utterly reprobating, as a party, all measures, and denying all participation in the movements, tending to dissolution of the Union—and who do you think voted against the resolution, (although they had no right to vote at all!) Why, the modest Mr. Chipman and Mr. Ketchum, solus in solo. At the conclusion of Mr. Chipman's speech he pledged himself that Mr. Ketchum should reply to Mr. Northrup, or he would. Accordingly in the evening after calling the meeting to order, Mr. Ketchum, who was present, was notified that the floor was open to him. But he backed out! And Mr. Cleveland spent the evening in a very effective, but desultory speech, partly in answer to the Ramparts, and partly in using up Mr. Ketchum's previous bible speeches; which he did, most thoroughly.

But before closing this notice of the meeting of the 10th, it may be well to notice one or two among the many curious displays of consistency of friend Chipman. After the most unlimited abuse of the abolitionists, repeated over and over, he said, "let the negroes rise and fight and conquer their liberties, as we did ours, wading through blood to freedom—and he would be the

last man to lift a finger to oppose them. That slavery was truly a great stain upon our political escutcheon, and he would gladly see it finally ended." And in five minutes afterwards he said "Slavery, as an institution, could be supported from the Bible." Then, if Mr. C. be correct, the Bible supports a "great stain." Again, Mr. C. inquires, "What is gold compared with the liberty of one human being?" and in the next breath says "the constitution is worth more than the liberties of all the Africans who ever lived."

But I must hasten to notice very briefly the meeting of the 30th ult. Although the weather was unfavorable, we yet had a large and intelligent audience from all parts of the country. Mr. Cleveland delivered, in the afternoon, a lecture on the effect and bearings of the constitution upon the slavery question in the United States. And he showed most conclusively, that the constitution is not a pro-slavery instrument—that the framers expected that under it slavery would soon be extinguished; and that Washington, Jefferson, Pinckney, Henry, Franklin, Rush, Marshall, Story, and a host of others were of the same opinion—that most of them were strong abolitionists. In the evening, Mr. Cleveland delivered a lecture upon the constitutionality of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and upon the propriety and necessity of political action to effect this and many other objects for the eventual abolition of slavery. He spoke between two or three hours in each lecture, and long as he detained the audiences, they showed not the least signs of impatience; and I hesitate not to say a ball is rolling here which will, at no distant period, place St. Joseph county, if not at the head of the anti-slavery movement in the State, at least in bold relief in the good cause. If I had room I would say something more, particularly respecting friend Ingerson's lecture, and possibly may recur to the subject on another occasion.

St. Joseph county, July 2, 1842.

## Selections.

### SPECIMEN OF SLAVEHOLDING SOCIETY.

We have extracted the following items from our exchange papers for the last three weeks.—The South is truly "the land of the pistol and the bowie knife." It is worthy of remark that though all go armed to protect their lives, yet Death makes use of their very precautions to ensure their destruction. The South are evidently relapsing into barbarism. They burn people alive there without any form of trial whatever, and all the people say, amen!

A rencontre took place at New Orleans on the 27th ult., between Major Louis Gally and Mr. P. Arpin, the French editor of the Bee, caused by some strictures of the latter on the battalion commanded by the former. On the 27th ult. about 7 o'clock, Major Gally met Mr. P. Arpin in Chartres street, and accosted him—  
"Are you Mr. Arpin?"  
"Yes Sir!"  
"Then I have to tell you that you are a —," [applying an opprobrious epithet.]  
"I shall remind you of your words, Sir."  
"But, I have said that I would break my cane on your shoulders."  
"I know it, but I have not yet received the blow."

At these words, Major Gally, having a cane in his hand, struck Mr. Arpin across the face; and the latter, drawing a poignard from his pocket, stabbed Mr. Gally in the abdomen. Fears are entertained that the wound will prove mortal.—We understand that Mr. Arpin has given security for his appearance at the criminal court.

A runaway Bonded Slave was shot near Mobile, on the 9th inst., by Lieut. Smoot, of the revenue service. When he was taken up he had on his person a loaded pistol, a bowie knife and a duck knife. The Lieutenant gave himself up, and was to undergo an examination.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—We learn from the Memphis Appeal, of June 3d, that on the Monday previous, John Trestler, the captain of a flat boat from Indiana, was shot through the body on the river in front of that city, in a contest between the hands of his boat and armed posse under Col. Locke, the city constable. Trestler died the following evening.

A DUEL.—A duel was fought by two silly middle-shipmen in Norfolk, on the 20th ult. One of them had his thigh bone broken. They are both from the South.

Two young negroes killed several whites recently, in the parish of Concordia, Louisiana.—One of them was caught near the Mississippi—the other escaping—and was condemned by the mob, to be burnt alive. The pile was prepared—the victim bound—and on his giving the word, the torch was applied. The flames began to feed on his body, when after almost superhuman efforts, he wrenched out the iron staple and leaped from the fire. He was instantly shot down by half a dozen rifles, and his lifeless body was again put into the pile. The atrocity of the punishment is at least equal to that of the original murders.—Det. Advertiser.

Homicide.—A drunken man, Patrick McFall, was killed by his wife with two blows of an axe, at Frog, Bayou, Arkansas, on the 22d ult. The deceased threatened to murder his boy, and, upon his escaping, seized a gun with the intent to destroy his wife. In defence, she struck him one or two blows which were fatal—verdict of inquest, justifiable homicide.

A QUARREL.—Two Germans quarrelled in Louisville about a house, of which one was the owner, the other the tenant, and resulted in the former being shot in the head with a pistol loaded with buckshot. The tenant was arrested and lodged in jail.

A Shocking Murder.—We learn from the Sparta [Tenn.] Gazette, that on Wednesday night the 11th inst., as Mrs. Mary Hunter (relict of the late Joseph Hunter) was sitting by her fireside, a few miles from Sparta, in company with two other ladies, she was shot through with a rifle ball through the head by some person unknown, out of doors, and expired in a few minutes. The perpetrator of this horrid deed fired in the dark through the window, and has thus far escaped detection.

Affray in Danville.—The republican relates a singular affray which came off at that place on Tuesday last, after the close of a circus performance. Silas Brookins started to see a young woman home from the circus, living about a mile from the village, who he was followed by John Hiller, with three or four others. Hiller repeatedly interrupted Brookins as he was walking along, pulling off his cap, pushing and striking him.—

At length Brookins drew a knife and stabbed Hiller just above the heart, penetrating his lungs. Recovery doubtful. Brookins was arrested and was to be examined the next day.—Boston Times.

