

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY
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POETRY.

THE BABY SPRINKLING.

A starcain anthem for the royal christening.
Bring forth the babe in pomp and lace,
While thousands stare and curse the light!
But what of that—on royal face
Shame knows no blush, however slight.
Bring forth the babe; a nation's moans
Will ring sweet music in his ear,
For well we know a people's groans
To royal ears were always dear.

Bring forth the babe; down courtiers, down!
And bow your lacquey knees in dust,
Before a child's beslobber'd gown—
[Our children can not find a crust!]
When Christ was born, no servile throng
Around the Saviour's manger met;
No flatterers raised their fulsome song,
But what was Christ to Albert's pet?
—God, who had heard the widow's moan;
God who had heard the orphan's cry;
Thou, too, dost sit upon a throne,
But none round thee of famine die!
Things like this babe of royal birth,
Who boast their princely 'right divine,'
Are but thy parodies on earth—
Their's is oppression—mercy thine.

Bring forth the babe! From foreign lands
Fresh kindly vampires flock to greet
The new one in its nurse's hands,
[For royal mothers give no treat!]
Bring forth the toy of princely whim,
And let your prayers mount night and day;
For ought we not to pray for him,
Who'll prey on us enough some day!

O! who would gludge to squander gold
On such a gorgeous babe as this?
What though our babes be starved and cold?
They have no claim on earthly bliss.
Ours are no mongrel German breed,
But English born, and English bred;
Then let them live and die in need,
While the plump Coburg thing is fed.

Christen the babe, Archbishop proud,
Strange servant of the lowly Christ,
Thousands are to your purse allowed—
For him the smallest loaf sufficed.
Though holy water's scanty now,
My lord, you may dismiss your fears;
Take, to baptise the infant a bowl,
A starving people's bitter tears!

MISCELLAN Y.

From the N. Y. Weekly Tribune.

ASSOCIATION;

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society.

Practical Organization of Association.

We pointed out briefly in our last article how operations should be commenced in establishing an Association. Our object is to give the Reader a clear idea of what an Association is, so that he may have a distinct conception of it. In order to do so more effectually, let us examine how two thousand persons, or about three hundred families, now live, and how they would live in Association. This contrast will show us the difference between the present system and that which is advocated.

Three hundred families require at present three hundred separate houses, and having three hundred separate houses, they must have three hundred kitchens,—three hundred kitchen fires,—three hundred women to do the cooking,—three hundred sets of cooking utensils, and every thing else upon the same scale of division, they must have. If they are farming families, they must have three hundred little farms,—three hundred barns,—three hundred teams,—three hundred wells,—two thousand fences at least, &c. &c.

All the work attendant upon the care of a family—such as cooking, washing, marketing, keeping up fires, &c., must be gone through with separately and daily by the three hundred families with the same detail as for a large Association, except the difference of scale. The waste of such a system is so enormous that it would scarcely be believed if shown in figures.

Let us see how three hundred families, on the other hand, would live in Association. Instead of three hundred little farms, enclosed and cut up by walls and fences, the Association would have a large and elegant Domain of about six thousand acres, surrounded with, and divided by, some extended lines of hedges; instead of three hundred small houses, miserably constructed as regards health, convenience, comfort and economy, it would have a large and elegant Edifice, situated in the centre of the Domain, which would combine all those advantages; instead of three hundred dirty little kitchens, where poor hired creatures drag out their days in a round of repulsive work, the Association would have one large and commodious kitchen, divided off into four or five compartments for the different kinds of cooking—the whole, airy, elegant and fitted up with every convenience, instead of three hundred kitchen fires, it would have four or five large ones, which could warm the building by means of tubes; instead of three hundred sets of cooking utensils, it would have every thing upon a large scale, and the best machinery calculated in every way to save labor and facilitate culinary

operations; instead of three hundred women to do the cooking, and who must now be employed every day at it, the Association would have fifty or sixty experienced cooks who understood perfectly some department of cooking, and who would be employed a part of the day for two or three days in the week.

Instead of having three hundred teams, as three hundred farming families now have, and which are so expensive, the Association would not require probably more than fifty or sixty, which would be of the finest kind; instead of three hundred barns, exposed to dampness and rats, it would have three or four large granaries, with compartments for the different kinds of grain.—Instead of buying all its goods at retail,—making, as three hundred families now do, twenty or thirty thousand little purchases in the course of a year, which give rise to an immense number of quarrels and law-suits, the Association would buy every thing at wholesale, and while it obtained the best of a good quality and free from adulteration, it would obtain them at the lowest wholesale cash price. What a source of Economy, Wealth, and Unity of Action, Association would be!

If the Reader will bear in mind these contrasts, and reflect upon the others, he will be able to form a clear idea of Association; he will then see that it is not a complicated and impracticable enterprise, but a system which is simple, economical and full of order and unity.

THE EDIFICE.

The Real and Personal Estate of the Association,—that is, its Domain, Edifices, Flocks, Manufactures, Implements and other Property would be represented by Stock divided into Shares, as are Bank Capital, Railroads and other Steamboats and Manufactories. Persons would own Stock according to the amount of Capital which they invested. By this means, individual Property will be maintained.

We will now proceed to describe the Edifice, leaving the explanation of the system of Property for another article.

The Edifice, outhouses, and the distribution of the grounds of an Association, whose Operations and Industry are regulated by concert and combination, must differ very materially from the constructions of our false Societies,—from their isolated dwellings, which are adapted only to families between whom very few Social Relations, and no combination of small houses, which compose our towns and villages and cover our farms, and which vie with each other in dirt, ugliness and inconvenience, an Association would build a regular Edifice, combining the highest degree of architectural beauty and convenience. The Edifices of Associations will conform, to a great degree, in all countries to one general plan, which Fourier has deduced from certain natural laws and based upon the wants and requirements of Human Nature, but the greatest variety in style and architecture would be adopted, according to the tastes of a people, locality, climate, &c. We will give a general description, supposing the location to be a favorable one. The building will not be a mere square and oblong, as houses of the present order generally are,—for in Association, all uniformity and monotony would be avoided. It will consist of a double row of edifices encircling court-yards, distributed in a centre, wings and sub-wings.

The centre of the Edifice would be reserved for public purposes and occupations; will contain the Dining-Halls, Counsel-Rooms, Library, Reading-Rooms, Exchange, &c. (The Exchange will be a place of meeting, where the inhabitants can discuss their public and private affairs, concert enterprises, excursions, and transact a variety of business.) In the centre will also be placed the Observatory, Gallery of Fine Arts and Scientific Collection, which latter every Association would have. The central buildings would enclose an open space which would form a winter garden and promenade, planted with evergreen trees, and containing the garden house.

The Edifice would be three stories high, and rest upon a high basement; the kitchens, and halls for various occupations, would be located in the basements.

The Dining-Halls would, as we remarked, be placed in the centre of the Edifice; there should be seven or eight, and of different sizes. Adjoining the large dining-halls must be small dining rooms for parties or groups, who may wish to eat apart from the large tables. Parties of friends will wish to dine daily by themselves; they can do so in these rooms, where they will be served in the same manner and at the same price as at the large tables. We will explain later the mode of living in Association; we will merely say that people can dine at the public tables,—in the small dining-rooms adjoining, or in their own private apartments, as they wish.—The tables will be at different prices, to suit all tastes and desire of economy.

The Manufactories and Workshops would be located in one of the wings, and those of a noisy nature, like carpenters' and braziers', at the extremity of it. Association will avoid by this means a great inconvenience of our cities, where, in almost every street, some tin or black smith stuns the ears of the families around.

One of the finest arrangements of the Edifice of an Association is its Galleries or Corridor,—around one front of the entire building would run a spacious and elegant corridor, or an inclosed piazza, which would communicate with all parts of it. The edifice of a large Association would be, so to say, a town under one roof, and it must have a public avenue, like the streets of a town, to enable the inhabitants to go to the public halls, dining rooms, workshops, library, and to visit each other. It would not have a dusty or muddy street, exposed to the wet and the cold, or to excessive heat of Summer. People now must go out of their warm houses into the cold air; ladies must leave a ball room and encounter the inclemency of a Winter's night in getting in their carriages and in going in them home. Thousands are carried off by consumption by this single means. Our miserable system of architecture or building sinks thousands upon thousands into an early grave or afflicts them with innumerable acute and chronic diseases.

Instead of dusty and muddy streets through which people would have to pass to go to the dining halls, reading rooms, library, manufactories and other parts of the Edifice, the architects of the Association would run a large gallery or corridor about twenty-four feet wide in the centre and 18 in the wings around the Edifice; it would pass along the first story and on the top of the basement; it would be, so to say, a spacious hall running the entire length of the building. The roof of the Edifice would project over it, and it would be enclosed within the outside walls.—Flights of steps would lead from it to the upper stories. The doors of the private apartments or residence would open upon it, as our outside doors now open upon the street. We will explain in our next article the mode of constructing the private apartments and show that people can live with their families as readily and privately in Association as they now do in their isolated households, at half or quarter the expense and infinitely more comfortably.

People could go from their rooms through the Gallery, which should be handsomely fitted up and warmed in winter and aired in summer, to all parts of the Edifice; they could, in the height of winter, communicate with the public saloons, banquet halls, manufactories, visit the reading and lecture rooms, and go to balls or parties without knowing whether it rained or stormed, and

without being exposed in any way to the inclemency of the weather.

To pass a winter's day in the Edifice of an Association, to visit all parts of it without being in muddy streets, would be a charm so new that it would disgust people with their isolated households. If the civilized world has not learned, after twenty-five centuries of experience, how to construct healthy and convenient residences, it is not surprising that it has not discovered a true system of Society.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PRESBYTERY OF WASHTENAW.

At the late meeting of this body at Pinckney, it appeared, by the reports from the Churches, that the Lord had extensively revived his work within our bounds within a few months past.

Cheering intelligence from the churches of Saline and Ypsilanti was received at the meeting in February. Many interesting cases of hopeful conversion were mentioned, and considerable accession had been made to those churches. There were also, at that time, indications that the coming of the Lord was drawing nigh in Stony Creek, Howell, Pinckney, Lodi and some other places.

Since that time it has pleased the Lord to make displays of his power and grace in calling many out of darkness into his marvellous light. The work has been powerful in Saline, Lodi, Stony Creek, Howell, Dexter. Times of refreshing have also been enjoyed in Ann Arbor, Manchester, and Pinckney. But it is not so much our object in this communication to enter into a detail of facts and numbers, as to call attention to some of the principles of the divine administration which have been illustrated in this work.

