

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY
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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. Persons wishing to advertise will find this paper a valuable medium of communication, as it circulates in nearly every county in the State. Advertisements inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity.

All remittances and all communications designed for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paid, to **SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.**

POETRY.

A SMILE.

A pleasant smile—how true to bring
Sweet pleasure to the heart;
Disarm misfortune of her sting,
And lead bliss impart.

The dark, wild, malicious breast,
Where anger loved to blaze,
Has, by a smile, been calmed to rest—
Its cursing turned to praise.

A smile, a little thing to give—
Yet it hath potent power;
'T will hope prostrate in dust revive,
And gild life's darkest hour.

WHAT IS IT TO LIVE?

To live, what is it, but to give
Our influence to a righteous cause?
To bless the world, and thus receive
The HEAVEN'S affections—not applause?

To die—'twere better far than spend
Our time in acts to curse mankind—
Unjust, oppressive laws defend,
And crush the freedom of the mind.

To live is but an empty name—
Our lives a blot to truth and right—
When vicious men our deeds proclaim,
And justice weeps at virtue's flight.

Immortal man!—who'er thou art,
Remember life to thee is given,
To elevate—not sink the heart—
And bid it upward soar to heaven.

LESSONS OF NATURE.

Heard ye the whisper of the breeze
As soft it murmured by,
Amid the shadowy forest trees?
It tells, with meaning sigh,
Of the bowers of bliss on that viewless shore,
Where the weary spirit shall sin no more.

While sweet and low in crystal streams,
That glitter in the shade,
The music of an angel's dreams
On bubbling keys are played;
And the echoes breathe with a mystic tone,
Of that home where the loved and the lost are gone.

And when at evening's silent hour,
We stand on Ocean's shore
And feel the soul-subduing power
Of its mysterious roar,
There's a deep voice comes from its pearly caves
Of that land of peace which no ocean waves.

And while the shadowy veil of night
Sleeps on the mountain side,
And brilliant of unfathomed light
Begin the concave wide,
There's a spell, a power, of harmonious love,
That is beckoning mute to the realms above.

And earth in all her temples wild,
Of mountain, rock, and dale,
Speaks with maternal accents mild,
Our doubting fears to quell,
Of another shore and a brighter sphere,
Where we haste on the wings of each flying year.

On nature's bright and pictured scroll
Of speaking language see
A pantomime—the seasons roll,
Of glorious imagery,
That reveal a life in this fading clay,
That shall wake again to a brighter day.

Krickerbocker.

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.
THE BUSHEL OF CORN.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Farmer Gray had a neighbor, who was not the best tempered man in the world, though mainly kindly and obliging. He was a shoemaker. His name was Barton. One day, in harvest-time, when every one on the farm was busy as a bee, this man came over to Farmer Gray's, and said, in rather a petulant tone of voice—

"Mr. Gray, I wish you would send over and drive your geese home."

"Why so, Mr. Barton? what have my geese been doing?" the farmer said, in a mild, quiet tone.

"They pick my pigs ears when they are eating, and go into my garden; and will not have it," the neighbor replied, in a still more petulant voice.

"I am really sorry for it, neighbor Barton; but what can I do?"

"Why, yoke them, and thus keep them on your own premises. It's no kind of way to let your geese run all over every farm, and garden in the neighborhood."

"But I cannot see to it now. It is harvest-time, friend Barton, and every man, woman and child on the farm, has as much as he or

she can do. Try and bear it for a week or so, and then I will see if I can possibly remedy the evil."

"I can't bear it, and I won't bear it, any longer," the shoemaker said. "So if you do not take care of them, friend Gray, I shall have to take care of them for you."

"Well, neighbor Barton, you can do as you please," farmer Gray replied, in his usual quiet tone. "I am sorry that they trouble you, but I cannot attend to them now."

"I'll attend to them for you, see if I don't," the shoemaker said, still more angrily than when he first called upon farmer Gray; and then turned upon his heel, and strode off hastily toward his own house, which was quite near to the old farmer's.

"What upon earth can be the matter with them geese?" Mrs. Gray said, about fifteen minutes afterwards.

"I really cannot tell, unless neighbor Barton is taking care of them. He threatened to do so, if I didn't yoke them right off."

"Taking care of them! How taking care of them?"

"As to that, I am quite in the dark. Killing them, perhaps. He said they picked at his pigs' ears, and drove them away when they were eating, and that they would not have it. He wanted me to yoke them right off; but that I could not do now, as all the hands are busy. He then said, that if I didn't take care of them, he would. So I suppose he is engaged in the neighborly business of taking care of our geese."

"John! William! run over and see what Mr. Barton is doing with my geese," Mrs. Gray said, in a quick and anxious tone, to two little boys who were playing near.

The urchins scampered off, well pleased to perform an errand.

"Oh, if he has dared to do anything to my geese, I will never forgive him!" the wife said, angrily.

"H-u-s-h, Sally, make no rash speeches. It is more than probable that he has killed some two or three of them. But never mind if he has. He will get over his pet, and be sorry for it."

"Yes; but what good will his being sorry do me? Will it bring my geese to life?"

"Ah, well, Sally, never mind. Let us wait until we learn what all this disturbance is about."

In about ten minutes, the children came home, bearing the bodies of three geese, each without a head.

"Oh, isn't that too much for human endurance!" exclaimed Mrs. Gray. "Where did you find them?"

"We found them lying out in the road," said the eldest of the two children. "And when we picked them up, Mr. Barton said—'Tell your father that I have yoked his geese for him, to save him the trouble, as his hands are all too busy to do it.'"

"I'd sue him for it!" said Mrs. Gray, in an indignant tone.

"And what good would that do, Sally?"

"Why, it would do a great deal of good. It would teach him better manners. It would punish him; and he deserves punishment."

"And punish us in the bargain. We have lost three geese now, but we still have their good fat bodies to eat. A lawsuit would cost us a good many geese, and not leave us even so much as the feathers; besides giving us a world of trouble and vexation. No, no, Sally, just let it rest, and he will be sorry for it, I know."

"Sorry for it, indeed! And what good will his being sorry for it do us, I should like to know? Next, he will kill a cow, and then we must be satisfied with his being sorry for it! Now, I can tell you that I don't believe in that doctrine. Nor do I believe anything about his being sorry; the crabbed, ill-natured wretch."

"Don't call hard names, Sally," farmer Gray said, in a mild, soothing tone. "Neighbor Barton was not himself when he killed the geese. Like every other angry person, he was a little insane, and did what he would not have done had he been perfectly in his right mind. When you are a little excited, you know, Sally, that even you do say unreasonable things."

"Me do and say unreasonable things!" exclaimed Mrs. Gray, with a look and tone of indignant astonishment; "me say and do unreasonable things when I am angry! I don't understand you, Mr. Gray."

"May be I can help you a little. Don't you remember how angry you were when Mr. Mellon's old brindle got into our garden, and trampled over your lettuce bed? and how you struck her with the open pole, and knocked off one of her horns?"

"But I didn't mean to do that, though."

"No; but then you were angry, and struck old brindle with a right good will. And if Mr. Mellon had felt disposed, he might have prosecuted for damages."

"But she had no business there."

"Of course not. Neither had our geese any business in neighbor Barton's yard. But, perhaps I can help you to another instance, that will be more conclusive in regard to your doing and saying unreasonable things when you are angry. You remember the patent churn."

"Yes; but never mind about that."

"So you have not forgotten how unreasonable you were about your churn. It wasn't good for anything—you knew it wasn't; and you'd never put a jar of cream into it as long as you live—that you wouldn't. And yet, on trial, you found that churn the best you had ever used; and now you wouldn't part with it on any consideration. So you see, Sally, that even you can say and do unreasonable things, when you are angry, just as well as Mr. Barton can. Let us then consider him a little, and give him time to get over his angry fit. It will be much better to do so."

Mrs. Gray said that her husband was right, and still she felt indignant at the outrage committed on her geese. She did not, however, say anything about suing the shoemaker—for old brindle's head, from which the horn had been knocked off, was not yet entirely well, and one prosecution very naturally suggested the idea of another. So she took her three fat geese, and after stripping off their feathers, had them prepared for the table.

On the next morning, as Mr. Gray was going along the road, he met the shoemaker; and as they had to pass very near to each other, the farmer smiled, and bowed, and spoke kindly. Mr. Barton looked and felt very un-

easy, but farmer Gray did not seem to remember the unpleasant incident of the day before.

It was about eleven o'clock of the same day, that one of Farmer Gray's little boys came running to him, and crying—

"Oh, father! father! Mr. Barton's hogs are in our cornfield."

"Then I must go drive them out," said Mr. Gray, in a quiet tone.

"Drive them out!" ejaculated Mrs. Gray. "Drive them out, indeed. I'd shoot them; that's what I'd do. I'd serve them as he served my geese yesterday."

"But that would not bring the geese to life again, Sally."

"I don't care if it would not. It would be paying him in his own coin, and that's all he deserves."

"You know what the Bible says, Sally, about grievous words, and they apply with stronger force to grievous actions. No—I will return neighbor Barton good for evil. That is the best way. He has done wrong, and I am sure is sorry for it. And as I wish him still to remain sorry for so unkind and unneighborly an action, I intend making, use of the best means for keeping him sorry."

"Then you will not be revenged on him, any how?"

"No, Sally—not revenged. I hope I have no such feeling. For I am not angry with neighbor Barton, who has done himself a much greater wrong than he has done me. But I wish him to see clearly how wrong he has acted, that he may do so no more. And then we shall not have any cause to complain of him, nor he any to be grieved, as I am sure he is, at his own hasty conduct. But while I am talking here, his hogs are destroying my corn."

And so saying, farmer Gray hurried off towards his cornfield. When he arrived there, he found four large hogs tearing down the stalks, and pulling off, and eating up the ripe ears of corn. They had already destroyed a good deal. But he drove them out very calmly, and put up the bars through which they had entered, and then commenced gathering up the half-eaten ears of corn, and throwing them out into the lane, for the hogs that had been so suddenly disturbed in the process of obtaining a liberal meal. As he was thus engaged, Mr. Barton, who had, from his own house, seen the farmer turn the hogs out of his cornfield, came hurriedly up, and said—

"I am very sorry, Mr. Gray, indeed I am, that my hogs have done this. I will most cheerfully pay you for what they have destroyed."

"Oh, never mind, friend Barton—never mind. Such things will happen occasionally. My geese, you know, annoy you very much sometimes."

"Don't speak of it, Mr. Gray. They didn't annoy me half as much as I imagined they did. But how much corn do you think my hogs have destroyed? One bushel or two bushels? Or how much? Let it be estimated, and I will pay you for it most cheerfully."

"Oh no. Not for the world, friend Barton. Such things will happen sometimes. And besides, some of my men must have left the bars down, or your hogs could never have gone in. So don't think any more about it. It would be dreadful if one neighbor could not bear a little with another."