Disgraceful Affair.—The Bardstow (Ky.) Gazette informs us of a most revolting occurrence, which took place in an adjoining county. (Washington,) on the 16th instant. This was a vile attempt made upon a young girl of only eight or nine years of age, by a man named Delore. Frightened by the approach of the mother of the girl, the villain made his escape before he had effected his fiendish purpose. He was however, pursued and taken on the 17th, a few miles from this place. When his pursuers came up with him, they found him asleep, in an old shed, with a pistol and a bowie knife by his side. He was taken back to Washington, where he will no doubt be dealt with as he deserves.

Assassination of Mr. Petrich, Sculptor at Washington.—Two men disguised entered the room of Mr. P. on Sunday evening and inflicted upon him three wounds supposed to be mortal. Neither he nor any one else can imagine a cause for the act. Mr. P. was in the employ of the government, and has recently been designing four bas relief panels for Greenough's Washington.

CASE OF SEMMES.—The Baltimore Patriot suggests that in the case of Semmes, the murderer of Prof. Davis of the Virginia University, who had been haled in the sum of \$25,000 and fled the State, the money thus paid into the Treasury should be given to the widow and orphan of Prof. Davis. The Charlottesville Advocate proposes to buy with this money for the use of the State, the copyright of a law work published by the late professor Davis, of which it speaks as a most valuable work.

Bold Effort to Escape.—A curious occurrence took place at Opelousas, La., on the 27th ult.—In the District Court, Eugene Marol had been on trial all day for perjury. The jury were out and their verdict anxiously expected. Just after dark, the prisoner jumped from the box and made for the door. The Sheriff and his deputy were in close pursuit, when the former was pushed aside and the latter knocked down by a severe blow from a loaded cane. Two individuals, the brother of the prisoner and Beaupere Cachere, were arrested and found to be armed with pistols. They were committed to prison. The prisoner had not been taken. The Sheriff offers one hundred dollars for his apprehension.

Savage Sentence.—Abraham Cart, a negro slave, in Charleston, having been convicted of stealing, has been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, during the first six months of which, he is to receive 20 lashes each month in the public market, and if not transported by his owner after that term, to be imprisoned five years more.—This is not the first offence of Abraham.

Worse than the Tombs!—By a recent presentation of the grand jury, it appears that the prisons in New Orleans are in a most shocking condition. Women and children are crowded into their apartments, without bedding or even straw to sleep on. In the police jail the prisoners are half starved. For supper and breakfast, nothing but corn-meal mush is furnished; and at dinner, mush again, with one ounce of salt pork to each prisoner. The prisoners are kept at hard labor on this scanty diet, and their victualing is left to two colored men.

A Barbarous Memory.—The notorious Callahan, of bigamy memory, was tried at Person, N. C., last week, before the Superior Court. He was convicted, and the following sentence pronounced against him, viz: The letter B branded on the left cheek, three years' imprisonment, and nine-and-thirty lashes [well put] on his bare back, once a year for each year of imprisonment.

### WASHINGTON'S PLEDGE.

"Slavery can and ought to be abolished by law, and so far as my suffrage will go it shall never be wanting."

Come Whigs, Democrats, and Liberty party men, we all profess to be Washingtonians; let us then adopt his pledge as our own, and faithfully carry it out at the ballot box.—Washington was republican. He went for the abolition of slavery by the lawfully expressed will of the majority. He was for settling the question of political action, through the medium of the ballot box.

Those who sustain slavery by political action, and object to its abolition by the same means, are anti-Washingtonians, anti-human rights, anti-republican, and supporters of the most bitter and heart-rending cruelties, that ever existed upon the face of the earth.—Western Freeman.

### From the Emancipator.

### PASSING OF THE ARMY BILL.

On Monday, after a speech of Mr. Levy, of Florida, in defence of the Florida war, Mr. Everett, of Vermont, made an earnest appeal to save the army. Mr. Adams followed, and took the position, that the revolution and independence of this nation were founded on the principle of abhorrence of standing armies, and that the existence of a standing army in a country like this, was infinitely dangerous to its liberties. [It is impossible to describe the effect wrought on the House by the simple announcement of these sentiments, done with the extraordinary emphasis that Mr. A. alone can give. Every one felt that one sentiment had settled the question and sealed the fate of the bill. Mr. A. went on.] This principle was carried so far, at the time of the revolution, that in raising the revolutionary army, all the enlistments and commissions of every officer and every man in that army were limited to "the continuance of the war," and at the moment the war was concluded, the Commander-in-chief, by one the most splendid acts in the annals of mankind, surrendered his commission, and the whole army was disbanded. This state of things continued for years, during which we had no army at all, until the Indian hostilities required a military force, and Congress raised 600 men, but beyond that the nation defended itself. So at the close of the war of 1812, Congress immediately reduced the army from 45 regiments to 10,000 men, and in 1821, to 8000, and to that he wished to return. He had been alarmed at the estimates submitted by the Departments at the beginning of the session; twelve millions for the army, and nine millions for the navy. Here is the place to look for extravagance. Where was the money to come from? Under our glorious compromise of 1839, our entire revenue could not exceed 12 millions, he doubted if we should realize 12. Here is the place to retrench, where your savings will count by millions, not in cutting off two or three boys from the service of the Nation. He would rather dismantle a portion of our forts, than raise men to man them.

### THEORY OF REPRESENTATION.

The following is an Extract from the Speech of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS on an amendment made to the Apportionment Bill of the House by the Senate, by which the ratio of representation should be raised so as to diminish the number of members in the House of Representatives. The opinions presented are of high value from their general bearings upon the Theory of our Government:

The bill as amended by the Senate gave 225 members, and was a decimation of this House as it now existed. In Roman history, when there had been any great mutiny or rebellion in the army against the commanding general, he had the power of performing that operation, of decimating the army; that was, of authorizing every ten men to put one man to death. Mr. A. could not conceive of any thing more perfectly analogous to this than this attempt on the part of the Senate to decimate this House as it now existed. Instead of following the course which God and nature had given, of increasing the representation of this House, the Senate had determined to arrest the course of nature, and as the population increased to diminish their representation. They had now a House of 242 members; the Senate proposed to reduce that number. These 242 members were fixed at a time when the population of this country was about 12,000,000; and now, with an increase of 50 per cent., with a population of 18,000,000, the people were to be deprived of one-tenth part of the representation which was not thought too much for 12,000,000. He did not profess to be one of the pure "Democracy" of this country in the same sense in which that word was understood in a party point of view; but he professed to be a Democrat to the utmost extent, so far as related to the composition of this House. This House was the democratic branch of the Government of the United States. It represented the people, and that there should be a proportion, so far as practicable, between the number of the people and the number of their representatives on this floor, appeared to him to be a first principle in our Government which never ought to be violated. He never would violate it until the representation should come to what it might in the course of a century—until it should be so numerous that the same objection which made it necessary that there should be a representation of the people would apply to these representatives themselves.—This was the only objection which, it appeared to him, ought to be considered in settling this point.

