

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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## POETRY.

### MACHINE POETRY.

CH. L. D. R. N.

The dear little children,  
So gay and so clever,  
They delight and torment us  
For ever and ever!

Though their hearts are all pure and yielding as putty,  
Their tempers are tiresome, and their faces oft smutty.  
And when they amuse, they are sure to perplex us,  
With glabberings and jabberings, and questions that vex us.

In puddles now paddling—  
Across the broom straddling—  
The cat and dog saddling—  
And such fiddle-faddling—  
They're busy all day, at mischief and play.

Yawning,  
Bawling,  
Crawling,  
Sprawling,  
Hauling,  
Mauling,  
Humming,  
Drumming,  
Thumping,  
Jumping,  
Sighing,  
Crying,  
Ailing,  
Wailing,  
Singing,  
Clinging,  
Springing,  
Swinging,  
Ringing,  
Bringing,  
Rattling,  
Tattling,  
Tumbling,  
Fumbling,  
Mumbling,  
Jumblin',  
Riding,  
Sliding,

Distracting us quite,  
From morning to night,  
With continual clattering—  
And giggling and chattering—  
And every where scattering,

Their toys and their trinkets, all order unbending:  
Now crying for custard—for pudding now pleading—  
Now scolding the sugar—now licking molasses—  
Now down on their knees—now flat on their faces.  
Oh, for what were they made but to plague and to pester:

Or, till like a hogshead of newly brewed beer,  
They're put out to sell and work themselves clear.

— But then,  
There'd be no men,  
Therefore I'll not the children scorn:  
For I must own, that I myself was once,  
A little, noisy, ragged brat, though not exactly a dunce.

Then, come to my bosom, you dear little devils,  
I'm fond of your capers and pleased with your revels:

You are gay, interesting, affectionate creatures,  
And love lights a smile, on your dirt covered features.

Then come to my bosom—I'll hug and caress ye!  
[Smack!] There! not for your mammy, dear darling—God bless ye!

### SPOONS.

## MISCELLANY.

### NON-RESISTANCE.

[Our readers are aware there is a sect in Massachusetts who hold to this doctrine, and who believe it is wrong to collect debts by law. We fear the world is not yet honest enough to pay debts without law, though the attempts to collect by legal process are often unsuccessful. The following account of the experience of a man who practised the non-resistant system 26 years, may not be interesting.]

From the Liberator.

No 'Governmental Violence is Collecting Debts.' For twenty-one years, I followed the business of a mason, and of course worked for all sorts of people. I made it my general practice, wherever I worked, to state that I believed wholly in the Saviour's doctrine, and told them what I considered the Saviour's doctrine taught in the simplest manner, which was—not to go to war, not to take an oath of any kind, either by way of affirmation, or any other way; but to let our very signification mean yes, and no, not for anything more than these cometh of evil;—not to sue at the law, or contend any way in violence for debts, or sell an account to him who would contend in the law for its collection; but rather suffer wrong than do wrong;—not even to assist in making laws, considering that the true faithful followers of the Saviour were strangers and pilgrims here on earth, having no continuing city, but they were seeking one to come, which is a heavenly home for the faithful saints. I have always, without any exception, told the above as my sincere belief; and although I have so publicly made known my principles, I have never, to my knowledge, lost a dollar by reason of not using the law; and finally, I have never lost twenty dollars in my life, although I have at times had several hands working for me at once, and my bills against my employers would be larger, and at the time of working, the prospect of pay would look dim; yet it would come. I will mention a few circumstances. Once I was called upon by a man I never saw before, who lived at the distance of eight or ten miles, wishing me to do a job of work for him—the mason work