All this cut poor Mr. Barton to the heart. His own ill-natured language, and conduct, at a much smaller trespass on his rights, presented itself to his mind, and deeply mortified him. After a few moment's silence, he said—

"The fact is, Mr. Gray, I shall feel better if you will let me pay for this corn. My hogs should not be fattened at your expense, and I will not consent to its being done. So I shall insist on paying you for at least one bushel of corn; for I am sure they have destroyed that much, if not more."

But Mr. Gray shook his head, and smiled pleasantly, as he replied—

"Don't think anything more about it, neighbor Barton. It is a matter deserving no consideration. No doubt my cattle have often trespassed on you, and will trespass on you again. Let us then bear and forbear."

All this cut the shoemaker still deeper, and he felt still less at ease in mind after he parted from the farmer, than he did before. But on one thing he resolved, and that was, to pay Mr. Gray for the corn which his hogs had eaten.

"You told him your mind pretty plainly, I hope," Mrs. Gray said, as her husband came in.

"I certainly did," was the quiet reply. "And I am glad you had spirit enough to do it. I reckon he will think twice, before he kills any more of my geese."

"I expect you are right, Sally. I don't think we shall be troubled again."

"What did you say to him? And what did he say for himself?"

"Why, he wanted very much to pay me for the corn his hogs had eaten; but I wouldn't hear to it. I told him that it made no difference in the world. That such accidents would happen sometimes."

"And that's the way you spoke your mind to him?"

"Precisely; and it had the desired effect. It made him feel ten times worse than if I had spoken angrily to him. He is exceedingly pained at what he has done, and says he will never rest until he has paid for that corn. But I am resolved never to take a cent for it. It will be the best possible guaranty I can have for his kind and neighborly conduct hereafter."

"Well, perhaps you are right," Mrs. Gray said, after a few minutes of thoughtful silence. "I like Mrs. Barton very much—and now I come to think of it, I should not wish to have any difference between our families."

"And so do I like Mr. Barton. He has read a good deal, and I find it very pleasant to sit with him occasionally, during the long winter evenings. His only fault is his quick temper—but I am sure it is much better for us to bear with, and soothe that, than to oppose and excite it, and thus keep both his family and our own in hot water."

"You certainly are right," Mrs. Gray said, "and I only wish that I could always think and feel as you do. But I am a little quick, as they say."

"And so is Mr. Barton. Now, just the same consideration that you would desire others to have for you, should you exercise towards Mr.

Barton; or any one else whose hasty temper leads him into words or actions that in calmer and more thoughtful moments, are subjects of regret."

(Concluded in our next.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

At a meeting of the 1st Congregational Church of Rome, Lenawee Co. Mich., on Saturday the 9th of July last, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, "there are truths so self-evident, or so immediately and palpably deduced from those that are, or are acknowledged for such, that they are at once intelligible to all men who possess the common advantages of the social State"—and whereas the title of every member of the human family, uncharged with crime "to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" is among these truths—and whereas "by sophistry, by evil habit, by the lust of power and of gold, by the neglect, false persuasions and impostures of an anti-christian priesthood and press, joined in one conspiracy with demagogues and tyrants, the understandings of men have become so darkened and their consciences so lethargic, that there has arisen a necessity for the republication of this fundamental truth, and that too with a voice of loud alarm and impassioned warning; and whereas the system of slavery existing in our land, sanctioned by the government and tolerated by the church in many of its departments, is made up of every crime that treachery and cruelty can invent, and has been justly called "the sum of all villainies"—and whereas, men-stealers are the very worst of thieves; and are classed by the inspired Paul with murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, and whereas, the word of God, common sense and common law make no distinction between the thief, and those who knowingly partake of his spoil, therefore,

Resolved, That we will have no fellowship with this unfruitful work of darkness, but will ever reprove it.

Resolved, That no slaveholder or person justifying slavery, be invited to our communion.

3. Resolved, That those professing to be the ministers of Him who was anointed to preach glad tidings to the poor, to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound, who apologize for slavery, or declare not the truth of God, respecting it, are so recent to duty and the high trust reposed in them, that they cannot receive our support.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors for the abolition of slavery—striving to fulfil the apostolic injunction—"Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them."

Resolved, That the prostitution of a large portion of the professedly religious press to the vile purposes of the slaveholder is an abomination that should cause Christians to sigh and cry at the mercy seat in the hope that God would speedily induce these heralds to give the trumpet its certain sound.

Resolved, That the two millions of heathen in our land demand our warmest sympathies, fervent prayers, and most untiring action, that they may have the word of life which is denied them by law—that they may hear those glad tidings which we are commissioned to carry to every creature, that they may be lifted from their moral degradation, and made the recipients of the great salvation.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Signal of Liberty and N. Y. Evangelist.

J. M. BARROWS, Mod.

S. A. WADE, Scribe.

Selections.

REV. JONATHAN DAVIS.

The following anecdotes of this distinguished defender of manstealing were related by Rev. Mr. Jenks, formerly a near neighbor to Mr. Davis at the South, in a public lecture before the citizens of Bradford, Mass.

The lecturer stated that he had resided in Georgia about four years, most of that time in the vicinity of the plantation of this Rev. Jonathan Davis. He stated that he was intimately acquainted with Davis, both personally and by reputation; and he gave it as the result of his own observation—as a fact notorious in the section of Georgia where he resided—that Davis was a "hard master"; that he employed a man as driver on his plantation, brutal in his treatment of the slaves, to whom he pays a much higher salary than is usual, because, by a severe discipline, he is able to raise more cotton, with the same number of hands, than the average of those employed in that capacity.

Mr. Jenks stated, that, on a certain visit at the house of Mr. Davis, he was invited by his host to ride out with him to his plantation, distant something like three miles. In riding across one of the fields they came to a brook, on the margin of which were the footprints of a man. Davis, thinking they resembled those of one of his slaves, who had recently run away, (run away, mark! from "happiness," called to his overseer, whose name was Carlington, and asked him if they were not "Joe's tracks." After examination they concluded that they were; and Davis ordered his overseer to "put the dogs on the track, and to go immediately in pursuit."

"THE GLORIOUS SOUTH."

This is the caption of a *savage* article in the Madisonian, where are set forth a few of the noble qualities of that section, and the injustice it has suffered and still suffers at the hand of the subtle intriguing North. "The Glorious South." We like that term. The land where justice reigns supreme;—where education and civilization diffuse their beneficent light throughout her borders—the land where religion spreads its mantle of peace over all its children,—land of equality and equal rights,—the land of chivalry;—how is she exalted among the nations,—a beacon star to the admiring and wondering world, alone and unapproachable in her glory. O, land of glory, no wonder thy panegyrist was *savage* when he reflected on thy merits and on thy wrongs!

How false have been our notions, and how near sighted our visions, here at the dark, benighted North, and we never before have realized the beauties of the "Glorious South." We acknowledge our blindness, and with frank confession of it, hope to err no more. With shame we say it, we had considered her glory only the glory of infancy; like that of the ancient Greek, who fired the beautiful temple of Ephesus that his name might go down to posterity, immortalized for villainy alone. Her laws, set at naught by all from the highest to the lowest;—her statesmen, legislating with pistols and bowie knives in their bosoms, and calling each other to order by the report of the one, or the point of the other;—her judges, confirming their decisions on the bench, by the rifle of the dueling field; murder stalking in her streets at noon day; her gamblers, gentlemen, and her gentlemen, gamblers,—her presses muzzled, lest a thought of freedom might find utterance; her schools, "like angle visits, few and far between;"—her holy and most revered clergy, preaching those world redeeming words, "whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so to them;" and scourging and tearing asunder husband and wife, mother and child, and selling for "filthy lucre" the image of their God; solemnly resolving in their assemblies after impiously invoking the blessing of Heaven upon their acts, that when the husband is sold away from the wife, she may be compelled to receive another husband and she their Christian sister; declaring the doctrine which must make hell rock with glee, that slavery is not the violation of the law of their Master, and that He requires them only to "do as they would be done by," if they were themselves slaves; her sons proclaiming to the world the immortal dogma of the equal rights of all by nature, and one third of their number doomed to a bondage more deplorable than the world ever saw, a bondage so debasing in its effects that they have sunk that last stage in the downward progress of humanity—unconsciousness of their own degradation;—her Constitutions (as if man could make wrong eternal) providing against any changes in the condition of these victims of her cupidity, whom she would render mindless and soulless could she by further wickedness usurp God's prerogative;—her laws, making it death, to fight for them the lamp of knowledge;—seizing and reducing to a piece of property, if his face be darkened with a drop of African blood, any one who lands on her hospitable shores; yea, even selling the children of her own loins; all this, indeed, we never dreamed to constitute a nation's glory. Some among us, better enlightened, have ever shouted Hosannas to the "Glorious South," but for ourselves we must have been in "outer darkness," as we fear are many still. Unless memory prove treacherous, however, we shall be unjust no more, and again we say; O land of glory! no wonder thy panegyrist was *savage* when he reflected on thy merits and thy wrongs.—Vergennes Vermont.

MR. CALHOUN.

The portrait of this statesman is well drawn by the correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, as follows:

Mr. Calhoun is one of those strange men of genius, who sees a great distance, but only in one direction, who knows much and thinks deeply, but is always on one side of a question or subject, while of the other he is usually ignorant or profoundly unconscious. His mind is a wonder, and if he could do whole work as well as half work, he would be the greatest man of his age. But by that inherent defect—perhaps wisely ordered, that he should not be too powerful—he is never consummate, however great—nor conclusive however profound—nor clear, however logical. He sees every thing through a theory. He belongs to that class which the French call men of one idea; and he is the greatest of his class. These traits are named, because they explain his political character and history—his public life and partisan tactics—his past and present course. Thus he will adopt, and argue an absurdity as ardently and ably as any axiom; and in politics, the most forlorn position which attracts and fixes his attention will be pursued with all his energy and power, seemingly regardless of the insurmountable obstacles to its attainment or of its utter worthlessness when won. His is brilliant and unequalled as a brigadier, but unfit to marshal the forces of the field. Hence, much as he has done, it has all been done imperfectly. His political principles are of the same sort—not general, universal and Catholic, but particular, sectional, and peculiar. He does not see man as a man, but a man of this country, and not of this whole country either, but of his particular region—as master and slave, and this is his theory of human society. Engrossed with this conception, he knows nothing beyond it—but in connection with and in subordination to it, and in his philosophy, the rights of man are the rights of a master and a slave, and the whole duty of man the mere duty of a master and a slave. Brilliant and potent as have been his efforts, they have originated, operated, and ended in one idea of bending this country and the world so as to perfect and perpetuate the peculiar institutions of the South. In this one idea he lives, moves, and has his being. It is the sun of his system, and he worships it with more than pagan idolatry. Thus his influence at the South rests on the blind bigotry of those whom custom has rendered converts to eternal slavery, and is accordingly as strong (and subtle as the aviance and indolence which supports its conclusions against all the convictions of the mind), the principles of the country and the

spirit of the age. He relies, therefore, on the south and its sectional prejudices to sustain him. And hence, whatever increases the power of the south as a sectional power, in Congress, in nominating conventions, or in the electoral college, that he favors, and accounts as his force to contend with against any opponent or competitor, whether it shall be Mr. Tyler, who occupies a central position, or Mr. Van Buren from North.