What was true democracy? The theory of Nature, that existed in nature and in the world. It was that Government, so far as the people could be convened, should be a Government of the people themselves; and every thing in the nature of representation was only a necessary departure from this, in consequence of the number growing so large that the people cannot assemble to consult on measures of legislation. Representation, therefore, was a necessary expedient, substituted for the action of the people themselves. So long as the assembly was not so numerous as that it became impracticable for them to act, so long the greater the number of representation was, the nearer it approached to the democracy of the people. This was self-evident, and it was the principle on which the Constitution of United States was framed.

### "DUEL FOUGHT," ALIAS MURDER COMMITTED. JAS. WATSON WEBB SHOT.

The Philadelphia Chronicle extra, of Sunday, contains the following announcement of the duel, between James Watson Webb of New York and Hon. Mr. Marshall of Kentucky.

A meeting took place this morning, at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, at Naman's Creek, immediately below the dividing line of Delaware and Pennsylvania, between the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky and James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer. They fought with pistols at ten paces, and at the second fire, (the first having proved ineffectual,) Mr. Webb received Mr. Marshall's ball in the right leg, immediately below the knee, and fell. Mr. Marshall requested a third fire, which was objected to by the seconds and surgeon of Mr. Webb, as he was much weakened by the loss of blood.

Thus it appears that both these individuals did their best to kill each other, and of course, according to the Bible rule, are murderers, because they had murdered in their hearts. The fact that circumstances did not allow either of them to put their belated designs into execution is no palliation of their guilt. Neither is the fact that the country would be infinitely better off without them, and all other duellists, including Stanley and Wise, who also were only restrained by circumstances, and the strong arm of the law, from killing each other, an avail. We repeat THEY ARE MURDERERS, and must stand out before the world as such, and should be held up to public scorn by the entire press. It is time that this southern "code of honor" should be repented. It is a burning disgrace upon our country, and every man and woman should feel insulted and disgraced by any association in society with duellists, or their seconds, for the man who stands by and consents unto the death of his fellow, places himself in the same category of misdeeds.

It is blood-chilling to see the tone of the press generally on these matters. The Philadelphia Chronicle thus coolly remarks:—  
The friends of both gentlemen bear most unequivocal testimony to their courage and good conduct, and Mr. Webb, expressed much pleasure at the termination of the affair, and stated that he had not any ill-feeling towards his honorable opponent.

Why was it necessary for so much testimony in regard to "courage and good behavior"?—Why plainly this. Webb has sustained the reputation of coward, while Marshall has stood equally high as a DRUNKARD, hence the indispensable necessity of so much testimony as will raise them to the rank of gentlemen, at least in the sense of the bloody code of morals, which seems to be the standard of action in all such cases. Mr. Webb's "much pleasure" at not getting a "dead shot" is quite natural.—He undoubtedly felt himself lucky in getting off with a skin, excepting only one bullet-hole, and that below the knee. A little cold lead had a wonderful effect to eradicate "evil feeling" truly. The same paper further remarks:—  
Mr. Murrell of New York was the second of Mr. Webb. Mr. Marshall was attended by Dr. Kerr, of Washington. Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., Josiah Randall, Esq., of this city, and several other gentlemen were present, who join with the seconds in bearing testimony to the bravery of the combatants.—  
Here we have the substance of the testimony in regard to the duel. It is time that we should like to know the names of the "several other gentlemen" (1), that we may add them to our black list of duellists. We feel bound to raise

our voice, however feeble it may be against all such men, and brand them as disturbers of the peace, enemies of good society, law-breakers, assassins and murderers. Such men should be shunned by all virtuous citizens and treated as outlaws in community, until repentance manifest itself in their lives.—*Emanzipator*.

### PRO-SLAVERY ARITHMETIC.

(AN EXTRACT)  
REDUCTION.

**CASE.**—To reduce a wrong thing to a right one.  
**RULE.**—Multiply the individual wrong by the number of individuals which it takes to make a government or nation. The product will be a general expediency, which of course, can not be wrong. Then divide this product by the same number, and the quotient will be the right thing.

**EXAMPLE.**—Given "slavery a moral evil," to reduce it to the "right of property."  
**OPERATION.**—A theft of the human soul and body.  
Total number of slaveholders.—Multiplied.  
Total no. of slaveholders.—Multiplied.

Total no. of slaveholders.—Multiplied.  
An expediency or 'moral necessity' of slaveholders.—Law against emancipation, &c.—  
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Quotient.—Right of Property.

**NOTE.**—The above rule may be conveniently stated in an Algebraic formula, thus:  
Theft of Popular Will,  
Right of Property.

The People.  
Which may be thus translated into common language:  
Maintaining, sanctified by public sentiment, and divided among the people, constitutes the right of property in man.—*A. S. Record*.

### NUMBER THREE—VETO OF THE PROVISIONAL TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1842.

To the House of Representatives:  
I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives entitled "An act to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections:

It supersedes—in other words abrogates for the time, the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the compromise act. The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a grand and agitating question seems to have been regarded as expedient, is the alleged necessity of establishing by legislative enactment rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports after the 30th June according to the home valuation; and yet the bill expressly provides that "if before the first of August, there be no farther legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words—that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall, in the case, continue to be, and to be executed, as law under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had described, or had enabled the executive department to prescribe for that purpose—leaving the supposed chasm in the revenue laws just as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable. On the contrary, the necessity, as well as difficulties, of establishing uniformity in the apportionment to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of its present session. But, however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the executive, in the absence of aid from the superior wisdom of the legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the secretary of the treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

That act was passed under peculiar circumstances to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude. Whatever may be in theory its character, I have always regarded it as imposing the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has insured to it the repose which always flows from timely, wise and moderate counsels—a repose the more striking because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims in express terms the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation founded on a false basis and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government." It is, therefore, in the power of Congress to lay duties as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833.

I do not doubt that the exigencies of the government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent, and I as little doubt but that above as well as below that rate, Congress may so discriminate, as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burdens, which it is compelled to impose upon the people for the purpose of government, productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede, and if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion, this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them in the highest sense of the term, a rational concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rate of imports and no more as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the public lands, as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority of the people of the United States, by the state of the public credit and finances, by the critical posture of our various foreign relations, and above all, by that most sacred of all duties, public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably, with the condition that it shall cease—1st. In case of war; 2d. As soon, and so long, as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express or imperative than this language. It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the treasury was known to exist, and means taken to supply it by a loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session, during which the distribution law was passed, but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures, entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly taken up by capitalists, and

speedily reimbursed, by a country destined, as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity.

