

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster,
G. Beckley, } Editors.

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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.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

POETRY.

SEEKING INDEPENDENCE FOR THE CAPTIVES.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

O thou! whose presence went before
Our fathers in their weary way,
As with thy chosen mov'd of yore
The fire by night—the cloud by day!
When, from each temple of the free,
A nation's song ascends to Heaven,
Most Holy Father! unto thee,
May not our humble pray'r be giv'n?

We thank thee, Father!—hills and plain
Around us wave their fruits once more,
And cluster'd vine, and blossom'd grain,
Are bending round each cottage door;
But oh! for those this day can bring,
Not us to us, the joyful thrill;
For those who, under freedom's wings,
Are bound in slavery's fetters still—

For those, to whom the living word
Of light and love is never giv'n;
For those, whose ears have never heard
The promise and the hope of heav'n;
For broken heart, and clouded mind,
Whereon no human mercies fall;
Oh! be thy gracious love inclin'd,
Who, as a Father, pitiest all.

And grant, O Father! that the time
Of Earth's deliverance may be near;
When every land, and tongue, and clime,
The message of thy love shall hear,
When smitten, as with fire from Heaven,
The captive's chain shall sink in dust,
And to his fetter'd soul be giv'n
The glorious freedom of the just.

THE CHILDHOOD OF JESUS.
The following lines are from a beautiful little volume, titled, "Fresh flowers for my Children," by a Mother.

In the green fields of Palestine,
By its fountains and its rills,
And by the sacred Jordan's stream;
And o'er the vine-clad hills—

Once lived and roved the fairest child
That ever bless'd the earth:
The happiest, the holiest,
That e'er had human birth.

How beautiful his childhood was!
Harmless and undefiled;
O, dear to his yoting mother's heart
Was this pure, sinless child!

Kindly in all his deeds and words,
And gentle as the dove;
Obedient, affectionate,
His very soul was love.

O, is it not a blessed thought,
Children of human birth,
That once the saviour was a child,
And lived upon the earth!

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE BUSH OF CORN.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(Concluded.)

On the next day, while Mr. Gray stood in his own door, from which he could see all over the two or three acres of ground that the shoemaker cultivated, he observed two of his own cows in his neighbor's cornfield, browsing away in quite a contented manner. As he was going to call one of the farm hands to go over and drive them out, he perceived that Mr. Barton had become aware of the mischief that was going on, and had already started for the field of corn.

"Now we will see the effect of yesterday's lesson," the farmer said to himself, and then paused to observe the manner of the shoemaker towards his cattle, in driving them out of the field. In a few minutes, Mr. Barton came up to the cows—but, instead of throwing stones at them, or striking them with a stick, he merely drove them out in a quiet way, and put up the bars through which they had entered.

"Admirable!" ejaculated farmer Gray.

"What is admirable?" asked his wife, who came within hearing distance at the moment.

"Why, the lesson I gave our friend Barton yesterday, works admirably."

"How so?"

"Why, two of our cows were in his cornfield a few minutes ago, destroying the corn at a rapid rate."

"Well! what did he do to them?" in a quick, anxious tone.

"He drove them out."

"Did he stone them, or beat them?"

"Oh no. He was gentle as a child toward them."

"You are certainly jesting."

"Not I. Friend Barton has not forgotten that his pigs were in my cornfield, yesterday, and that I turned them out without hurting a hair of one of them. Now, suppose I had got angry, and beaten his hogs, what do you think the result would have been? Why, it is more than probable, that one or both of our fine cows would have been at this moment in the condition of Mr. Mellon's old brindle."

"I wish you would say anything more about old brindle," Mrs. Gray said, trying to laugh, while her face grew red, in spite of her efforts to keep down her feelings.

"Well, I won't Sally, if it worries you. But it is such a good illustration, that I cannot help using it sometimes."

"I am glad he didn't hurt the cows," Mrs. Gray said, after a pause.

"And so am I, Sally. Glad on more than one account. It shows that he has made an effort to keep down his hasty, irritable temper—and if he can do that, it will be a favor conferred on the whole neighborhood; for almost every one complains, at times, of this fault in his character."

"It is certainly the best policy, to keep fair weather with him," Mrs. Gray remarked, for a man of his temper could annoy us a great deal."

"That word, policy, Sally, is not a good word," her husband replied. "It conveys a thoroughly selfish idea. Now, we ought to look for some higher motive of action than mere policy—motives grounded in correct and unselfish principles."

"But what other motive but policy could we possibly have for putting up with Mr. Barton's outrageous conduct?"

"Other, and far higher motives, it seems to me. We should reflect that Mr. Barton has naturally a hasty temper; and that, when excited, he does things for which he is sorry afterwards and that, in nine cases out of ten, he is a greater sufferer from these outbreaks than any one else. In our actions towards him, then, it is a much higher and better motive for us to be governed by a desire to aid him in the correction of this evil, than to the protection of ourselves from its effects. Do you not think so?"

"Yes. It does seem so."

"When thus moved to action, we are, in a degree, regarding the whole neighborhood; for the evil of which we speak affects all. And, in thus suffering ourselves to be governed by such elevated and unselfish motives, we gain all that we possibly could have gained under the mere instigation of policy—and a great deal more. But to bring the matter into a still narrower compass. In all our actions towards him, and every one else, we should be governed by the simple consideration—is it right? If a spirit of retaliation be not right—then it cannot be indulged without a mutual injury. Of course, then, it should never prompt us to action: for if cows or hogs get into my field or garden, and destroy my property—who is to blame most? Of course, myself. I should have kept my fences in better repair, or my gate closed. The animals certainly are not to blame, for they follow only the promptings of nature—and their owners should not be censured, for they know nothing about it. It would, then, be very wrong for me to injure both the animals and their owners for my own neglect—would it not?"

"Yes, I suppose it would."

After this, there was no more trouble about farmer Gray's geese or cattle. Sometimes the geese would get among Mr. Barton's hogs, and annoy them while eating, but it did not worry him as it did formerly. If they became too troublesome, he would drive them away, but not by throwing sticks and stones at them, as he once did.

Late in the fall, the shoemaker brought in his bill for work. It was a pretty large bill, with sundry credits.

"Pay-day has come at last," farmer Gray said, good humoredly, as the shoemaker presented his account. "Well, let us see"—and he took the bill to examine it, item after item.

"What is this?" he asked, reading aloud.

"Cr. by one bushel of corn, fifty cents."

"It's some corn I had from you."

"I reckon you must be mistaken. You never got any corn from me."

"Oh, yes I did. I remember it perfectly.—It is all right."

"But when did you get it, friend Barton? I am sure that I hav'n't the most distant recollection of it."

"My hogs got it," the shoemaker said, in rather a low and hesitating tone.

"Your hogs!"

"Yes. Don't you remember when my hogs broke into your field, and destroyed your corn?"

"Oh dear! Is that it? Oh, no, no, friend Barton, I cannot allow that item in the bill."

"Yes, but you must. It is perfectly just—and I shall never rest until it is paid."

"I can't indeed. You could n't hold your hogs getting into my field; and then, you know, friend Barton," (lowering his tone) "my geese were very troublesome."

The shoemaker blushed, and looked confused; but farmer Gray stepped him familiarly on the shoulder, and said, in a lively, cheerful way—

"Don't think anything more about it, friend Barton. And, hereafter, let us endeavor to do as we would be done by, and then everything will go on as smooth as clock work."

"But you will allow that item in the bill?" the shoemaker urged, perseveringly.

"On no; I could n't do that. I should think it wrong to make you pay, for my own or some of my men's negligence in leaving the bars down."

"But then, (hesitatingly) those geese, I killed them. Let it go for them."

"If you did kill them—we ate them. So that is even. No; no; let the past be forgotten; and if it makes better neighbors and friends of us, we never need regret what has happened."

Farmer Gray remained firm, and the bill was settled, omitting the item of "corn." From that time forth, he never had a better neighbor than the shoemaker. The cows, and hogs, and geese of both, would occasionally trespass—but the trespassers were always kindly removed. The lesson was not lost on either of them,—for even farmer Gray used to feel, sometimes, a little annoyed when his neighbor's cattle broke into his field. But in teaching the shoemaker a lesson, he had taken a little of it to himself.

The Man of Leisure.—"You'll please not to forget to ask the place for me, sir," said a pale, blue-eyed boy, as he brushed the coat of the Man of Leisure, at his lodging.

"Certainly not," said Mr. Inkin; "I shall be going that way in a day or two."

"Did you ask for the place for me yesterday?" said the pale boy, on the following day, with a quivering lip, as he performed the same office.

"No," was the answer. "I was busy, but I will to-day."

"God help my poor mother," murmured the boy, and gazed listlessly on the cent Mr. Inkin laid in his hand.

The boy went home. He ran to the hungry children with the loaf of bread he had earned by brushing the gentlemen's coats at the Hotels. They shouted with joy, and his mother held out her emaciated hand for a portion, while a sickly smile flitted across her face.

"Mother, dear," said the boy, "Mr. Inkin thinks he can get me the place, and I shall have three months a day, and it won't take me three minutes to run n'r share with you."

The morning came, and the pale boy's voice trembled with eagerness as he asked, Mr. Inkin if he had applied for the place.

"Not yet," said the Man of Leisure, but there is time enough."

The cent that morning was wet with tears.—Another morning arrived.

"It is very thoughtful in the boy to be so late," said Mr. Inkin.

"Not a soul here to brush my coat."

The child came at length, his face swollen with weeping.

"I am sorry to disappoint you," said the Man of Leisure, "but the place in Mr. C's store was taken up yesterday."

The boy stopped brushing, and burst forth into tears. "I don't care now," said he, sobbing, "we may as well starve—Mother is dead."

The man of Leisure was shocked; he gave the boy a dollar.

Mr. Inkin was taken ill. He had said often that he thought religion was a good thing, and he meant to look into it. An anxious friend brought a clergyman to him. He spoke tenderly, but seriously, to the sufferer, of eternal truths.

"Call to-morrow," said the Man of Leisure, "and we will talk about these matters."

That night the Man of Leisure died.

Who is a Coward?—The man who attacks another by surprise, or with a weapon in his hand, when the other has none, is a coward.

The man who carries deadly weapons about his person, in his intercourse with an unarmed society is a coward.

The man who associates with him, and so goes with numbers to overpower an individual, or a smaller or a feeble number—he is a coward.

The man who, being challenged to a duel, is too much afraid of public sentiment to refuse, is a coward.

In general, that man is a coward who shapes his course of action by his fears; and he alone is a man of real courage who always dares to do right.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

BATTLE CREEK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At a late meeting of the above Society, it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to forward to the "Signal" an account of the formation of this Society, together with its Constitution and Resolutions as unanimously adopted. In compliance with which you are hereby presented with a copy of said Constitution, which after a proper discussion of its articles, was finally adopted. It may also be proper in this place to observe, that owing to some differences of opinion on the subject of political abolition, it was at one time apprehended that nothing could be done beyond the efforts of "moral suasion," but after considerable and protracted discussion, each party has ceded a point, and the hope is entertained that ere long the propriety will be seen and acknowledged of also altering the Constitution, as to have no alternative but to vote for Liberty Candidates. We have already 18 names appended and know of several others who have intimated their intention of signing it.