ENTERPRISE.—A friend in the interior of Indiana has given us an account of an operation in that quarter, which shows that some things can be done as well as others, where enterprise, industry and perseverance are brought to bear. "Our old acquaintance, Mr. —, failed in Lowell, Mass., three years since, and gave up all his property. As he was known to be a man of integrity and industrious habits, his creditors loaned him a small sum with which to begin the world anew at the West. He invested the bulk of this sum in Lowell calicoes, brought them to the interior of this State where he sold them at 100 per cent. profit, taking in payment Slippery Elm bark, dried, at 8 cents per lb., which he had pulverized in a common horse mill, and took with him to Boston, where he sold his whole adventure at twenty cents per lb., cash. This enabled him to enlarge his operations, and last year he cleared \$3,000 in the business, having previously contracted, at various Eastern cities for large quantities of Slippery Elm bark, Ginseng, Yellow Root, Beeswax, &c., at prices which afforded him large profit. He has now seven tons of the former article ready for shipment to the East. At 3 cents per lb. individuals in this quarter, where the tree abounds, can make between one and two dollars a day in gathering and drying the bark."—Cincinnati Republican.

PEOPLE OF COLOR.

Under the provisions of the constitution of my own native Commonwealth, color is not the standard by which it is judged whether a human being possesses the rights of man. I have constituents as black as Ethiopians, and as respectable as any I have. My friend and colleague who lately sat behind me, and who wins to my great sorrow resigned his seat, [Mr. Whitrop,] has hundreds of African negroes for his constituents; and he depended upon their votes, as he did upon his white constituents. Throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts there is no distinction of color for the enjoyment of equal rights. Colored men are capable of being elected to the State Legislature; and one was elected from one of their towns, though the election was afterwards vacated.

I am claiming for the citizens of Alexandria nothing more than is accorded to their race in my native Commonwealth; and I hope to have the support of all my own colleagues, at least, in the first place to obtain the yeas and nays, and then to support the amendment which will place colored citizens in Alexandria on the same footing with our own constitution.

J. Q. ADAMS.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

We have received a letter from a gentleman who formerly resided in this city, and is now a citizen of a town in the interior of Ohio, from which we make the following extract. It shows conclusively two things, at least; that slaves are a very uncertain kind of property, and that a state of liberty is always preferable to a state of slavery.

"I was called, a short time since, at midnight, to give shelter to a poor fugitive. Thank you I did it grudgingly! I have saved a drowning man from the watery grave, but never, in any act of my life, I am so much so overjoyed as when I can pull the poor slave from the hell of slavery. Oh, what a tale he told! He obeyed Gerrit Smith's instruction to the letter. He rode upon his master's horse all the way for his life, with the prayer upon his lips, 'God bless massa.' He was a noble looking fellow, and was as honest in taking a horse to ride him in his escape, as I should be to take a boat, without leave, to save a drowning friend.

"Also, about the same time, I had the pleasure to serve another, a girl about 13 years of age. And another from N. O., who, just before landing at Cincinnati, overheard inquiries made of the captain respecting him. He took to the yawl-boat—it being night and escaped the hands of the Fowler.

"Yesterday, two more came in to breathe, and to share in our sympathies. One of them was the last of twenty, from a plantation, who had escaped to the land of the free. Oh! these can tell you what slavery is, and draw from your eyes all the moisture in your body.

"There are two men here as white and as good looking as yourself, (and that, your modesty will allow, is not saying much,) who recently were fugitives from slavery. Could you hear them tell over the wrongs that have been done them—tell what slavery is doing, your heart would verily burst with anguish—your body would almost sweat its very blood."—Bangor Gazette.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—Of the noble patriots, who signed the Declaration of Independence, 9 were born in Massachusetts; 5 in Virginia; 5 in Maryland; 4 in Connecticut; 4 in New Jersey; 4 in Pennsylvania; 4 in South Carolina; 3 in New York; 3 in Delaware; 2 in Rhode Island; 1 in Maine; 3 in Ireland; 2 in England; 2 in Scotland; and one in Wales.

Twenty-one were attorneys, 10 merchants, 4 physicians, 3 farmers, 1 clergyman, 1 printer, and 16 were men of fortune.

Eight were graduates of Harvard College of Yale,

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1842.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

The second quarterly meeting of the State Temperance Society will be held at Pontiac, August 9th, and will be opened by an address from the President, J. P. Cleveland.

MANNERS OF THE SLAVOCRACY—WOMEN WHIPPERS.

Do not misunderstand the caption of this article. We are presenting illustrations of the manners of slaveholders, and we intend now to show that the chivalrous ladies of the South, in many instances, are not inferior to the sterner sex in the art of wielding the cowskin and the paddle. We shall begin with a few instances mentioned in Weld's work.

Angelina Grimké, daughter of Judge Grimké, of S. C., says: "Southern mistresses sometimes flog their slaves, themselves, though generally one slave is compelled to flog another. While staying at a friend's house, some years ago, I one day saw the mistress with a cowhide in her hand, scolding in an under tone her waiting man, who was about 25 years old. Whether she actually inflicted the blows, I do not know, for I hastened out of sight and hearing. It was not the first time that I had seen a mistress thus engaged."

Mr. John Vance, a member of the Baptist Church, in St. Albans, Ohio, says: "In 1836, I saw a woman by the name of Mallix, flog her female slave with a horse-whip so horribly that she was washed in salt and water several days, to keep her bruises from mortifying."

The Louisville Reporter of January 15, 1839, contains a report of a trial for inhuman treatment of a female slave. "Dr. Constant testified, that he saw Mrs. Maxwell at the kitchen door, whipping the negro severely, without being particular whether she struck her in the face or not. The negro was lacerated by the whip, and the blood was flowing."

A gentleman of Quincy, Ill., formerly a resident of Missouri, whose character is vouched for by Rev. C. S. Renshaw, and Judge Snow, of Quincy, says: "One Mrs. Mann, living near—in—co. Missouri, was known to be very cruel to her slaves. She had a bench made purposely to whip them on; and what she called her 'six pound paddle'—an instrument of prodigious torture, bored through with holes; this she would wield with both hands as she stood over her prostrate victim."

"She thus punished a 'free' slave woman named Fanny, belonging to Mr. Charles Trabue, who lives near Palmyra, Marion Co., Missouri; on the morning after the punishment, Mary was a cripple; she was silently and quickly buried, but rumor was not so easily stopped. Mr. Trabue heard of it, and commenced suit for his property. The murdered slave was disinterred, and an inquest held; her back was a mass of jelly muscles, and the coroner brought in a verdict of death by the 'six pound paddle.' Mrs. Mann fled for a few months, but returned again, and her friends found means to protract the suit."

Dr. David Nelson, late president of Marion College, Missouri, relates the following fact which occurred where he was a family physician. "I was one day dressing a blister, and the mistress of the house sent a little black girl into the kitchen to bring me some warm water. She probably mistook the message; for she returned with a bowl of boiling water; which her mistress no sooner perceived, than she thrust her hand into it, and held it there till it was half cooled."

† Judge Turner of Lexington, Ky., finding it impossible to live with his wife, on account of her ugliness, sent her to the lunatic asylum. Her friends interfered, and in conversation in an office in Lexington on the subject, in the presence of John Clarke, he said: "That woman has been the immediate cause of the death of six of my servants by her severities."

Rev. Coleman S. Hodges of Western Virginia, says: "I have frequently seen the mistress of a family in Virginia, with whom I was well acquainted, beat the woman who performed the kitchen work with a stick two feet and a half long, and nearly as thick as my wrist; striking her over the head, and across the small of the back, with as much spite as you would a snake, and for what I should consider no offence at all."

Should any doubt the correctness of these statements, we will refer them to deeds of still greater atrocity perpetrated in New Orleans by a Madame La Laurie, as narrated by the papers of that city in 1834. No one will contend that the New Orleans papers are disposed to fabricate 'abolition lies!' The Bee says:

"Upon entering one of the apartments, the most appalling spectacle met their eyes. Seven slaves, more or less horribly mutilated, were seen suspended by the neck, with their limbs apparently stretched and torn, from one extremity to the other. They had been confined for several months in the situation from which they had thus providentially been rescued; and had been merely kept in existence to prolong their sufferings, and to make them taste all that a most refined cruelty could inflict."

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser says: "A negro woman was found chained, covered with bruises and wounds from severe flogging. All the apartments were then forced open. In a room on the ground floor, two more were found chained, and in a deplorable condition. Up stairs and in the garret, four more were found chained: some so weak as to be unable to walk, and all covered with wounds and sores. One mulatto boy declares himself to have been chained for five months, being fed daily with only a handful of meal, and receiving every morning the most cruel treatment."

The New Orleans Courier says: "We saw one of these miserable beings. He has a large hole in his head—his body, from head to foot, was covered with scars and filled with worms."

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser says: "Seven poor unfortunate slaves were found—some chained to the floor, other with chains around their necks, fastened to the ceiling; and one poor old man, upwards of sixty years of age, chained hand and foot, and made fast to the floor in a kneeling position. His head bore the appearance of having been eaten until it was broken, and the worms were actually to be seen making a feast of his brains! A woman had her back

literally cooked (if the expression may be used) with the lash; the very bones might be seen projecting through the skin!"

Eleezer Powell Jr., a mason, while working at his trade in Jefferson co., Mississippi, was knowing to the following transaction at the house of a tavern keeper named James Truly. "He had a slave named Lucy, who occupied the station of chamber maid and table waiter. One day, just after dinner, Mrs. Truly took Lucy and bound her arms round a pine sappling behind the house, and commenced flogging her with a riding whip, and when tired would take the chair and rest. She continued thus, alternately flogging and resting, for at least an hour and a half. I afterwards learned from the bar-keeper, and others, that the woman's offence was that she had bought two candles to set on the table the evening before, not knowing there were some yet in the box."

Philemon Bliss, of Elyria, Ohio, in describing the instruments of punishment, says: "The ladies (!!) in chastising their domestic servants, generally use the cowhide. I have known some use the shovel and tongs."

Rev. George Bourne, late editor of the Protestant Vindicator, says: "Mrs. Pence, of Rockingham county, Virginia, used to boast, 'I am the best hand to whip a nigger in the whole country.' She used to pinion the girls to a post in the yard on the Lord's day morning, scourge them, put on the 'negro plaster,' salt, pepper and vinegar, leave them there tied, and walk away to church as demure as a nun, and after service repeat her flogging, if she felt the whim. I once espoused it with her upon her cruelty. 'Mrs. Pence, how can you whip your girls so publicly, and disturb your neighbors so on the Lord's day morning?' Her answer was memorable. 'If I were to whip them on any other day, I should lose a day's work; but by whipping them on Sunday, their backs get well enough by Monday morning.' That woman, if alive, is doubtless a member of the church, now as then."