The very terms of the loan, making it redeemable in three years, demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who at that time foresaw or imagined the possibility of the actual state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to huddle in the money market for a paltry sum, not equal to one year's revenue on her economical system?—If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country or the moral obligation to provide for them, less, under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually involved in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs, to see that a state of things, so humiliating and so perilous, should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our available means, at least until the demands of the treasury were fully supplied. But besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable that the distribution act could not have become a law without the guaranty in the proviso of the act itself.

This connection, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833, and September, 1841, by suspending the first, and rendering, for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above 20 per cent are proposed to be levied, and yet the proviso in the distribution act is disregarded; the proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the 1st of August, so that while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 per cent, no suspension of the distribution to the states is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, opens the way to its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all? Why not let the distribution take place on the 1st of July, if the law so directs?—which, however, is regarded as questionable. But, why not have limited the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the treasury? I see no reason to believe that the treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the 1st of August than on the 1st of July.

The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the 1st day of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding 20 per cent up to that day, and directs it to be made on the first of August next. It seems to me very clear that this conclusion is equally erroneous and dangerous, as it would divert from the treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the government, in the event of a rate of duty above 20 per cent being found necessary for an economical administration of the government.

The bill under consideration is designed only as a temporary measure, and thus a temporary measure passed merely for the convenience of Congress is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of a permanent law? A doubt may be well entertained, in fact, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone.

Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so replete, if adhered to, with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or capricious interpretation. In discharging the high duty thus imposed on me by the constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures of a constitutional character, which, in its wisdom, it may judge necessary and proper, to re-establish the credit of the government, and believe that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being restored to the Treasury, or more properly to speak, the proviso of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force, a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the Government in vigor by restoring its credit will afford ample protection and infuse a new life into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.  
TWICE TEN DOLLARS is the fine in this instance, for the crime of being free. Last week we noticed the case of a colored free man in St. Louis, who had to pay \$10 for the privilege of leaving that city. But this week the papers present us a case where the fine is \$20. Doubtless the man voted standing of the criminal as a clergyman rendered it necessary that he should be amerced to a larger amount.

FIXED.—On Tuesday last, a clergyman of color, named French, from the District of Columbia, was arraigned before the Orphan's Court of the County, charged with having entered the State contrary to the Act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1838, chap. 38, and fined twenty dollars.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Pledge*.

Let this paragraph have your attention a moment. Had Mr. French, as connected with the Foreign Mission Board, been sent to some heathen country to preach the Gospel, and had there been rudely seized—brought before a court—fined in whatsoever amount they listed—and then commanded to leave the kingdom forthwith, what an uproar would have been made about it! And yet, fellow-Christian, and ye brethren with him of the clergy, do you think that Rev. Mr. French cares nothing for the souls of his ignorant and enslaved kindred? Is not the command upon him "to go preach the Gospel?" as truly as is to him "missionary or missionary board?" Moreover, is not the Gospel message as truly sent to his heathen brethren in America as in Africa or any foreign land? Why is it that we are so tame, and can read such an item of intelligence as this with such indifference?

Had some untutored prince on the coast of Africa so insulted a missionary—prohibiting his preaching, and fining him \$20 for no crime but that of having a white complexion, we should all have expressed our abhorrence of such tyranny and impiety. The prince would have been called a monster in iniquity, and the deed one of the "ferocities of heathenism." But since the same deed is done in Christian America, and under the Christian laws of Maryland, how altered is the case.—*Friend of Man*.

THE DORR-IC WAR—if the fact that is being played in Rhode Island will bear to be described by so grave a name as *war*—has come again with only a flash in the pan. Dorr has again fled from the State, his followers dispersed, and the camp at Chepachet is in possession of the Rhode Island soldiery.

Sabbath before last, the city of Providence was a military encampment. The Chronicle published the following:

"Our Sabbath, so generally quiet, is all bustle and excitement. Companies marching and countermarching, drums beating and colors flying, muskets, ammunition and cannon constantly arriving. Trains of cars steamboats, etc. going and coming. The train for the Southern counties has gone down to return in the morning with the balance of the brigade.

On Monday and Tuesday the stores were closed and the banks shut by a special proclamation from Governor King.

Pres. Wayland, of Brown University, dismissed his students, and offered the college building for the use of the troops.  
A thousand men were left to guard Providence, and three thousand marched to the war.

The next intelligence is, "The instructor is at an end—Dorr taken to his heels—his followers dispersed!" There was no fighting. Two men were killed in an accidental way—and a hundred or more prisoners taken.

Gov. King now offers a reward of \$5000 for Dorr's apprehension and delivery into the hands of the Rhode Island authorities.—*Friend of Man*.

### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1842.

For President,

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO.

### LIBERTY MEETING FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

The friends of liberty in the county of Jackson are hereby notified that there will be a county meeting held at the Court House in the village of Jackson on Thursday the 14th of July next at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of making a full nomination of candidates for the several offices to be filled at the State election in November next, and for such other business as may be thought necessary.

It is earnestly hoped that every friend of liberty throughout the county will be in attendance. If our zeal is commensurate with the magnitude of the object we labor to accomplish, no trifling matter will prevent a prompt attendance of every friend of the cause.

R. B. REXFORD,  
Chairman of County Committee.  
Napoleon, June 25th, 1842.

ALVAN STEWART, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., will lecture on SLAVERY in the village of Marshall, on the 13th and 14th of July, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

### OAKLAND COUNTY MASS MEETING.

This meeting will be held on the TWENTY FOURTH day of August, instead of the FOURTH, as mentioned last week. A communication respecting it will be found on our first page.

### MANNERS OF THE SLAVOCRACY—DUELLING.

The nature of a duel is greatly misapprehended at the North. It is usually considered a public contest between two individuals, with deadly weapons, into which they are unwillingly dragged by the public sentiment of the community, and from which they would gladly be excused. In a vast majority of cases, however, the combatants enter the field with the most deadly hatred, thirsting for each other's blood. The intention of each is to kill his adversary if he can. It is very common to spend sometime in practising before the encounter takes place. Thus Mr. Stanley was shooting at a mark just before the anticipated meeting with Wise in company with Reverdy Johnson, when the latter gentleman was wounded in the eye by the rebounding of the ball from a knot. Stanley was preparing to kill Wise!