to a two-story dwelling-house. He said nothing about price or pay, but wanted his work done; and I said nothing about price or pay, but agreed to go and do his work, and at the time appointed, went; but after getting there, found him to be a heathen, without principle or learning. I felt discouraged, having two hands with me; nevertheless, I commenced his work in a faithful manner—nothing said about price, not a word, by either of us. He used me and my help well, while working for him, yet having dreadful broils with his farming help, threatening to fight them. I dreaded my settlement; but after finishing his work, he wanted to know the amount of my bill, (it was upwards of eighty dollars.) I told him; he smiled and said, 'I suppose you want your pay.' I told him that was what the poor laborer worked for. He did not want a moment, but said me every cent. While I was doing his job, I told him my belief in collecting debts, &c. &c. He said, 'You ought not to have told me about suing until you got your pay of me, for now you may not get it.' I said, 'You will not want to cheat me, I think.' And so it proved. Another circumstance I will mention. I was called upon again by a man who wanted a chimney built—a very poor man, and very sleek. At that time, I was very much hurried with work. I turned him off, thinking if I worked, I should get nothing; and as he turned to go away, I saw he looked very sorrowful, (for he had told me he could get no one to help him, and was obliged to live in his house without a chimney.) I called to him to come back. He came. I told him on the whole I would try to help him, expecting perhaps not to get one cent. Yet after finishing his work, he wanted to know how much he was owing. I told him, not expecting any pay then, if ever. But he said, I very unexpectedly had some money brought me last night, and can pay you, and did pay it. I asked him—Another circumstance I will mention, where taking an oath came in contact. I once sent some money to pay for corn, and before the man who carried it came from the place, one five dollar bill was condemned, crossed and lodged in the hands of a justice, and the man called for. He went and told the justice the money was not his, but sent by him, and told by who, and so the justice wrote me a line, that if I wanted to save the money, I must call upon him. I accordingly went, and after making myself known, asked him what there was for me to do about that money. He told me, not any thing, only swear it up in the person I had it of, if I knew who it was. I told him I knew one, as I thought it wrong to swear. He said, then you can affirm. I told him I should not take an oath of any kind, if I lost the bill. He said, 'You are a very strange man—I know not what to do with you. Well, if you know who you had the bill of, let me hear your story. So I told my story. After hearing it, he said, Mister, your story appears very straight. I said, it is correct. Well, he says, I will write to the man, if you will forward the letter. I told him I would. I took the letter, and carried it to the man myself. The man said I suppose you want good money. I told him I did. He paid me a good bill, in lieu of the other.

The above is a broken sketch of my experience. I never have suffered any inconvenience in not using the law, and I think that the law is not made for a righteous man.

Yours for the truth of the gospel,  
JONATHAN WHIPPLE.  
Ledyard, Conn. March 21, 1842.

The celebrated John Hunter was a man of such wonderful diligence, that he has often told his friends, that for thirty years, summer and winter, he has never found him in bed. He used to say, 'I never have any difficulties; a thing at her can be done, or it cannot. If it can be done, I may as well do it as another, if I will take equal pains. If it cannot be done I will not attempt to do it.'

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

**FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS.**

This brief motto was inscribed on our national ensign, waving over our ships of war, during our last struggle with Great Britain, for the maintenance of those inalienable rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, guaranteed in the national Constitution. To support that Constitution, our forefathers pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honors. To preserve it from the unhallowed grasp of a foreign despot, they fought and bled and died, preferring death to an inglorious submission to British tyranny. "Give me Liberty or give me death," said the illustrious Patrick Henry. Was not the infringement of these rights by that hostile nation the cause of the last war? We have not forgotten the sensations produced, when our sailors were pressed on board their armed vessels, and doomed to involuntary servitude. On the principle that if one member suffers, all the members suffer with it, the whole nation keenly felt by sympathy the insults and indignities of their fellow countrymen. And when the last diplomatic effort to obtain redress and prevent the repetition of like aggressions failed, millions of money and effusions of blood were sacrificed to secure the inestimable boon of liberty. Nor is it difficult to conceive what would be the state of feeling, should white men now, in any part of our country, be doomed to involuntary servitude. In what light would ministers, deacons and church members, as well as others be viewed, should they task their fellow white men, cut them off from the blessings of science, and especially of religion, break up the marriage covenant, separate parents and children—in short, subject them to all the passions of a system of slavery like that now existing in this land of boasted liberty? Would not every heart be thus guilty be fired with just indignation, and civil war be the result should such a state of things be persisted in? Would not every pen, press and tongue from one end of the land to the other, be employed to denounce such high-handed injustice till public opinion, (and by consequence, legislation,) more powerful, often, than armies and navies—more efficacious than the most rigid laws, and before which nothing repugnant thereto can long stand, should effectually remove such a foul stigma from our borders.

Such was, and still is, the estimate in which liberty is held, so far as white men are concerned. But have sailors rights and negroes none? Are all white men entitled to the inalienable blessings of liberty to which the colored man is not entitled? Has the Creator made him of the same blood, endowed him with an understanding to perceive this superior good—a heart to desire it, and a will to choose it, rendered him, as well as us, accountable to his God—destined him to the same eternity to which other men are bound, and yet

not allow him by nature that privilege without which existence is but a curse? No, far be the impious thought. We have other thoughts of Him who has declared himself no respecter of persons. From whence, then, has the impression been obtained that though liberty is a priceless boon to the white man, slavery is good enough for the black man? Is it not merely because he is 'guilty of a skin not colored like our own?' Though he may desire it, languish for it, yet for a reason beyond his control, he must never expect to enjoy it. And others, taking advantage of this circumstance in his case feel at liberty to chattelize, disfranchise, imbrute him to subvert the lust of gain.