1. Zion prays most acceptably when most deeply prostrate in the dust. At the annual meeting of the Presbytery, held at the village of Saline in September last, it appeared that religion was low throughout our bounds. A humiliating view of the churches was presented, and a deep impression was made on the minds of those present. They mourned, they wept, they prayed.—The Lord heard the voice of their supplications; and, if not before, soon after the close of the meeting, a work of revival commenced in Saline. From that meeting the brethren went home deeply impressed with the importance of laboring more earnestly for the salvation of souls.—The feeling was communicated to the churches, and a large portion of them have been favored with the reviving influence of the spirit.

2. It is the will of God that the gospel be preached to every creature. Hence he blesses not only its stated ministrations, on the Sabbath at our usual places of worship, but special efforts, particularly in destitute neighborhoods, where fewer privileges are usually enjoyed. Neighborhood meetings have very much extended the work in many of our own congregations. We should not only place the gospel within the reach of our fellow men, but carry it to them, and use every lawful means by continuous and neighborhood meetings, family visitations, personal addresses, and appeals, the distribution of the sacred scriptures, religious tracts, &c., to bring all within its saving influence. When these labors have been most abundantly and faithfully bestowed among us, the richest harvests have been gathered. "Preach the gospel in season and out of season."

3. God remembers his everlasting covenant, "I will be a God to thee and thy seed after thee in thy generation." Of the fourteen which were added to a church on one Sabbath, every one has had a praying mother.

4. Afflictions are often blessings in disguise.—This is true of Churches as well as of individuals. In one of our congregations the death of some prominent members exerted a powerful influence in arousing the church. The brethren began to feel that God was testifying against their worldliness, and apathy in his service. They were humbled. They conferred—they renewed their covenant to God and cried to him for help.—Their prayer was heard. The work of God revived, and a goodly number were added to the church.

5. The temperance reformation prepares the way of the Lord, and brings many to the place of worship who had not been there for years.—It removes one of the mightiest obstacles to the operation of the divine spirit to make the truth effectual. The reformed inebriate, having found himself capable of self government in one respect, and obtained the victory over the sin which did so easily beset him, is encouraged to undertake the mighty work of giving up all for Christ and breaking away from the slavery of sin.—Hence the great numbers of conversions from the ranks of the intemperate which have recently taken place, and the revivals of religion which have so generally followed the temperance reformation. Howell and Dexter may be mentioned among the places where the truth of the remark has been verified.

In conclusion let it be remarked, since the temperance reformation does so evidently prepare the way for revivals of religion, it is plain that entire abstinence from the manufacture, traffic and use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage is not displeasing to God nor opposed to the requisitions of his word; but that on the contrary, it is receiving the most decided tokens of his approbation, and those persons who stand aloof from the reformation, or in any way countenance the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, are counteracting the glorious work of God in revivals of religion, and endangering the salvation of their own souls.

D. R. DIXON, Temporary Clerk.

June 22, 1842.

P. S.—Will the N. Y. Evangelist, and N. Y. Observer have the goodness to copy the above report.

REPLY TO REV. MR. KETCHUM'S LECTURE ON SLAVERY, BY C. GURNEY, ESQ.

[We have before mentioned the circumstances respecting Mr. Ketchum's two lectures on Abolition. A large portion of them were occupied with a defence of slavery as a Bible institution. Chester Gurney, Esq. gave a lecture in answer to them, which has been put into our hands. The argument from Scripture is lucid and unanswerable. But as our anti-slavery readers are familiar with that subject, we omit that portion, and make some extracts on other topics.]

I will now notice, very briefly, one or two of the concluding remarks of the first lecture of our Centreville divine. He said, among other things, "Men at the North had better mind their own business than to meddle with the slavery of the South." Fellow-citizens, is it indeed, none of our business, that some 350,000 planters of the South, wield, through the means of Slavery, an influence in Congress, more than equal to two millions of freemen at the North? Is it none of our business that the 13 slave states have a property representation in Congress of 25 members, representing 1200 millions of immortal chattels—while we at the North have not one cent? Is it none of our business that in the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, or the proceeds of the Land Sales, the South receive, in proportion not only to the number of her recognized citizens, but also in proportion to her *human property*, while the north receive only in proportion to their freemen?—Is it none of our business that through this unjust source of power, 4-5ths or more of all the high officers of the Federal Government and foreign ministers, and even the officers down to midshipmen in the navy, are taken from the slaveholding states, and a large majority slaveholders? Is it none of our business that when the south determine to carry or defeat any measure, they can nullify law and constitution with perfect impunity; but if a measure or mere petition be presented to Congress by a northern man, even alluding to the evils and curses of slavery, he is at once put down by censures and expulsions? Is it none of our business that the constitution is most wantonly trampled upon, in the denial of the right of petition to a large portion of the citizens of the United States? Is it none of our business that the press is put under the most tyrannical censorship, and the U. S. mails (yes, fellow-citizens, your aud my mails,) deliberately desecrated by authority!! at the bidding of southern slaveholders? Is it none of our business that we stand connected with a system whose every tendency is to demoralize our countrymen—whose very nature is to train up a race of despots and aristocrats in our midst? Yes, fellow citizens, it is our business—our solemn business and duty, to use every legal and constitutional effort to remove these monstrous evils and dangers, from our otherwise happy and favored land.

Do you ask how we would effect this great and important object? I answer, by discussion—by voting—by congressional and local legislation: and by every other constitutional method in our power. I am not unaware that many accuse us of throwing fire-brands into the South. This is utterly untrue as a sweeping accusation. Who have originated the riots—the mobs—and murders, not only at the South, but at the North? Invariably the opposers of abolition—the pro-slavery men, and actuated too undoubtedly, by the same principles and spirit which moved the goldsmiths of Ephesus, when they cried "Great is Diana of the Ephesians;" not a fear for right and righteousness—but a fear that their craft would be in danger.

But our lecturer, in conclusion of his first lecture, says "he is anxious to benefit the blacks—and therefore he is in favor of continuing them in servitude"—"for he says, from having travelled among them he is satisfied they are the happiest race of men he ever saw."

If, indeed, the lecturer's travel and means of knowledge have been such as he has stated, such as to enable him to form a just estimate of the general feeling of the slaves respecting their condition, it is utterly unaccountable that during all the agitation there has been for years past on the subject of slavery pro and con, we have never yet seen a Congress or elsewhere, a petition from the slaves to be let alone! That in all, or nearly all the slave states, a system of constant, unceasing—untiring vigilance by spies, patrols, and guards, night and day, is and has been deemed indispensable for them to keep down the spirit of freedom of insubordination and insurrection among the slaves; that in many of the slave states, the instruction of slaves, even in the alphabet, is visited with penitentiary and state prison punishments; or that the subject of slavery cannot even be hinted at in Congress without raising a tempest of southern rage, fury, desperation and denunciations, characteristic of any thing but quietness, safety and peace, or of any indications of happiness and contentment among the slaveholders—much less among the slaves.

Some of you, fellow citizens, will very naturally inquire, what we as political abolition-

ists would do? We would not like South Carolina and Georgia and other Southern States, to carry a measure of comparatively small moment, nullify the laws of Congress, trample upon the Constitution and the Supreme Judicial tribunal of the nation, and raise armies avowedly to resist and overthrow the Government. But we would elect such men to Congress and other offices of the state and nation, as would be in favor (and on all proper occasions act accordingly) of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and of abolishing slavery also in all the territories of the United States. We would elect such men as would faithfully execute that law of the United States, which has hitherto been but a dead letter upon our Statute books, which justly denounces manstealing, in other words, the African slave trade, as piracy. We would prohibit, by suitable laws and penalties, the internal slave trade between the different States—we would protect the right of petition—we would secure to all, every where, the right freely to discuss any and all subjects of great and pervading interest respecting our country and its government and institutions, without fear of mobs, riots and bloodshed—we would have the free States participate in the affairs and influence of the federal Government, in proportion to their numbers and the burdens they bear in its support. We would see equal justice done all foreign nations in our intercourse with them—and not refuse to recognize the independence of Hayti, which has withstood the power of France and England, and maintained her self as an independent republic for 40 years, and with a population now of more than a million of freemen—her soil having been unstained with the invader's footsteps for more than a quarter of a century—while at the same time we recognize Texas, with less than a year after she was the theatre of Mexican invasion.

These, and many other things equally legal and necessary, we would accomplish through, and only through the legal, peaceful and constitutional appliances of the ballot box. And these objects attained, it is easy to see the days of the existence of slavery, in our midst, will have been numbered.

Having consumed so much time in examining the first pro-slavery lecture, I must necessarily be very brief in my remarks upon the second. And fortunately, this brevity will not be inconsistent with suitable attention to the merits of the production to be examined. For, so large a portion of it abounds in the choicest dialect of billingsgate, such as "the abolitionists are wild fanatics—the humbuggery of abolitionism—the mischief making abolitionists—the second class of abolitionists just come up out of the pit of Hell—who but the prince of Hell would command such a legion?" and the like—and so large a portion of his gall is spewed out, in broad assertion, without proof or probability, neither of which require, or deserve comment, that my work is much diminished. But there are a few things which may deserve a passing remark. The lecturer said "our slaves are better off than the poor of England." This may be so—and suppose for the sake of the argument we admit what we have the naked assertion of the lecturer for, which at best is very problematical authority. I am yet to learn, that because England vilely oppresses a portion of her population, we are therefore justified in oppressing any portion of ours. The contrary should be the case—with her tyranny and wickedness before us, and our own pretensions to universal and ultra freedom, so far from attempting to shield ourselves under her example, every principle of virtue, patriotism, national pride, and consistency, should constrain us to put to shame our insolent step mother for setting her children such an example.

Again, he says, "it appears that the God of nature so formed the blacks, that they aspire no higher than servitude." To refute this utterly unfounded assertion, it would be sufficient to refer to the ignorance, debasement and degradation in which they are kept by their *kind, benevolent and loving masters*, and to the fact that their history has always, in this country, been written by those who suppose it their interest to traduce, vilify, and trample them in the dust. And the oppressions, hardships and privations they suffer, entirely prevent their mental cultivation and improvement. But the history of ancient as well as modern times, in other countries, proves clearly, the fallacy of this position. Who were the authors of those stupendous works of art in ancient Egypt and Ethiopia—the Pyramids and the statues of the Sphinx? The woolly headed thick lipped, flat nosed, ebony colored Ethiopian. But in modern days, who successfully resisted all power of a proud Napoleon, and prouder Britain? The despised Petions, Christophers and Toussaints of more despised Hayti. What republic of the same numbers and means in ancient or modern days has ever successfully resisted oppression and carried out the principles of independent Government? Yet these are our lecturer's blacks who aspire no higher than servitude. Almost numberless examples of talent, erudition and eloquence, which would throw our lecturer far into the shade, might also be found among the

despised blacks of our land. But time will not permit us to enumerate.