On the first page will be found some particulars of the recent duel between Col. Webb and Hon. T. F. Marshall. The most vindictive and blood-thirsty spirit was manifested on this occasion. The seconds of the parties tossed up for a choice of position, and a dispute arising between them, Marshall said to his second, with warmth, "Give it to them, Doctor—give it to them. I came here to have a snort at him, & I don't mean to be baffled by trifles!" The first shot having proved ineffectual, the seconds held a parley, and the principals being still dissatisfied, they tried to kill each other the second time. Col. Webb was wounded in the left leg, and as soon as Marshall ascertained it was not mortal, he insisted on having another shot, remarking that Col. Webb had injured him more than all other men, and if it were possible for him to stand he should expect him again to resume his position. This being refused, the parties left the field with the same hostile feeling with which they entered it. This we suppose, may be considered a fair specimen of that Southern generosity and nobleness of spirit of which we hear so much—to shoot at a man twice with intent to kill him, and after he has been made a cripple for life, to drive him up from the ground whether he had fallen, and make an end of him by shooting him through the heart! Verily! the greatness of spirit manifested by these slaveholders is amazing!

We shall not attempt an enumeration of the honorable and dignified slaveholders who have attempted to murder each other in this fashionable way. We hope some one will make out a list of these honorable murderers. Among them, Mr. Weld mentions President Jackson, Senator Benton, and General Coffee, who shot at, stabbed, and stamped upon each other at a tavern. Gen. Jackson had previously killed Mr. Dickenson. Senator Clay, of Kentucky, has immortalized himself by shooting at a near relative of Chief Justice Marshall, and being wounded by him; and not long after by shooting at John Randolph of Virginia. Gov. M'Duffie has signaled himself by shooting and being shot—so has Gov. Poindexter, and Gov. Rowan, and Judge M'Kinley of the U. S. Supreme Court. During one session of Congress, Dromougle and Wise, of Virginia, W. Cost Johnson, & Jenifer, of Maryland, Pickens and Campbell, of South Carolina, were engaged, as principals or seconds, in this species of murder. W. P. Mangum, the second officer in our government officiated as second in the contemplated murder between Wise and Stanley. Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., who took the place of Mr. Clay as Senator, was among the spectators at the meeting between Webb and Marshall. Is it any wonder that the country does not obtain relief from its distresses while the most distinguished members of Congress spend their time and eight dollars per day in shooting at their fellow citizens, or in witnessing the sport?

Inferiors will follow the example of the great. Hence the frequency of duels among the slavocracy.

The New Orleans Picayune, of July 30, 1837 says:

"It is with the most painful feelings that we daily bear of some fatal duel. Yesterday, we were told of the unhappy end of one of our most influential and highly respectable merchants, who fell yesterday morning at sunrise in a duel. As usual, the circumstances which led to the meeting were trivial."

The New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. Express wrote July 30, 1837:

"THIRTEEN DUELS have been fought in and near the city during the week: five more were to take place this morning."

A few weeks since, a duel took place between two middlemen, both under 20 years of age, who had been in the service only about eight months. The thigh of one of them was so badly fractured he was not expected to survive. They were both from the Carolinas.

These duels are frequently accompanied by circumstances of the greatest ferocity, an instance or two of which we shall mention. We do not argue from this that slaveholders are worse than all other men by nature; but the possession of arbitrary power from their earliest years has poisoned their better feelings, and inflamed every vindictive and hateful emotion into madness.—They who daily wreak their vengeance on the slave, will not always manifest much tenderness to each other.

The North Carolina Standard of August 30, 1837, contains the following illustration of this ferocity, exhibited by two southern lawyers in settling the preliminaries of a duel.

"The following conditions were proposed by Alexander K. McClung, of Raymond, of the State of Mississippi, to H. C. Stewart, as the laws to govern a duel they were to fight near Vicksburg.

Article 1st. The parties shall meet opposite Vicksburg, in the State of Louisiana, on Thursday the 29th inst. precisely at 4 o'clock, P. M.—Agreed to.

2d. The weapons to be used by each shall weigh one pound two and a half ounces, measuring sixteen inches and a half in length, including the handle, and one inch and three-eighths in breadth. Agreed to.

3d. Both knives shall be sharp on one edge, and on the back shall be sharp only one inch at the point. Agreed to.

4th. Each party shall stand at the distance of eight feet from each other, until the word is given. Agreed to.

5th. The second of each party shall throw up a silver dollar, on the ground, for the word, and two best out of three shall win the word.—Agreed to.

6th. After the word is given, either party may take what advantage he can with his knife, but on throwing his knife at the other, shall be shot down by the second of his opponent. Agreed to.

7th. Each party shall be stripped entirely naked, except one pair of linen pantaloons; one pair of socks, and boots or pumps as the party please. Agreed to.

8th. The wrist of the left arm of each party shall be tied tight to his left thigh, and a strong cord shall be fastened around his left arm at the elbow, and then around his body. Rejected.

9th. After the word is given, each party shall be allowed to advance or recede as he pleases, over the space of twenty acres of ground, until death ensues to one of the parties. Agreed to—the parties to be placed in the centre of the space.

10th. The word shall be given by the winner of the same, in the following manner, viz: "Gentlemen are you ready?" Each party shall then answer, "I am!" The second giving the word shall then distinctly command—*strike*. Agreed to.

If either party shall violate these rules, upon being notified by the second of either party, he may be liable to be shot down instantly. As established usage points out the duty of both parties, therefore notification is considered unnecessary."

The following murderous affray at Canton, Mississippi, is from the "Alabama Beacon," Sept. 13, 1838.

"A terrible tragedy recently occurred at Canton, Mississippi, growing out of the late duel between Messrs. Dickens and Drane of that place. A Kentucky lawyer to be in Canton, spoke of the duel, and charged Mr. Mitchell Calhoun, the second of Drane, with cowardice and unfairness. Mr. Calhoun called on the Kentucky for an explanation, and the offensive charge was repeated. A challenge and fight with bowie knives, toe to toe, were the consequences. Both parties were dreadfully and dangerously wounded, though neither was dead at the last advices. Mr. Calhoun is a brother to the Hon. John Calhoun, member of Congress."

The "Darion Telegraph" contains a correspondence between six individuals, settling the preliminaries of duels. The correspondence fills, with the exception of a dozen lines, five columns of the paper. The parties were Col. W. Whig Hazard, commander of one of the Geo. regiments in the recent Seminole campaign, Dr. T. F. Hazard, a physician at St. Simons, and T. Hazard, Esq., a county magistrate, on the one side, and Messrs. J. A. Willey, A. W. Willey, and H. B. Gould, Esqs. of Darion, on the other. In their published correspondence the parties call each other "liar," "mean rascal," "puppy," "villain," &c.