Here we will stay our quotations for the present, and make one or two remarks. Throughout the world, women are kinder and more compassionate than men. Ladyard, the American traveller, declares, that among all the savage tribes he ever visited, while he suffered many abuses from the men, he never yet asked a female for a drink of water even, without obtaining it if it was in her power. How is it, then, that women become thus changed in their nature? It is by the possession of arbitrary power, and by being placed in circumstances where their feelings impel them to use it. Take the case of a widow, whose husband dies, leaving her fifty slaves to manage. Those slaves are indisposed to work, but work they must. To make them work, means must be used. It will not do to pay wages to slaves, and the whip is the only stimulus to labor that can be applied, and that must be applied enough to accomplish the end sought, be the amount inflicted much or little. Hence, while slavery exists, flogging will be indispensable. Thus even a conscientious lady might think she was only performing a Christian duty, while she ordered the lashes inflicted, or wielded the cowskin herself. We do not say she would not give full scope to her anger or other feelings; she probably would; but we contend it would be wrong to infer from floggings of this kind that the ladies of Charleston or New Orleans are naturally more hard hearted or unfeeling than those of Ann Arbor or Detroit. Human nature is the same every where—and in the same circumstances there can be no doubt that the ladies of Michigan would seize the cowhide or the paddle with as much avidity as those of the South. Let this accusation should be thought too hard, we shall lengthen this article by a quotation from Charles Stuart, of England, in which some cases are mentioned that are right to the purpose.

"A young lady, the daughter of a Jamaica planter, was sent at an early age to school in England, and after completing her education, returned to her native country."

"She is now settled with her husband and family in England. I visited her near Bath, early last spring, (1834.) Conversing on the above subject, the paralyzing effects of slaveholding on the heart, she said:

"While at school in England, I often thought with peculiar tenderness of the kindness of a slave who had nursed and carried me about. Upon returning to my father's, one of my first inquiries was about him. I was deeply affected to find that he was on the point of undergoing a 'law flogging' for having run away. I threw myself at my father's feet and implored with tears, his pardon; but my father steadily replied, that it would ruin the discipline of the plantation, and that the punishment must take place. I wept in vain, and retired so grieved and disgusted, that for some days after, I could scarcely bear with patience, the sight of my own father. But many months had not elapsed, ere I was as ready as any body to seize the domestic whip, and flog my slaves without hesitation."

"This lady is one of the most Christian and noble minds of my acquaintance. She and her husband distinguished themselves several years ago, in Jamaica, by immediately emancipating their slaves."

"A lady, now in the West Indies, was sent in her infancy, to her friends, near Belfast, in Ireland, for education. She remained under their charge from five to fifteen years of age, and grew up every thing which her friends could wish. At fifteen, she returned to the West Indies—was married—and after some years paid her friends near Belfast, a second visit. Towards white people she was the same elegant, and interesting woman as before; apparently full of every virtue, and tender feeling; but towards the colored people she was like a tigress. If Wilberforce's name was mentioned, she would say, 'Oh, I wish I had the wretch in the West Indies, I would be one of the first to help to tear his heart out!'—and then she would tell of the manner in which the West Indian ladies used to treat their slaves. 'I have often,' she said, 'when my women have displeased me, snatched their baby from their bosom, and running with it to a well, have tied my shawl round its shoulders and pretended to be drowning it; oh, it was so funny to hear the mother's screams!'—and then she laughed almost convulsively at the recollection."

LIBERTY ROLLS.

The friends of the Liberty party in Ohio and in the Eastern States are circulating Liberty rolls in each township in which the signer promises to support the Liberty ticket, if he deem the candidates worthy. The object of the movement is mutually to strengthen and encourage each other in supporting right principles, and by soliciting signatures, to induce men to come to a prompt and permanent decision on the points in their political faith. The measure is founded on a knowledge of human nature. Men feel encouraged to persevere in a good work, when they see the same determination manifested by their companions.

This principle of associated pledges has been acted upon continually by all political parties.

The Tippecanoe clubs, if we remember right, contained a written pledge to vote for General Harrison; and after making nominations, it is usual for Whigs and Democrats to resolve to support the candidates which they have designated. The successful use of the pledge in the Temperance cause is matter of universal notoriety. No sensible man thinks of opposing its constant presentation.

Viewed in this light, the objections to the pledges made by the Liberty party men look quite ludicrous. The Ohio Star has the following—

"We learn that it was proposed and recommended at the Charleston Convention to circulate pledges to vote the third party ticket, for signature. Men of intelligence will regard such a request as an insult. Those who ask such pledges have little confidence in the worth of their cause. Men who subscribe or adopt such a pledge must feel cheap when they reflect on it."

The Ohio Free Press, (Whig,) goes into the argument more extensively, and speaks of the pledge as being some "new machinery for binding the soul and smothering the conscience—trammels that common sinners dare not meddle with." Again he speaks of it as a means "to tie up the hands and side the consciences of the abolitionists." He asks, "are the leaders afraid that they will betray their principles? Are they afraid that they will make compromises with other parties? No matter what changes of circumstances may occur—no matter what new light he may receive—no matter how loudly his conscience may condemn the course he has chosen, or how clearly his judgement may point out a different one as the path of duty—he has 'given his hand,' he has subscribed the bond, and woe be unto him if he fail to redeem the pledge."

Now why this sudden hostility to pledges?—Why should not a man pledge himself as solemnly as possible to every good work? Men are accustomed to pledge themselves without reservation every day. In most churches, when members are received, they solemnly pledge themselves before God, angels and men to live a holy and Christian life. When men are elevated to office, they pledge themselves to support the constitution of their country. When sworn in courts of justice, they pledge themselves to tell the whole truth. When they join a temperance society, they pledge themselves to abstain from intoxicating liquors. In all these cases, no reservation is made for conscientious scruples, or change of judgment or circumstances. Why, then, should it be thought such a horrible act for a man to pledge himself to support such men only for office, as will dispense equal and exact justice to all?

The Editor then goes into an argument for a union with the Whigs, the substance of which is, that half a loaf is better than none—that Corwin is preferable to Shannon—that whigs are less pro-slavery than democrats—that whig members of Congress would do something for them, and that something would be clear gain, inasmuch as the Liberty party candidates cannot be elected—that it is foolish to throw away their votes, &c. &c. He adds: "It is in the power of the Whigs to obtain the votes of nearly all the abolitionists in the State, both for Governor and Congressmen. Will they make the effort?" If our friends in Ohio wish to get fooled by the slavery parties once more, they will be gulled into just such an arrangement as this: if not, they will keep themselves aloof from such pernicious compromises. Let them hold steadily on their course, and they will soon have but one pro-slavery party to contend with instead of two.

SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

The General Association of Massachusetts last year appointed a Committee of five to correspond with ecclesiastical bodies in the slave States on slavery. A circular was sent to about thirty Presbyteries, asking their advice as to the best mode of operation to be adopted at the North in order to remove the evils of slavery from the country.

A circular sent to Milton, N. C., was returned, with the information that all similar communications would be treated in the same manner.

One Presbytery in Tennessee returned a respectful answer, expressing the opinion that no good could arise from such correspondence.

A Presbytery in Mississippi replied that the subject was one which did not come within the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical bodies, and no action could be taken on it.

The Presbytery of South Alabama, say, "We exhort you to let it alone, as all hitherto done, has been evil and only evil continually." The agitation at the North had had a bad effect on the white population, and rendered the condition of the slaves more grievous. No negro is permitted to talk or read, except in the presence of five slaveholders.

The Transylvania Presbytery, Ky., say they are not agreed among themselves, and recommend that whatever is done, be done in the spirit of love.

The West Tennessee Presbytery acknowledge the evils of slavery, but contend they are political, over which ecclesiastical bodies have no control. They say:

"We take the course of our Master and his apostles on this subject. The evils of slavery existed in their day, in their most revolting forms, and yet they did not devote their chief attention to the subject of immediate abolition. They preached the blessed gospel, which, in its influence, is designed to remove every evil."

We are persuaded that nothing but physical force could separate many of the slaves from their masters. Vast numbers of them are far better off than if they were free. We wish, in all sincerity, that you would come among us, and preach the gospel to our slaves. We can insure you open doors, and a cordial reception. We know not a church where provision is not made for the instruction of slaves. Our churches are open to you. Come then, brethren, and help us."

We have watched with carefulness, the influence upon us here, of discussion at the North, and it has been bad, only bad. You adopt resolutions, and make speeches against the South, but you send no man to labor among us. You might as well expect that such kind of action would convert the entire heathen world, as to effect the removal of slavery."

The Kingston Presbytery, Tenn., agree that the ministry are concerned in the subject of slavery, and they consider it an evil, but one which cannot be understood except by those on the ground with them. In Eastern Tennessee, few slaveholders defend the institution.

It may be remarked concerning these replies, that while they differ in other respects, they are almost unanimous in presenting the same request to the Eastern Christians that the devils presented to the Son of God—"Let us alone!"

A large Anti-slavery Convention was held at Cazenovia, N. Y., on the 6th and 7th July.—From 2000 to 2500 persons were present on the second day. Among the distinguished persons present was Abby Kelly, from Boston, the "fair Quakeress." She addressed the convention on different topics, and among other things she said the Liberty party was the "divides" of the three political parties; whereas the pro-slavery partisans of Cazenovia gave great applause. Thus, the pro-slavery folks being judges, those who oppose the liberty party, are strengthening the slavery parties. The convention expressed their view of Abby Kelly's sentiment in the following resolutions.

Resolved, that there is a small class of professed abolitionists, who recommend to us, that we drop our independent political organization, and employ ourselves in holding the balance between the pro-slavery political parties.

Resolved, therefore, that we scornfully fling back to those who recommend it to us, the denigrating and dirty work of balancing between unprincipled and infamous parties; and that, leaving it to such as rely on it, to set the character of Swiss mercenaries and fight the battles of parties, that will pay best, we will continue, "without price," our independent and clean contest for truth and righteousness.

Resolved, that he who shrinks from connecting himself with the Liberty Party because it is a minority needs to be reminded that God belongs to that party, and that He is in Himself an infinite majority.

Whereas many pro-slavery voters say: "Do not drag the sacred cause of abolition into politics." Resolved, therefore, that our reply to these hypocrites is: "This cause moves with such a spontaneous swiftness in that direction so as to save us from the labor of dragging it into politics."

Straining at a Gnat.—The old school Presbyterian General Assembly were occupied several days with the proceedings against a clergyman of the name of McQueen, of the Fayetteville, N. C. Presbytery, for the crime (!) of marrying the sister of his deceased wife. He was found guilty of incest by an overwhelming vote. In what the criminality of the act consists, most people are at a loss to understand. At the same session an attempt was made to bring up for consideration the case of the thousands of members of their churches who are slaves, and who live all their lives in continued adultery, under the sanction of that body; but not an hour could be had for the consideration of their condition, while days were consumed on the case of McQueen.—We shall make no comments on these facts.—By their fruits ye shall know them."