Our lecturer next undertakes to show by the Penitentiary convictions in different States, that there is a larger proportion of blacks than whites in them. This is no doubt true—and it would be a sufficient answer to this position that it is not to be wondered at that the blacks should commit crime, particularly theft, for we are constantly setting them the example; stealing not only them, their friends and relatives, but robbing them of their labor, their talent and their very life blood. But if he will pursue his own train of investigation, he will find those same penitentiaries containing as much larger a proportion of foreigners than Americans—as blacks more than whites—and for the same reason, at least in part, which he suggests in his opening, viz: That foreigners are oppressed, kept in ignorance, and a prey to want, in their own countries—and these causes with them, as with the blacks, will always produce the same effects—vice and crime and the consequence—punishment. Besides, who does not know that, in nearly all, even of the free States, the blacks are utterly or partially disfranchised, oppressed and trodden down by just such beings as our lecturer. And can you expect good citizens in those you treat as outlaws? Can you expect those who have suffered all their early life, the most cruel unrequited bondage, and often been compelled upon the penalty of their lives, to submit to the brutal lust of their brutal masters, at once to emerge into quiet, peaceable, respectable and enlightened citizens?

But hearken, my friends, to what our lecturer next says, "The free blacks would be better off, if they were slaves on a southern plantation, where they might cultivate the virtues, under their kind and benevolent masters." "Cultivate the virtues!" what think you my friends of the opportunity they have to cultivate their virtues, who are compelled under the lash of a task master to work half fed, half clothed, in a broiling sun, 18 hours out of 24, and in many States entirely prohibited the means of knowledge even of the alphabet, and in all, compelled to spend the Sabbath, the only time allowed, if any, for study and improvement, in family preparations for the toil of the coming week?

Selections.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia, says the London Sun of May 7, is engaged in a contest with his nobles about the emancipation of the serfs throughout his dominions. His Imperial Majesty is opposed to serfage, and since his accession has done all in his power to give freedom to the most oppressed and most deserving class of his subjects. The Nobles, however, who are the owners of their serfs, and who regard them in the light of property, are so opposed to the measure that a revolution may be expected, should the Emperor persevere. Now, persevere he will. All who know any thing of the character of the Emperor Nicholas must be aware that he never swerves from any purpose which he has once undertaken. His obstinacy is so great that nothing can move it.

It matters not whether the course pursued is right or wrong, the Czar never swerves from it. Fortunately the course he is now pursuing is the right one. Serfage in Russia is but a modification of slavery as it exists in the Southern States of North America. The Russian serf can obtain liberty on no terms whatever. If he follows any trade or profession, he cannot remove five miles from his native village without the written permission of his master, which is always obtained with difficulty. His earnings, his wife, his children, are the property of his master, and the instances are exceeding rare in which serfs have been allowed to purchase their liberty.—Some of the serfs engaged in trade especially in the Baltic provinces, are rich, their families highly accomplished, and yet at the beck of their masters they may at any moment see their daughters torn from them, and given to bores without their consent, and themselves reduced to the most abject slavery and misery.

The pride of a Russian Noble is to have as many serfs as possible, and the more he has the greater is his consideration among his compeers. To diminish the power of the Nobles is the main object of the Emperor's attempts to emancipate the serfs. While serfage exists he reigns by the sufferance of the Nobles, and he wants to be absolute. Now that the abolition of the African slave trade, the abolition of serfage in Russia is one of the greatest boons that can be conferred on the human race. But it requires to be done with great caution, and to be accompanied with measures making the letting of land compulsory on the part of the proprietors. The omission of such measures, on the part of the Imperial Government, completely neutralized the benefits which might have been expected from the abolition of serfage, a few years ago, in some of the Baltic provinces.

The former masters of the emancipated serfs united in refusing to lend land on any terms, in consequence of which they were reduced to such misery as to implore the authorities to allow them to return to their former condition. The fact was seized upon at the time by the Nobles, as demonstrating how much the Russians preferred serfage to freedom, and for a time the resolution of the Emperor seemed shaken by it. But the actual circumstances of the case being known, the Emperor more than ever determined to restrict a power which was shown to be too great to be controlled by an Imperial ukase.

THE WASHINGTON POLICE.

Next came a bill to carry into effect the recommendation of President Tyler in his annual message, to wit, the establishment of an effective police for the city, at the expense of the government of the United States. This is a remarkable project, and shows that if slaveholders fall off any object; they might desire to gain of the federal government, it will not be through excessive moiety. Probably there is not another city in the Union that declines to pay the expenses of its police. The people seem not only unable to administer an effective government over themselves, but unable to pay for it. Living as they do upon the lavish expenditures of the government among them, amounting to more than a million of dollars yearly, (some say two millions,) they coolly turn round and say to the government,

we will let by a crime run at large, in if you are compelled by a regard to your personal safety and the security of the public property, to establish a police at the expense of the nation. The bill proposes to establish a police, for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington, and to carry into effect the public regulations of the city.

Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, opposed the bill, on the ground that the city ought to support its own police. He enumerated the sums already expended by Congress upon the city, amounting to more than four millions of dollars, which he thought was enough. Had no more money been expended in his county, it could have made it the richest county in the country, and if the people of Washington were now unable to pay for a police, it was owing to their extravagant living, which he had better reform. He objected to any further expenditure on the district. The following is the tabular view presented by Mr. Cave Johnson, of the expenditures by the federal government upon the District of Columbia.

Appropriations for the District.	
Dutch Loan, for Washington,	\$1,254,720.93
Georgetown,	305,510.48
Alexandria,	305,172.98
Improved navigation of Potomac, between Georgetown and Alexandria,	150,000.50
Lots to Columbia & Georgetown Colleges and Orphan Asylum,	70,000.00
Canal to Alexandria,	400,000.00
Pennsylvania Avenue,	235,291.00
City of Washington, 1833,	150,000.00
Fire in Alexandria,	29,000.00
Long Bridge,	202,470.00
Jail in Alexandria,	26,639.00
Court-room in Washington,	59,143.00
Pennsylvania Avenue,	193,306.00
Supply of Water,	91,310.00
Fire Engine and Hose,	33,927.00
Statues and Paintings for Capitol,	133,300.00
Public Grounds,	263,379.00

\$4,327,523.40
In addition, Mr. J. said, Congress pay the judicial expenses of the district, the judges, marshals, attorneys, jurors and witnesses. He could not vote to tax his constituents any farther to take care of this district.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson said there was no city in the Union where the taxes were so enormous as here. [What is done with the money, is a question never asked than answered.] It was just that Congress being the owner of so large a portion of the property in the city, which pays no taxes, should pay something to protect it.

Mr. M. A. Cooper, of Georgia, opposed the bill, as going to establish a national guard, at the command of the President, at an expense to the nation of \$17,000 a year.

Mr. Calhoun of Massachusetts, inquired whether the police guard was to be employed in any other capacity than as a night watch against fire. Mr. C. Underwood replied that the bill specified that the guard was for the enforcement of public regulations in the city of Washington.

Mr. Calhoun moved to strike out that clause. He did not approve of putting the police into the hands of this military guard. If these men watched during the night, they would be in no condition to act as police officers during the day, and if they were all day on police duty, they would be unfit to watch against fires by night. He had another objection, he understood there were some police regulations in the city, which he thought ought not to be enforced; at least, he was unwilling to aid in their enforcement. He understood there were regulations requiring the infliction of corporal punishment for offences committed by one class of people of this city, and he deemed that a relic of barbarous ages that he thought until now had been discontinued all over the country. He understood there were police regulations by which one class of citizens were forbidden to pass the streets after 10 o'clock at night, while other classes were at full liberty. Such police regulations he did not think Congress ought to enforce at the expense of the nation.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to strike out Mr. Calhoun's amendment, so as to amend out also the words "and private property," in the clause prescribing the duties of watch.

By this time the house was in perfect frenzy, no voice could be heard a moment in speaking to the bill. Even motions to amend were drowned in the din. At length, Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, succeeded in raising his voice, and he deemed that a relic of barbarous ages that he thought until now had been discontinued all over the country. He understood there were police regulations by which one class of citizens were forbidden to pass the streets after 10 o'clock at night, while other classes were at full liberty. Such police regulations he did not think Congress ought to enforce at the expense of the nation.

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Another bill was passed for lighting Pennsylvania Avenue at the expense of the nation. A bill for the suppression of lotteries, although imperfect, will meet the approbation of all good men, as far as it goes. It is gratifying that this reform, started many years ago by Wm. Goodell, has progressed as far as Washington. May it prove the precursor of a still greater change in regard to the rights of man.—*Emancipator*.

From the New Orleans Picayune.
HORRIBLE MURDER BY NEGROES.

In our paper of Tuesday last, we mentioned the mysterious murder of a man named Todd, in the parish of Concordia. It is now ascertained that this is but one of a series of murders committed by two negro men named Joseph and Enoch—the former belonging to Mr. Voorhees, on Bayou de Glaise; the other did belong to Mr. B. Duran, also on Bayou de Glaise, (but was sold to a gentleman near New Orleans.)

The clerk of the steamer Sun Flower has furnished the Natchez Free Trader with a detailed account of their infamous proceedings. One of the murderers was caught, on 5th instant, near Union Point, on the Mississippi, the other making his escape though not without having several balls fired at him, and is supposed to have been wounded; though not caught, it is to be hoped that he will soon be brought to pay the penalty of his atrocious crimes.

It appears that the negro boy Enoch, after being sold, ran away from his new master and returned to Bayou de Glaise, and fell in with the boy Joseph, whom he persuaded off with a yellow girl named Margaret, known to some as having belonged to a plantation on the bayou—but after persuading Joseph and this girl off, they armed themselves and commenced the work of destruction and death. They proceeded first to the house of Mr. Noah Harrington on Red River, near the cut-off, whom they killed, carrying off the daughter of Mr. H. with them, whom they kept in the woods some six weeks, using her with unheard of cruelty, plating vines together and whipping her until from torture she was compelled to yield to their hellish purposes, and at other times tying her up to a tree as a mark to shoot at.

They then killed another man, whose name is not known. After committing this murder, on returning to the place where Miss H. was confined, they remarked that they had killed

another hog. After this they went to the house of Mr. George Todd, not far from Mr. H's, whom they also killed, carrying off Mrs. Todd with a small child, whom they treated also in a most brutal manner, and threatening to kill both her and the child if it should cry; and often when they were on the point of killing them all, the yellow girl would throw herself on her knees and beg their lives, saying that if they shot them their bullets would have to pass through her body. Mrs. Todd and Miss Harrington both state that the yellow girl several times saved their lives.

The boy Joseph, immediately after his capture, confessed that he killed both Mr. Harrington and Mr. Todd, and the other person, but stated that he had been forced to do it by Enoch who first enticed him to run away.—No white person was implicated.