PREAMBLE.
Whereas we, the undersigned, do believe that all men are created free and equal and possess certain inalienable rights, among which are liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and as many of our fellow beings within these United States are held in bondage contrary to these sentiments, we therefore associate ourselves together for the purpose of carrying out those principles which were guaranteed to all and set forth in the glorious Declaration of American Independence.

CONSTITUTION.
ART. 1st. This Association shall be called the Battle Creek Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society; the object of which shall be to ameliorate the condition of the slave, as far as in our power lies, by every means, not violating the Constitution of the United States.

ART. 2nd. It shall be the duty of all members of the Society to use all just and legal measures for the furtherance of this benevolent object, assisting the Slave in every possible manner (not violating the Constitution of the United States), and endeavoring to elevate him from that State of degradation and misery in which he is placed by the system of Slavery as now existing under our government.

ART. 3d. That in grateful remembrance of the services rendered to us as a nation by other powers in our struggle for our rights and liberties, we will in imitation of so noble an example, render every assistance in our power to the oppressed of every clime and color in his efforts to emancipate himself from the galling chain of Slavery, and to let the oppressed go free.

ART. 4. Whilst we bind ourselves to vote for no man, party, or interest, yet in the furtherance of our views, we pledge ourselves, heart and hand to give our support to none who shall be engaged in traffic of his fellow man, or whose influence shall be exercised in support of slavery, or against the right of petition, or who is known to refuse his assent to any Constitutional measure, for the benefit of the slave.

ART. 5. We deem it an important object of this association to maintain the equal privileges of the North with the South; and that we resist as an injustice, the exportation of Southern produce, duty free; while so heavy a tariff is imposed upon northern wheat and other products into foreign countries.

ART. 6. Any person may become a member of this Association by subscribing to the Constitution, and becoming subject to the rules of the Society.

[The remaining articles we omit. They refer to the officers, meetings, &c.]

RESOLUTIONS.
1st. Resolved, That whilst we acknowledge the right by statutory enactments of the Southern States to hold a life interest in his fellow man, we deny the claim upon every principle of moral justice; and that whilst we abstain from any political influence, with such ceded demands, we claim the right of using every means for their emancipation, within the range of the eternal principles of righteousness.

2nd. Resolved, That we also insist upon having the right to use our influence moral and political, in every way that we may be able, for the freedom of man of every color in the District of Columbia and in all the Territories of the United States.

3rd. Resolved, That we will never yield the claim we have to the right of petition, and the liberty of speech.

4th. Resolved, That as we are convinced it was the intention of the Constitution to take no recognition of Slavery, so our representatives shall be instructed to insist upon all that the Constitution will allow for abolishing so grievous an evil, and that that is meant by the expression "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states," be imperatively demanded.

5th. Resolved, That whilst we make use of every moral effort in opening the eyes of the nation to this crying sin, we strenuously advise all to carry out their principles by voting for such men as will support these objects.

6th. Resolved, That it is our decided opinion that whilst Slavery flourishes in the land, all other political measures will fail in their object, being lost in this greatest of evils; as the rods of the magicians were swallowed up in Aaron's rod.

7th. Resolved, That it is the object of this Society to circulate Anti-Slavery publications, especially the "Signal of Liberty," to invite Lecturers here to address the inhabitants, and to send whenever practicable, members of this Society into the neighboring School districts to lecture on the subject of Abolition, and to attend all public, or Mass Meetings of the State Anti-Slavery Society.

8th. Resolved, That we hold a public meeting in Battle Creek, the 1st Monday in each month for the purpose of reporting what has been done, receiving suggestions as to what should be done, and acting thereon, discussing any doubtful questions, or in any other way promoting the objects of this Society, and that the Secretary give due notice thereof.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President, Erastus Hussey, Vice Pres't Nathan Durfee, Secretary and Treasurer, George Field.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charles Cowles, Anson Simons, Edward Cox, James McCamly, John S. Van Brunt.

ERASTUS HUSSEY, Pres't.

GEORGE FIELD, Sec'y.

Battle Creek, July 20th, 1842.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 1832.

Editor of the Signal of Liberty:—

DEAR SIR:—During a two weeks residence in this city, I have been diligent in looking into the position of our anti-slavery cause, and the doings of friends and foes in this quarter. Amid the strife of party—the movements of politicians—the hurry of business—the piles of documents, and the busting throng in and about the halls of Congress, it is not easy for a stranger to become initiated in the mysteries enacted around him. Myriester! say you,—what! Myriester in the open—the public houses of debate! Aye, truly, and pretty tough mysteries too. To be sure, you can understand that a certain subject is under consideration, provided that you get a good hearing spot, and can comprehend the expressed meaning of a bill or a resolution, but those, who suppose that they then know what is going on are, bless the mark! but greenhorns; they have much to learn, and after an interval, in which they revelled in their supposed knowledge, and felt many a patriotic throes, after hammering out many a stroke of policy, until it was beaten into the "right sort of notion," and giving birth to many a mental speech, beginning—Mr. Speaker—they find "a little learning is a dangerous thing"—and that they know—just nothing at all—and that a plain-sounding measure does not stand by itself, but is part of some enlarged system of operations, a detached band, as it were, of an army politic, destined only to perform a service subordinate to the grand plan.

Without pretending to much initiation in these mysterious evolutions, still I have been enabled to glance at the prominent moves, and by digging into documents, converse with members, attending debates and using no small diligence, to pick up some information.

The attentive observer sees with regret, that with the exception of a few conscientious patriots, every person in power, from the President to the door-keeper of Congress, is aiming exclusively at party or personal elevation, and that the game, even now playing, has more reference to the presidential election of 1844 than to the wants of the country. Heretofore two great parties strove for mastery, but a third has lately pushed itself, while the embryo materials for one still stronger than all, are beginning now first to show themselves. The Tyler party is founded on the ruins of the democrats and whigs, but chiefly on the latter, and his "Accidency" is verily persuaded that out of the moderate of these two, he can raise up a Tyler party. All three are operating, each in its own way, and almost every political measure has reference to their future supremacy. The whig or Clay party contains several honest men, but the party seek to exhibit Tyler in an odious point of view. Tyler lays his hand on his heart, and talks of "his conscience," and has repeated this so often that "his conscience" begins to be rather a stale commodity. The democrats fan the flame of dissension, flatter Tyler, and "hide their time." When the presidential election is had, they will be found, to a man, in their old ranks.

Such is an outline of the "Great Game." Meanwhile another party is beginning to leave the public councils. It is the anti-slavery party—and it even now exerts no small influence.—The progress made in the House of Representatives, during the last two of the present sessions, in favor of anti-slavery is really extraordinary, and very gratifying, but after all it is but an echo of public sentiment, as the House ever must be—still the House feeling is the test of opinion, and embodies it in an available shape. The dead and sickly subservience to the South on this question, which predominated two years ago, is gone.—Then no one dared to approach the subject even remotely—the slightest allusion was hushed under the gag rule, and the only opportunity of giving

ing it a fair thrust, arose on the settlement of the rules. The old Speaker, who, of course, indexed the House feeling, was most ultra and unmerciful in applying the gag. An old whig member from Ohio, who detested slavery, still thought it so engrained on the nation, and the South blustered so much at the least allusion to it, that he deemed it wisest to let the evil be, and let the South have its free course on the subject, and though a good spirited man, he bowed in submission to southern slave domination, as an evil less than would be entailed by opposing it.— This was the general feeling, but it is gone never to return—the tide has turned the other way, faint of course in its first flow, but very perceptible, and an assurance of that resistible body, of which it is but the enervating precursor.

The first effectual inroad made on this shameful subservience, was by Mr. Giddings in a speech delivered Feb. 9, 1841. Mr. Adams and Mr. Slade of Vt. had faithfully done their parts on petition questions, but the strict gag rule, and its still more strict application, debared them from doing much. Mr. Giddings, before a more liberal Speaker, has been the Father of a new system, and that is, boldly to discuss the subject, on questions pending in due course before the house, and to do it within the rules. He commenced it on a proposition of Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, to appropriate \$100,000 for the Seminoles emigrating. Mr. G. had, with much labor, travelled through several voluminous documents, (one numbering over 300 pages) and from them was enabled to substantiate beyond refutation the following propositions:

1st. That the Florida war was begun solely for the purpose of capturing fugitives, and in consequence of a statement from their owners, of the shelter the Seminoles afforded them, on which President Jackson had himself endorsed an enquiry, and that if the facts were true, the tribe should be removed.

2d. That the war was so understood, and avowed, even by published documents in Florida.

3d. That the treaty, under which the war is now carrying on, had lain two years without presentation to the senate, but when the above statement was sent in, it was then for the first time presented, confirmed and enforced by the bayonet.

4th. That peace would long since have been made, but for the stern demand of the few slaveholders in our territory, for their slaves, and their own attempt to take them—nay, that peace was actually made, and would have continued, as Gen. Jessup reported, but for such interference, and that it went so far, that a public meeting at St. Augustine remonstrated against a treaty made, because "their negro property" was not cared for. Says Mr. Giddings: "Our troops were again put in motion, the treasury of our nation was again placed under contribution, and the blood of defenceless women and helpless children again flowed, in order as it appeared, that slaveholders might recover their slaves. I speak, sir, from documentary evidence. These facts are on record in the archives of our nation, and will descend in all coming posterity to give character to this unhappy war."

5th. That the dishonorable stimulant to American regular troops to do their duty, was, that all slaves taken should be their property. Says Mr. Giddings, again: "Our national flag, which floated in proud triumph at Saratoga, which was enveloped in a blaze of glory at Monmouth and Yorktown, seems to have been prostituted in Florida to the base purpose of leading on an organized company of 'negro catchers.'" Sir, no longer is "our country" the battle cry of our army in their advance to victory; but slaves has become the watchword to inspire them to effort. No longer does the war-worn veteran, amid the battle's rage, think of his country's glory; and nerve his arm in behalf of freedom; but with eagle eyes he watches the wavering ranks of the enemy, and as the smoke rises from the battle field, he plunges amid their fleeing cohorts to seize upon his sable foe that he may make him his future slave."

6th. That 103 slaves of both sexes were taken, and that the United States took them off the captors' hands by paying them from \$8000 to \$14,600. Thus the nation—the free American Republic has been made slaveholder and seller.

7th. That these slaves were again sold to a man of the name of Watson.

8th. That besides the above slaves 35 were recaptured and delivered back to their owners and a premium of \$20 per head was paid to the captors by the United States, under General Jessup's order, No 175, Sep. 6, 1836.

The following is this notable order:

"1. The Seminole negroes captured by the army will be taken on account of Government, and held subject to the order of the Secretary of War."

"2. The sum of eight thousand dollars, will be paid to the Creek chiefs and warriors, by whom they were captured, or who were present at the capture, in full for their claim to them."

"3. To induce the Creek Indians to take alive, and not destroy the negroes of citizens who had been captured by the Seminoles, a reward was promised them for all they should secure. They captured and secured thirty-five, who had been returned to their owners. The owners have paid nothing, but the promise to the Indians was fulfilled. The sum of twenty dollars will be allowed to them for each from the public funds."

"4. Lieutenant Searle is charged with the execution of this order."

9. That the bloodhounds were got for "the negroes," and not for the Indians, and that our troops were in fact but so many "negro hunters" for the few and select aristocracy of Florida, and our "forty millions" spent in the war, I mean, HUNT, but a trifle from our northern pockets, for an institution, which we are told we of the Northern States have nothing to say to, and expended on a territory, which though our own, and purchased by us, we are gagged from debating about in Congress.