Certain persons in New England of the name of Beach, Foster, and Rogers, have of late been accustomed to enter the churches of different denominations, and interrupt the public services by holding forth on Non-Resistance, or Abolition or Priestcraft, or any other topic respecting which they may conceive the hearers to be in fault.—In several cases, they have been ejected by the congregation, or by police officers, and then they complain of persecution. It appears they visited a Quaker meeting house in Lynn, and the Quakers, after waiting till their patience was exhausted, attempted to put them out, but not succeeding, Foster mounted the "high seat," which was cushioned, and called out to them, as he walked to and fro before their eyes, to witness how he trampled on their high places. How unlovely and unchristian are all such exhibitions! "Charity doth not behave itself unseemly." Foster's deportment was but a repetition of that of Diogenes, who exclaimed as he strode contemptuously over Plato's rich carpet, "I trample on the pride of Plato!" "Yes," said the philosopher, "but with greater pride."

In reference to fugitives from service or labor escaping into the free States, it is to be borne in mind, that according to the late decision of the Supreme Court, no person has any right to molest, hinder or apprehend them, except the owner or his accredited agent. Any other person may be lawfully resisted. No person is obliged to help the master, and if the slave be the strongest, he must secure him the best way he can. The Globe of June 27, contains an offer of a thousand dollars for the delivery of six runaways who left Maryland for Pennsylvania. They were apprehended at Harrisburg, but as the capturer could not prove that he was either agent or owner, the magistrate set them at liberty, and they departed for Canada. The law will operate against the slave-hunters in some respects, the best way they can fix it.

Sugar Prospects.—The robbery of 40,000 laborers by 525 sugar proprietors of Louisiana does not seem to save them from bankruptcy.—They want more protection. They are already protected by government in their robbery, and now ask for 3 cents per pound premium on sugar, or they can't stand it any longer. This premium will be paid chiefly by northern consumers, and will doubtless render more brisk and valuable the trade in the laborers who are consumed in the production of the sugar. The following extract of a letter from N. Orleans, July 2, shows their prospects, as delineated by themselves:

"The weather has been very oppressive. We have had, however, some refreshing showers, which have changed the appearance of the country, and our crops again look well; but how they are to be sent to market no one can tell.—We have no credit, no confidence in the general government to aid in ameliorating the affairs of our beloved country. Our sugar planters are ruined—this year will wind them up; the loss on the cultivation of sugar, will average more than 50 per cent, at the present prices. A fair tariff alone can save us, which we shall not have until the cotton planters, (the rulers of this country,) feel the general distress; and the time is not far distant when cotton planters, the farmers of the north, and the mechanics, will feel the pinching times, and seek home industry."

English philanthropy is said to be harnessing women to coal carts, in the collieries, making them drag a horse-load, and then cry shame against this country for its slaves.—Detroit Advertiser.

A very great mistake, sir. British philanthropy operates very differently. On the 7th of June, Lord Ashley introduced a bill into Parliament, which has doubtless become a law, prohibiting females from being employed in the collieries at all, and also boys under 13 years of age. Are you prepared for action equally prompt in this country? Will some prominent whig move the abolition of the traffic in women in Washington? There they are harnessed together by chains around their necks, and driven to the slave market for sale to cancel their master's debts. Will you go for the abolition of this "harnessing,"

Mr. Advertiser! If not, confess that British philanthropists do right in crying shame on you!

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

This body of Christians and Christian Ministers have but recently had an organization in this State. Although small they are on the increase, and as will be seen by the resolutions on another page, passed at the recent session of their conference—that they take exalted ground with reference to the subjects of slavery and intemperance.

It is very consoling to the friends of humanity and equal rights to see occasional outbursts of kindness and sympathy for the poor slave among the lovers of Christ, especially as the great majority of professing Christians, in this country, are disposed to treat the subject of emancipation with utter contempt.

We hope our brethren of the M. P. Church will be inflexible in their opposition to sin in the church and out of the church—in high places and low places, and may the Lord send them abundant success.

The Marshall Statesman, which is a very respectable Whig paper, has an article on the Presidency, in which the editor says of Mr. Clay: "His duelling heretofore, and his action on, and support of, the Compromise laws, his former meanness, and his pro-slavery principles may be urged against him." One would think all these charges might have some weight; but in the mind of the Editor they seem to be as the dust of the balance; for he adds immediately after: "He is, however, a great statesman, a firm patriot, a consistent politician, and an honest man."—In EVERY RESPECT, just such a President as these United States require in these embarrassing times."

It seems, then, that the present embarrassments require the President to be a duellist, a free mason, a slaveholder, and an advocate of eternal slavery. We take leave to enter our dissent to such a position. We think the Editor, on examination, will qualify it in some respects.

CHURCH ACTION.

On our first page will be found the solemn condemnation of the sin of slaveholding by the Congregational Church of Rome, Lenawee County. Read it. It is of the right kind. The resolves of this church involve action. Their sympathy does not all evaporate in words. The ground taken is correct. A slaveholder is a manstealer, is he not? Why, then, fellowship a stealer of men in Christ's churches, any more than a stealer of horses or sheep? Of how much more value is a man than a sheep? Sheep stealers are put into the penitentiary to expiate their crimes; menstealers are invited to enter Christian pulpits, and preach a manstealing gospel. Why should these two classes of criminals be treated so differently?

The churches of the United States are the great bulwark of slavery. They uphold it.—Without their aid it would soon be no more. There are 400,000 slaves in this country, many of them church members, held by about 40,000 manstealers, who are members of churches. Ought this iniquity to go unmarked, uncondemned, unrebuked, unblurred? Brother! Are you connected with a Christian church? See to it that you do your duty as a member of it to the poor, houseless, homeless, hopeless slave. Do you think it wrong to buy and sell your fellow Christians, and withhold the Bible from them? Then say so and induce your fellow members to say so. It will reach the slaveholder's ears, and will affect his heart.

Abolition Nominations.—The Daily American Citizen of Albany, N. Y., an abolition paper, has nominated Henry Clay of Kentucky, for President, and Luther Bradish, an abolitionist of N. Y., for Vice President. The friends of Mr. Clay must feel highly honored by this acquisition to their ranks.

We venture to say however, that it will not go down with the more honest portion of the whigs here.—Centreville Democrat.

We also venture to say that such a nomination would not go down at all with the abolitionists. The Democrat is in error in its premises. The American Citizen is an abolition paper published weekly in Rochester, that goes for Birney and Morris, just as it should do. The Daily American Citizen is a rank Clay paper. No abolition paper will nominate Mr. Clay for President.

There is a vacancy in the ninth Congressional district of Massachusetts, occasioned by the death of Mr. Hastings.

The Detroit Advertiser says: "Mr. Goodrich has been nominated by the whigs to succeed Mr. Hastings, in Congress, from the Norfolk district. He will probably be elected, unless the abolitionists make too large a division. They have nominated William Jackson, a very good man, barring his abolitionism. He was formerly a representative from that district, having defeated Gen. H. A. S. Dearborne, in anti-Masonic times. He belonged, in former days, to the old federal school of politics, but is a man of talent and liberal views."

So Mr. Jackson is a man of talent and liberal views, and a very good man, but cannot receive whig support because he is an abolitionist, and believes in equal and exact justice to all men! That bar fences him out from the whigs. Stick a pin there!

Address to Irishmen.—Last week we re-published this document as we were informed that large numbers of Irishmen, being now convinced of its genuineness, have a strong desire to read it. Will not our subscribers take some care to extend a knowledge of it among their Irish friends and neighbors? Every Irishman ought to read it, and act upon it.

Methodist Seceders.—Rev. W. M. Sullivan, of Grass Lake, Mich., writes to the N. Y. Watchman, June 9:

"The secession in this state, from abolition scruples, numbers some seven hundred members and a dozen preachers, as I have been informed. They have adopted the Wesleyan Methodist Discipline, published some months ago at Utica, N. Y., with some slight amendments. They have, recently, enjoyed a very gracious revival, which they have received as containing a great amount of the divine sanction upon their course. During the past winter I visited some of their societies for my own information respecting their character as abolitionists. I found their preachers in the habit of frequent lecturing on slavery, and the adults of their male communicants invariably voting and expecting to vote for the enslaved. Though they had no disciplinary regulation respecting voting, they acted upon the conviction, that if people are actually morally right they will be politically. So that these brethren are not in a state of confusion. I rejoiced to learn that there are some recent conversions to abolitionism from the membership of the Ohio annual conference. God grant that there may be more, and that those converted may stay put."

We learn from the following characteristic notice by the Anti-Abolitionist that the Liberty party are awake in Cincinnati:

"The Abolitionists of this city have nominated an entire ticket for the legislature, and are holding meetings in Parkhouses, cellars, &c. Birney has bought the Philanthropist, and they are all rallying to see how perfectly ridiculous they can make themselves!"

The Advertiser asks: "If Mr. Van Buren has been a scourge to the people, as Whigs believe, why should his visit be celebrated with public honors, more than any other public calamity?"

The principle implied in the question is worthy of notice, and should be remembered by abolitionists against the time when Mr. Clay, or some other Whig who has been "a scourge to the people" shall visit us.

Mitchell the forger has been arrested in Ohio, and taken to New York, to answer to his bail for running away, and for charges of forgery prior to that for which he was tried.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Leavitt writes from Washington that the democratic members of Congress are divided very much on the tariff and distribution projects—quite as much as the Liberty party. Mr. Buchanan lately expressed himself opposed to a uniform horizontal scale of duties, upon all articles whether of great or small bulk, or value. No civilized nation on earth had adopted such a system. But he would raise just so much revenue as the necessary expenses of Government might require, and at the same time, he would discriminate, moderately and judiciously, in favor of all the great interests of the country, whether agricultural, commercial, mechanical or manufacturing. Most of the democrats assent to these views, provided the land fund be restored to the treasury. Silas Wright laid down his views as follows:

"1. That revenue should be the object and inducement for the imposition of duties upon imports; and that every other consideration should be merely incidental in this great and necessary object."

"2d. That the wants of the government, economically and properly administered, should be the measure of revenue to be raised from any source or in any manner."

3000 additional copies of Leavitt's Wheat memorial have been ordered to be printed in the Senate. It proposes relief to the country by procuring a foreign market for its products, and pray a Congress to incorporate into the tariff bill, a provision reducing the duties one third in favor of the productions of any country that will admit our provisions duty free.

Congress having sat very patiently for seven months, trying to relieve the country, Mr. Botts, of Virginia has proposed to hasten that relief by impeaching the President. He took occasion to announce his intention to the House, and hoped they would go with him on the subject. He disclaimed any connection whatever with any of his party, and took the responsibility of running up first and alone, the flag of impeachment. His proposition meets with little favor. The N. Y. American says the hour and the man for such an undertaking have not come. The time has not arrived, and Mr. Botts is not the man.

In the House of Representatives, July 9, Wm. Cost Johnson according to previous notice, asked unanimous consent, which being refused he moved to suspend the rules for the introduction of a resolution preceded by a long preamble with reference to the embarrassment of the states (providing for the appointment of a select committee to consider these embarrassments, an report by bill or otherwise a measure of relief) which he intends by the issuing of government stock, to be given to the states. The motion failed (two thirds not voting therefor!) Yeas 7, Nays 132.