Men reason and act not thus, in reference to other things. Has not a sort of mania seized their minds in relation to this subject? The nation could weep over the woes of their fellows taken captive by the Algerines and incarcerated in a gloomy dungeon, but they have no tears to spare for 3,000,000 of the nation in hopeless bondage in the great prison house of the Southern States. The worldly-minded, selfish men should feel interested on this subject, is not so surprising, that professors of religion, even ministers and deacons should remain indifferent and callous in relation to the sufferings of their fellow-men—yes, even their brethren and sisters in an extensive sense—this may excite our wonder. Let me say a word to my Baptist brethren. You have read of the sufferings of J. G. Oncken in Germany and the Ministers in Denmark. These Baptist ministers, for no other reason than faithfully discharging their duty in holding meetings, preaching the gospel, and administering the ordinance of baptism by immersing the converts in water, contrary to the established order of things in those countries, were disfranchised—were cast into prison—their goods confiscated and their meetings broken up. When the intelligence of the unjust proceedings by those governments reached us, how deeply were you affected. Your prayers went up to the throne in behalf of your afflicted brethren, and now collections are being made in different parts of the country for their relief. But is it not possible that though you have felt and still feel for your poor suffering white brethren, you may have been indifferent to the untold sorrows of thousands of your colored brethren nearer home.

To all the professed disciples of Christ, it should be a question of serious consideration. Why so little interest in the sufferings of the colored race? The fundamental principle of our holy religion is benevolence. It teaches us to weep with those that weep, to pity the wretched wherever they are found; and under whatever circumstances.—This was the feeling and mind of his blessed Author. They that are his, will possess his spirit—for if we have not the spirit of Christ we are none of his. Again, the mystical body of Christ is made up of believers whenever and wherever they are. Some of the members of that body are among the down trodden and oppressed. Now there is a common bond of union and sympathy existing among these members, so that if one member suffers, the rest suffer with it, and if one is honored, the rest rejoice with it. Can any professed members of that body behold the sorrows and anguish that wring the hearts of Christ's colored disciples and feel unmoved with pity? Where is the evidence of your membership if you have no sympathy for those members that are crushed by the iron hand of oppression? But perhaps you will justify this indifference and take sides with the oppressor from the fact that the ill-fated race of Ham were, according to the prediction to be servants of their brethren. But if the prediction of an event justifies the conduct of those who accomplish it, then is Judas in betraying his Lord, and the Jews in putting him to death justified, and so of Popery in massacring the saints in the dark ages. And when Jehovah grants this nation permission to enslave the American as he did the Israelites to enslave their enemies as a punishment for their idolatry, then and not till then, will the oppressor be justified as they were in oppressing them. And the plea that Christ and the Apostles did not condemn, in so many words existing slavery in the Roman Empire, nor justified it, nor their silence on the subject justified any cruel and wicked practices existing in their times. To mention only the gladiatorial exhibitions in which thousands, generally captives taken in war, and sometimes Christians, were slain, in order to gratify spectators with the mimic representation of battle. But that glorious precept—all things whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you do unto them likewise, virtually condemns slavery, and every other practice fraught with misery to our race. And were it universally practiced the earth would become a paradise. Wrong and outrage would cease. In any climate, man would recognize in his fellow man a friend and a brother.

But does any one ask, what is my duty towards the slave, or in relation to slavery? I reply, the same as it would be were they white men.—Ministers and churches of every denomination in the North would be at no loss as to their duty towards slaveholding churches and ministers at the South were the oppressed white men. We would no sooner receive their ministers into our pulpits, nor fellowship such churches, or professors of religion at the Lord's Table, than we would pirate, highway robbers, or other classes of men equally as bad. Our sympathies would be enlisted, and our prayers would go up for the oppressed. If petitions to Congress or the legislature in any way proffered an opportunity of operating against the mighty evil, we would not hesitate to act. Our duty would be clear. Now all the difference in the case supposed and the one in actual existence, is, that the person in the latter have a skin of a darker hue, but whose souls are as white, as precious, as priceless, and endless as the other.

W. A. BRONSON.  
Moreno, April 30th.

## General Intelligence.

**The Manikin, or Artificial Man.**—This is a representation to the life of the human body while in a healthy state. It is separated by the gentlemen who accompany it, so that the different parts and organs of the system are exhibited; and at the same time they lecture on physiology and anatomy. The Manikin was exhibited and the lectures delivered in this place last week, and they were highly interesting and instructive. We advise all who have an opportunity, to attend the exhibition and lectures. By so doing, they may acquire knowledge for a trifle which will be beneficial to them through life.