Other facts of a deeply interesting nature were brought forward by Mr. Giddings in a calm

speech, limited almost entirely to fact, and official documentary evidence. His excellent speech should be in every person's hands, and was printed at nearly a dozen cities in pamphlet form, besides undergoing five editions, and an extensive newspaper circulation.

It may easily be imagined what an effect this thunder clap produced, as it broke amidst the hitherto inviolate recesses of slavery, and how it electrified the startled members. Even Mr. G.'s best friends thought he had done a foolish thing, and ruined himself as a politician, but Mr. G. knew better. Of strong mind—an original thinker, and feeling that truth, and justice lay altogether with him, he fearlessly threw himself on these great principles, and left "consequences" to take care of themselves. The result proved he was correct. After the first surprise passed by, the solemn and portentous facts, till then un-surmised, which he dragged to view, remained, and alarmed every reflective and dispassionate mind, and a gradual change of public opinion has resulted.

This change has been much precipitated by the Adams-expulsion-measure, and the vote of censure on Mr. Giddings. The facts elicited by the discussion of the one, with the high-handedness of the measure, and its defect; and the precipitous injustice and indecency of the other, with Mr. Giddings' triumphant return, have been sore blows to the old "submissive system." Subjects formerly excluded are now freely discussed, and Mr. Giddings' since his return has treated the house to a long and most able argument on the constitutional power of Congress over slavery. In fact he has discussed the principles contained in his resolution, for which he was censured.— He has also been received with increased respect and kindness by the house, and the movers of his censure are the chief movers of their own ill-advised haste.

There are in the house seven avowed abolitionists—Slade of Vermont; Giddings, of Ohio; Adams, of Massachusetts; Matcox, of Vermont; James, of Pennsylvania; Borden, of Massachusetts; Gates, of New York; besides Hastings of Massachusetts, lately dead. Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, is liberal. Two from Virginia, and two from North Carolina are abolitionists, but dare not avow themselves, and a very large majority of the Northern whig members, with some of the democrats are in fact, though not in name, abolitionists. It is expected that the Gag rule of the present session is the last that will ever disgrace an American Congress.

The abolition feeling undoubtedly is greatly advanced in Tennessee, and also in Virginia, and has made great progress in this very city, and ere long, if abolitionists are prudent, a bright and glorious reward of their exertions will be theirs. The enquiry naturally suggests itself; what has effected this pleasing change in public sentiment. The date of its birth seems to answer the question. It arose in due course of time after the abolitionists had formed a third party, and hoisted the liberty banner. No party could expect success for their principles, while they committed the suicidal act of voting against them, and nurtured principles opposed to their own: far less could success result in a legislative body, until that body was leavened in a legitimate manner by the ballot box. From the moment we began to act consistently, a blessing has rested on our efforts. Even though we seldom elect our men, political action makes our principles known, and political action procured them respect. Merely cared not for us while we were moralists, but they would know us politicians; that for which they were indifferent as men. Truth being ours, such as will bear any test, impresses our adversaries, and they can, with an unshut conscience, adopt all our principles, without compromising their own.

The whig can still vote whig measures, and the democrat support his party, and yet each can add to his own, the abolition principle, not merely without injury to old prejudices, but actually, in powerful aid of them. Does this whig or the democrat seek to build his political creed on a solid foundation, such as will be free from error and inconsistency, he will find it with us: with us he will spread beneath him the noble declaration of '76, and legally, constitutionally and peaceably uphold upon it that superstructure, which will be an unassailable fortress for his principles: but to cast that aside—or to take it in part, and in part reject it, is to admit inconsistency, and antagonistic elements, where there should be the utmost strength.

While I claim, and justly too, for our liberty efforts the diffusion of knowledge, and the political excitement, which has operated favorably through the community generally, justice obliges me to recognize other causes, which operated on Congress.

1st. The presence of Mr. Leavitt, as reporter for the abolition press has been a measure of vast importance; no single movement could have been of equal benefit. He is seen in his place in the House, as representing liberty. He is there exclusively in behalf of those paramount interests; we advocate—he takes his place beside the reporters for other parties, and reminds friends and foes that behind him, there is a party, one which yields the press, which watches their proceedings, and tests them by the liberty principles. Friends are stimulated—foes are discouraged, and the wavering confirmed by the ever present assurance that there is a press to sustain and to expose. These general benefits are much enhanced by the zeal and ability of Mr. Leavitt. He is ever at his post, and incessantly at work for the one object. Now he reports—then he pokes through long documents—then he dives into the library in quest of some pertinent reference—he collates—compares and hunts up. Next he makes a skirrish through the ranks of the members (out of door) and quietly picks up a fact here, or a design there—his industry never ceases—his fire never cools, and the results are all applied to a

ing it a fair thrust, arose on the settlement of the rules. The old Speaker, who, of course, indexed the House feeling, was most ultra and unmerciful in applying the gag. An old whig member from Ohio, who detested slavery, still thought it so engrained on the nation, and the South blustered so much at the least allusion to it, that he deemed it wisest to let the evil be, and let the South have its free course on the subject, and though a good spirited man, he bowed in submission to southern slave domination, as an evil less than would be entailed by opposing it.— This was the general feeling, but it is gone never to return—the tide has turned the other way, faint of course in its first flow, but very perceptible, and an assurance of that resistible body, of which it is but the enervating precursor.

The first effectual inroad made on this shameful subservience, was by Mr. Giddings in a speech delivered Feb. 9, 1841. Mr. Adams and Mr. Slade of Vt. had faithfully done their parts on petition questions, but the strict gag rule, and its still more strict application, debared them from doing much. Mr. Giddings, before a more liberal Speaker, has been the Father of a new system, and that is, boldly to discuss the subject, on questions pending in due course before the house, and to do it within the rules. He commenced it on a proposition of Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, to appropriate \$100,000 for the Seminoles emigrating. Mr. G. had, with much labor, travelled through several voluminous documents, (one numbering over 300 pages) and from them was enabled to substantiate beyond refutation the following propositions:

1st. That the Florida war was begun solely for the purpose of capturing fugitives, and in consequence of a statement from their owners, of the shelter the Seminoles afforded them, on which President Jackson had himself endorsed an enquiry, and that if the facts were true, the tribe should be removed.

2d. That the war was so understood, and avowed, even by published documents in Florida.

3d. That the treaty, under which the war is now carrying on, had lain two years without presentation to the senate, but when the above statement was sent in, it was then for the first time presented, confirmed and enforced by the bayonet.

4th. That peace would long since have been made, but for the stern demand of the few slaveholders in our territory, for their slaves, and their own attempt to take them—nay, that peace was actually made, and would have continued, as Gen. Jessup reported, but for such interference, and that it went so far, that a public meeting at St. Augustine remonstrated against a treaty made, because "their negro property" was not cared for. Says Mr. Giddings: "Our troops were again put in motion, the treasury of our nation was again placed under contribution, and the blood of defenceless women and helpless children again flowed, in order as it appeared, that slaveholders might recover their slaves. I speak, sir, from documentary evidence. These facts are on record in the archives of our nation, and will descend in all coming posterity to give character to this unhappy war."

5th. That the dishonorable stimulant to American regular troops to do their duty, was, that all slaves taken should be their property. Says Mr. Giddings, again: "Our national flag, which floated in proud triumph at Saratoga, which was enveloped in a blaze of glory at Monmouth and Yorktown, seems to have been prostituted in Florida to the base purpose of leading on an organized company of 'negro catchers.'" Sir, no longer is "our country" the battle cry of our army in their advance to victory; but slaves has become the watchword to inspire them to effort. No longer does the war-worn veteran, amid the battle's rage, think of his country's glory; and nerve his arm in behalf of freedom; but with eagle eyes he watches the wavering ranks of the enemy, and as the smoke rises from the battle field, he plunges amid their fleeing cohorts to seize upon his sable foe that he may make him his future slave."

6th. That 103 slaves of both sexes were taken, and that the United States took them off the captors' hands by paying them from \$8000 to \$14,600. Thus the nation—the free American Republic has been made slaveholder and seller.

7th. That these slaves were again sold to a man of the name of Watson.

8th. That besides the above slaves 35 were recaptured and delivered back to their owners and a premium of \$20 per head was paid to the captors by the United States, under General Jessup's order, No 175, Sep. 6, 1836.

The following is this notable order:

"1. The Seminole negroes captured by the army will be taken on account of Government, and held subject to the order of the Secretary of War."

"2. The sum of eight thousand dollars, will be paid to the Creek chiefs and warriors, by whom they were captured, or who were present at the capture, in full for their claim to them."

"3. To induce the Creek Indians to take alive, and not destroy the negroes of citizens who had been captured by the Seminoles, a reward was promised them for all they should secure. They captured and secured thirty-five, who had been returned to their owners. The owners have paid nothing, but the promise to the Indians was fulfilled. The sum of twenty dollars will be allowed to them for each from the public funds."

"4. Lieutenant Searle is charged with the execution of this order."

9. That the bloodhounds were got for "the negroes," and not for the Indians, and that our troops were in fact but so many "negro hunters" for the few and select aristocracy of Florida, and our "forty millions" spent in the war, I mean, HUNT, but a trifle from our northern pockets, for an institution, which we are told we of the Northern States have nothing to say to, and expended on a territory, which though our own, and purchased by us, we are gagged from debating about in Congress.

Other facts of a deeply interesting nature were brought forward by Mr. Giddings in a calm

single principle. Hence he is able to detect and expose every Southern movement, and to unmask much of that cunning management, which heretofore rendered our northern "doughfacedness" so much mollified matter, to be put in form, as suited the more tough-skulled folks, south of Mason and Dixon's line.

There is also much—very much credit, due to our few, but noble friends in Congress—undaunted by the enormous majority against them, they dared to breast the fury of invective's maddened torrent, and blinked not an eye, nor receded one step, as that torrent roared against and around them, and threatened speedily to engulf them—nay, so far from giving way, they actually advanced, until as they got higher up the channel, and nearer head waters, the body and rage of the torrent is a good deal diminished. All our worthy friends have done much, but Mr. Giddings especially—to him the country owes a debt of much gratitude. The country did I say? he has a nobler debtor, even than the liberty lovers of Republican America. The immortal principles of '76—the rights of universal liberty, extended and shoreless, as our own declaration of independence has spread them—the oppressed of the world and the poor victim of hopeless slavery, are his debtors for fearless, disinterested and untiring assertion of principles founded in justice, and mercy, and the immutable decrees of our Creator.

For the Signal of Liberty.
MR. STEWART'S VISIT AT MARSHALL.