The N. Y. Express states from good authority that the Treasury Department is ready to meet the requisition of the states, by distributing the share of money allowed them under the land bill, for the sales from January to July. New Jersey, it is said has received her share.

The House has been occupied chiefly with the details of the Tariff bill. Important amendments have been adopted to the several sections of the bill, as far as the committee have gone, and the most important, a vote to admit tea and coffee free of duty. The provisions in the bill specifying the rate of duty upon these articles were all struck out. New rates of duty have also been made upon glass.

Mr. Tallmadge has given notice that he will bring forward the Exchequer Bill soon. A letter writer says I have conversed with many members of both parties, and they all agree there is no chance of any action upon the Exchequer bill at the present session, the efforts of Mr. Tallmadge to the contrary notwithstanding."

The final question of the Tariff Bill was taken in the House of Representatives on Saturday afternoon, and passed by the very close vote of Yeas 116 to Nays 112—only four majority.

General Intelligence.

The registered electors in Great Britain and Ireland number 5,812,916, while the adult male population amounts to 5,812,976. The vote is given by ballot, and not by ballot, hence tenants are not free to dispose of their land. Of the 658 members of Parliament, a majority are elected by 158,870 electors, or an average of 480 to each member. Hence a majority of Parliament represents one thirty fifth of the adult male population.

Voting.—In every State in the Union one year's residence is the extent required to make a voter, except in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, where there must be two years' residence. The time of residence required in all the States is one year, with the following exceptions: Maine is three months; New Hampshire, legal habitation; South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan, and Arkansas, six months; Pennsylvania and Kentucky, two years.

The People's Constitution of Rhode Island, provides for one year's residence; the Assembly proposes three years. —*East. Post.*

A Charleston journal notices the death of a slave by lightning—gives the name of her master, but not of the victim. The question with these gentlemen is, 'who is the loser?'—not 'who is lost?'

Important Announcement.—The Freeman's Journal of last Saturday, the organ of Bishop Hughes and the Roman Catholics of this city, announces officially that "two New Saints are to be added to the Calendar." The reasons assigned for honor conferred upon two dead men are their "heroic virtues practiced during their mortal career; and the miracles which it has pleased Almighty God to perform through their intercession after death." The "sacred Congregation of Rites" decided that the reputation of virtue and miracles had been constant in the case of both the proposed individuals, and the Pope, Gregory XVI, approved the decision and the names of *La Salette* and *Pomplun Maria de Deo* are canonized, and our Papal readers (if we have any), will direct their supplications accordingly. —*N. Y. Obs.*

The following table, compiled from the New York Aurora, shows the total number of members by the different ratios the adoption of the constitution. —*Newark Daily Ad.*

Years 1793, fixed by the constitution, 63 members
1793, Ratio of 33,000 105
1803, " 35,000 141
1813, " 35,000 181
1823, " 40,000 212
1833, " 47,000 242
1843, " 70,680 223

A few days ago a fugitive negro stole a horse from the stable of Capt. Minor, of Natchez, and made his escape. As he was riding at full speed, a flash of lightning struck him, and tipped him off his horse, and killed him on the spot. The horse turned and went quietly back to his stable.

Lots of little ones.—It is said the Sabbath school children mustered 8,000 strong on Boston Common on the morning of the fourth! They had over 2,000 baskets filled with flowers, and marched in procession, after which the flowers were offered for sale and quickly brought about \$1200.

Whiskey.—The sales of this demon in the New York market during the last six months, have averaged fifteen thousand gallons a day. This is but about one third less than the sales two years ago. We suppose the diminution is almost wholly from the drinkers, as the consumption in the arts is probably as great as ever, if not greater. There is however too much drinking, even yet.

Cheap Travelling.—The fare from New York to Boston has been reduced to \$2 25— to Providence, \$1 50, and to Newport \$1. —The Hartford boat was for 50 cts.

A Receipt in Part.—In the last Milton, N. C., Chronicle, Edward A. Callahan gives the following singular notice. Callahan must be an honest fellow:

"June 27, 1842.—Received from the Sheriff of Pearson county, N. C., 39 lashes, in part of a debt due me from the commonwealth, (for bigamy,) to be paid in two other annual installments."

An impression has gone abroad, particularly in the country, that the expense under the Bankrupt Law, amounts to a large sum; so large as to deter many from taking the benefit of the act. The total amount of expenses for each applicant is but \$26 67, of which \$12 86 are paid for the advertisements. So says a New York paper.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt in Pennsylvania, has been signed by the governor, and is now the law of that commonwealth.

A Soldier's Experience.—Almond Smith, a soldier of the Dorr party in Rhode Island, having been taken prisoner, gave the following account of himself to the Commissioners:

18 years, works in mill; went to Chepachet; was advised to go by Sarah and the rest of the girls; hated to hang back for fear they would laugh at me; mother knew I was out; she let me go because I wanted to; I expected to be made a hero of; searched for glory—could not find any; don't think I should have picked up and gone to the camp, had it not been for the gale; they made me feel guilty.

The aggregate debt of Pennsylvania is reckoned in round numbers at forty millions of dollars.

Incapacity of Witnesses.—Lord Chief Justice Denman has brought a bill into parliament for removing the incapacity of witnesses. He proposes that no witness shall be incapacitated on account of either interest or crime, it being left to the tribunal to make the fitting deduction from his credibility.

The number of the United States pensioners, according to the census of 1840, was 20,121.

The New York and Erie Railroad is advertised to be sold on the 1st of December, for the payment of interest due upon the State Loan of \$3,000,000. There is much excitement in the Southern tier of counties of that State, respecting this proposed sale.

The population of Milwaukee village, is 3,475, and of the county, 10,411. The population of the territory is estimated at about 45,000. The eastern or agricultural part increases faster than the western or mineral part.

A great Load.—An Albany paper states that a train, with 200 tons, passed from Greenbush to Boston, the principal item of the load being 2,067 barrels of flour from the Erie canal.

We learn from the Free Press, that the commissioners intend to be prepared to take 1,000 barrels of flour per day, over the central railroad, from Jackson to Detroit. The immense crop which will be gathered, if not-

ing unfavorable occurs before the harvest, will require unusual facilities for transportation. —The travel we should think, had been light of late. —*Ad.*

Charles F. Mitchell is sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Electoral Votes.—The number of electors President and Vice President under the apportionment will be 275, (instead of 294 as in 1840,) of which 138 will be necessary for a choice.

It is expected that the Buffalo and Attica railroad will be completed by the 10th of September. The length is 30½ miles, and the estimated cost is \$223,611, or about \$7,800 a mile. This road will form the last link of the iron chain connecting Buffalo and Boston.

About two thirds of the prisoners in Rhode Island who have been examined have been discharged.

The New York Plebeian says: "It is rumored that some of the southern members of Congress are beginning to advocate the principle of direct taxation, to defray the expenses of the general government."

It adds: "We must not be understood as standing opposite to a system of direct taxation—its establishment in this country would, we think, be productive of the most salutary effect."

The Det. Advertiser remarks, concerning the sentence of Mitchell to three years imprisonment:—"Something is said, about his mother, and considerations for him, but humble men, have mothers and families, too; and yet, if Mitchell had been a ragged rascal, his term, we suspect, would have been ten or fifteen years at least."

The way to do it.—Day & Martin have acquired a princely fortune by their blacking. One method they adopted of giving celebrity to the article, was to establish a demand. To accomplish this, they sent all over Great Britain more than five hundred men, whose duty it was to visit towns, and inquire at all the various stores and hotels for Day & Martin's celebrated blacking. People were astonished at the inquiry, and, consequently, supplied themselves with the article. In this way a demand was created, and the supply which followed, enriched those blacking-makers, until they have become amongst the most opulent men in the empire.

COMMERCIAL.

Price of Wheat in Ann Arbor 75 cents per bushel. Flour do. \$5 per barrel.

Detroit Market, July 21.—Flour.—Our Flour market has been lively for a day or two, among the Retailers. About 500 barrels came in by railroads and wagons, and caused some little strife among the Grocers—their stock on hand being light. Prices ranged from \$5 to \$5.31.

The Cincinnati Post speaks of the failure of some fifty of the heaviest houses in Louisville. The banking house of Bennett & Co., got out of specie, and the Perpetual Insurance company blew out about the same time, which caused a tremendous run.

The bank of Missouri has served a writ of injunction on persons owing money to the Shawanese bank.

The convention of Virginia banks have resolved unanimously to resume specie payments on the 15th of September next.

We congratulate the farmers of our State, as they are gathering in a bountiful crop, upon the improvement of the currency during the past year. The banks least able to meet their liabilities have not survived the pressure of the times; while those which are solvent are gaining every day in the confidence of business men. The rates of exchange have been continually lessening for some time, and it will be seen by our Bank note list, that nearly every Bank in New England can be exchanged in New York for half of one percent, or less. The banks of the State of New York are generally exchanged in the city for less than one percent. Michigan wheat will command the best of funds; and if the holders do not obtain such, it will be their own fault. The great scarcity of the circulating medium, for some months past has rendered it very difficult for the farmers to pay even very small debts; but the extensive sales of wheat, which will take place before the close of navigation will render them more easy in their circumstances, and greatly lessen the embarrassments in transacting business.

The Buffalo Advertiser says that an effort is now making, and it is believed on a solid basis for rescuing the Oakland County Bank, at Pontiac, Mich.

For the Signal of Liberty.
RESOLUTIONS OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE OF MICHIGAN.

Whereas, the spirit of alcohol is directly opposed to the spirit of our Saviour; and whereas the cause of temperance is the cause of God—and one in which we deeply sympathize—therefore,

Resolved, That as a conference we will give our approbation and hearty co-operation in support of this good and holy cause.

Resolved, That in our opinion every friend of Christ should lend his decided influence in favor of the cause of temperance.

Resolved, That whereas it is extremely difficult to obtain wine free from alcohol for sacramental occasions, that we will make our own for that purpose.

Whereas, the General Conference of the M. P. Church has left to each Annual Conference the power to make laws for its colored members and the right to discuss the question of slavery and thereby making them responsible for the heinous and vilest system that ever saw the sun; therefore,

Resolved, That the colored members within the bounds of this Conference be and are hereby admitted to all the privileges granted to the white members of the church.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this conference, slavery as it exists in this boasted land of civil and religious freedom, is a moral evil, contrary to the laws of God and the rights of man, under all circumstances and conditions, and should be immediately and unconditionally abolished.

Resolved, That as we deeply deplore the degraded condition of the poor slave, we will be untiring in our constitutional efforts for his entire emancipation.

Resolved, That we cannot fellowship any minister or layman who holds or will uphold the vile system of manstealing.

Signed by and in behalf the Conference.
JAMES GAY, President.
BENJ. F. PARIS, Sec'y.
Grand Lake, July 15, 1842.