**Horrible murder.**—Yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock a most savage and apparently a premeditated murder was committed, at No. 32 Beaver street, by Christian Burke, a journeyman tailor, upon his wife. The assault was made with an axe, and the wounds, two or three in number, were upon the head, and either one of them such as to prove fatal almost instantly. The murderer was arrested on the spot, and fully admitted and seemed to justify the act. We take from the report of the Eve Journal the material facts elicited on the examination. Burke is described as addicted to drink and of dissipated habits; and the victim an amiable and industrious woman.—*Albany Times.*

The whole number of blind persons in the United States according to the last census, is 6,916; of whom 5,024 are whites and 1,892 colored.

One of the most eminent oriental scholars of the age, is Professor Lee of one of the English Universities, and yet all his education was acquired while employed as a journeyman carpenter.

The editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, in speaking of the account of a Dentist extracting a tooth from a patient, without pain, by putting him in a magnetic sleep, says he has come to the conclusion that either the story or teeth must be false!

Six of the States have utterly refused to have their allotted share of the money; and to persist in distributing it among the States, while the revenue is deficient, seems to be unmitigated folly. The refusing States are Maine, Virginia, S. Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and New York. The final action on the subject has not been had in the latter State.

**The Chinese.**—A correspondent of the Observer corrects the very prevalent error respecting the supposed cowardice of the Chinese.—He mentions, in proof of their bravery, that they could not be induced to retire from the conflict with our troops until British bayonets were pointed to their breasts. Their fortresses and batteries are much stronger than he had been led to expect—a fact which may be inferred from the circumstance of the batteries at Amoy remaining almost uninjured after four hours' brisk and continued cannonading from our ships. He is of opinion, that, from the very great improvements which the Chinese have made in the art of war within the last twelve months, they will ere long become very formidable foes. In their present mode of warfare their great deficiency is in discipline.

**The Mystery.**—For fifty years, past the curiosity of the people of Sweden has been awake upon the subject of a coffin left by Gustavus III, King of Sweden. It was left carefully sealed with a solemn injunction that it should not be opened till fifty years after his death. He died on the 29th of April, 1792; consequently fifty years will have expired on the 30th of the present month.

**The Rochester Aqueduct** is said to surpass in magnitude and finish any similar structure in the country. An iron railing 4 feet high, 850 feet long, and weighing 95,000 pounds, will extend the whole length of the Aqueduct.

**Singular Incident.—A Locomotive Arrested by Worms.**—On the completion a few days since, of the railway, on the Trossel and Bridge over the Congaree Swamp, and river, a general migration of the Caterpillars of Richmond, took place towards the St. Matthews shore. An army of worms, occupying in solid columns, the iron rail for upwards of one mile, presented, as was supposed, but a feeble barrier to the power of steam. A locomotive, with a full train of cars loaded with iron and moving at a speed of 10 to 12 miles an hour, was arrested notwithstanding at midway in the swamp by these insects and the high agency of sand, alone freely distributed on the drawing wheel, was it able to overcome them. It was a singular victory in which millions were crushed to death; though the caterpillars maintained their ground and enjoyed a triumph in resisting for a brief period, even the power of the locomotive.—*Charleston Patriot.*

A bloody tragedy occurred in Cooke county, Tenn., about six miles from Newport, on the night of the 30th ult. A negro boy named Bill, the property of Mr. John Thomas, armed himself with an axe, went to the chamber where his master and mistress were asleep, and mangled them so horribly that they have since died. He then set fire to the house and all the out-buildings.

A Mr. Benson, a near neighbor, hearing the noise and seeing the fire, was hastening to the scene, when Bill met him, cut off his head with the axe, and threw the dead body into one of the burning buildings.

By this time, a considerable number of the neighbors assembled. The murderer, however, kept them at bay until they procured a gun and shot him in his lower extremities, so as to render him incapable of further resistance. He was then bound, and lodged in the jail at Newport.

It is said that the same wretch, not long ago, while in the possession of a Mr. Wyley, of Blount county, cut off the head of a fellow-servant, but was acquitted on the plea of insanity.—*Louisville Journal.*

**Accidental Death.**—Mr. John J. Weeks, a young man in his 25th year, in the employ of Mr. Wm. B. Houston, carpenter at South Boston, while in the act of erecting an upward swing gate yesterday, was suddenly killed by a sudden starting of the gate, which threw him some 30 feet into the air, and in descending fell foremost, his skull was badly fractured, and he survived but a few minutes. He was a very worthy young man.—*Mail.*

**Fatal.**—A quarrel took place over a gambling table at Natchez, Miss., a few days since, between John Kenley and Samuel Butler, which was ended by Butler shooting Kenley dead with a pistol.