Messrs. Editors:—By a vote of the Convention recently held in this place, I send you some account of Mr. Stuart's labors here, in the cause of human rights. Mr. S. arrived on Saturday evening, July 9th, and the next evening, by invitation of Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, delivered a lecture at the Court House, and again on Monday evening, Wednesday P. M., 2 o'clock, 13th inst., the Convention met, and Mr. S. delivered four addresses before the final adjournment, which took place on Thursday, P. M., 14th inst., at 4 o'clock. Erastus Hussey, Esq., of Battle Creek, was President of the convention, and the Rev. Elias Child, Asa W. Bushnell, and B. Brown, secretaries. There was a business committee of seven. The convention was all we could ask for, as to numbers or respectability. Union City sent up a noble delegation of THIRTY, mostly men. Is that cause "dead and dying," which could call out, in the very busiest season of the year, despite dust and heat and hurry, such a body of sinew and muscle, to travel between twenty and thirty miles? Tell that dying story to "the Marines," not to Branch County, or Calhoun. Leroy did almost as well. No one said anything but Mr. Stuart. Rev. Mr. C. and one or two others, were called out, but they could not be prevailed on to speak, lest they should weaken the impression made by Mr. Stewart. To say that he was eloquent, sarcastic, keen, versatile, argumentative, profound, is only saying what every one would expect, who has often heard him. The subjects which he discussed were as follows:—the course pursued by a large part of the Christian Ministry and Christian Church, and American Congress towards the crushed slave; the solemn obligations of Christians and Freemen TO VOTE right; the immense moral and political power of the ballot-box; the war relations and the war rights of the slave, growing out of the deprivations of the master upon his natural rights; the outrageous injustice of the act of Congress of 1793, touching fugitive slaves, and the guilt of the free States in suffering that law to remain; the history of the "Protection policy" of the United States, and a vast variety of other topics. The abominable compromise act of '53, was reviewed and revealed in all its iniquity, and the fact that whilst it was passed under threats of dissolving the union by the South, it has robbed the North of hundreds of millions, was made as clear as demonstration strong. The foul part which Henry Clay enacted in this matter, was showed up in most unenviable colors. In short, I may say the two leading topics of the lectures, were, first, that NOTHING can save this nation from ruin, if the products of the free States are not generally and permanently protected; secondly, the mad determination of slavery to withhold that protection, and reduce the free labor of the North and West to a level with the pauper labor of the old world, so that slavery may thus escape that withering rebuke which our prosperity always administers to their poverty. On no subject did Mr. S. so evince his learning and power than on these two. On none, did he more deeply enlist the sympathies of his auditors. The yeomanry looked solemn, satisfied, resolved. You will hear from them at the ballot box. Mr. S. also drew a most pathetic picture of the perils and prowess of the fugitive on his way "from Happiness to Canada." (You know where both these places are.) A series of resolutions, embodying the great moral and political principles so ably advocated by Mr. S., was adopted unanimously by the convention. A string of questions drawn up by A. Pratt, Esq. of this place, and signed by him and some fifteen or twenty more, was handed to Mr. S., and answered, not slowly, I assure you. As a literary curiosity I will send you a copy, if I can obtain one. Mr. S. remained over the ensuing Sabbath, and by invitation of Mr. C., delivered his seventh lecture Sabbath evening at the Court House, on the connexions of slavery and intemperance—one of his noblest efforts. Mr. S. and lady left on Monday morning for Fort Defiance, followed by the hearty thanks and fervent prayers of MANY, and the cracking maledictions of the tyrant—Party. Don't you think that both the Marshall papers have appeared this week without the faintest allusion to Mr. Stewart's visit!

What solemn superlative dignity! "Tapering Tenny," sure enough. S. S.

P. S.—The successive sessions of the convention were opened with prayer by the Rev. Messrs. Child, of Albion, Clarke, of Gill Prairie, Bushnell, of Toland's prairie, and Horbart of Union City.

For the Signal of Liberty.

JACKSON COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to previous notice, a Convention of the friends of liberty was held on the 14th of July, at the Court House in Jackson, for the purpose of nominating county officers for Jackson county.

The convention was organized by electing Dr. David Bingham, President, and Thomas McGee, Vice President, and appointing J. L. Edgerton and L. H. Jones Secretaries.

The Convention then appointed a committee consisting of one from each town represented to present to the convention a suitable nomination for county officers.

The convention also appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Bingham, Treadwell, Rexford, Edgerton, Love and Jones to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the convention.

The committee on nominations presented the following names as candidates for county officers which were unanimously adopted by the convention.

- For Assembly, THOMAS M. GEE, of Concord, S. B. TREADWELL, of Jackson, R. B. REXFORD, of Napoleon.
- For Sheriff, HARVEY AUSTIN, of Napoleon.
- For Register, NORMAN ALLEN, of Leoni.
- For County Clerk, LUCIEN H. JONES, of Grass Lake.
- For Judges, THOMAS COTTON, of Brooklyn, O. H. FIFIELD, of Jackson.
- For Coroners, JAMES Sr. JOHNS, of Napoleon, JOSIAH WHITMAN, of Springfield.
- For Surveyor, AUSTIN POMEROY, of Tompkins.

The committee on resolutions then presented the following to the Convention, which after remarks, at some length, upon them by R. B. Belmont, and some brief remarks in their favor by S. B. Treadwell and others, for want of further time for discussion were unanimously adopted by the convention.

Resolved, That the past history of affairs in our country, as well as a train of late successive signal events have most abundantly shown that no measures of mere financial policy, (however skillfully devised,) without the entire abolition of slavery, and the consequent overthrow of the destructive political slave monopoly to all our rights, will ever rescue our nation's liberties from its iron grasp.

Resolved, That the true principle upon which our great enterprise should be conducted is speedily to liberate the slave, not only because the purest principles of religion and humanity demand it, but as the only way in which we can retrieve (not preserve) our own lost liberties from its tyrannical hand.

Resolved, That, viewing the subject of American Slavery as we do, both in its moral, political and civil aspects, we can have no political fellowship with any political party, which has not MANIFESTLY for one of its most prominent objects, its immediate and entire extinction in all constitutional ways.

Resolved, That the most consistent and effective moral-sensibil abolition is that which VOTES in the same direction that it talks and prays.

Resolved, That the few national leaders of the old political parties in our country are leagued with the slave power, entirely on its interests, and subjugated by its influence, and that if the people of this country cannot be brought to see this league in due time, and in their sovereign capacity, destroy it, through the Ballot Box, they and their children must still be compelled to remain under a slaveholding despotism.

Resolved, That inasmuch as we regard the leaders of the old political parties as fully under the influence of the slave power, and rivaling each other for its favor, we can not and will not extend our suffrage to any man (however otherwise respectable, or popular,) who is not openly identified with the LIBERTY PARTY.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the friends of liberty in the several towns in this county henceforth to hold weekly liberty meetings to be adjourned from one district to another through their respective towns, and to spare no reasonable effort or expense to procure speakers who will present the claims of our cause for the consideration and patronage of the people.

Resolved, That if the friends of liberty throughout our country would liberally and thoroughly carry out this plan of action, our cause has never had fairer to make rapid advances among the more thinking, patriotic, and untrammelled portion of our fellow citizens.

A spirit of harmony and determination remarkably characterized the convention.

After the adoption of the above resolutions the Convention voted to forward its proceedings to the Signal for publication, and adjourned sine die.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1842.

- For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Michigan.
- For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio.

BILLS.—We are sending bills to all our subscribers in Oakland county who are indebted to us for the present volume of the Signal and we request them to pay the amount of their subscription to us at the meeting in Pontiac on the 24th inst. Will our friends remember it?

LIBERTY MEN OF CALHOUN COUNTY.

You are called upon again to assemble yourselves together at the county site at Marshall on Thursday the eleventh day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to make nominations for county officers to be elected the next election. We as your committee of Calhoun county, earnestly request that you give this notice all the attention the great importance of the call demands, and not let minor considerations prevent every one who feels for the future destiny of this country, being present. We want to see you on that day. Let every man come up to his duty, and we shall see a great change in our prospects of success in ridding this nation of the foul blot of slavery, which is interwoven in all our civil and religious institutions.

- ERASTUS HUSSEY,
- NATHAN DUFFEE,
- CHARLES BORDWELL,

Committee.

Marshall, July 23, 1842.

PRESBYTERIAN MENSTEALERS.

It may seem strange to some of our readers that we should associate the name of so respectable a body of Christians as the Presbyterian denomination with a crime so odious and heinous as that of manstealing. But in pursuing our illustrations of slaveholding, we purpose to show that this church retains many thousand menstealers in its fellowship, according to its own definition of the term, and we shall present some account of their treatment of the human beings whom they steal.

In 1834, the General Assembly of this church said, (in a note on the command, "Thou shalt not steal.") "The law was made for manstealers. This crime among the Jews exposed the perpetrators to capital punishment; and the Apostle classes them with sinners of the first rank. Stealers of men are all those who bring off slaves of freemen, and keep, buy, or sell them. To steal a freeman is the highest kind of theft."

We do not know that this decision of the Assembly has ever been formally reversed; but in 1816, twenty-two years after its adoption, the following vote was passed:

"Resolved, That in printing future editions of the Confession of this church, the note in which the nature of the crime of manstealing and slavery is dilated on, be omitted."

Are we to infer from this alteration in the religious faith of the church, that slavery had become less atrocious than formerly, and that slaveholders had become sinners of a lower rank? Or, shall we not rather conclude that these first rate sinners had obtained such a foothold in the church that they could not be cast out? That this last conclusion is the correct one, is demonstrated by subsequent action of the General Assembly; for we find that in 1854 a resolution, that holding our fellow men as property is a highly aggravated sin, and should be so regarded by all the church judicatories, was rejected by a vast majority. In 1837, one of these "sinners of the first rank," Witherspoon, was made Moderator, and on motion of Dr. Hodge the whole subject was indefinitely postponed—ays 159—nays 84.

Rev. C. Stewart Renshaw, who formerly resided in Kentucky, says of the Presbyterian minister and church where he resided:

"The minister and all the church members held slaves. Some were treated kindly, others harshly. There was not a shade of difference between their slaves and those of their neighbors, either in their physical, intellectual, or moral condition; in some cases they suffer in the comparison."

"In the kitchen of the minister of the church a slave woman was living in open adultery with a white woman, who was a member of the church, with an assured hope of heaven—while the man's wife was on the minister's farm in Fayette county. The minister had to bring a cook down from his farm to the place where he was preaching. The choice was between the wife of the man, and this church member. He left the wife, and brought the church member to the adulteress's bed."

"In a recent conversation with Mr. Robert Willis, he told me his negro girl had run away from him some time previous. He was convinced she was lurking about and he watched for her. He soon found the place of her concealment, drew her from it, got a rope, and tied her hands across each other, then threw the rope over a beam in the kitchen, and hoisted her up by her wrists; and said, 'I whipped her there till I made her cry.' I asked him, 'What he meant by making her cry?' he replied, 'till she wept.' I spoke of the iniquity and cruelty of slavery, and of its immediate abandonment. He confessed it an evil, but said, 'I am a colonialist—I believe in that scheme.' Mr. Willis is a teacher of sacred music, and a member of the Presbyterian church in Lexington, Kentucky."

Mr. William Poe, a Presbyterian elder of Delhi, Ohio, formerly a Virginia slaveholder, says: "An elder in the Presbyterian church in Lynchburg had a most faithful servant, whom he flogged severely, and sent him to prison, and had him confined as a felon a number of days, for being saucy. Another elder of the same church, an auctioneer, habitually sold slaves at his stand—very frequently parted families—would often go into the country to sell slaves on execution and otherwise; when remonstrated with, he justified himself, saying 'it was his business'; the church also justified him on the same ground."