After this confession, it was deliberately resolved that the negro should be burned alive. The terrible scene is thus described by the Free Trader:
"The boy was taken and chained to a tree immediately on the bank of the Mississippi, on what is called Union Point. Faggots were then collected and piled around him, to which he appeared quite indifferent. When the work was completed, he was asked what he had to say. He then warned all to take around; he then called for a drink of water, which was handed to him; he drank it and said: 'Now sat fire—I am ready to go in peace!'"

The torches were lighted and placed in the pile, which soon ignited. He watched unmoved, the curling flame as it grew, until it began to entwine itself around and feed upon his body; then he sent forth cries of agony painful to the ear, begging some one to blow his brains out, at the same time surging with almost super-human strength, until the staple with which the chain was fastened to the tree not being well secured, drew out, and he leaped from the burning pile. At that moment, the sharp ring of several rifles was heard—the body of the negro fell a corpse on the ground. He was picked up by some two or three, and again thrown into the fire and consumed. Not a vestige remaining to show that such a being ever existed.

The yellow girl was taken to Natchez, in the custody of Mr. C. S. Lyman, who will deliver her up to the proper authorities at Vidalia, Louisiana.

The Mississippi editor can find words enough, and forcible enough, to express his horror at the atrocious crimes committed by the negroes—and execrable indeed they were—but he has not a word to say in condemnation of the horrid vengeance taken by the citizens upon the miserable wretch who had fallen into the hands. But perhaps he thinks there was no great harm in torturing a criminal to death in the same manner that was practiced by the ecclesiastics of the Spanish Inquisition, and, no longer ago than within the last hundred years, by the law givers and judges of England.—*New York Com.*

Here is a catalogue of the blackest crimes, all committed in one neighborhood in a few days. The crimes are two fold, those committed by the "boys," and by the citizens.

1. The boys were guilty of murder rape, and perhaps robbery.
2. The citizens were guilty of stealing the two boys, Enoch and Joseph, robbing them all their days, murdering one by a horrible death, without a shadow of a trial, and attempting to murder the other. So far, then, as robbery and murder were concerned, the "boys" only practiced on the example of their superiors. In respect to the violence committed on the females, there can be no question that boys as they were, they had lived long enough to know of many similar cases of atrocious violence perpetrated on the defenceless colored female slaves by villainous white men. We could give some startling facts on this subject, if it were necessary.—We are inclined to think the white murderers were as deserving of death as the blacks.

These crimes are the natural result of permitting one portion of society to prey on another with lawless violence. Such scenes will always take place while slavery exists. It is an unnatural state of society.—It is a continual war between the oppressor and the oppressed, and when the latter gain the advantage, it would be strange indeed if they did not sometimes practice on the lessons taught them by their oppressors.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1842.
LIBERTY MEETING FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

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

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

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

OAKLAND COUNTY MASS MEETING.

"We have received a call for a general anti-slavery meeting to be held at Pontiac, on the fourth day of August, signed by Joseph Morrison, Wm. G. Page, and Alonzo P. Rest, Committee of Arrangements. It was received too late for insertion this week."

Met at Methodist Protestant Conference lately met at Baltimore, and the slavery question coming up, a resolution was offered directing that every thing on slavery or abolition should be laid on the table. This table resolution was itself laid on the table. Rev. J. S. Reese, of Baltimore, offered a resolution, in substance, that slaveholding is no always a sin, but sometimes it is, and in such cases it should be 'discouraged' by the Methodist Protestant Conferences. This resolution passed, ayes 23, nays 20. The lay-on-the-table resolution before-mentioned was then called up, and lost—ayes 20—nays 20.

A BAPTIST FUGITIVE.

Agnes, aged sixty-two years, was born in Prince Edwards, Virginia. She was raised—(the word is a very expressive one, for we cannot say of a slave that she was educated, or brought up.) on a plantation where there were about 60 slaves. She was employed in spinning cotton and wool. When she was thirty-one years of age, her master, whose name was Henry Holland, became much embarrassed in his circumstances, on account of large sums lost by betting on horses.—In consequence, her five children, the oldest about twelve years of age, were taken away by the sheriff, and sold successively at public auction to pay her master's debts. She has never seen them nor heard from them, save only she has heard that two of them were taken by the purchaser to Alabama.

Agnes was a member of the Baptist Church in Virginia nine years, and attended the meetings of that denomination frequently. Her mistress was also a Baptist. After the death of her old master, the slaves were divided among the heirs, and she fell to the portion of one of his sons.—Some years since, he removed to Missouri, in hopes of bettering his condition. But he had the misfortune to have his bedding and clothing completely wet on the passage, and upon opening them in Missouri, they were nearly spoiled. In order to replace them, he was obliged to make large purchases of a merchant in St. Louis.—He was unable to meet his obligations as they became due, and the sheriff was directed by the creditor to attach property and sell it. Agnes was taken on execution and sold at public auction, at Keesville, for two hundred dollars, to a man named Herriman. This was about two years since. Her new master was poor, having only one other slave, a female, and about sixty acres of land, on which he raised chiefly corn and tobacco. He did not work himself, owing to some bodily infirmity. He was mean, niggardly and cruel. Here Agnes suffered much for want of food and clothing. The other slave was kept chiefly in the house, while she was sent into the field to plough and hoe corn. Her ordinary day's work was to plough 2000 hills of corn with a horse, and hoe them the next day.—When she failed to accomplish her task, she was beaten by her master. Having come in at noon for dinner, she was often obliged to go back to her work almost as hungry as she came. The rest of the family dined first, and she had only what left. Her master promised her that if they had a good crop of corn she should have plenty of corn bread to eat; but after the crop was raised, there was no difference in her treatment. On one or two occasions, where the neighbors had taken pity on her, and mended a pair of shoes and given them to her, her master took them away, and wore them himself, saying she did not need them. This treatment seemed the more grievous to her, as in Virginia she had never wanted for necessary food and clothing.

During the two years she lived with this man, she attended meeting only twice. Every Sunday she was compelled to work in the field, in the barn, or the house. Her condition was so intolerable, that she could not endure it, and ran away, and was absent several weeks. After her return she was rigorously treated, and closely watched. Sometime in November last, just at night, her mistress bade her make a good fire, and she would get supper. Presently some of the house logs were on fire, and Herriman had much trouble to extinguish it, and became very angry with her for making so great a fire. He sent her to the barn to get some corn to feed the horse, and hearing his loud and angry tones, she was afraid to come into the house, and hid behind the fence. This awakened his suspicion that she had run away, and he came out and looked for her. He then ran down to a neighbor's house, to get his dogs, declaring he would have her in ten minutes. She hid herself behind an old chimney, waiting for an opportunity to get into the house, unperceived, and get her clothes, as she was very thinly dressed. Herriman soon returned with the dogs, and after searching for her near the house, he left for the woods in that direction he supposed she had escaped. Despairing of obtaining her clothes, she entered the woods in an opposite direction. The night was very dark and rainy, and after walking about all night, she was much alarmed to find herself close to Herriman's fence. She ran into the woods as fast as possible, and in the course of the day she heard the dogs approaching.—Worn down with fatigue, faint and hungry, she could go no farther, and having done all she could, she thought she must submit to her fate. As a last resort, however, she crawled in between two old logs, and covered herself, as well as she could, with leaves. The dogs soon came on in full career, and passed a few paces from her.—Two men on horseback followed close behind, and one of them dashed his horse over the logs under which she lay, so near that the horses feet parted the bushes that concealed her from view. Agnes said that she seemed to her that her heart beat so loud that they must hear it, and thus discover her. But they were soon out of sight, and she once more renewed her exertions. She wandered about in the woods, having no particular object in view, except to avoid being caught by her master, subsisting on buds, and on winter grapes which she could find. On one occasion she obtained three turnips from a farmer's field, which lasted her for a fortnight.

For three weeks she lived in continual fear of the dogs, which she could occasionally hear, and of which she was very apprehensive, as she knew her master would search for her thoroughly.—These dogs when young, are trained to hunt colored people, by making the slaves run, and then putting the dogs on the pursuit. Having once found the track of an individual, they will follow it by the scent, distinguishing it from the track of any other person. Agnes adopted various methods to baffle them. She went around several times in a circle. She rubbed the soles of her shoes with garlic, and on one occasion stood in a creek two days. After she had been out some time, she concluded to follow the north star, as she knew it would lead her to the free States.

She was in the woods three months, without having entered a house.—By this time the weather had become inclement—her clothes were in rags, and sometimes were frozen stiff, so as to clatter against her ankles as she walked—her shoes were worn out, and the snow had fallen ankle deep, and she could endure her sufferings no longer. Having procured a staff, she went to

a house, and appeared before the inmates as a broken down, decrepid old woman, seeking her children.—They took pity on her, and gave her something to eat. On inquiry, she found she was distant about a hundred miles from her master, and fifty miles from St. Louis. Thus she travelled from house to house, and where she thought it would answer, she made them acquainted with her real history. She crossed the Mississippi at Quincy, and is now in Canada, in hope of living her few remaining years in freedom.—This is her only object. She has no friends or acquaintance there. Her children she will never see again. She has no relatives except in Virginia. He must be base in heart, who will endeavor to disturb the remnant of her days.

We would say one word to our Christian readers. Agnes related these things to us, and feelingly expressed the consolations she had experienced in all her affliction, from the consideration that Christ was her friend and Savior, and having gone to prepare a place for her, he will yet come and receive her to himself. We have reason to believe that Agnes is beloved of God, and has been translated into the kingdom of his dear Son, and made a partaker of the divine nature. Why, then, we ask, is this aged, helpless, homeless, childless, friendless individual—who has wronged no one, but has received wrong through all her life: why is she hunted like a partridge on the mountains, and chased by dogs and more ferocious men, from hill to hill, and town to town, while guiltless of crime! One prominent reason is because ministers and deacons and elders and private church members, who do these things, and maintain that the institution of manstealing with all its effects, is an ordinance of heaven, and a practical blessing, are in fellowship with us, and are invited to fill our pulpits, and to surround the Table of the Lord, and we thus countenance this great iniquity. It was only last year that Elder Davis, a Baptist clergyman, went through the North, publicly main-taining that manstealing and all its accursed concomitants, as they exist at the South, are in accordance with the will of God. And he went home to his fellow manstealers, boasting how well he had mastered the North! Now, Christian, your master, Christ, came to set the captive free. Will you not be a co-worker together with him, and by your prayers, your exertions and your votes, manifest to all that you have sworn ETERNAL HATRED to the whole manstealing system, and while you live, no consistent efforts of yours, as a Christian or a citizen, shall be wanting for its everlasting overthrow.