**Sperm. Hog Oil.**—The recent report of Mr. Ellsworth, of the Patent Office, to Congress on our agricultural resources, gives some calculations going to show that this country and Europe may be supplied by us with oil made from lard. By his report, it appears that the number of swine raised in the United States in 1841, was 26,301,253. Allowing these to average fifty pounds each, an estimate is made by which the lard from said hogs is capable of yielding (by a recent chemical discovery) about 55,000,000 gallons, equal to sperm oil, which exceeds, as stated in said report, the proceeds of the whale fishery eleven fold.

**The Progress of Temperance.**—It is said that there are in London and the suburbs fifty total abstinence societies, with 20,000 members, of whom 3,000 are reclaimed drunkards; in the country, ninety societies, with 40,000 members, of whom 4,000 are reclaimed drunkards; in Scotland, 150,000 members; and in Ireland, 5,000,000.

**Dawdley.**—This little State may well feel herself proud in these hard times. She is not only out of debt, but has half a million of dollars to spare. If the Empire State could say thus, we should feel proud of her.

**A Wretch.**—A mulatto wretch, at Baltimore, named Benjamin Jones, has been detected and arrested for stripping injured bodies of their grave habiliments.—*Morning Atlas.*

**Bad enough, indeed, Mr. Atlas;** but did you ever reflect how much worse a crime it is for the "wretch," who strips living human beings of their inalienable rights; of their humanity, & ranks them with beasts of burden; to chattelize immortal beings, and deny to man the word of God, for whom Christ died?—*Tocsin.*

**Quakers.**—The Iowa Legislature has refused to exempt this religious denomination from performing military duty.

**Caution.**—A child of Mr. Welber, at Foster, R. I., was poisoned to death a few days since, by eating the composition of a bunch of locusts matches.

**Retragading.**—The famous 15 gallon law of Mississippi has been repealed, and a law made to regulate licensing of tipping shops.

**Virginia.**—They are putting it to the gamblers in Richmond, Va., "fast and thick." The State states that on Friday the prizes numbered two hundred and sixty, and that there were "lots more to come." Among those presented are a few of the members of the legislature and many of the "first men" about town.

**Cheap Eggs.**—Eggs are selling in Cincinnati at three and a half cents a dozen.

**The amount of dead loss** at which the British West India line of steamers is supported, is estimated at £10,000 each boat—making an aggregate of three millions and a half. Of this enormous sum government shoulders one million—the residue falls on the Company.—*N. Y. Sun.*

**The Descent of the Precipitous Metals** is attributed, according to the Journal of Commerce, greatly to the want of quicksilver, without which silver cannot be extracted from the ore. The only mines of quicksilver in the world are in Spain and Germany, and the latter being owned by Rothschild, he has combined with the Spanish government to raise their price from \$10 a quintal to \$120. Formerly, while quicksilver was offered at a cheap rate, the mines in America produced annually 63,000,000 of hard dollars. But thousands of tons of silver ore are now dug out of the mines and thrown aside because they will not afford a profit at the present price of quicksilver. Rothschild derives half a million benefit annually from his quicksilver mines.

**The Afghan War.**—The seat of war in India is this intelligibly described by the New York American: "In order to make the matter more intelligible to our readers we may state that in Afghanistan, a high mountainous region west of the Indus, lying between 32 and 40 degrees of N. latitude, the British have been involved in war by interfering in the dynastic quarrels of the native princes."

Afghanistan lies between Persia and Hindustan, and from time immemorial has been the theatre of the invaders of India coming from the West. It is looked upon by England as the barrier (while in the hands of friendly native powers) of her Indian Empire against all European aggression, and especially that of Russia. Russia, operating through Persia, and disavowing its own agents wherever their traces were discovered, is supposed to be at the bottom of the difficulties which induced the Afghan Government to interfere by an armed interference in Afghanistan.

For a long time it has been known that, as would seem, from deficient military skill, isolated corps of the British troops have been cooped up on points in this country distant from each other. Candahar, Ghuznee and Cabool, each has its garrison; but the snows, and the vigilant cavalry of the Afghans, cut off communications, and columns of relief sent from Bunder have failed and been broken up, or turned back. The chief command under Sir Robert Sale, was at Cabool, amounting to 5,300 men; of which, however, I would seem there was only one European regiment, the 4th; the rest being Sepoys or native troops.