Rev. Geo. Bourne, of New York, who preached seven years in Virginia, gave the following testimony:

"Benjamin Lewis, who was an elder in the Presbyterian church, engaged a carpenter to repair and enlarge his house. After some time had elapsed, Kyle, the builder, was awakened very early in the morning by a most piteous moaning and shrieking. He arose, and following the sound, discovered a colored woman nearly naked, and a fence, while Lewis was laughing her face; Kyle instantly demanded the slave driver to desist. Lewis maintained his jurisdiction over his slaves, and threatened Kyle that he would punish him for his interference. Finally Kyle obtained the release of the victim.

"A second and a third scene of the same kind occurred, and on the third occasion the altercation almost produced a battle between the elder and the carpenter.

"Kyle immediately arranged his affairs, packed up his tools and prepared to depart. 'Where are you going?' demanded Lewis. 'I am going home,' said Kyle. 'Then I will pay you nothing for what you have done,' retorted the slave driver, 'unless you complete your contract.' The carpenter went away with this language, but I expect the fire of God will come down and burn you up altogether, and I do not choose to go to hell with you.' Through hush-money and promises not to whip the woman any more, I believe Kyle returned and completed his engagement.

"James Kyle of Harrisonburg, Virginia, frequently narrated that circumstance, and his son, the carpenter, confirmed it with all the minute particulars combined with his temporary residence on the Shenandoah river.

"John McCue of Augusta county, Virginia, a Presbyterian preacher, frequently on the Lord's day morning, tied up his slaves and whipped them; and left them bound, while he went to the meeting house and preached—and after his return home repeated his scourging. That fact, with others more heinous, was known to all persons in his congregation and around his vicinity; and so far from being censured for it, he and his brethren justified it as essential to preserve their domestic institutions."

Rev. Sylvester Cowles of Fredonia, N. Y. says:

"A young man, a member of the church in Cowenago, went to Alabama last year to reside as a clerk in an uncle's store. When he had been there about nine months, he wrote his father that he must return home. To see members of the same church sit at the communion table of our Lord one day, and the next to see one seize any weapon and knock the other down as he had seen, he could not live there. His good father forthwith gave him permission to return home."

The Rev. Francis Hawley, Baptist minister of Colebrook Conn. who resided fourteen years in the slave States, says:

"Some years since a Presbyterian minister moved from North Carolina to Georgia. He had a negro man of uncommon mind. For some cause, I know not what, this minister whipped him most unmercifully. He next nearly drowned him; he then put him in the fence, this is done by lifting up the corner of a worm fence, and then putting the feet through; the rails serve as socks. He kept him there sometime, how long I was not informed, but the poor slave died in a few days; and if I was rightly informed, nothing was done about it, either in church or state. After some time, he moved back to North Carolina, and is now a member of the Presbyterian. I have heard him preach, and have been in the pulpit with him. May God forgive me!

"One of my neighbors sold to a speculator a negro boy about 14 years old. It was more than his poor mother could bear. Her reason fled, and she became a perfect maniac, and had to be kept in close confinement. She would occasionally get out and run off to the neighbors. One of these occasions she came to my house. She was indeed a pitiable object. With tears rolling down her cheeks, and shaking with agony, she would cry out—'don't you hear him—don't you hear him now, and he is calling for me!' This neighbor of mine, who took the boy away from his poor mother, and thus broke her heart, was a member of the Presbyterian Church."

Rev. W. T. Allan, of Chatham, Ill., the son of Rev. Dr. Allan, a slaveholder of Huntsville, Ala., writes: "Legal marriage is unknown among the slaves—they sometimes have a marriage form—generally, however, none at all. The pastor of the Presbyterian church in Huntsville, had two families of slaves when I left there. One couple were married by a negro preacher—the man was robbed of his wife a number of months afterwards, by her owner. The other couple just 'took up together' without any form of marriage. They are both members of churches—the man a Baptist elder, sober and correct in his deportment. They have a large family of children—all children of concubinage—living in a minister's family."

Says Nehemiah Caulkins, of Waterford, Conn. "Going one morning to the Baptist Sunday School, in Wilmington, in which I was engaged, I fell in with the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, who was going to the Presbyterian School. I asked him how he could bear to see the little negro children bending their hoops, hallooing, and running about the streets, as we then saw them, their moral condition entirely neglected, while the whites were so carefully gathered into the schools. His reply was substantially this:—'I can't bear it, Mr. Caulkins. I feel as deeply as any one can on this subject, but what can I do? My hands are tied.' I believe Mr. Hunt has since become an agent of the Temperance Society."

Extract of a letter, dated January 3, 1839, from John M. Nelson, Esq., of Hillsborough—Mr. Nelson removed from Virginia to Highland county, Ohio, many years since, where he is extensively known and respected.

"I was born and raised in Augusta county, Virginia; my father was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was 'owner' of about twenty slaves; he was what was generally termed a 'good master.' His slaves were generally tolerably well used and clothed, and not over worked; they were sometimes permitted to attend church, and called in to family worship; few of them, however, availed themselves of these privileges. On some occasions I have seen him whip them severely, particularly for the crime of trying to obtain their liberty, or for what was called 'running away.' For this they were scourged more severely than for any thing else. After they have been retaken, I have seen them stripped naked and suspended by the hands, sometimes to a tree, sometimes to a post, until their toes barely touched the ground, and whipped with a cowhide until the blood dripped from their backs. A boy named Jack, particularly, I have seen served in this way more than once. When I was quite a child, I recollect it grieved me very much to see one tied up to be whipped; and I used to intercede with tears in their behalf, and mingle my cries with theirs, and feel almost willing to take part of the punishment; I have been severely rebuked by my father for this kind of sympathy. Yet, such is the hardening nature of such scenes, that from this kind of commiseration for the suffering slave, I grew so habituated that I could not only witness the same scene with coolness, but myself inflict them, and that without remorse. One case I have often looked back to with sorrow and contrition, particularly since I have been convinced that 'negroes are men.'—When I was perhaps fourteen or fifteen years of age, I undertook to correct a young fellow named Ned, for some supposed offence; I think it was leaving a bridge out of its proper place; he being larger and stronger than myself, took hold of my arms and held me, in order to prevent my striking him; this I considered the height of insolence, and cried for help, when my father and mother both came running to my rescue. My father stripped him and tied him, and took him into the orchard, where switches were plenty, and directed me to whip him; when one switch wore

out he supplied me with others. After I had whipped him a while, his knees began to tremble, and he begged for mercy. I stopped for a moment, and I kicked him in the face; my father said, 'don't kick him, but whip him.' This I did until his back was literally covered with welts. I know I have repented, and trust I have obtained pardon for these things.

My father owned a woman (we used to call old Aunt Grace), she was purchased in Old Virginia. She has told me that her old master, in his will, gave her her freedom, but at this death she had sold her to my father, when he bought her she manifested some unwillingness to go with him, when she was put in irons and taken by force. This was before I was born; I remember to have seen the irons, and was told that was what they had been for. Aunt Grace is still living, and must be between seventy and eighty years of age; she has, for the last forty years, been an exemplary Christian. When I was young I took some pains to learn her to read; this is now a great consolation to her. Since age and infirmity have rendered her of little value to her 'owner,' she is permitted to read as much as she pleases; this she can do, with the aid of glasses, in the old family Bible, which is almost the only book she has ever looked into. This with some little mending for the black children is all she does; she is still held as a slave. I well remember what a heart-rending scene there was in the family when my father sold her husband; this was, I suppose, thirty-five years ago. And yet my father was considered one of the best of masters. I know of few who were better, but of many who were worse.

The last time I saw my father, which was in the fall of 1832, he promised me that he would free all his slaves at his death. He died however without doing it, and I have understood since, that he omitted it, through the influence of Rev. Dr. Speece, a Presbyterian minister, who lived in the family, and was a warm friend of the Colonization Society."

Angelina Grimke, daughter of Judge Grimke, of S. C., relates of one of the first ladies in Charleston:

"A slave who waited in the house, was guilty on a particular occasion of going to visit his wife, and kept dinner waiting a little, (his wife was the slave of a lady who lived at a little distance.) When the family sat down to table, the mistress began to scold the waiter for the offence; he attempted to excuse himself—the ordered him to hold his tongue—he ventured another apology—her son then rose from the table in a rage, and beat the face and ears of the waiter so dreadfully that the blood gushed from his mouth, nose, and ears. This mistress was a professor of religion; her daughter who related the circumstance, was a fellow member of the Presbyterian church with her poor outraged slave—instead of feeling indignation at this outrageous abuse of her brother in the church, she justified the deed, and said she got what he deserved. I solemnly believe this to be a true picture of slaveholding religion."

A clergyman writes from the South to Arthur Tappan:

"Do you believe it, sir, not six months since I saw a number of my Christian neighbors pecking up provisions, as I supposed, for a deer-hunt; but as I was about offering myself to the party, I learned that their powder and balls were for very different purposes; it was, in short, the design to shoot down some runaway slaves; of the party to bring home some runaway slaves; to shoot them if they should not be able to get them in any other way. You will ask, Is not this murder? Call it, sir, by what name you please, such are the facts; many are shot every year, and that too while the masters say they treat their slaves well."

We will conclude this long article with the following, with the preface annexed to it by Rev. W. Isham of the Detroit Times. It is not stated of what denomination this Reverend pistol carrier was; but the anecdote shows the kind of religion that prevails at the South among all denominations, and which greatly excites their admiration. What should we think of the Apostles Paul or John, were they to preach to us the 'love of God,' or the unsearchable riches of Christ—with a loaded pistol in each hand!

The following account setting forth the progress of a Rev. gentleman, has long been traveling the rounds of the newspapers, as though there were something in it which should excite admiration. For our part we read the article with feelings of a very different character. That a minister of the gospel of the prince of peace, should to make a parade of his courage, arm himself with deadly weapons, and even take them along with him into the sacred desk, is a monstrous incongruity.—Det. Times.

COURAGE IN THE PULPIT AND OUT OF IT.—In the year 1830, when the U. S. Ship Vincennes was at anchor in the harbor of Pensacola, a fight took place on shore between some American seamen and the Spaniards, during which a number of the former were fatally wounded. Arrests were made, but the judges, jurors and counsel, were all Spanish, and the assassins were acquitted in the very face of the proof. The Captain of the Vincennes was assistant counsel for the seamen in the case, and in making a report to the government, he remarked with severity on the administration of justice in Pensacola. The article was published at Washington, and while the ship remained in port it reached Pensacola, and produced great excitement.—The author was at once discovered, and threats of chastisement, if not assassination, were thrown out, if he came on shore. He was accustomed one part of every Sabbath, to preach in the chapel at Pensacola, and part of the day on shipboard.

Sabbath morning came with the threats hanging over his head from some of the most prominent, as well as savage, of the Spaniards in Pensacola. Even the Mayor had armed himself, announcing his determination to assassinate the chaplain. Hearing of these threats, on the morning of the Sabbath day, not to be driven from his duty, he placed his loaded pistol in his girdle, and went on shore. They were expecting him, and many fierce glances and savage looks were exchanged as he passed from the dock to the chapel. He entered the crowded church, ascended the pulpit, and deliberately placed his pistols on the desk beside his bible. Prayers were said, the sermon preached, and the audience dismissed without any disturbance, except the fierce looks which flashed from eyes full of deep and implacable hatred.

The chaplain returned to the dock through the streets, with no protection but his moral and physical powers, and reached his ship in safety. He subsequently learned that no less than two individuals had been posted, in secret places, with muskets, to assassinate him but which they were prevented from doing by his following another route. In a few days the same chaplain became quite a hero at Pensacola, in consequence of his firmness under such uncomfortable circumstances. He subsequently was repeatedly on shore undisturbed! It may not be improper here to state, that the chaplain here alluded to is now the editor of the North American.—Phila. Eve. Gaz.