MANNERS OF THE SLAVOCRACY—GAMBLING.

That gambling prevails to a very great extent among slaveholders, is known to every intelligent person. All the Southern newspapers contain perpetual allusions to it. But it may not be amiss to examine a few instances, which will illustrate its effects on Southern society.

The vices are of a social nature. They are all of a family. They keep each other in countenance. Opulence and idleness constitute a hotbed out of which every vice springs spontaneously and grows luxuriantly. Gambling has always been habitual with slaveholders. Says Morse in a work published many years since, "Temperance and industry have not been reckoned among the virtues of the North Carolinians. The time which they wasted in idling, drinking, and gambling, left them very little opportunity to improve their plantations, or their minds." Again he says, "the citizens of North Carolina were formerly in the habit of spending their time in drinking, or gaming at cards and dice, in cock-fighting, or horse racing." A description of a beautiful state of society!

Betting on horses, on cock-fights and on elections, is so common we need scarcely enumerate these ways of venturing money. The following is from a late Philadelphia paper!

Betting.—It is now currently reported at Washington that carrier pigeons were sent off from the Union course, immediately after the race between Fashion and Boston. Whether such was the fact or not, it is certain that long before the news could reach the seat of government by ordinary channels, some pretty extensive operations were made on the race. No less than \$1,500 were picked up by one party in the little city of Georgetown, while the citizens of Alexandria suffered some.—*Spirit of the Times*.

We cut the following from an exchange paper:—

Gaming and Stabling.—We learn that on the week two men named H. T. Harris and Joseph Selman, of New Port, Kentucky, fell out at a gaming house; Selman called Harris a liar; Harris told him not to say that; Harris rose from the table, drew a bowie knife—Selman run—Harris overtook him and stabbed him in the lower part of the back near the spine, with his back against a wall, with a bowie knife in one hand and a pistol in the other. He afterwards gave himself up and was held to bail in the sum of \$800, but is now among the missing. Selman is not expected to survive. What a lesson to people is here exhibited. Slain such places as you would a Lion's den.

How naturally these points are associated in one short story—gaming house—pistols—bowie knife—death-bail given, and run away!

Gerrit Smith's Tennessee Correspondent writes, April 16, 1842: "At the last three terms of the Circuit Court, which has three sessions annually, there were over one hundred convictions for gambling, a conviction in every case tried, but one. About twenty convictions for retailing ardent spirits. The fines for gambling were from ten to fifty dollars each. For retailing spirits, fines from ten to thirty dollars: costs about the same as in gambling cases." Do not such facts indicate the state of society very plainly?—One hundred legal convictions, for gambling, in one county, during one year! If the gamblers were equally numerous in other counties, and received equal justice, there would be several thousand convictions in the State every year. Again, if the law actually took cognizance of 100 cases per year, in one county, how many thousand cases must have occurred in the same county, during the same time, which the law never reached!

Betting on crops is another method of gambling commonly practiced. PHILEMON BLISS, a lawyer of Elyria, Ohio, who formerly resided in Florida, thus speaks of it.
"The desire to make a large crop is increased by that spirit of gambling so common at the South. It is very common to bet on the issue of a crop. A lays a wager that from a given number of hands he will make more cotton than B.—The hands is accepted, and then begins the con-

test: and who bears the burden of it! How many tears, yea, how many broken constitutions and premature deaths have been the effect of this spirit! From the desperate energy of purpose with which the gambler pursues his object, from the passions which the practice calls into exercise, we might conjecture many. Such is the fact. In Middle Florida, a broken minded negro is more common than a broken minded horse: though usually, when they are declared unsound, or when their constitution is so broken that their recovery is despaired of, they are exported to New Orleans, to drag out the remainder of their days in the cotton field and sugar houses. I would not insinuate that all planters gamble as on their crops: but I mention the practice as one of the common inducements to 'push niggers.'"

WESTERN MICHIGAN.

The Anti-Abolitionists of Western Michigan seem determined to put down the hateful heresy of Liberty principles by discussion, or rather by declamation. This is right, gentlemen. Truth is mighty, and will prevail. If we are on a false foundation, we shall infallibly go down. If we are correct in our principles, discussion will only hasten their adoption. The Centivice Democrat, June 22, has the following notice.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

The Hon. C. Ingersoll will deliver a lecture at the Scotch Church in Centerville, on Tuesday evening next, the 28th inst., upon the expediency of a political organization for the abolition of slavery in the United States, under the constitutional compact, formed by the people and the danger attending Geographical distinctions of party influence.

The same paper contains a communication of more than two columns on political abolitionism, written in better style than the one from which we quoted last week, but abounding in blunders, and misrepresentations. It has some items of information that will be new to our readers.—The writer says the abolitionists have posts established throughout the country, and intelligence is conveyed from one to another by 'private couriers' with the greatest facility. He says the abolition society received its grand impulse at the World's Convention at London, and there the scheme of the abolitionists was projected.—Immediately on the return of the delegates from London, their operations commenced—presses were purchased, lectures sent forth, &c. The writer had better examine into facts a little more closely. At the time of that Convention, several A. S. papers had been published for years, some 500 anti-slavery societies had been formed, and even in Michigan the State A. S. Society had been in existence four years! He finishes with the usual tirade about amalgamation, advising slaves to steal, want of patriotism, &c. &c.

A friend writes us, June 20: "We had an interesting meeting at Centerville the 10th inst., in which the Rev. Mr. Northrup and Rev. Mr. Newberry, of White Pigeon, and Rev. Mr. Cleveland were the speakers.

"Mr. Ketchum was invited to defend his Bible slavery principles, but declined. Mr. Northrup answered the Bible argument effectually, but without reverence to Mr. Ketchum, not having heard his lectures. Mr. J. S. Chipman spent two hours in denouncing abolitionists because they wanted, as he said, to pull down the constitution; and made a great many very absurd and contradictory assertions. One was, and it was often repeated, that slavery was a great blot upon our national escutcheon—another, that should the slaves rise and assert and maintain their liberties, they would be the last to oppose them; and in the very next breath he asserted that slavery was sustained by the Bible.

"Immediately on Mr. Chipman's closing his effort, the meeting unanimously (except Mr. C.) passed a resolution, that we only desired to sustain the constitution, and that we believed anti-slavery principles were the only means by which it could be saved.

"We are to have another meeting the 30th inst., when Mr. Cleveland is to deliver two lectures."

Thus the work goes bravely on: Messrs. Chipman, Ketchum and Ingersoll are calling on the public to examine the Liberty principles, and there can be no doubt but they will receive the attention they merit.

Ohio.—The Anniversary of the State A. S. Society was held at Mount Vernon, June 7, all slaveholders present were invited to take seats in the Society for the purpose of taking notes of the proceedings. The question of a re-nomination of the old American A. S. Society coming up, Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, addressed the Society for sometime in its favor: but the motion was indefinitely postponed by a large majority.—The minority subsequently met, and formed another State Society, auxiliary to the American A. S. Society.

The treasurer's report showed the total receipts of the year to be \$6,073, and total expenditures \$6,703. Of the receipts, \$1,971 were donations. The receipts from the subscribers to the Philanthropist during the past year, have fallen short of the expenses nearly \$2,500. An arrangement was made by the Society, with Wm. Birney, to become the proprietor of the Philanthropist, and to publish the paper for the receipts, the Society paying the salary of the editor. Measures were taken for issuing anti-slavery tracts.

The Liberty Convention met immediately after the adjournment of the Society. Capt. J. Duffey, Editor of the Columbus Freeman, which has pulled down the Clay flag, and advocates the election of King for Governor, was introduced to the convention.

The Philanthropist says the Convention was the largest ever held in the State, more than 50 delegates being present from about 40 counties. The audience was very large, being some twelve or fifteen hundred. Nineteen twentieths of those present, excepting those who are conscientiously opposed to voting, are in favor of the Liberty party movement. \$425 cash were collected, and \$1,000 pledged. This is the manner in which abolition is dying away in Ohio.

Connecticut.—The State Anniversary was held at New Haven, May 19. Arrangements were made for issuing the Charter Oak semi-monthly or weekly, and also for paying the debts of the society. The Liberty Convention was attended by Beriah Green, and Alvan Stuart, of New York, and was highly interesting. Francis Gillette was again put in nomination for Governor, and Levi Yale 2d for Lieutenant Governor.—The Liberty vote at the last election was 1319.

"We hear of the ravages of the Army Worm in several towns in this county, and various parts of the State. In some places they have made inroads on the fields of wheat, but as they generally prefer grass to wheat, the latter crop will not be materially diminished.

"The Detroit Advertiser has a notice of a letter of John Norvell to certain friends in Marshall, in which he expresses a hope that should the bill before Congress for electing representatives by single districts become a law, 'the States will treat it as a nullity and trample it under their feet.' Should the legislature not be convened, Mr. Norvell recommends an election by general ticket in open violation of the law. So says the Advertiser. We cannot believe, however, that such a mad scheme of nullification is seriously contemplated by any demagogue in this State.

"The Orleans papers state that the owners of the slaves on board the Creole have commenced suit against one of the Insurance Companies in that city for the amount insured at that office.

"Mr. Van Buren is expected to visit Detroit about the tenth of July.

"Our readers are well aware of the bitterness with which abolitionists have been assailed by great numbers in the Democratic party. The presses of that party from the Globe downwards, have teemed with obloquy and abuse. Much of this abuse has doubtless been owing to their ignorance of our principles. Their zeal has not been according to knowledge. A more intimate acquaintance will gradually modify their views.

An instance of this occurred at the Anti-Slavery Anniversary in Ohio. The editor of the Banner of Mount Vernon, a Democratic paper, says of a speech of Dr. Bailey, that 'it advanced and defended principles that every democrat in the country professes to be governed by.' Of the resolutions of the Liberty Convention he says, 'they will be found to contain most of the doctrines and principles advanced and maintained by democrats of old and modern schools. Strip them of their abolition taint and they are the very essence of democracy. We don't wonder at federalists opposing the political organization of the abolitionists, for if the abolitionists should remain true to their principles the days of whiggery are numbered.'

A friend in this State writes us: "We had yesterday, at our church and Sabbath school, eleven refugees from contentment and happiness."

"The Legislature of Rhode Island have passed an act calling a Convention to form another State Constitution, to meet in September.

The State of voting for delegates to the convention is extended to all American born citizens, resident three years in the State and one year in the town in which they offer to vote.

"A Southern paper advertises for sale at auction at the Court House in Millersville, among others, Robert, about three months old, and Washington, about two years old, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Mortgage fi. fa. in favor of Thomas B. Stubbs vs. Emmore Bailo.

"A World's Anti-Slavery Convention is to be held in London, in June, 1843.