EATON COUNTY CONVENTION.
The friends of equal rights from different parts of the county of Eaton, convened at the school house in Wharton's settlement, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of organizing a Liberty party. Johnson Montgomery was called to the chair, and Theo. T. Stebbins chosen Sec. etary.

It was then unanimously agreed that it was the duty of Abolitionists to live up to their professions, and accordingly the following nominations were made for county officers for the ensuing election:

For Sheriff, THEO. T. STEBBINS.
For County Clerk, ORVILLE INGERSOLL.
For County Treasurer, LEVI WHEATON.
For County Register, OLIVER R. SCOVILL.
For County Coroners, JOHNSON MONTGOMERY, ALVA S. ARMSTRONG.

On motion, it was resolved that a District Convention be held at the house of Johnson Montgomery in the town of Eaton Rapids, on the first Wednesday in September, at 12 o'clock for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to our next Legislature, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

Resolved, That five delegates be appointed to attend the Senatorial Convention, and Alva Armstrong, T. T. Stebbins, Johnson Montgomery, Joel Barker and J. D. Conklin, were selected.

The following resolutions were adopted.
Resolved, That as we have now organized a political party, in this county, we will individually make all lawful and reasonable exertions to secure votes for the same.

Resolved, That American Slavery is a sin against the laws of God, and a violation of the rights of man, and ought to be abolished immediately, and the only true way is by political action.

Voted, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Signal of Liberty.
JOHNSON MONTGOMERY, Ch'n.
July 20, 1842.

LECTURE.
C. Townson, Esq., will deliver a lecture on self-education, before the Mechanics' Lyceum of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, July 23, at the Court House, at half past seven o'clock, P. M. Citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

J. R. WALKER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recently commenced business in the tailoring line, one door east of Bowser's dry goods store, where he is prepared to execute orders in the newest and most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, and warranted to fit or no charge.

Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadelphia fashions.
Friends, or Quakers garments will be made in the neatest and plainest style.
Cutting done at shortest notice.

All kinds of Military Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

J. R. WALKER.
Ann Arbor, July 25th, 1842. n14—3m.

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES."
—Piero. H. Eaton & Co. 138, Jefferson avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrated machines.

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

In Attachment, before L. Stillson, Justice of the Peace of Washtenaw County.
James B. Manchester }
John Munroe }

Notice is hereby given that a writ of Attachment has been issued in the above entitled cause, against the goods and chattels, rights, credits, moneys, and effects of the above named defendant, an absent and nonresident debtor, and that the said cause has been continued for trial to the eighth day of September next at ten o'clock A. M. before the said Justice, in the town of Ann Arbor in said County.

JAMES B. MANCHESTER.
Dated Ann Arbor, July 25th 1842. 12—3w

CLINTON SEMINARY.
THE fall term of this institution will commence on Monday, Aug. 15, and continue 12 weeks. Tuition for students pursued by small children, \$3.50—for common English branches \$3.00—for Latin, Greek, French, Hebrew, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, \$4.00.

It is very much for the students advantage to enter at the beginning of the term, and yet those who enter afterwards will be charged tuition only from the time they come in to the close of the term. Tuition to be paid in advance. A convenient and commodious building in a pleasant and retired location has been procured.

Board, including room and washing, may be had in good families at 1.25 to 1.50, or rooms may be hired and students board themselves at much less expense.

Patrons and friends are respectfully invited to visit the school at Rhetorical exercises, which occur on every Wednesday, P. M.

A short lesson in vocal music forms a part of the daily exercises, "Juvenile Songs," by Thomas Hastings, has been recently introduced.

We are happy to be able to inform our friends, that we trust the school will be rendered more valuable than heretofore by the addition of the services of Mr. James S. Smedley, A. B., who will commence his labors as teacher of Hebrew and French at the opening of the next term.

From Mr. Smedley's experience and success as a teacher, together with his known character for promptness, energy, and industry as a scholar, we feel confident he will do much towards placing the school on a more solid basis, and rendering the youth of both sexes shall be trained for future usefulness and respectability, and happiness and heaven.

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Principal.
Mrs. BANCROFT, Assistant.
Clinton, July 5, 1842. 12—5w

ESTATE OF ELLEN WILMOT DECEASED.
SED. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said County, and has given bonds according to law.—All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS.
Ann Arbor, June 30, 1842. 12—6w

NEW GOODS.
J. H. LUND is now receiving direct from Boston and New York, a large and well selected stock of Merchandise, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS, WARE, DRUGS & MEDICINES, NAILS, CRADLE AND GRASS SCYTHES, BOOTS AND SHOES, & C. & C.

which he offers for sale cheap for the ready. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 9, 1842.

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

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

WOOL-CARDING.
THE Subscribers are prepared to card Wool for customers; having first rate machines, and having employed an experienced workman, they feel confident of giving good satisfaction to all who will favor them with their custom. Their manufactory is two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor on the Huron.

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

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.
THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction.

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

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
AND
BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE,
With Hot and Cold Baths.
Dr. J. T. WILSON,
Part of Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

NEW GOODS!!
CHEAP FOR CASH.
AT the Store of the Subscriber, a new and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS at prices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, consisting of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIP PERS, SHAKER AND LEIGHORN BONNETS, & C. & C.

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

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

N. B.—All kinds of Furs taken in exchange for goods.
H. BOWER.
Ann Arbor, (upper town) June 2, 1842.

NEW GOODS!!
F. DENISON has just received a complete stock of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES AND CROCKERY, which will be sold very cheap for money or most kinds of produce. Descriptions and prices will be given at the Store.
Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

ESTATE OF ALANSON CROSSMAN.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. the Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Alanson Crossman, late of said County, deceased, and having taken upon themselves the duties of said trust, by giving bonds as the law directs; Notice is hereby given to those indebted to said Estate, to make payments, and those having claims, to present them properly attested for adjustment.

EVELINA CROSSMAN, } Adminis-
HENRY SHEPARD, } trators.
Solio June 20th, 1844.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
July 16, 1842.

ASHES, Pearls, 100 lbs. \$3.50 to 5.25 to 7.00
Coffee, St. Domingo, lb. 8 to 11
Other kinds, 7 to 11
Cotton, Upland, lb. 5 1/2 to 6 1/2
New Orleans, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Texas, 7 to 8 1/2

FISH, Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$2.00 to 2.57
Salmon, bbl. \$14 to 15
Mackerel No. 1 and 2 \$9 to 12.50
Raisins, bunch, pr box 1.15 to 1.20
Figs, lb. 3 1/2 to 4

Flour, Genesee, \$5.37 1/2 to 6
Ohio, 5.75 to 5.87
Michigan, 5.75 to 5.81
Baltimore, — to —

GRAIN, Wheat Northern bush. 1.23 to 1.25
do Southern 1.25 to —
Rye, 64 to 68
Oats, 57 to 60
Corn, Northern, 61 to 62
do Southern, 50 to —

MOLASSES, Havana, gal. 15 to 17
Porto Rico, 16 to 24
New Orleans, 19 to —
Provisions, Beef, mess bar. \$6.51 to 7.00
Prime, 3.00 to 3.25
Pork, mess, 7.05 to 8.50
do Prime, 6.00 to 6.00

Lard, lb. 5 1/2 to 7
Smoked Hams, 4 1/2 to 7
Butter, 12 to 17
Cheese, 6 1/2 to 7
SUGARS, New Orleans, lb. 8 to 14
St. Croix, 6 to 8 1/2
Havana, brown, 5 to 6
do white, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2

Loaf, 12 to 15
Young Hyson, lb. 27 to 35
L. peral, 51 to 90
lb., 7 to 24
Am. Sax. sic. lb. 23 to 32
Full blood Merino, 22 to 34
Native and blood, 18 to 22

MAINE, Housatonic do
Agricult'l Bk. no sale. Ipswich do
Andruscoggin do Lancaster do
Augusta do Leicester do
Bangor Commer'l do Lowell do
Bangor Bk of do Lynn Mechanics do
Belfast do Lee do
Brunswick do Manufacturers and do
Calais 12 Mechanics do
Canal do Manufacturers do
Casco do Marblehead do
Central (Vassalboro) do Market do
City do Marine do
Commercial do Massachusetts do
Cumberland Bk of do Mechan cs New do
Eastern do buryport do
Ellsworth do do N. Bedford do
Exchange do do S. Boston do
Frankfort do do Mercantile do
Franklin do Merchants Boston do
Freemen's do do N. Bedford do
Frontier do do Salem do
Gardner do do Newburyport do
Granite do do Merrimac do
Kenduskeag do do Millbury do
Lime Rock do do Naum Keag do
Lincoln do do Neponset do
Manufacturers' do do New England do
do & Traders' do do N. Bk of Boston do
Maine (Cumberland) do do Northampton do
Machias do do Ocea do
Mariners' do do Old Colony do
Medford do do Oxford do
Meduncoo do do Pacific do
Merchants do do Pawtucket do
Mercantile do do People's do
Negumkeag do do Phoenix Ch'rl's do
Northern do do Plymouth do
People's do do Powow River do
Portland do do Quinsigamond do
Sagadahock do do Quincy Stone do
Skiowhegan do do Railroad do
South Berwick do do Randolph do
St Croix 25 Salem do
Thomaston do do Shoes & Leather do
Ticonic do do dealers do
Vassalborough do do Southbridge do
Waldo do do S. Bk Boston do
Westbrook 12 Shawmut do
York do do Springfield do
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Ashuelot do do Suffolk do
Cheshire do do Taunton do
Clarendon do do Traders' do
Commercial do do Tretmont do
Concord do do Union Bk of Wey- do
Connecticut River do do mouth & Brantree do
Derry do do Union, Boston do
Dover do do Village do
Exeter do do Waltham do
Farmers do do Warren Boston do
Grafton do do Warren Danvers do
Granite do do Washington do
Lancaster do do Wareham do
Lebanon do do Winnisimmet do
Manufacturers' do do Winthrop do
Mechanics do do Worcester, Wrentham do
Merrimac do do Wrentham do
Nashua do do RHODE ISLAND, do
N. Hampshire do do American bank do
N. H. Union do do Arcade do
Pemigewasset do do Bristol bank of do
Piscataqua do do Blackstone canal do
Portsmouth do do Bristol Union do
Rochester do do Burrillville Agricult'l do
Rockingham do do & Manufacturers' do
Stratford do do Centerville do
Winnisipogee do do Citizens' Union do
VERMONT, City do
Bennington do do Commer. Bristol do
Bellows Falls do do do Providence do
Poulinery Bk of do do Cranston do
Brattleboro Bk of do do Cumberland do
Burlington Bk of do do Eagle Bk, Bristol do
Caledonia Bk of do do " Providence do
Commercial no sale do do Exchange do
Farmers do do Exeter do
do & Mechanics do do Fall River Union do
Montpelier Bk old do do Franklin do
do Bk new do do Frogman's do
Middlebury Bk of do do Globe do
Manchester do do High street do
Newbury do do Hope do
Oleons Co do do Kent do
Orange Co do do Landholders do
Rutland do do Manufacturers do
St. Albans do do Mechanics do
Vergennes do do " & Manufac. do
Windsor do do Mer. Providence do
Woodstock do do " Newport do
MASSACHUSETTS, Mount Hope do
Adams bank do do Mount Vernon do
Agricultural do do Narragansett do
American do do National do
Amherst do do N. Eng. Commer. do
Andover do do " Pacific Prov. do
Asiatie do do " Smithfield do
Atlantic do do Newport do
Atlas do do N. America Bk of do
Attleborough do do N. Kingson do
Barnstable do do Newport Ex. do
Bedford Commer'l do do N. Providence do
Beverly do do Pacific do
Blackstone do do Pascoag do
Brighton do do Pawtuxet do
Bristol Co do do Phoenix Westerly do
Bunker Hill do do " Providence do
Cambridge do do Providence Co. do
Central do do R. I. Agricultural do
Charles River do do " Central do
Charlestown do do " Union do
Chickopee do do " Bank of do
Citizens Nantucket do do Roger Williams do
do do Seiuuate do
City Boston do do Smithfield Ex. do
Cohannet do do " Lime Rock do
Columbian do do " Union do
Commercial Boston do do Traders, Newport do
do do Salem do do " Providence do
Concord do do Union do
Danvers do do Village do
Dorham do do Warren do
Dorch. & Milton do do Warwick do
Duxbury do do Washington do
Eagle do do Weybosset do
E. Bridgewater do do Woonsocket falls do
Essex N. Andover do do Wakefield do
Exchange do do CONNECTICUT, do
Fair Haven do do Bridgeport do
Fairmoeth do do City Bk N. Haven do
Fall River do do Connecticut do
Farmington do do Cann. River Bank do
Freemans do do ing Company do
East Haddam do do East Haddam do
General Intere do do Exchange do
do do Fairfield company do
do do Far's & Mech. do
do do Hartford do
do do Housatonic Rail do
do do Road company do
do do Jewett city do
do do Mechanics do
do do Hampshire Man'rs do
do do Meriden do
do do Middlesex com. do