The communications in our paper to-day will be found interesting, especially those from a valued friend at Washington, and from our correspondent at Marshall. Read them! Notice how the Liberty principles are dying away in all parts of the country.

OUR CONGRESS.
It is a fact, worthy the attentive consideration of every patriot that Congress, as a body, is fast losing the respect and confidence of the nation. This, unquestionably, is owing to the character of the individual members. Let each member be deserving of respect and confidence, and the whole body will be respectable. On the other hand, let every member be dissolute, vicious, and neglectful of his duties, & the whole body will fall into contempt, & will ultimately be abolished by the people. In the present congress, many of the members are openly and outrageously vicious. The reporters mention some that arise to speak partially intoxicated—some are so much liquor that they get asphyxiated—and one member has been known to spew into his desk from the effects of a previous debauch.

Profane swearing is very common among the members, especially those from the south. The President sets them the example. Gambling and horse-racing prevail extensively. In debates, some members vie with each other in personal abuse, and the lowest kind of black guarding. In some late cases, which are familiar to the public, these quarrels have resulted in personal violence. These things may be thought of small importance by politicians who care little or nothing about moral principles. But a correct moral deportment is a large ingredient in the sum total of those qualities which secure the respect and confidence of mankind. Without these, it would have been impossible for Washington and Franklin to command that veneration which is so justly entertained for them by their countrymen. Had these distinguished men been known to posterity as profane swearers, gamblers, fist-fighters, duellists, and licentious, their talents might have been admired, but they could have been regarded as belonging only to that class designated by Lord Brougham as "clever devils."

But not only do private vices tend to sink the whole body in public esteem, but a neglect of their appropriate business will also have the same effect. The length of the session is much complained of by some, but we think without reason. The whole country would be willing to pay the members without murmuring for continued session the whole year if the necessary business of the nation required it. Neglect of business is the real evil that is felt. After making every allowance for the necessary delays attending the action of large bodies, it cannot be denied that a large share of the time spent at Washington is literally wasted.—During one week in December, the Senate sat only six hours. It is customary for both Houses to adjourn on the holidays, and also while the races are held at Washington; also on special occasions, to visit ships of war, or for similar purposes. When the "Divine Fanny Ellster" was in Washington, the N. Y. American says she was presented formally to the President and his Cabinet, and, in a body, they attended her performances. She also visited the Capitol, the two Houses being in session, and the legislative proceedings were interrupted or suspended, through gallantry or curiosity, during her visit!

The following item shows the dignity of the House.

CONGRESSIONAL DIGNITY.—One day last week the House of Representatives was found to be without a quorum, when some waggish member called out to the Speaker to give them a song.—This produced an ungovernable thump from his mallet, and a roar of laughter from the disorderly members.

We extract the following from the Cleveland Plaindealer, merely remarking that if the two Houses had been composed of all democrats, the result would probably have been worse instead of better.

WHAT A PICTURE!—The whigs have been in power sixteen months, eleven of which they have already spent in legislating at Washington, and still continue in session. The pay of members, at eight dollars a day, will amount to seven hundred eighty six thousand nine hundred eighty-four dollars, besides mileage fees, which would swell the amount to over ONE MILLION! What service have they rendered to the people in return for this tax upon their toil and industry! One duel has been fought, one member expelled, and a national debt of seventeen millions contracted. "Well done, good and faithful servants!" Cleve. Plaindealer.

The remedy of this state of things lies only with the people. While they chose to bestow a million of dollars, (which costs somebody a million of hard days' work) for the amount of business which is now done, there will be enough to pocket the pay. There are men in the country who would transact our national affairs very differently; and when the people please, they will be selected to do it.

AWFUL DISCLOSURES.

A World's Anti-Slavery convention is to be held in London, in June, 1843.—Sig. of Lib. That's just exactly the time when Old Jo Miller of Boston says the world is coming to an end. No doubt but the black and white, fowls, like the lion and the lamb, will all go to roost together, and other varmints on that occasion will be permitted to do likewise.—The man in the moon is to be puffed down out of his diggings, and roared whole for the negroes and abolitionists to sop bread on; and this will be the beginning of amalgamation.—Queen Victoria will swap off her gizzard with his royal highness the old scratch for a chunk of blue clay, because she has no other heart to feed for her own starving subjects. Brimstone will be plenty, and tarconce will take a riz. Gambo Chaff is to be chief cook and bottle washer with tar on his heel to pick up the pennies. Fourteen nigger fiddlers will conclude the performances by playing Zip Cooon seven times on the pumpkinvine without skipping a note. For further particulars, see the agent of the nigger transportation line in this village.

We cut the above from the Centerville Democrat, a loco loco paper published in this State. We give it to our readers as one of the most choice editorial articles we have ever seen in that paper. For cogent reasoning and sound argument, surely neighbor Adams cannot be beaten. Comment, however is unnecessary. The production is a valuable specimen of MODERN DEMOCRACY.

Permeus papers state that the Court of General Assize, there was not one indictment or civil suit for the jury to try! This is the first instance of the kind on record. An immense majority of the inhabitants of this island were emancipated from slavery in 1833; the planters preferring immediate emancipation to the apprenticeship system.

"THE BALL STILL ROLLING."—So the Democrats shout in reference to the election in the ninth congressional district in Massachusetts, so say we also. Returns from all but eight towns give 1831 votes for Goodrich, (whig,) 1539 for Wilkinson, (Dem.), and 675 for Jackson, (anti-slavery.) Consequently no choice. The vote in some of the towns is reported as follows:

	Ab'l.	Dem.	Whig.	Scot.
Roxbury,	102	831	235	28
Brighton,	3	60	92	
Newton,	59	82	83	3
Natick,	46	66	51	1
Dedham,	32	593	174	5
Wrentham,	44	135	192	1
Medway,	104	26	118	
Franklin,	39	60	60	
Medfield,	14	47	42	
Needham,	7	69	83	
Canton,	8	70	128	
Westboro,	73	92		

The Atlas seems to take the matter very much to heart. It says: "If those who have hitherto acted with the whig party, and whose desertion and betrayal of their friends have defeated us in a district which can give a whig majority of fifteen hundred, can derive any satisfaction from this result, they are welcome to it. It may serve, perhaps, as some consolation for the universal feeling of indignation and condemnation with which their recreancy is everywhere viewed. To their party and their former political friends they owe an explanation of their unexpected desertion at a moment so critical, which they must be prepared to give, if they or their friends would ever again receive the confidence of the whigs of the District."

A new election must be held, and the Emancipator says the whigs must select a new candidate. It thinks that Goodrich has been deservedly rebuked for attempting to be a Clay whig and an abolitionist at the same time. It says but little of the Democratic candidate, as the "natural ally" of the slave power in the District do not pretend to be any thing else.

The Marshall Statesman says of the abolitionists: "In this county we are glad to say are strongly in favor of the Protective Policy. But we fear their party organization may defeat the representation of the county on this principle, and perhaps affect the congressional election. Mr. Stuart, of New York, a distinguished champion of the party, in his late able lectures in this village said he regarded the question of protection as one of life and death to the country."

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Tariff or Revenue bill passed the House by four majority. Had all the absentees been present, it is supposed the result would have been the same. All the Democrats, except Parmenter, of Massachusetts, voted against it. Fifteen Southern Whigs, among whom were the six whig members from Georgia, also voted against it.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida passed the House on the 15th. The N. Y. American says of it: "The vote, 132 to 50, is to be attributed to the general indifference of the House to the subject, and their ignorance of the serious evils which must result. To say nothing of the sacrifice of the most valuable lands in the Union, the utter ruin of the Territory by the introduction of such a worthless adventuring population as this measure will first invite, is a serious consequence, and should have been duly considered."

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Benton, with a notice previously given, asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. He urged the propriety of the repeal on account of the unconstitutionality of the law and its interference with the reserved rights of the States.—Mr. Berrien briefly replied.

The motion (to carry which a vote of two-thirds vote was necessary) failed. Yeas 21.—Nays 21—all the whigs voting nay, and all the Democrats yea.

Mr. Arnold moved to suspend the rules for the introduction of his bill for the reduction of the pay of members of Congress, which, of course was rejected without a division.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

The news, though sixteen days later than previous arrivals, is not very important. Great distress prevails in the manufacturing districts; as a remedy, a motion has been made to empower the crown to open the British ports to a free importation of foreign goods, in case of necessity. The tariff bill has passed to its third reading in the House of Commons. The man who shot at the Queen has been reprieved. The King and Queen of the Belgians had arrived on a visit to Victoria. Nothing from France, except that the French have gained some success in the neighborhood of Algiers, and that an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent, had been imposed on linen yarn imported into the kingdom. In Spain they are apprehending, trying, condemning, and executing those who have been engaged in the late insurrectionary movements. From Portugal nothing, except that neither the slave trade, nor the commercial treaty had been signed. Nothing important from Afghanistan: the report of assassination of Shah Soojah, the reigning monarch, is confirmed. The accounts from China state, that the Chinese, with an army of 12,000 men, had made a desperate effort to retake Ningpo, but were repulsed with a loss of 200 dead. Upwards of thirty persons, of a fishing party, were drowned near Bangor, Wales, on the 24th ult.

Ubrah Pasha left Cairo on the 9th for Upper Egypt, to superintend the erection of sugar mills, which he is building for his own account.

Latest accounts from Batavia speak in frightful terms of the effects of the earthquakes in the islands of Sumatra and Java. These earthquakes were caused by a new eruption of the volcano of Gombong Gontour, the highest in Java, which covered the rich country around it with ashes and lava, and entirely destroyed some of the finest coffee plantations on the island. Many lives were also lost.

Another youth, who was influenced by the same laudible desire of being provided for, suspended a pistol at her majesty as she was returning from the Chapel Royal, in St. James', to Buckingham palace, on Sunday, the 31st inst. It missed fire, however, and on examination, it proved to be an old rusty affair, containing a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of a tobacco pipe, and some coarse wadding.

Mr. Everett, the American Minister, attend-

ed the annual meeting of the British association at Manchester, and the merchants, manufacturers and traders of that town, availed themselves of the opportunity to present an address to him, filled with kind sentiments towards his country. It was responded to in corresponding terms by Mr. Everett.

A formal communication has been made to Colonel Burnet from the Pasha of Egypt, that the trade of the next cotton crops would be free, and all would at that time be at liberty to purchase them throughout all Egypt.

The ratifications of the long pending treaties between Great Britain and Texas, were exchanged on the 28th June, by the earl of Aberdeen, plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and the Hon. Ashbel Smith, plenipotentiary of the republic of Texas. These treaties are three in number:—a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce; a treaty undertaking mediation by Great Britain between the republics of Mexico and Texas, and a treaty granting reciprocal rights of search for the suppression of the African slave trade.

Mexico.—Recent advices state that Santa Anna signified his birth day, the 13th June, by the liberation of all the Santa Fe prisoners. They are to be sent home by Gen. Thompson, our minister, by the first man-of-war that may arrive at Vera Cruz.