"The Daily American Citizen of Albany, is for Henry Clay for President; and—Luther Bradish for Governor! It is too late in the day to practice that game on abolitionists.

Log-Cabinism—new version.—The following from the Ohio State Journal, will remind our readers of 'auld lang syne,' as newly vamped over for modern use.

"Keep the ball a rolling on
To clear the way for HENRY CLAY,
To clear the way for HENRY CLAY,
For with him we can beat any man, man,
Man of the Van Buren clan;
For, with him we can beat any man!"

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following tables, prepared by the Washington Correspondent of the New York Evangelist, give a general view of the results of the apportionment, with its relative bearing with the different portions of the union, and the loss and gain of each state:

States.	FREE STATES.		SLAVE STATES.	
	Reps.	Loss and Gain.	Reps.	Loss and Gain.
Maine,	5	1 loss	7	3,033
New Hampshire,	8	1 loss	10	1,753
Massachusetts,	12	2 loss	10	78,818
Rhode Island,	2	—	2	38,148
Connecticut,	6	4 loss	2	27,251
Vermont,	5	4 loss	5	5,228
New York,	40	34 loss	25	25,799
New Jersey,	6	5 loss	1	19,636
Pennsylvania,	23	24 loss	2	27,637
Ohio,	19	21 gain	25	15,285
Indiana,	7	10 gain	4	49,744
Illinois,	3	7 gain	4	51,970
Michigan,	1	3 gain	2	327
Total,	142	133	133	334,581

Whole fraction equal to 43 members, nearly—average fraction, 25,737, or 9,603 less than a moiety. Three states gain one member each by a fraction. The old free states lose 18, the new ones gain 11. Entire loss, 7 members.

States.	SLAVE STATES.		LOSS AND GAIN.	
	Reps.	Loss and Gain.	Reps.	Loss and Gain.
Delaware,	1	—	6	3,663
Maryland,	8	6 loss	10	10,044
Virginia,	21	15 loss	6	500
North Carolina,	13	9 loss	18	18,972
South Carolina,	9	7 loss	2	39,502
Georgia,	9	1 loss	13	15,743
Alabama,	5	7 gain	2	6,263

states lose 15, Kentucky and Tennessee 5 more, making 20 in all. The other new states gain 8. Total loss to the slave region, 12 members.

In the House, Mr. J. B. King, of Ga., presented a petition of citizens of Alexandria, D. C. praying to be ceded back to Virginia. After some remarks by Mr. Adams in opposition to the reception of the petition, as tantamount to a dissolution of the Union, &c. the House nearly by acclamation refused to receive the petition.

Mr. Fillmore reported a bill to pay the owners of slaves on board the Comet and Encumbrance, set free by the British authorities at Nassau. Such a bill as this may lead to a stormy debate, but it can never meet with the sanction of Congress.

On the 15th the House passed the bill, extending the operation of the present tariff laws to the 1st of August next. The bill as passed contains a proviso to keep the distribution bill in force, which proviso was adopted by a vote of 113 to 107.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.
She sailed on the afternoon of the 4th and made her passage in the short space of 14 days.

Lord Aberdeen has, we are informed, expressed an opinion that the international obligations of England will compel him to recognize the blockade of the coast of Mexico by Texas, should it be effective.

The Income Tax Bill and the Tariff have nearly passed the House of Commons, and will speedily be taken through the House of Lords and receive the royal assent. The alterations that have been made in the customs duties, as originally proposed during their progress through the lower house, are very trivial.

France.—The Minister of commerce has confirmed the announcement that he will augment the duty on English linen threads, and English linen cloths. This seems to give satisfaction to the anti-English journals.

INFAMOUS ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.—About six o'clock on the 30th ult her Majesty and Prince Albert, after taking their usual afternoon airing in Hyde Park, were returning down Constitution-hill, in a pony carriage drawn by four greys, and attended by outriders, when a young man, who was standing close to the palings, drew a pistol from his breast, and, presenting it at her Majesty, pulled the trigger, but providentially no injury was done to the Queen.

There were not many persons in the immediate neighborhood, and the ruffian thrust the pistol into his breast, and attempted to escape. He was instantly seized, and in a few minutes a large crowd of persons hurried to the spot; he was surrounded, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the policeman and one of the guards, who were among the first to lay hold of him, could save him from the fury of the populace.

Meantime the Queen and Prince Albert proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and prisoner, who was then taken in charge by two of the A division of police, was conveyed to the station-house in Gardiner's Lane, Westminster, followed by a vast crowd of persons. It was stated that the prisoner, who is a young man and rather respectably attired, is a cabinet-maker, residing in High street, Marylebone, and that a woman with whom he was observed in conversation a short time previous on constitution Hill, was also taken into custody.

We understand that at the station-house it was ascertained that the pistol was loaded with ball, and on his being strictly searched some papers were found on his person, the contents of which were not suffered to transpire. At a quarter to seven o'clock the prisoner was conveyed from the station-house by way to the Home-office, guarded by a strong body of police, and an examination, which was strictly private, there took place in the presence of several of the Ministers, the chief commissioner of police, and other official personages. His manner while being conveyed to the station-house was extremely calm and collected, and he appeared but little moved by the exertions of the mob.

We learn that the prisoner, upon being interrogated, refused to give either his name or residence, or to make any admission on the subject of the charge.

The prisoner appears not to be more than 20 years of age, rather slim made, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, long visage, and was dressed in a black frock coat and waistcoat, and drab trousers, and presenting altogether rather a respectable appearance.—London Paper.

India and Ceylon.—The India mail, which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday night, brings we lament to say, an account of the fall of Ghuznee. The place capitulated and surrendered on condition that the garrison be conducted safely to Cabul.

On the other hand, Col. Pollock had forced the Kyber pass, and taken possession of the forts commanding it, and would no doubt march to the relief of Jellalabad. Gen. Sale in a sortie from that place, overthrew the insurgents.

A rumor prevailed that Akbar Khan had been badly wounded.

General Keight had gained some advantage on the side of Kandahar, but General England had not yet joined him. It is reported that Sha Shooah had been poisoned.

"There is no news from China."

The subscriptions in London, Paris, and indeed all over Europe, in behalf of the sufferers by the great fire at Hamburg, have been on a most liberal and unprecedented scale, notwithstanding the commercial depression which prevails so extensively everywhere.

Many more arrests have been made at Paris, of persons supposed to be implicated in the late attempts upon the life of King.

There had been more failures among the wine merchants at Oporto and Lisbon, and indeed the wine trade was never before in such a terrible depressed state, throughout the whole south of Europe.

The British appeared to be making immense preparations for the prosecution of the war in China and India. No less than 50,000 stand of arms had been forwarded to Bombay, by the way of Alexandria and Suez.

Emigration to Canada and the United States was still going on with great activity at some of the British ports. Indeed, the rage for emigration appears to run higher than ever. There were over eight hundred emigrants ready to embark from Greenock alone.

Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, had revoked his decree for the virtual expulsion of the Jews from the city of Savona. He found the other potentates of Europe, small and great, would not countenance a piece of barbarity worthy of the darkest ages.

Later from Buenos Ayres.—An arrival at Philadelphia, brings dates from Buenos Ayres to May 31. It is stated that the complexion of the political news conveys the belief that Gen. Rosas has completely succeeded in putting down his rival Lopez. The horrible murders which have been perpetrated on the supposed enemies of Rosas in Buenos Ayres, had, in a great measure, been checked; but the whole country, nevertheless, remained in a most deplorable state of anarchy, and business was almost entirely suspended.

General Intelligence.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.—Certificates issued by the United States, verifying claims of Mexico, were put up at auction to the amount of \$100,000.—One lot sold at 6 1/2 per cent, and the sale stopped.

The Editor of the Boston Daily Mail says "we had on our table last night a fat, fresh butter, which was churned the same morning, in Berkshire County, one hundred and fifty miles distant!"

Thirty-four new Temperance papers have been commenced within a few months past, and all abound with the cheering and glorious conquests of the great Temperance Reformation now progressing in our world.

The jail in the city of New London, Conn. has been tenanted for some months; and the keys are advertised to be let for scarce-crows, for the farmers' cornfields.

Newspapers.—There are nine weekly papers published in Iowa Territory. The same number of weekly newspapers are published in the Territory of Wisconsin.

State Convention of Botanic Physicians.—A state convention of botanic physicians, convened at the Supreme Court room in the Capitol on Monday. Upwards of 80 delegates from all parts of the state were in attendance.—N. Y. Paper.

A Freeman's Answer.—A slave girl lately escaped from her master in Albany. The mayor, being called upon to assist in capturing her, promptly replied, "In the discharge of my duties as mayor, I recognize no obligation to become a slave-catcher."

A Parliamentary paper says that the average length of the voyage from New York to Liverpool is 13 days; from Boston 16 days; from Philadelphia 30 days; from New Orleans 45 days; from Baltimore 32 days, and from Alexandria 43 days. The averages derived from a total of 58 ships in 1841.

It costs as much to build and equip a single frigate for seas it would erect seventy large three-story brick dwelling houses.

Business is so utterly prostrated, that stores in the principal business street, at Mobile, which cost 30,000 dollars, can be rented for the taxes.

Strawberries.—A man in the neighborhood of Cincinnati has this season raised two acres of ground four hundred bushels of strawberries which he has sold at the average price of \$2 a bushel.

New Item of Export.—The ship Sarah, lately sailed for Hull, England, from Philadelphia, with 400 tons of Bones. Most of them were gathered up in the streets of Philadelphia, and are intended to manure the already rich fields of England.

Heavy License.—The Councils of St. Louis have fixed the license to be paid by Brokers, at \$1000 per annum payable semi-annually. This is almost equivalent to a prohibition.

Musicians and Dancers entirely distance, in this day, the most distinguished statesmen and literati of the age; indeed the latter are insignificant characters beside such persons as Lietz, the piano player, and Tagliani, the dancer. The city of Berlin has been in such raptures recently with Lietz, that fifteen hundred men escorted him out of the city, when he left it; and the impression made on the Emperor of Russia by Madam Tagliani, (who stands on one toe with one leg extended at right angles, and whirls round like a fly on the top of a needle,) is such, that she is received as a guest at his table, and honored with the special attention of the Queen and young Princess! On the termination of one of her exhibitions, she was received in a carriage with the wheels adorned with silver spokes, and the bottom of it probably jeweled and laid with the same materials! Are not princes and princesses in the world running mad?—B. Register.