The magistrate, Thomas Hazard, who accepts the challenge of J. A. Willey, says, in one of his letters, "Being a magistrate, under a solemn oath to do all in my power to keep the peace," &c., and yet this personification of Georgia justice supercribes his letter as follows: "To the Liar, Puppy, Fool, and Poltroon, Mr. John A. Willey." The magistrate closes his letter thus: "Here I am; call upon me for personal satisfaction (in propria forma); and in the Farm Field, on St. Simon's Island, (*Deo juvante*.) I will give you a full front of my body, and do all in my power to satisfy your thirst for blood!—And more, I will wager you \$100, to be planked on the scratch that J. A. Willey will neither kill or defeat T. F. Hazard."

The following extract from the correspondence is a sufficient index of slaveholding civilization.

"Articles of battle between John A. Willey and W. Whig Hazard.

Condition 1. The parties to fight on the same day, and at the same place, (St. Simon's beach, near the lighthouse,) where the meeting between T. F. Hazard and J. A. Willey will take place.

Condition 2. The parties to fight with broadswords in the right hand, and a dirk in the left.

Condition 3. On the word "Charge," the parties to advance, and attack with the broadsword, or close with the dirk.

Condition 4. The head of the conquered to be cut off by the victor, and stuck upon a pole on the Farm field dam, the original cause of dispute.

Condition 5. Neither party to object to each other's weapons; and if a sword breaks, the contest to continue with the dirk."

This Col. W. Whig Hazard is one of the most prominent citizens in the southern part of Georgia, and previously signaled himself, as we learn from one of the letters in the correspondence, by "three deliberate rounds in a duel."

As the slavocracy are, and will probably be our rulers, at least for a season, we shall continue our illustrations of their manners and principles from time to time.

### RHODE ISLAND.

Accounts from this State represent the war to be once more finished. Gov. Dorr proceeded from Norwich to Chepachet, where he established a camp with 700 followers. The regular forces of the State, amounting to some 3000 men, were assembled at Providence, and a detachment sent against them. The suffrage party abandoned their works, and fled without resistance, Gov. Dorr among the rest. One person was killed and two or three wounded in different parts of the State, from incidental disturbances. A large part of the suffrage party disapproved of the last

resort to violence, and did not countenance it.

It may not be amiss to say a word on the merits of this controversy. It is a principle recognized by the public acts of the American people, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and whenever a government ceases to fulfil the purposes for which it was established, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it. By people we suppose is meant a majority of the inhabitants—a majority of the persons governed; for entire unanimity in altering a government could not be reasonably expected. The interests and feelings of some would lead them to oppose a change.

A majority of the persons governed, then, have a right, not merely to demand an alteration or abolition of the existing form of Government from the organization then in power, but to alter or abolish it themselves. Prudence indeed would dictate that the assent and concurrence of the existing government should, if possible, be obtained to the proposed alteration, as the approbation of the minority can then more readily be procured, and the transition from the old to the new state of things will be more easily effected.—

But suppose the existing government refuses its concurrence to any changes the majority may wish—what then? We answer, the majority of the people have the right of making the alteration themselves, and of defending it, when made, from all attacks that may be made on it. To say they have not this right would be to give to the existing government an absolute power over the majority forever. The People have a right to govern themselves; any principle short of this, if carried out to its full extent, will make the majority slaves to the minority.

But it may be said that the majority may become excited by the arts of designing demagogues, and demand of the existing government alterations which may be of trivial importance, or may be permanently injurious to the best interests of the State. But who can judge best of what is trivial or injurious—the majority or the few?—The very objection assumes that the powers that be are better judges of what is for the people's good, than the people themselves; in other words that the people are incapable of self-government.

The changes demanded by the suffrage party in Rhode Island, especially the right of voting for their rulers, are of importance, and are consonant to the spirit of the age. The disfranchised part of the population have borne their disabilities for nearly seventy years since the people of the State assumed the right of self government. Various efforts have been made from time to time to obtain the proposed alterations, but hitherto in vain. Whether an undoubted majority of the people at any one time, have demanded these alterations, we have not now the data before us by which we can judge. But as the Legislature have called another Convention to form a Constitution, and placed the right of voting for the members of it on a liberal footing, it may be expected that its ultimate results will, in a great measure, be satisfactory.

The late movements of the suffrage party, in our opinion, have been unwise and inconsistent. If they depended on moral sanction to secure the ultimate possession of their rights, and if they had faith in the efficacy of a system of agitation, like that by which O'Connell is endeavoring to enfranchise Ireland, a resort to arms was highly injudicious. On the other hand, if moral sanction had been tried long enough and had been found inefficient, and a resort to force had become indispensable, the military operations of the suffrage party have been of a character not calculated to defend the cause of that party, or to advance the reputation of those who resorted to arms, as soldiers, patriots or heroes.

It is now generally conceded that there is a prospect of uninterrupted peace with all foreign nations. An army is not therefore wanted to defend us against foreign invasion. In the late debate in Congress on reducing the army to 6000 men, Mr. Granger, of New York, conceded this point, but urged a new reason. We must be respectable! Hear him:

"The institutions of the country must be kept up. The people demanded the maintenance of a respectable army, and a naval force such as would carry our flag triumphant over every sea. To do this they must come up to the work, and establish such a duty on imports as would produce a revenue sufficient to keep up these establishments. They must raise revenues to sustain such institutions as the character and necessities of the government demanded either by duties on imports or by direct taxation."

Here is a proposition, first for a large standing army, just to sustain our respectability; secondly, for a naval force large enough to make us victorious in every sea. To do this we must have a navy at least half as large as that of England, comprising several hundred vessels, manned by 50 or 40 thousand seamen, constantly in commission, at an immense annual expense. How is this expense to be met? "To do this, they (the people) must come up to the work, and establish such a duty on imports as would produce a revenue sufficient to keep up these establishments."—

And if enough cannot be produced by duties on every thing we import, Mr. Granger is prepared to resort to direct taxation to raise the deficiency. Now, if the people of the United States are willing "to come up to the work" in this way, and tax themselves heavily on all they buy from foreign countries, and on all they raise at home—thus reducing themselves to the wretched condition of the laborers of England, just to please Mr. Granger's notions of respectability, they will display a greater amount of folly than we anticipate from them.

Lightning.—A house in the upper village of Ann Arbor owned by Mr. Stephen Chase, was struck by lightning during the thunder shower on Thursday night. It made horrid work. It struck a chimney which it completely demolished in the chamber, thence passing down the stove pipe, the stove in the lower room was precipitated through the plastering against the chamber floor, and partially broken. The end sill of the house which was of black ash, was split and thrown out into the yard, and the windows and clapboards of one end of the house presented a

perfect wreck. Persons were sleeping in the rooms above and below, but no one was injured.