It is this force, which, decimated by a pretended capitulation, from its stronghold at Cabool, and while on the march to Jellalabad, was cut off.

**THE WEAKNESS OF SLAVERY.**—Few probably are aware how small is the basis on which the whole huge fabric of slavery in this country rests. Its influence on the national government is great, but its real strength is small. Dr. Channing, in speaking on this subject, says:

"I have spoken of the great majority in our country who have no participation whatever in slavery. Indeed it is a little suspected at home any more than abroad, how small is the number of slaveholders here. I learn from a judicious correspondent at the South, that the slaveholders in that region cannot be rated at more than 330,000. Some make them less. Supposing each of them to be the head of a family, and each family to consist of five members; then there will be 1,650,000. This is about one sixth of the population of the United States. The three united actual slaveholders are about a fifth part of our population. These govern the South entirely by acting in concert, and by the confidence of the best education to their ranks; and still more, to considerable extent, they have governed the whole country. Their cry above all others sounds in the land. Few as they are, their voices will be heard in the quiet recesses of remonstrances of the North in the House of Representatives."

**TEN THOUSAND MORE SIGNATURES!!**  
ERIN O' BRAGH!

We have just received from Richard Allen, the well-known philanthropist of Dublin, TEN THOUSAND more signatures to accompany the SIXTY THOUSAND which are already appended to the famous Irish Address! Will Bishop Hughes venture to pronounce these also to be spurious? Well, at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday the 11th day of May next, he and all other skeptics and revilers shall have an opportunity to see and to examine the Address and the signatures, and to pronounce judgment upon their authenticity in the presence of assembled thousands. No backing out!—*Liberator.*

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From the Friend of Man.  
**THE "HOME LEAGUE"—THE LAST HOPE OF THE SLAVERY.**

Mr. Editor.—I have been deluged for some time past, to say a word on the newest and latest CONSPIRACY for the support of SLAVERY, commonly known by the name of the "HOME LEAGUE." But occupied as I have been, for our weeks past, (having lectured 27 times in 28 days) I have found little leisure for writing. I am glad to see, however, that some of our friends have given the subject their attention, and are taking the right view of the case. James C. Jackson is right in calling it a trap to catch voters for Henry Clay. It is unquestionably all that, and this is not the worst feature of the plot. It is evidently adapted and designed to secure a union of the cotton growers of the South, and the cotton Manufacturers of the North, for the purpose of excluding, at the same time, the raw cottons of the East Indies, and the cotton manufactured goods of Europe. By this means, and by this means only, can slavery be maintained at the South, for ten years more, and perhaps, if the plot could continue, for a half a century longer.

Do we not know that it is view has been held and proclaimed at the public meetings of planters in Alabama, where the plan of the "HOME LEAGUE" was concerted and promulgated? Have we not witnessed the alarm of the South, at the importation of India cottons at Boston? Do no slaveholders understand perfectly well, that they are destined to lose the English market, in the same way? And how can they maintain slavery unless the "home" market for cotton can be increased—doubled? And how is this to be done, without the exclusion of foreign manufactured cottons?

Let us not forget that the first "protective tariff" was forced upon us by John C. Calhoun, with this object in view. But finding that the industrious North thrived better under that system than the indolent South, and trusting to retain the English market, while he crushed northern manufacturers, he subsequently demanded the abandonment of the policy. But circumstances have now changed. The English market is about to be lost to the Southern planter, and India cottons are coming into Boston! It is found that, now New England manufacturers can live, tariff or no tariff. And behold, the demand for a high tariff comes to us more early, and more loudly from Alabama than from Massachusetts!

The next National Liberty Convention, I hope will feel called upon by existing facts, to declare its hostility to any arrangement by which a "League" shall be entered into, between the cotton grower and the cotton manufacturer and consumer, for the support of the slave cotton culture. Such a "League" I am persuaded is recorded in Heaven, as a league against humanity and against God. I trust in His Providence that "the covenant with death shall be disannulled, and that the agreement with hell shall not stand." And "I tremble for my country when I reflect that an 'overflowing scourge' may prove necessary to 'sweep away the refuge of lies.' There is nothing I am persuaded, in the tactics of the Colonization school, [exceptive and Janus-faced as it is,]—nothing in all the history given by Wm. Jay, of the subservience of the slave power, that can equal the deception and the artifice that is wrapped up in this same 'American Home League.' The invention of the cotton gin was not more fatal to the slave than would be the adoption of this policy, by abolitionists. Such, at least, are my own firm and settled convictions. And I am amazed that our friends in Ohio and Indiana do not seem thus to regard it. The present period is one of extreme deficiency and hazard to our new bodged Liberty Party, on account of this subject. If we make a false step here, all is lost, for the present, and we must back out, and begin all new. To hitch our Liberty Party to a high Tariff, is to hitch it to the car of the Slave Power! Let the Liberty party men once get into this 'home' lever, and not a few of them, I am fully persuaded, would bolt out on Birney ticket, and so for Henry Clay, if the election should run close, rather than see their favorite policy defeated. It would be like the National Bank contest of 1834. Let us guard against it in due season.—*William Gould.*