Texas.—According to the proclamation of President Houston, the Texas Congress has convened. The President's Message is occupied chiefly upon the financial embarrassments of the country, and recommends the sales of the public lands as the most feasible way of extricating the country from its deeply embarrassed condition. In regard to invasion of Mexico, he submits the matter to the discretion of Congress. The Indians are committing depredations upon the frontiers, and there have been the usual number of duels, murders and assassinations—enough to keep up the character of the country. The crops are nearly destroyed by drought.

General Intelligence.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

The following extracts from our last exchanges show the natural working of the peculiar institution: murder, rape, burning to death, knocking down, stabbing, shooting, assassination, wife-whipping, duelling, &c. &c.

Thus the measure that the whites meet out to the slave; is returned into their bosoms, producing a state of society scarcely raised above that of the dark regions of Mohammedan despotism.

More Black Demons.—On the night of the 14th inst near Yorkville, Tenn., three negroes, supposed to be runaways, broke at the dead of night into the house of a widow lady, killed her child, a lad about five years old, violated her person, and, after satisfying their brutal appetites, wounded her in several places, struck her over the head with a hatchet, and, supposing her dead, fled. Most fortunately, however, the last blow which they thought had taken effect, glowed off her head being protected by her tresses, which miraculously dishevelled down her neck. As soon as she recovered her senses, she succeeded, though bodily lacerated, to drag herself to a neighboring house, where she related the horrid outrage perpetrated on her. The whole neighborhood was thrown into excitement, and hundreds of armed men were the next day scouring the woods in search of the desperate ruffians. One of them was snared at the Union tobacco, wounded and tracked by his blood for several miles, but succeeded in reaching a thick cypress, where he eventually escaped the grasp of his pursuers. According to the late accounts, the whole country was in arms, and scouring the woods and bottom with bloodhounds.—*Eastern Post.*

[These are the legitimate fruits of slavery—place the credit to the right source.]

Burning of the Slaves.—Alluding to the late horrid instances of the burning of two slaves in Louisiana, the editor of the New York Tribune says:—

"The tone in which this horrible transaction is spoken of, indicates a state of society but little in advance of the savage. Civilized men, it would seem, could not calmly inflict such punishment upon a dog; the heart must be cold in triple steel that would not shrink from beholding the unutterable agonies of a brute beast thus burned to death. What, then, in the name of Humanity, must we think of those who can not only burn to death a human being, but with a fiendish spirit of selfish heartlessness invite their friends to 'step in and witness the horrid rite! No matter if the poor wretch has made himself an incarnate devil by his atrocious crimes; the man who to blacken the eye, and to shame the deeds of the Spanish Inquisition."

Justice in Mississippi.—At a late term of the Mississippi circuit court, at Natchez, a friendless foreigner, in the utmost destitution, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for stealing a basket of coals. The amount of evidence, it is said, was, that on a severe winter night, while suffering with cold, he took some coals from the premises on which he was temporarily residing and built a fire for the purpose of protecting himself from the severity of the weather.

A brute, indeed.—A man named Smith, who keeps a tavern near Richmond, Va., whipped his wife not long since in a most cruel and brutal manner, with a cow-hide, so that portions of flesh were cut out, and her body dreadfully bruised, he having given her some 150 lashes. Her crime was going to meeting.

recently reported favorably to the truth of animal magnetism, Clairvoyance, &c., at Buffalo, on Clairvoyance, which is defined to be the faculty of seeing objects whether present or absent, existing or only having existed, the committee report that nothing has been elicited by their examination which establishes the clairvoyant powers to above defined.

The result of the experiments on Identity of sensation, in tasting, smelling, hearing, &c. furnish that species of mixed testimony which the committee deem insufficient for the establishment of truth like the one in question.—*Chn. Post.*

Of the emigrants who arrived at New York, this year, up to the 7th May, it was ascertained that 10,000 had not one shilling each left on his arrival.

Emigration.—By a table published in the New York Post, it appears that the emigration to the United States from Great Britain during the last twelve years was 347,632, averaging yearly 28,700. The number emigrating to Canada during the same time, 321,807. Yearly average, 26,800.

Messrs. Barnard and Reeves, have in operation at the steam mill in this village an apparatus for dressing slaves, that most clearly deserves a newspaper puff. The shaving machine will throw out 14 heavy pork barrel staves per minute, or 840 per hour, and 10,000 in twelve hours; and the pointer will finish six per minute, 360 per hour, and 4,320 in twelve hours; at least such was its operation during the few minutes that we watched it.—*W. R. Chron.*

Safety of Railroad Travelling.—The English papers state that the total number of persons who traveled by railway in Great Britain and Ireland in 1841 was 18,225,226; and the accidents were as one to 145,963.

A street fight occurred at Canton, Mississippi, a few days ago, between Mr. W. E. Dancy and B. Sureau, which resulted in the death of the latter. The case was examined, and the killing declared justifiable homicide.—*Chn. Post.*

A Murderer caught.—Johnson, who murdered the keeper of the penitentiary at Jefferson City some time last year, and afterwards escaped, has been apprehended, and was taken to St. Louis, on the 10th, from Louisville. He will be taken to Jefferson City for trial.

COMMERCIAL.

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

New Wheat is selling in Ohio from 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

State scrip is now getting quite scarce and in better demand at higher rates than it has been.

The tax sales which take place in August, the sale of university and school lands that are to be made this fall, and the increase of business on the state railroads that will ensue after harvest in taking off the wheat crop, will draw the scrip rapidly from circulation and much enhance the value of what little will then remain outstanding.—*Free Press.*

The N. Y. Courier says twelve or fourteen women have been arrested in that city for passing counterfeit notes of the Talland County Bank.

On Sunday the 10th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, HAY STEVENSON, Esq., of North Lake, Washtenaw Co., Michigan, after a short illness of eight days. He was a gentleman possessing fine talents, both natural and acquired, and held several responsible offices in our government, as also extensive agencies for individuals at the east.

Mr. Stevenson was connected with some of the first families of New York, whom he has left, together with a bereaved widow and a number of small children to mourn his premature departure. He left the busy hum of the city, through, and the while of his life, for the soothing stillness of a retreat beside a silver lake, where until the present he has enjoyed an unbroken repose while plodding life's dreary round.

On the 26th inst., at Scio, LYDIA, daughter of Dwight C. Foster, aged two years.

LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

H. BECKER would announce to the citizens of Washenaw that he has just received and is now opening at the New Brick Store, (Lower Town) a full and complete assortment of

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS GROCERIES, CROCKERY HARD WARE, PAINTS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

all of which being purchased at the present low prices in New York—will be sold at prices to suit the times.

The public are invited to an examination of his assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 1, 1842.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The present term, and academic year will close on Saturday the 13th of August next. The public examination of the classes will commence on Tuesday preceding.

Candidates for admission to the Collegiate classes, will present themselves for examination on Wednesday the 10th of Aug., or at the commencement of the fall term, Sep. 26th. It is desirable however that all who may wish to be provided with rooms in the University buildings should be present at the former period.

The requirements for admission to the freshmen class have been frequently published, and are substantially the same as those of other colleges in the United States.

By the faculty,
J. WHITING, Sec'y.

UNIVERSITY BOOK-STORE.

J. LAMB,
HAS just opened his store one door west of the Post office in Ann Arbor. He will be constantly receiving books from the east and intends to keep on hand a large assortment of the choicest

Books, Stationery, SCHOOL BOOKS,

and has already a large quantity of the Massachusetts School library, the best work of the kind ever published.

Ann Arbor, July 26th, 1842.
Please call at the University Book Store. 15-6w

FASHIONABLE Hats, Caps, & Bonnets

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

NEW GOODS.

J. H. LUND a new receiving direct from J. Boston and New York, a large and well selected stock of Merchandise, consisting of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & 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.

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, \$2.50—for common English branches \$3.00—for Latin, Greek, French, Hebrew, Book-keeping, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Chalk-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 union 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. Smalley, A. B., who will commence his labors as teacher of Hebrew and French at the opening of the next term.

From Mr. Smalley'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 rendering the school what we wish it to be, a place where the physical, intellectual and moral powers of 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.

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 Bower's dry goods store, where he is prepared to execute orders in the neatest 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 pantalons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

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

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale by
June 10, 1842. F. DENISON. 1f

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES."
—TRED. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson St. N. H. Union. Sole agents of these very celebrated machines. 12-8w

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.—TRED. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinet Wares from the New York mills. These Wares are considered superior to any other in the country, and will be sold, for cash, at a small advance. 12-8w

In Attachment, before I, Stillson, Justice of the Peace of Washenaw County,
James B. Manchester }
vs.
John Manros }
Notice is hereby given that a writ of Attachment has been issued in the above entitled case, against the goods and chattels, rights, credits, moneys, and effects of the above named defendant, an absent and nonresident debtor, and that the said case 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 8th 1842.—7c

ESTATE OF ELLEN WILMOT DECEASED. 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 YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. July 23, 1842.

ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs.	\$3.50 to —
	Pots,	5.25 to 7
COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb.	7 to 7 1/2
	Other kinds,	3 to 1 1/2
COTTON,	Upland, lb.	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
	New Orleans,	5 1/2 to 10 1/2
	Texas,	7 to 10 1/2
FISH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	\$2.00 to 2.37
	Salmon, bbl.	\$14 to —
	Mackerel No. 1 and 2	\$9 to 12.50
FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr box	1.15 to 1.20
	Figs, lb.	3 1/2 to —
	Genesee,	\$5.87 1/2 to 6
	Ohio,	5.75 to 5.87
	Michigan,	5.75 to 5.87
	Baltimore,	— to —

GRAIN,	Wheat Northern bush,	1.25 to —
	do Southern	1.25 to —
	Rye,	84 to 68
	Oats,	87 to —
	Corn, Northern,	81 to —
	do Southern,	50 to —
MOLASSES,	Havanna, gal.	15 to 17
	Porto Rico,	16 to 24
	New Orleans,	15 to —
PROVISIONS,	Beef, mess bar.	\$7.00 to 7.50
	Prime,	8.00 to 3.25
	Pork, mess,	7.50 to 8.50
	do Prime,	6.00 to 6.00
	Lard, lb.	5 1/2 to 7
	Smoked Hams,	43 to 7
	Butter,	12 to 17
	Cheese,	6 1/2 to 7
SCGARS,	New Orleans, lb.	3 to 4 1/2
	St. Croix,	6 to 6 1/2
	Havanna, brown,	5 to 6
	do white,	6 1/2 to 8 1/2
	Loaf,	1 1/2 to 15
TEAS,	Young Hyson, lb.	27 to 55
	Lperial,	51 to 80
TALLOW,	lb.	7 to 10
WOOL,	Am. Sax. fle. lb.	35 to 38
	Full blood Merino,	32 to 34
	Native and 1/2 blood,	18 to 22