### CLINTON SEMINARY.

We would call the attention of our readers to this institution, a particular account of which will be found upon another page.

Clinton is a pleasant and healthy part of our State, and those who are seeking a knowledge of science may resort thither with the full assurance that they will find there a quiet and a pleasant home. With Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, the Principal and Assistant, we have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance, and from what we know of them, we feel authorized to say that the youth who attend this school will find it a place where their "physical, intellectual, and moral powers" will be trained for future usefulness and respectability.

The Message.—We have inserted in our paper to-day "Veto Number Three," as we presume all our readers will wish to see. We shall not pronounce any opinion of its merits, save that we agree with the President in thinking it foolish to divide a portion of the revenue among the States, as long as the government is obliged to borrow money to defray its current expenses. The ability of the nation to make a distribution from its treasury at present, may be estimated from the fact, that at the latest accounts from Washington, the amount of specie in the national treasury was just six and a quarter cents.

The Centreville Democrat, June 19, has nearly a column and a half of words to demonstrate that the leading Abolitionists are secret co-operators with emissaries of Great Britain in accomplishing a dissolution of the Union, and thus betraying their country, into the hands of a foreign enemy! The Editor also refers to Gidding's resolutions as sanctioning robbery, murder, &c. No person, in or out of Congress, so far as we know, has yet undertaken formally to answer and refute the positions taken in those resolutions. It is found to be much easier to sneer at them than to answer them.

The attention of our colored friends and subscribers is requested to the advertisement of Rev. J. S. Dixon. The River Raisin Institute offers advantages to the colored youth of our State, of which they should be zealous to avail themselves. The foolish and wicked prejudice against color can best be overcome by the acquisition of knowledge, and the exhibition of correct moral feelings. These qualities will command respect.

CUTANEOUS DEMOCRACY.—Dr. Bailey says, very justly:—"The democracy of the so-called democratic party, being limited by complexion, may be called, cutaneous democracy—the democracy of the anti-slavery men is organic. There is the same difference between the two, that there is between a sham, and a reality."

Hon. S. L. Southard, late President of the Senate, died on the 26th ult., at Fredericksburgh, Va.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of our nation's birth day was celebrated in our village on the "glorious Fourth," in a manner that was highly commendable to the great majority of the citizens who were in attendance.

There was nothing like the drunkenness and debauchery, profanity and crime, so prevalent on these occasions in by-gone days. The Sabbath School and Washington Temperance Society united. An address advocating entire abstinence from all that can intoxicate was delivered by Mr. Joseph Brown of our village. It was a rich production, and we believe gave perfect satisfaction. The singing of temperance odes was truly cheering—and the voluntary speeches were of an excellent character, if we except their want of reference to the claims of the oppressed, which can be so appropriately referred to on such occasions.

The Apportionment.—Leavitt has some thoughts on this subject which deserve attention. The House abandoned a ratio which they had adopted by a majority of 50, and adopted one they had four times rejected—because the Senate would have it so. But why was not the round number 70,000 adopted? Why add on 680? Because adding the 680 takes away four members from the free States—one from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, without subtracting any from the slave States. Thus the free States lose four members, which they might have had ten years, and to which they were justly entitled. The free States have 135 members—the slave States, 88—Northern majority, 47. Thus slavery, as usual, had her finger in this dish also. The vote adopting this ratio was carried by a change of ground of three slave-holders, and four of their "natural allies" from New Hampshire. Howard, of Michigan, voted for it.



ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscribers inform the members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press...

NEW YORK, March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES.

- American Slavery as it is, muslin 50
Anti-Slavery Manual 20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 37 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 1-2 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 33 1-2
Burne's Picture of Slavery 50
Burton on the Slave Trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1,00
Chloe Spear 25
Channing on Slavery 25
Duncan on Slavery 25
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa 50
Grimké's Letters to Miss Beecher Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2
Jay's View 50
Light and Truth 50
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 38 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. 20
Right and wrong in Boston 20
Star of Freedom, muslin 12 1-2
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, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 92mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 35 1-3
Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey 50
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait 12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

- Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks 3
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as it is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition 25
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States 1
Address on Slavery (German) 1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland 1
Address of National Convention (German) 1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city. 4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 3
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South Bible against Slavery 6 1-4
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization 2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chipman's Discourse 6
Channing's Letters to Clay 6
Condition of Free People of Color 6
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 3
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative 25
Extinguisher Extinguished 3
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6
Genevieve Planter 6
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2
Liberty, 8vo. 25; do 12mo 3
Morrison's Speech in answer to Clay 3
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society Pro-Slavery 1
Rural Code of Haiti 6

Roper, Moses, Narrative of a Fugitive Slave 12-2
Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
Ruggles's Antidote 6
Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
Slavery Rhymes 6
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1838 8
Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas. Smylie Do. Letter to Henry Clay Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se, 6
Southard's Manual 1
Star of Freedom 1
Schmucker and Smith's Letters Slaveholder's Prayer 1
Slaveholding Weighed Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3
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 War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

- No. 1. St. Domingo, No. 2. Caste, No. 3. Colonization, No. 4. Moral Condition of the Slave, No. 5. What is Abolition? No. 6. The Ten Commandments, No. 7. Danger and Safety, No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible, No. 9. Prejudice against Color, No. 10. Northern Dealers in Slaves, No. 11. Slavery and Miseries No. 12. Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

PRINTS, ETC.

- Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 3
The Emancipated Family Slave Market of America 25
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 1
Do. with kneeling Slave sheet 1
Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 50
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Median fund. Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25
Argument of Roger S. Baldwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6
Congressional Document relating to do. 6
Portrait of Clinquez March 3d, 1842. 1,00

IMPORTANT WORK!

Now in the course of Publication.

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE. By Andrae Ure, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S., M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad. S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Multi. &c. &c. &c. Illustrated with one thousand two hundred and 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 objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish.

- 1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the master of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.
2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalter, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.
3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.
4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.
5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.
6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade 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 Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article. The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevity type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each payable on delivery.

To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press. To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New York.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, BY HOBERT & TERHUNE.

(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 Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!!! WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good dry wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY." Ann Arbor, Apr. 23, 1842.

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Threshing, in a common wagon 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 with four horses attached to it as any other power with six horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the east iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

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

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. WING'S, Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILSON'S storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a threshing machine, with a stove 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 following 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 about five months, and threshed with it about 3000 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 four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE, S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842.

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

A. WEEKS. Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it to be 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 thrash as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed.

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

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES 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 from \$50 to \$300.

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

Woolen Manufactory.