**PRO-SLAVERY VOTING.**  
BY ALVAN STUART.

Let us see what is contained in the eye of Reason, in the name of a pro slavery candidate for Congress. The pro-slavery voter stands likewise the legislator of two years, at the ballot box, and on that vote of his in the name of the candidate is written in the eye of experience these other words: "I vote that my candidate for Congress if elected, act with and under the dominion of his party; and if it be necessary to preserve the power of our party that in casting his votes, that he bow down to the slaveholders, then I so vote; I vote the Declaration of Independence is a rhetorical flourish, that all men are not born free and equal; I vote slavery be continued in the District of Columbia, and the internal slave trade be prosecuted; I vote that a master has a better right to sell his slave, and to that slave's wife and children, than the slave has to himself or them—I vote that the slave have no Bible; I vote that the whip, cudgel and fetter be used as the master sees fit; I vote the act of 1793 remain unrevoked. In fact I vote that slavery remain one of the 'institutions of this country.' The vote has gone in, the voter's power is spent, and that vote has sent a torpedo shock through the frame of the most remote slave, who dips his bucket in the waters of the Mexican Gulf, or lifts his hoe on the banks of the Perdis."

How can a man pray and plead 720 days for the slave, and on the 730th day, when he is armed with the power of a sovereign, when he is about to do an act which has more power and efficacy, than all he has said and done for two years past; shall he prostitute it and go and vote for the master?—vote all he has said and prayed for the slave to be bad hypocrisy? What would the master say to such a voter? "Ah! well done good and faithful servant, you keep your prayers, tears and pleas for the slave, but in the trying moment, you give the power to me. It is all I ask." If the slave were to uphold an abolitionist, who had voted for the master, or a pro-slavery candidate: would not such a voter have to apologize and say, "Oh! Slave, have I not talked, plead and given my money, to wake up the public to your case, for 720 days, and do you suppose I am also to vote for you? no that is too much; my 730th day is my own, my vote I give to my party, and your master." "But," says the slave, "give your 720 days of prayer, moral suasion and pleas to my master, and only vote for me by casting your ballot for an abolitionist, and I am content." Have we not tried these parties long enough? On the free States rests the crime of slavery. There are 1,700,000 law makers or voters in this land, and more than one million of them live in the free States.—



We can elect President, Vice President and a majority of the House of Representatives, and 26 Senators from the free States, who with the Vice-President make a majority of the Senate. Is not the mighty power of legislation contained in a vote as applied to this amazing question, one which involves all that is vital in Christianity, dreadful in the day of everlasting retribution? Does not this voting assume an aspect as sublime as the Christian religion can make it, in discharging our duty to our fellow man, whose shackles we can strike off or retain? We consider it a most glorious revolution, in our own minds, by which we see this law-making or voting to be a duty which exceeds, in its consequences to our brother man, any other act, which we can perform, touching the liberty and hopes in time and eternity of two and a half millions of our race—a duty big with the most important consequences, being for good or evil, the greatest, yes, infinitely the greatest act we can perform for or against man in passing through this world.

We have treated voting and politics heretofore, as something doubtful in morals, but at all events as a subject on which there was no accountability to God. We have acted as though voting was a sort of neutral act, in which there was neither sin nor holiness, right nor wrong, however done. We have acted as though voting was an act performed on a neutral territory where the power of God did not extend on the one side for approbation, nor on the other for condemnation. The American Ballot has been treated in such a way, in the pulpits and out, that a stranger might suppose we were political infidels.

Now may we not thank God that the anti-slavery cause has been the means of opening our eyes to the dignity and responsibility of legislating with the fear of God before our eyes. We cannot bind and load our brother with fetters at the ballot-box, and be less guilty before God, than he who does it on a plantation. Alas, alas! for 52 years or 28 times the American voters have gone up to the ballot-box and taken the awful sin and crime of slavery on their own souls, by refusing to listen to the Southerner of the slave, but have joined hands with the wicked master, and silenced the mournful cry of God's unpeopled poor, and added law to law, weight to weight, to his insupportable burdens. Let each man legislate under his deep accountability to Heaven, and there would never be a pro-slavery vote cast again.