It appears the decision of the Supreme Court obtained by slaveholders in reference to fugitive slaves, is working, contrary to the master's apprehension, in favor of the poor bondsmen. Good Cruelty and cunning often over-reach themselves, and seize upon the very means which prove their destruction. They feared the jury trial of some free states and to avoid it threw the subject into the U. S. District Court, the districts of which are so large and the officers so few that the slaves escape with impunity. We see the result already in the increased emigration through the free states. More or less arrive here every week. We say this is good, because the slave power shuns the jury trial, which belongs to every man, black or white.—Marshall St. Louisman.

Rhode Island.—The papers state that Gov. Dorr was at Norwich; on the borders of the State, with three or four hundred men, chiefly from New York. The militia were assembling from all quarters to repel the invasion and martial law, or something like it, had been proclaimed in Providence, and much alarm prevailed there.

The two locomotives, and most of the freight and passenger cars on the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad, which have run for some time between Toledo and Adrian, have been sold by the sheriff for a debt of about \$15,000. The creditors, however, intend placing them on the road again.

The Legislature of New Hampshire have adjourned over to an extra session for the purpose of districting the State according to the new Apportionment law.

A distillery was destroyed at Coldwater last week by fire. Loss to the owner, \$3,000. It was probably no loss to the public.

A powder house in Providence was lately broken open, and robbed of 1200 pounds of powder—probably for the purpose of carrying on the Rhode Island war.

The Earthquake which destroyed Cape Haytien can be traced to a distance of 1500 miles.—The shock was felt at Porto Rico, in Louisiana, in Arkansas, and at the foot of the Rocky mountains.

The British Fleet employs in time of peace 33,000 able bodied seamen, 2000 lads, and 13,000 royal marines, forming in all an effective naval force of 46,000 men and 2000 lads.

Mr. Wm. Beal, of Boston, a pyrotechnist, has invented an expanding cannon ball. This ball, when discharged from a 32 pounder, will expand the instant it leaves the cannon, from three to four feet, and is capable of destroying the whole main rigging of a ship, and would cut down four men standing abreast in the field. This ball was examined at Washington, last week, by the President, Mr. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, and several navy and military officers, who pronounced it a very singular and ingenious invention.

A paragraph in a foreign paper says that in Germany the seeds of the grape are fast coming into use as a substitute for coffee.

Fugitive Slaves.—Several of these were lately arrested at Hartsburg, and discharged for want of jurisdiction in our courts. The late decision of the supreme court of the United States, thought at the time to be favourable to the south, works slave holders can come into this or any other free state, and take their slave, but can obtain no aid from the civil authority. That decision has done too much—better for the south they had never obtained it. The consequence will be the loss of all the slaves held on land bordering on the free states, who can once pass the line.—Pittsburg American.

Mr. Van Buren has been nominated as the next candidate for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention of the State of Missouri.

End of the Florida War at Last.—We received intelligence yesterday morning of the end of the war in Florida in the shape of five additional murders, near the Ocala. On the 31st ult., a party of red skins, numbering fifty warriors, attacked the house of Mr. Robinson, in Jefferson county, killed his mother and four others, and burnt his place. It is said that a party of U. S. troops were stationed within ten miles distant N. Y. Herald.

Dignified and Rational Proceedings.—A few democrats, in different portions of Ohio have lately burned John Quincy Adams in effigy. A democratic meeting, whose proceedings were noticed in terms of high approbation by the Ohio Statesman, passed the following resolution: Resolved, That Nat. Turner, and John Quincy Adams, the brightest stars of modern abolitionism, the one is dead, and the other damned.—Emancipator.

The abolitionists have been mobbed, in Tazewell Co. Ill. A certain Rev. R. H. Moffat, of the Methodist connection, and certain Elder Chase, were among the prominent instigators; the one presided at an anti-abolition meeting held previously, and the other proclaimed from his pulpit, "that if abolitionism should be treated as the 'ox that was wont to push, he did not care.' At the meeting alluded to, it was voted that the anti-slavery meeting should be prevented by violence, if it could not otherwise be done. That must be a very enlightened community. We wonder if they duly prize the privilege of sitting under such an intelligent and conscientious ministry!—Christian Reflector.

A well beloved County.—The Grand Jury of Saratoga County, N. Y., came into Court after their last meeting, and stated that they had not a case of any kind before them.

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted orders to the commanders of the several recruiting rendezvous, not to ship any but native Americans into the naval service of the United States.

A Wonder—A City without a Bank.—Buffalo, one of the most important cities in Western New York—the emporium of the Lake trade—is a city without a bank.

The militia must be in flourishing condition in Pennsylvania. The Secretary of state has informed the legislature, that there will be nine thousand one hundred and thirty-seven military commissions issued the present year. Quite a pretty little standing army. Luckily they draw neither pay nor rations. It would take one clerk seven and a half months to fill up the commissions, making out fifty a day.

Who can beat this?—George Hentz, Esq., of Marengo, Calhoun county, to whom Michigan is greatly indebted for introducing into our state several improved breeds of animals, last fall imported from England, 12 Cotswold sheep. From one of them last month, he obtained 14 pounds 3 oz. of wool, and the average of the fleece from all of them, was over 11 lbs.—the smallest 9 lbs. 3 oz. The sheep were 2 years old—one of them weighing over 200 pounds.

Clear Ways.—The Journal of Commerce says that there is not a single vessel on the stocks in any ship yard in New York, except one small steamer, and that there are no contracts for future building.

Lard Oil.—This is a new item in the domestic manufacture of the west. At Cincinnati there are now in operation three factories, which consume daily from 12 to 20 barrels of lard. The oil, it is stated in the Cincinnati Republican, has already attained a high degree of excellence and popularity, and is not only used extensively there but it is shipped to the east every week—thus completely changing the course of the oil trade. It is used for machinery on the Little Miami railroad, in all the city works, at the hospital and asylum, in several of the churches, and in numerous stores and dwellings. It is very obvious that this new manufacture will be of the greatest importance to Cincinnati and to the west generally.

Governor McDonald, of Georgia, has issued a circular to the attorney general and solicitors of the state, directing them to prosecute all bank officers who have refused to pay specie for their notes. This offence is punishable in Georgia, by confinement in the penitentiary; and action can be maintained against the offending party at any time within four years after its commission.

The U. S. Bank for Sale.—Sheriff Morris, of Philadelphia, advertises that the splendid building of the U. S. Bank, and the lot upon which it stands, will be sold at auction on the 2d of July.

COMMERCIAL.

Price of Wheat, in Ann Arbor, 94 cents per bushel; Flour, \$5 dollars per barrel.

These is a gentleman now in the city who has in successful operation at Rochester N. Y., a lard-oil manufactory. He is also a manufacturer of Sperm Oil, and he states, that the former is preferable to the latter for light. From the footings he makes candles which are as beautiful in appearance as Sperm, though not quite so valuable, being somewhat better than tallow.—He wants ten thousand dollars worth of Lard for his next year's supply. Lard from his shack-fed pork is quite as good or better for oil than that from corn-fed, though the footings of the latter, make the best candles.—Detroit Times.

The London Correspondent of the N. Y. Courier writes June 3: "American securities are discredited to the lowest degree by the intelligence of the repudiation of the debt of Michigan." The duty on American Flour was \$100 a barrel.—The Canadian flour was free of duty.

Resumption in Kentucky.—The process of resumption by our banks, we hear, is going on very finely. All demands are paid promptly and cheerfully, and so far from losing, it is understood that, on the whole, they have gained specie. This gratifying proof of public confidence, strengthens their ability and disposition to extend their discounts, which, we are informed, they continue to do.—Frankfort Commonwealth.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

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

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

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

Total, 12.95

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

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

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

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

NEW GOODS.

J. H. LUND is now receiving direct from Boston and New York, a large and well selected stock of Merchandise, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS-WARE, DRUGS & MEDICINES, NAILS, CRADLE AND GRASS SCYTHES, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c. which he offers for sale cheap for the ready. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 9, 1842.

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

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

A BARGAIN FOR LAND HOLDERS.
THE subscriber is desirous of exchanging for good WILD LAND, well located, his property, situated in the village of Walled Lake, Oakland County, Michigan, (a pleasant and healthy location) consisting of a STREAM SAW MILL, which has probably done as good business as any in the State, a dwelling house, a store and four vacant lots, &c.

T. DEUEL, Walled Lake, April 21, 1842. 1f

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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

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

WOOL-CARDING.

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

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

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

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

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

"Be days of drinking Wine forget."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

AND BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths. Dr. J. T. WILSON, East end of Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

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

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

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

NEW GOODS!!

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

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

June 25, 1842.	
ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs. \$5.50 to —
	Pots, 5.25 to —
COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb. 7 to 7 1/2
	Other kinds, 8 to 11 1/2
COTTON,	Upland, lb. 5 1/2 to 10 1/2
	New Orleans, 5 1/2 to 10 1/2
	Texas, 7 to 8 1/2
FISH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$2.00 to 2.97
	Salmon, bbl. \$15 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 —
FLOUR,	Genesee, \$5.37 1/2 to 5.87
	Ohio, 5.75 to 5.87
	Michigan, 5.87 to —
	Baltimore, 6.00 to —
GRAIN,	Wheat Northern bush. 1.23 to —
	do Southern 1.25 to —
	Rye, 64 to 65
	Oats, 87 to —
	Corn, Northern, 51 to —
	do Southern, 50 to —
MOLASSES,	Havanna, gal. 15 to 17
	Porto Rico, 16 to 24
	New Orleans, 19 to —
PROVISIONS,	Beef, mess bar. \$7.75 to 7.25
	Prime, 5.00 to 3.25
	Pork, mess, 7.05 to 3.50
	do Prime, 5.12 to 6.50
	Lard, lb. 5 1/2 to 7
	Smoked Hams, 4 1/2 to 7
	Butter, 12 to 17
	Cheese, 6 1/2 to 7
SEAGRAMS,	New Orleans, lb. 3 to 4 1/2
	St. Croix, 6 to 4 1/2
	Havanna, brown, 4 to 6
	do white, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2
	Leaf, 12 to 13
TEAS,	Young Hyson, lb., 27 to 35
	Inperial, 51 to 60
	lb., 7 to 8 1/2
TALLOW,	Am. Sax. flc. lb. 38 to 36
WOOL,	Full blood Merino, 32 to 34
	Native and 1 blood, 18 to 22