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

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

MAINE, Housatonic do
Agricult'l Bk. no sale. Ipswich do
Andruscoggin do Lancaster do
Augusta do Leicester do
Bangor Commer'l do Lowell do
Bangor Bk of do Lynn Mechanics do
Belfast do Lee do
Brunswick do Manufacturers and do
Calais 12 Mechanics do
Canal do Manufacturers do
Casco do Marblehead do
Central (Vassalboro) do Market do
City do Marine do
Commercial do Massachusetts do
Cumberland Bk of do Mechan cs New do
Eastern do buryport do
Ellsworth do do N. Bedford do
Exchange do do S. Boston do
Frankfort do do Mercantile do
Franklin do Merchants Boston do
Freemen's do do N. Bedford do
Frontier do do Salem do
Gardner do do Newburyport do
Granite do do Merrimac do
Kenduskeag do do Millbury do
Lime Rock do do Naum Keag do
Lincoln do do Neponset do
Manufacturers' do do New England do
do & Traders' do do N. Bk of Boston do
Maine (Cumberland) do do Northampton do
Machias do do Ocea do
Mariners' do do Old Colony do
Medford do do Oxford do
Meduncoo do do Pacific do
Merchants do do Pawtucket do
Mercantile do do People's do
Negumkeag do do Phoenix Ch'rl's do
Northern do do Plymouth do
People's do do Powow River do
Portland do do Quinsigamond do
Sagadahock do do Quincy Stone do
Skiowhegan do do Railroad do
South Berwick do do Randolph do
St Croix 25 Salem do
Thomaston do do Shoes & Leather do
Ticonic do do dealers do
Vassalborough do do Southbridge do
Waldo do do S. Bk Boston do
Westbrook 12 Shawmut do
York do do Springfield do
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Ashuelot do do Suffolk do
Cheshire do do Taunton do
Clarendon do do Traders' do
Commercial do do Tretmont do
Concord do do Union Bk of Wey- do
Connecticut River do do mouth & Brantree do
Derry do do Union, Boston do
Dover do do Village do
Exeter do do Waltham do
Farmers do do Warren Boston do
Grafton do do Warren Danvers do
Granite do do Washington do
Lancaster do do Wareham do
Lebanon do do Winnisimmet do
Manufacturers' do do Winthrop do
Mechanics do do Worcester, Wrentham do
Merrimac do do Wrentham do
Nashua do do RHODE ISLAND, do
N. Hampshire do do American bank do
N. H. Union do do Arcade do
Pemigewasset do do Bristol bank of do
Piscataqua do do Blackstone canal do
Portsmouth do do Bristol Union do
Rochester do do Burrillville Agricult'l do
Rockingham do do & Manufacturers' do
Stratford do do Centerville do
Winnisipogee do do Citizens' Union do
VERMONT, City do
Bennington do do Commer. Bristol do
Bellows Falls do do do Providence do
Poulinery Bk of do do Cranston do
Brattleboro Bk of do do Cumberland do
Burlington Bk of do do Eagle Bk, Bristol do
Caledonia Bk of do do " Providence do
Commercial no sale do do Exchange do
Farmers do do Exeter do
do & Mechanics do do Fall River Union do
Montpelier Bk old do do Franklin do
do Bk new do do Frogman's do
Middlebury Bk of do do Globe do
Manchester do do High street do
Newbury do do Hope do
Oleons Co do do Kent do
Orange Co do do Landholders do
Rutland do do Manufacturers do
St. Albans do do Mechanics do
Vergennes do do " & Manufac. do
Windsor do do Mer. Providence do
Woodstock do do " Newport do
MASSACHUSETTS, Mount Hope do
Adams bank do do Mount Vernon do
Agricultural do do Narragansett do
American do do National do
Amherst do do N. Eng. Commer. do
Andover do do " Pacific Prov. do
Asiatie do do " Smithfield do
Atlantic do do Newport do
Atlas do do N. America Bk of do
Attleborough do do N. Kingson do
Barnstable do do Newport Ex. do
Bedford Commer'l do do N. Providence do

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscriber informs the members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount; for pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them, this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at a profit but to subvert the Anti-Slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again.

Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

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 30
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 57 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 33 1-3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Buxton on the Slave trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1,00
Chloe Spear 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 57 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth 20
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 33 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 3vo. 1,00
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, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 33 1-3
Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of 25
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. Almanac, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color 1
Ancient Landmarks 3
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as it is—The Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition 2
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 25
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 2
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 4
Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 5d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 5
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 6
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches 2
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 6
Dickinson's Sermon 12 1-2
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? 1
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative 5
Extinguisher Extinguished 5
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 6
Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle 6
Guardian of the Federal Union 6
Generous Planter 6
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse 6
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 5
Liberty, 8vo. 25; do 12mo 15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 15
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered 6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 5
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society 1
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 6
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Snijlie Do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se," 6
Southard's Manual 1
Star of Freedom 4
Schnucker and Smith's Letters 6
Slaveholder's Prayer 6
Slaveholding Weighed 3
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3
The Martyr, by Beriah Green 6
Things for Northern Men to do 6
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse 4
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy 6
Why work for the Slave 1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

No. 1. St. Domingo, 2, Caste, 3, Colonization, 4, Moral Condition of the Slave, 5, What is Abolition? 6, The Ten Commandments, 7, Danger and Safety, 8, Pro-Slavery Bible, 9, Prejudice against Color, 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, 11, Slavery and Misions, 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 5
The Emancipated Family 25
Slave Market of America 3
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson 3
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 2
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 1
Do. with kneeling Slave sheet 1-2
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 Meridian 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 1,00
March 3d, 1842.

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 Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S., M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Palad. St. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Medit., &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 masters 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, Drysalers, 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 induce 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 brier 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 extra-ordinarily 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

* To every editor who gives this advertisement extra 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York. 12w31

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.

Fare, very low, and accommodation good.—Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense.

DETROIT, April 27, 1842.

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

Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by 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 Thrasher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with or set 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 five 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. Wise'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 thrashing machine, with a stove or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a thrashing 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 thrashed 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 one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength 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 years' 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 150 to \$300.

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

Woolen Manufactory.

The subscribers have recently put in operation a woolen manufactory for manufacturing woolen 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.

T O CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a fulling of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIERS JACKS, ATTINET 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.

LIBRARY 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, GEORGE 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, 7.50
Room Rent, 50
Incidental, 50
Total, 12.05

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 July 20th.

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, Levee Co. N. H.

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. if

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

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

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.

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

[The Cash and Gentlemen's United.]

A new volume under the above title, of the well established and fashionable Magazine, The Philadelphia Cash and Gentlemen's United, has been published, 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 white 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 moralism, 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 articles entitled "The Log of Old Ironsides."

The author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend his powerful and graceful pen to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of 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 Chat-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.

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, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. 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 Sartain, 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 leaving 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, impatient 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, GEORGE GRAHAM, South west corner of Chestnut and Third Street Philadelphia.

THE MAGNET.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish a periodical with the above title, devoted to the investigation of HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, PATHOLOGY, and ASTROLOGY, 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 Magnetic forces.
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 pole.
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, if not all of them exist in double pairs; and, one or more in triple or quadruple pairs!

For instance, there are two pairs of Individuality, one taking cognizance of things and the other of persons—two of Eventuality, one pair taking cognizance of recent and the other of ancient events; two of Comparison, one pair for many; two of Firmness, one relating to conscientiousness, and the other for perseverance, etc., two of Self Esteem, one for the HUMAN WILL and self-government, and the other for the government of others—two pairs for Fear, two for Music, two for Place; and so of the organs of Conscientiousness, Belief, Amativeuess, 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 Ideality, 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, Rectitude, Wit, as distinguished from Humour, 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 Phrenology 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 natures of MAN.

The matter will be illustrated with numerous engravings, some of which are now ready for use, the whole rendering the work one of 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 currents 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, Monomania, Insanity, Madness, Dreaming and Fanaticism, the whole designed to exhibit the claims of these subjects on the attention of the candid, and to assist them in ascertaining how far magnetism has been, or may be used, as a medicinal 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.

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LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

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

Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

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

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Stationery.

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. These who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. if

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, Varnishes, &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,
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50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark,
1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,
1 Chest Rhubarb Root,
1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,
50 lbs. Calomel,
3 casks Epsom Salts,
15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil,
40 boxes Sperm Candles,
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Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil, Platinum Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

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HOLMAN'S BONE OINTMENT.

THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which nature is heir too, viz:—RHEUMATISM both Chronic and Inflammatory—Gout—Sprains—Bruises and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boils and Abscesses—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents suppuration or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of this fact could be given if necessary.

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

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

DR. BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THIS pill has not only been used by myself, but by a number of Physicians of high standing, both in this and other States, to great advantage.

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my friends, I have consented to offer them to the public as a most efficacious remedy for all those bilious diseases originating in a new country.

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DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dunn ague, chills fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the effluents of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

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

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female, with perfect safety.

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

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

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders for the country promptly attended to.

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842. 9
L. BECKLEY.