The subscribers have recently put in operation a woolen manufactory for manufacturing woollen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where they wish to manufacture wool into cloth on shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be well 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 Scio village.

S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 18, 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, SATINNET WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

These goods (coming as they do direct from first hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell lower than any other house west of New York, he therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock and prices before going east or purchasing elsewhere.

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, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at

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

STRAYED from the Subscriber on 17th inst. one red new Milch Cow, 6 years old, with a white bag, one or both horns have been bored, the back part of her bag and flank are speckled, had on when she left home a small silver bell. Whoever will give information or return said Cow to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.

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

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale

by F. DENISON. June 10, 1842.

FASHIONABLE Hats, Caps, & Bonnets

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

Wool.—F. Denison will buy any quantity of Wool, at fair prices, if delivered at his Store. June 10, 1842, tf

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, AND GENTLEMAN'S WORLD OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

[The Casket and Gentleman's Union.]

A new volume under the above title, of the well established and Fashionable Magazine. The Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced to be the most readable and popular of the day, will be opened on the first day of January, 1842, with an array of contributors secured by the union of talent, of fame, which no periodical in the country can boast or pretend to rival. The December number will however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest paper, and with the first of a series of embellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical 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, second to no Magazine in the Union. The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly sentimentality, and from an affectation of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek 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 commended.

The list of Contributors embraces the names 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 have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known nautical papers entitled "Cruising in the Last War," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of "Tales of the Sea," and from his known abilities as a depicter of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume also from the author of the well known article entitled "The Log of Old Ironsides."

The author of "Syrian Letters," will also send his powerful and graceful pen to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of "Leaves from a Lawyers Port Folio" has also been secured—and we may expect something still more thrilling from the spacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chit-Chat with Jeremy Short and Oliver Oldfield is also promised with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse, 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. With 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 unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall the ensuing volume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions, Monthly, which is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unimportant. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sarasin, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choicest 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 month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, 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 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 subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia 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, GEOR. GRAHAM, South west corner of Chestnut and Third Street Philadelphia.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery.

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

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, \$4.00 Board " " with 4 hours work each week, 7.57 Room Rent, 88 Incidental, 50

Total, 12.95

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

Bills to be settled in advance.

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

The second term of this summer will commence Wednesday 1st July 1842.

It is very desirable that all who design to attend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, before the first day of the Term. Any further information can be obtained at the Institution, or by addressing, post paid, J. S. DIXON, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich. Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n5-2m

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH"

THE Subscribers will 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. tf

THE MAGNET.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish a periodical with the above title, devoted to the investigation of HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, and ASTRONOMY, and HUMAN MAGNETISM. Having made these subjects matters of serious and patient investigation for some time past, and considering the increasing attention which has lately been given to 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 encouragement from the lovers of science, in this and other countries.

One object of this work will be to excite and encourage a spirit of inquiry, and to assist in such investigations as may tend to settle the following, among other similar questions.

- 1. That every living being possesses a Magnetic Nature, which is governed by laws peculiar to its own species.
2. That the two Magnetic forces are the means of sensation, and also, of voluntary and involuntary motion.
3. That every Mental and Physical organ, and every muscle, has its corresponding Magnetic poles.
4. That the Magnetic forces from the different organs terminate in the face and neck, and by 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 face.
5. That these organs and their consecutive poles may be excited, separately, and their action modified as the condition of the patient may require.
6. That the Phrenological organs are not only located in groups, corresponding with the nature of their action, but most or more of them exist in double pairs, and, one in or all 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 ancient events; two of Comparison, one pair for ideas, and the other for things; two of Benevolence, one for giving, and the other for pity; two of Veneration, one for the Deity, and the other for man; two of Firmness, one relating to consistency, and the other for perseverance, etc.

two of Self Esteem, one for the HUMAN WILL and self-government, and the other for the government of others—two pairs for Fear, two for Music, two for Place; and so of the organs of Conscientiousness, Belief, Amativeity, Love of Approbation, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, etc. etc.

And I believe there are, at least, three pairs for language, one for mere words, connected by the Magnetic poles with Marvelousness, and giving a person the disposition to talk; one for proper names; and the other connected by the Magnetic poles with Identity, and Weight, for the communication of ideas and intelligence, and giving weight 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, Discontentment, Smell, Taste, Pity, Regularity, Cheerfulness, Weeping, Contentment, Method, Retribution, Wit, as distinguished from Mirthfulness; Melody as distinguished from Harmony, etc. etc.

7. 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 correspondence with the different groups of Phrenological 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 Patience, 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, heretofore offered to the world. And mysteries of a similar kind are further explained by other organs, which I have found, in connection with the above, making the number upwards of one hundred in all, besides the poles of the nerves of motion and sensation, and the poles of the different muscles, and physical organs.

10. And it is a remarkable fact, that one pair of the organs, (the Intellectual and Devotional ones, especially,) are more elevated and refined in their exercises than the others. Thus, I find, that the lower organs of Comparison take cognizance of things, the upper ones compare ideas; the lower organs of Causality are exercised on things, the 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 far, as he believes, towards demonstrating these assumptions, and if 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 faculties of man.

This matter will be illustrated with numerous engravings, some of which are now ready for use, the whole rendering the work one of surpassing interest, and every way worthy of patronage from the curious and scientific, who wish to understand the mysteries of human nature. The plates will be of special interest, inasmuch as they will not only explain many magnetic phenomena hitherto unknown, or not understood but one or more, will be given designating those features in the human face, 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 Physiognomy ever given to the world. In a word, the work 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 Sleepwalking, Somnambulism, Hysterical Insanity, Madness, Dreaming, and Paralysis, the whole designed to exhibit the claims of these subjects on the attention of the candid, and to assist them in ascertaining how far magnetism has been, or may be used, as a medical agent.

In furnishing articles for its pages, the subscriber expects the assistance of medical and scientific gentlemen, of the highest respectability in their profession.

The Magnet will be published once a month; each number containing twenty-four super-royal 8vo. pages, with a printed cover.

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 issued as soon as five hundred subscribers shall have been obtained.

Any person procuring subscribers, will be allowed to retain the pay for the fourth, provided the balance be forwarded to the publisher, free of expense.

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

DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Office, a few doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day. Ann Arbor, April 26th, 1842.

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Orders for the Library, addressed to me at this place will be attended to. 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 & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop. Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call. Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. tf

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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

- 100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English, 20 oz Sulph. Morphia, 10 oz. Aclt. do, 50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark, 1 bbl. Powdered Hubbard, 1 Chest Rubarb Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap, 50 lbs. Calomel, 3 casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil, 40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 lbs. White Lead, dry