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

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

MAINE.	Housatonic	do	do
Agricultural Bk. no sale.	Ipswich	do	do
Androscoogin	Lancaster	do	do
Augusta	Leicester	do	do
Bangor Commerc'l	Lowell	do	do
Bangor Bk of	Lynn Mechanics	do	do
Belfast	do	do	do
Brunswick	Manufacturers and	do	do
Calais	Mechanics	do	do
Canal	Manufacturers	do	do
Casco	Marblehead	do	do
Central (Vassalboro)	Market	do	do
City	Marine	do	do
Commercial	Massachusetts	do	do
Cumberland Bk of	Mechanics New	do	do
Eastern	buryport	do	do
Ellsworth	do N. Bedford	do	do
Exchange	do S. Boston	do	do
Franklin	Merchantile	do	do
Freemans	do " N Bedford	do	do
Frontier	do " Salem	do	do
Gardiner	do " Newburyport	do	do
Granite	do Merrimac	do	do
Kendakeag	do Millbury	do	do
Line Rock	do Naum Keag	do	do
Lincoln	do Newport	do	do
Manufacturers' do & Traders'	do New England	do	do
Maine (Cumberl'd)	do N. Bk of Boston	do	do
Machias	do Northampton	do	do
Mariners'	do Old Colony	do	do
Medomac	do Oxford	do	do
Megunticook	do Pacific	do	do
Merchants	do Pawtucket	do	do
Mercantile	do People's	do	do
Megunticook	do Phoenix Christ'n	do	do
Northern	do Plymouth	do	do
People's	do Pawow River	do	do
Portland	do Quinsigamond	do	do
Sagadahock	do Quincy Stone	do	do
Sho-hwan	do Railroad	do	do
South Berwick	do Randolph	do	do
St Croix	do Salem	do	do
Thomaston	do Shoe & Leather	do	do
Ticonic	do dealers	do	do
Vassalborough	do Southbridge	do	do
Waldo	do S. Bk Boston	do	do
Westbrook	do Shawmut	do	do
York	do Springfield	do	do

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Aschuot	do Suffolk	do	do
Cheshire	do Taunton	do	do
Chamilton	do Traders'	do	do
Commercial	do Tremont	do	do
Concord	do Union Bk of Wey-	do	do
Connecticut River	mouth & Brantice	do	do
Derry	do Union, Boston	do	do
Dover	do Village	do	do
Exeter	do Walham	do	do
Farmers	do Warren Boston	do	do
Gratton	do Warren Danvers	do	do
Granite	do Washington	do	do
Lancaster	do Wareham	do	do
Lebanon	do Winnimmet	do	do
Manufacturers'	do Wintrop	do	do
Mechanics	do Worcester, Wrentho	do	do
Merrimac	do Wrentham	do	do
Nashua	do RHODE ISLAND.	do	do
N. Hampshire	do American bank	do	do
N. H. Union.	do Arcade	do	do
Pemigewasset	do Bristol bank of	do	do
Piscataqua	do Blackstone canal	do	do
Portsmouth	do Bristol Union	do	do
Rochester	do Burrillville Agricult'	do	do
Rockingham	do & Manufacturers'	do	do
Stafford	do Certerville	do	do
Winnipissioogee	do Citizens' Union	do	do

Benn ington	do Commer. Bristol	do	do
Bellows Falls	do do Providence	do	do
Poulinny Bk of	do Cranston	do	do
Brattleboro Bk of	do Comberland	do	do
Burlington Bk of	do Eagle Bk, Bristol	do	do
Caledonia Bk of	do " Providence	do	do
Commercial no sale	do Exchange	do	do
Farmers	do Exeter	do	do
do & Mechanics	do Fall River Union	do	do
Montpelier Bk old	do Franklin	do	do
do Bk new	do Freeman's	do	do
Middlebury Bk of	do Globe	do	do
Manchester	do High street	do	do
Newbury	do Hope	do	do
Orleans Co	do Kent	do	do
Orange Co	do Lardholders	do	do
Rutland	do Manufacturers	do	do
St. Albans	do Mechanics	do	do
Vergennes	do " & Manufac.	do	do
Woodstock	do Mer. Providence	do	do
MASSACHUSETTS	do " Newport	do	do
Adams bank	do Mount Vernon	do	do
Agricultural	do National	do	do
American	do N. Eng. Commr.	do	do
Amherst	do " Pacific Prov.	do	do
Andover	do " Smithfield	do	do
Asiatic	do Newport	do	do
Atlantic	do N. America Bk of	do	do
Atlas	do N. Kings-on	do	do
Attleborough	do Newport Ex.	do	do
Barnstable	do Newport Ex.	do	do
Bedford Commerc'l	do N. Providence	do	do
Beverly	do Pacific	do	do
Blackstone	do Pawtuxet	do	do
Boston	do Phoenix Westerly	do	do
Brighton	do " Providence	do	do
Bristol Co	do Providence	do	do
Bunker Hill	do Providence Co.	do	do
Cambridge	do R. I. Agricultural	do	do
Central	do " Central	do	do
Charles River	do " Bank of	do	do
Charlestown	do Roger Williams	do	do
Chickopee	do Scituate	do	do
Citizens Nantucket	do Smithfield Ex.	do	do
do Worcester	do " Lime Rock	do	do
City Boston	do " Union	do	do
Cohannet	do " Providence	do	do
Columbian	do " Providence	do	do
Commercial Boston	do Traders, Newport	do	do
do Salem	do " Providence	do	do
Concord	do Union	do	do
Danvers	do Village	do	do
D. Cham	do Warren	do	do
Dorch. & Mil'ton	do Warwick	do	do
Duxbury	do Washington	do	do
Eagle	do Weybosset	do	do
E. Bridgewater	do Woonsocket falls	do	do
Essex N. Andover	do Wakefield	do	do
Exchange	do CONNECTICUT.	do	do
Fair Haven	do Bridgeport	do	do
Falmouth	do City Bk N. Haven	do	do
Fall River	do Connecticut	do	do
Fitchburg	do Conn. River Bank-	do	do
Frankingham	do ing Company	do	do
Freemans	do East Haddam	do	do
General Inter's			

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscribers 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: *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 50
 Appeal, by Mrs. Child 37 1-2
 Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 150
 Beauties of Philanthropy 53 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 100
 Chios 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 Deecher 57 1-2
 Jay's Inquiry 57 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 53 1-3
 Pennsylvania Hall 75
 Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1 100
 Rankin's Letters, 12mo. 100 pp. 20
 Right and wrong in Boston 20
 Star of Freedom, *muslin* 12 1-2
 Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Consultation 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 53 1-3
 Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
 Testimony of God against Slavery, 12mo. 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. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 37 1-2
 Address to the Free People of Color 3
 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 Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
 Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
 Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city. 4
 Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
 Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4
 Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
 Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
 Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 3
 Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 5
 Bible against Slavery 6
 Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
 Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization 2
 Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Berriah Green 6
 Chipman's Discourse 3
 Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of 3
 Dissertation on Servitude 12 1-2
 Dickinson's Sermon 1
 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 3
 Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2
 Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
 Emancipation in West Indies in 1833 6
 Freedom's Defense 6
 Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6
 Genesis 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 15
 Liberty, 8vo. 23; do; 12mo 53
 Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 3
 Mohan'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 3 1-4
 Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 3 1-4
 Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society Pro-Slavery 1
 Rural Code of Haiti 6

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Pagan, Slave 12-2
 Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
 Ruggles's Antislavery 6
 Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
 Slavery Rhymes 6
 Slade's Speech in Congress in 1833 8
 Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas. Snyler Do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
 Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se," 6
 Southard's Manual 4
 Star of Freedom 1
 Schumcker and Smith's Letters 1
 Schumcker's Prayer 1
 Slaveholding Weighed 3
 Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3
 The Martyr, by Berriah Green 3
 Things for Northern Men to do 3
 Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Neourse 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, 3
 No. 2, Caste, 3
 No. 3, Colonization, 3
 No. 4, Moral Condition of the Slave, 3
 No. 5, What is Abolition? 3
 No. 6, The Ten Commandments, 3
 No. 7, Danger and Safety, 3
 No. 8, Pro-Slavery Bible, 3
 No. 9, Prejudice against Color, 3
 No. 10, Northern Dealers in Slaves, 3
 No. 11, Slavery and Missions 3
 No. 12, Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

PRINTS, &c.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1842 3
 The Emancipated Family 25
 Slave Market of America 3
 Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson 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
 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 to the Mendian 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 Chingwee 100
 March 5d, 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 S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thrasher, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with six horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast 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 un satisfactory 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. Wist'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 to be constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted. H. CASE, S. G. IVES, Scio, January, 12, 1842.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it to be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted. A. WEEKS, Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it to be the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thrash as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed. E. S. SMITH, Scio, April 11, 1842.

SMUT MACHINES.
 The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$50. 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 Manu factory.

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 19, 1842.

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, Fruits, Oils, Vanish, Dye Stuffs, &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.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dunn ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to warm countries. These pills are deposited for the physicians 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 presented in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought it not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above pills are kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842. L. BECKLEY

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

[The Gaiety and Gentleman's United.] A new volume under the above title, of the well established and fashionable Magazine. The Philadelphia Gaiety in conjunction with the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced to be the most readable and popular of the day, will be opened on the first day of January, 1842, with an array of contributors secured by the united 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 work paper, and with the first of a series of embellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance and the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, second to no Magazine in the Union. The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly sentimentality, and from an affectation of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek of the most pure.

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

The list of Contributors embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors. In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known nautical papers entitled "Cruising in the Last War," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of "Tales of the Sea," and from his known abilities as a delectator 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 send his powerful and graceful pen to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of 'Leaves from a Lawyers Parlor' 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 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 unusual attractions, may safely be pronounced the coming volume. FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall, the ensuing volume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions, Monthly, 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 Sardin, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steady carving 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 this United States. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it, so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, impudent 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 to G. G. GRAHAM, South west corner of Chestnut and Third Street Philadelphia.

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

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of Comstock on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Rogers' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

[See Dr. Lin's signature O. O. Lin nature, thus:]

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS, or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

GOLDS COUGHS and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

INDIA HAIR DYE
 OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.—Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.—Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Falmostock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.**TOOTH DROPS. KLING'S—**cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor, Mich. n15—ly.

HOLMAN'S BONE OINTMENT.

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

It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints pliant by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Pains and Accidents.—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's 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

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, Vanish, Brushes, &c., &c., comprising one of the largest and fullest assortments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found:

- 100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English,
- 20 oz Sulph. Morphia,
- 10 oz Acet. do
- 50 oz Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark,
- 1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,
- 1 Chest Rhuubar Root,
- 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,
- 50 lbs. Calomel,
- 3 casks Epsom Salts,
- 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil,
- 40 boxes Sperm Candles,
- 2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground,
- 4 casks Linseed Oil,
- Dentists Instruments and Gold, Silver, and Tin Foil Plate Ware, Porcelain Teeth.

A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER, 150 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit, March 13.

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. tf

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.

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

TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIER'S JACKS, ATTINET WARP CARD CLEANERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REELS, KETTLES, SCISSORS, PATSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMBERS (French size), TWEED HOOKS, 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.

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. McCOLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

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.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE Subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill. JONES & ORMSBY, Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. tf

NEW GOODS!!!

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.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

FOR SALE, AND ALL KINDS OF BOOKS, BY J. LAMB,

THIS LIBRARY IS RECOMMENDED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

J. L. has on hand numerous sets of the MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL LIBRARY, & various other books relating to Schools. In addition to the above, Mr. Lamb will, in a few days receive a large supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

American Manual, Boston Spelling Book, Peter Parley's Works, Arithmetics, Elementary Spelling Books, Grammars, Geographies, Atlases, Algebras, Domestic Economy by Miss Beecher, Story on the Constitution, Various Phrenological works, Hayward's Physiology, other books, too numerous to mention, and all kinds of Stationery.

Orders for the Library, addressed to me at this place will be attended to. Ann Arbor, April 25, 1842.

NEW GOODS!!!

CHEAP FOR CASH