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

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

MAINE.	
Agricult'l Bk. no sale.	Hingham do
Androscoggin	Housatonic do
Augusta	Ipswich do
Bangor Commer'l	Lancaster do
Bangor b'k of	Leicester do
Belfast	Lowell do
Brunswick	Lynn Mechanics do
Calais	Lee do
Canal	Manufacturers and do
Casco	Mechanics do
Central (Vassalboro)	Manufacturers do
City	Marblehead do
Commercial	Market do
Cumberland b'k of	Marine do
Eastern	Massachusetts do
Ellsworth	Mechanics New do
Exchange	buryport do
Frankfort	do N. Bedford do
Franklin	do S. Boston do
Freemen's	do Mercantile do
Frontier	do Merchants Boston do
Gardiner	do " N Bedford do
Granite	do " Salem do
Kenducque	do " Newburyport do
Lime Rock	do Merrimac do
Lincoln	do Millbury do
Manufacturers'	do Naum Keag do
do & Traders'	do Neponset do
Maine (Cumberland)	do New England do
Machias	do N. b'k of Boston do
Mariners'	do Northampton do
Meduna	do Ocean do
Megunticook	do Old Colony do
Merchants	do Oxford do
Mercantile	do Pacific do
Negumkeag	do Pawtucket do
Northern	do People's do
Portland	do Phenix Ch'rlst'n do
Sagadahock	do Plymouth do
Skowhegan	do Powow River do
South Berwick	do Quinsigamond do
St. Croix	do Quincy Stone do
Thomaston	do Railroad do
Thomson	do Randolph do
Vassalborough	do Salem do
Waldo	do Shoe & Leather do
Westbrook	do do dealers do
York	do Southbridge do
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	do S. b'k Boston do
Ashuelot	do Shawmut do
Cheshire	do Springfield do
Claremont	do State do
Commercial	do Suffolk do
Concord	do Taunton do
Connecticut River	do Traders' do
Derry	do Tremont do
Dover	do Union b'k of Weymouth & Brantec do
Exeter	do Union, Boston do
Farmers	do Village do
Grafton	do Waltham do
Granite	do Warren Boston do
Lancaster	do Warren Danvers do
Lebanon	do Washington do
Manufacturers'	do Wareham do
Mechanics	do Wrentham do
Merrimac	do Wrentham do
Nashua	do Wrentham do
N. Hampshire	do RHODE ISLAND.
N. H. Union.	do American bank do
Pemigewasset	do Arcade do
Piscataqua	do Bristol bank of do
Portsmouth	do Blackstone canal do
Rochester	do Bristol canal do
Rockingham	do Burrillville Agricul' do
Stratford	do & Manufacturers' do
Winnipiscogee	do Centerville do
VERMONT.	do Citizens' Union do
Bennington	do City do
Bellows Falls	do Commer. Bristol do
Poultney b'k of	do do Providence do
Battleboro b'k of	do Cranston do
Burlington b'k of	do Cumberland do
Caledonia b'k of	do Eagle b'k, Bristol do
Commercial no sale	do " Providence do</

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEW YORK, MARCH 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

- American Slavery as it is, muslin 50
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Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo 25
Alton Trials 25
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Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
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Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of 25
West Indies, by Professor Hovey 50
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75
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- 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 25
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States 1
Address on Slavery (German) 1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland 1
Address of National Convention (German) 1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 25
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery 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
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Condition of Free People of Color 6
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of 6
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Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 3
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society 1
Pro-Slavery 1
Rural Code of Haiti 6

Roper, Moses, Narrative of a Fugitive Slave 12-2
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Slade's Speech in Congress in 1833 6
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Southard's Manual 1
Star of Freedom 1
Schmucker and Smith's Letters 1
Slaveholder's Prayer 6
Slaveholding Weighed 6
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The Martyr, by Beriah Green 8
Things for Northern Men to do 4
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse 4
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
Way in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy 25
Why work for the Slave 1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

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

PRINTS, ETC.

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The Emancipated Family 25
Slave Market of America 25
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson 3
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 1
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 1
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Congressional Document relating to do. 6
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And lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

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

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To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York. 12w3l

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

The Subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for a quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

JONES & ORMSBY, Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned JAMES JONES & CALLER N. ORMSBY, under the name and firm of JONES & ORMSBY, have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of PAPER, of various descriptions and quality. They have connected with their Mill, a

BOOK-BINDERY,

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

JAMES JONES, C. N. ORMSBY, Ann Arbor, March, 8, 1842. tf

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Threshing Machine in a common wagon box, and drawn and used 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 as it does with two. It is also adapted to four horses as it 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 unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware of 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. WINE'S, Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILLSON'S storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a threshing machine, with a stove or wooden bar cylinder, and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.

S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months and threshed with it about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power.

One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE, S. G. IVES. Scio, January, 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

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

Woolen Manufactory.

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

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

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, SATTINETT WARP, CARD CLEANERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

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

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

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every article in the Drug and Paint Line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at

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

STRAYED from the Subscriber

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

DANIEL VAN ETEN, Plymouth, June 15th, 1842. n9

Wool.

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

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale

by F. DENISON. tf June 10, 1842.

FASHIONABLE Hats, Caps, & Bonnets

A GOOD assortment at the New York. A Cheap Store by D. D. WATERMAN, Ann Arbor, May 16th, 1842. 4t

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

[The Casket and Gentleman's United.]

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

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

The list of Contributors embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors.

In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known nautical papers entitled "Cruising in the Last War," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of "Tales of the Sea," and from his known abilities as a depicter of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazines. 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 Lawyer's Portfolio" has also been secured—and we may expect something still more thrilling from the spacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chit-Chat with "Jeremy Short" and "Oliver Oldfellow" is also promised with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse, from various writers of celebrity, as contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The Editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions, may safely be promised the coming volume.

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the most unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall be presenting a volume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sartain, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choicest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of 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 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

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is made. Five dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book for one year. Address post paid. GEOR. GRAHAM, South west corner of Chestnut and Third Street Philadelphia.

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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.

ANN ARBOR BOOK STORE.

To be sold on commission, at Detroit prices, in addition to the Classic and school Books, advertised by others in this village, copies of classic and school books which cannot be found elsewhere in the village, together with a good assortment of interesting books, and Stationery, &c.

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

CHAS. MOSELEY, Ann Arbor, April, 27, 1842.

TURNIP SEED.

WANTED twenty-five pounds English Flat Turnip Seed, for which Cash will be paid, if delivered soon. Also, fifty pounds Long Blood Beet Seed, twenty-five pounds large red Beet Seed is exchange for Fruit and Ornamental Trees &c., delivered by the first of September next.

S. B. NOBLE, Ann Arbor, April 19, 1842.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good dry wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY."

Ann Arbor, Apr. 22, 1842.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Pinekey

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

THE MAGNET.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish a periodical with the above title, devoted to the investigation of HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, ANATOMY, PATHOLOGY, and ASTRONOMY, and HUMAN MAGNETISM. Having made these subjects matters of serious and patient investigation for some time past, and considering the increasing attention which has lately been given to them by the learned, both in this country and in Europe, it is believed that such a periodical is called for, and that it will meet with liberal encouragement from the lovers of science, in this and other countries.

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

1. That every living being possesses a Magnetic Nature, which is governed by laws peculiar to Magnetic forces.

2. That the two Magnetic forces are the means of sensation, and also, of voluntary and involuntary motion.

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

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

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

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

For instance, there are two pairs of Individuality, one taking cognizance of things and the other of persons;—two of Eventuallyity, one pair taking cognizance of recent and the other of ancient events; two of Comparison, one pair for ideas, and the other for things; two of Benevolence, one for giving, and the other for pity; two of Veneration, one for the Deity, and the other for man; two of Firmness, one relating to conscientiousness, and the other for perseverance, etc., two of Self Esteem, one for the HUMAN WILL and self-government, and the other for the government of others;—two pairs for Fear, two for Music, two for Place; and so of the organs of Conscientiousness, Belief, Amativness, Love of Approbation, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, etc. etc.

And I believe there are, at least, three pairs for language, one for mere words, connected by the Magnetic poles with Marvelousness, and giving a person the disposition to talk; one for proper names, and the other connected by the Magnetic poles with Ideality, and Weight, for the communication of ideas and intelligence, and giving weight and expression to the sentences.

I am fully satisfied of the existence and location of the following organs, among others: viz: Joy, Gratitude, Patriotism, Jealousy, Modesty, Aversion, Discontentment, Small, Taste, Fidelity, Regularity, Cherfulness, Weaning, Contentment, Method, Retribution, Wit, as distinguished from Humility; Melody as distinguished from Harmony, etc. etc.

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

8. That the poles in the face are located in correspondence with the different groups of Phenological organs.

9. That the functions of some of the organs are in opposition to each other. As, for instance, one organ is for Joy, another for Sadness; one for Love, another for Aversion; one for Self-Government, another for Submission; one for Forgiveness, another for Retribution; one for Patience, another for Complaining; one for Courage, another for physical Fear; one for Confidence in man, another for suspicion or Jealousy. This discovery gives the true solution of various shades in the characters of different individuals which have never been explained, either by Phenologists or in any system of Mental Science, heretofore offered to the world. And mysteries of a similar kind are further explained by other organs, which I have found, in connection with the above, making the number upwards of one hundred in all, besides the poles of the nerves of motion and sensation, and the poles of the different muscles, and physical organs.

10. And it is a remarkable fact, that one pair of the organs, (the Intellectual and Devotional ones, especially,) are more elevated and refined in their exercises than the others. Thus I find, that the lower organs of Comparison take cognizance of things, the upper ones compare ideas; the lower organs of Causality are exercised on things, the upper on Metaphysical entities, etc. etc.

The subscriber has been engaged for some time, in a course of magnetic cerebral experiments, the results of which go very far, as he believes, towards demonstrating these assumptions, and if they should prove to be true, all must admit that they are immensely important, as much so as any discoveries ever made illustrating the Physical or Mental nature of MAN.

The matter will be illustrated with numerous engravings, some of which are now ready for use, the whole rendering the work one of surpassing interest, and every way worthy of patronage from the curious and scientific, who wish to understand the mysteries of human nature. The plates will be of special interest, inasmuch as they will not only explain many magnetic phenomena hitherto unknown, or not understood, but one or more, will be given designating those features in the human face, where the magnetic courses terminate, from the different physical and mental organs, a thing never before known, and thus will be seen, the only true explanation of Physiognomy ever given to the world. In a word, the work shall be filled with new and valuable matter, on every question relating to the Physical, Mental, and Magnetic Natures of Man; explaining the phenomena of Sleepwalking, Somnambulism, Monomania, Insanity, Madness, Dreaming and Faticism, the whole designed to exhibit the claims of these subjects on the attention of the candid, and to assist them in ascertaining how far magnetism has been, or may be used, as a medicinal agent.

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

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

It will, in case, be forwarded till the pay for it has been received. The first number will be issued as soon as five hundred subscribers shall have been obtained.

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

Every editor who shall give this Prospectus (including this paragraph) six insertions, shall receive the Magnet, without an exchange, for one year, provided the papers containing this notice be forwarded, marked, to "The Magnet, 139 Fulton street, New York City."

LA ROY SUNDERLAND

TIMOTHY SEED AND HIDES—Cash