#### THE SUN AT MIDNIGHT.

A steamboat leaves Stockholm every week, and touches at Gelle, Hudiksvall, Hernösand, Umea, and other points on the western coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, as well as at Wassau on the eastern, on its way up to Tornea, at the head of the gulf. This voyage is a very pleasant one, and gives an opportunity to those who wish to go up to that very northern city at the summer solstice, (the 23d of June, or St. John's day,) when, from a neighboring mountain, they can have their faith confirmed in the truth of the Copernican system. For at that epoch, the sun, to those who are on that elevation does not descend below the horizon, but it seems to decline in the north-west, and verge more and more to the exact north, until it reaches at midnight its lowest point, when it is visible above the horizon. In a few minutes it is seen to commence its upward course towards the north-east, and thus continues its glorious progress until its reaches again its zenith in the south. Even to one who is at Stockholm at that epoch, the nights for two or three weeks are sufficiently light from the refraction of the sun's rays, owing to its being so little beneath the horizon, for the performance of almost any business. We happened about that time, four years ago, to be going up to the Promotion at Upsala, and were obliged to travel all night; and we have a distinct recollection of reading a letter at midnight, with ease, even whilst passing through a forest. And the year after, at the same season, we often whiled away our leisure moments by sitting at the window of the house where we stayed, on the English Quay in St. Petersburg, a city which is situated in the same degree north of Stockholm, and reading until midnight.

During that period, scarcely a cloud was to be seen in the sky, which had both day and night that light blue which is peculiar to those northern regions at that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere of that portion of the earth at so small an angle. Scarcely a star was visible in the heavens at night, and the moon, even when full, hardly formed a shadow. At that season, there is something unnatural and death-like in the appearance of things as night sets in. Business comes to an end before the sun goes down, and all falls into stillness and repose while it is yet light. And if you have been unaccustomed to such a state of things, you seem, as you pass through the streets whether it be of Stockholm, or St. Petersburg, Hernösand or Tornea, to be in the midst of a city which is uninhabited. No living thing, perhaps, is to be seen anywhere, as you pass street after street, save some solitary sentinel, with his grey coat and musket.—*Barid's Travels.*

From the Philanthropist  
MR. GIDDINGS.

Mr. Giddings is a man about forty five or forty seven years old. A native of Pennsylvania, he came to this state while but a boy, and was engaged in the usual hard work of a first settler, until he commenced the study of law with Mr. Whittlesey. He was a member of the legislature some years ago, and for the last four years has represented this state in Congress.

The following notice of him we copy from the correspondence of the New York American:  
JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

You must understand that the storm which bursts upon the head of Joshua R. Giddings, is nothing but the long pent-up wrath which the slaveholders desired to vent on John Quincy Adams, but dared not; because the tremendous outbreak of indignation from the northern free press, "frightened them" into "propriety" for the time. The thought that Mr. Adams' great name, presented peculiar obstacles to the undertaking of victimizing him, revenging upon him the alarm he had given to slavery. They longed for a safe opportunity to evacuate their bottled-up wrath; and when Mr. Giddings dared to present the views of the North on the slave war question; they eagerly seized him as the scape goat of Mr. Adams' sin.

Mr. Giddings is a rough, plain, unpolished man, without much education, characterized only by hard, strong, practical sense; indomitable, steady courage, boldness combined with a devout and conscientious adherence to his religious profession, as a member of the Presbyterian church. Though a lawyer of wide and extensive practice, he has the appearance of a plain, unpretending farmer, accustomed to get his living by the labor of his hands in the field. He is just such a man, as you would expect to see truly representing the genuine democracy of Ohio. He has seen fighting, too, in his

younger days; and shed his blood bravely, in the Indian wars of the west; in which he underwent toils, dangers and sufferings, that while they hardened his frame and gave him steadiness of nerve, made his hair prematurely gray; for he is not an old man, though his white head gives him at first view the appearance of one.

In the House he has never aimed at the fame of a partisan debater, though very capable of so distinguishing himself. As chairman of the committee on claims, he has done the state great service, in laboriously examining and reporting on a vast number of private cases—a task which, appreciated by hundreds of relieved sufferers, has not given him the fame that a single, noisy, worthless speech wins, for many a hinderer of public business. His great speech on the Florida war, in January 1840, (in which he showed that it wholly originated in the demands of the slaveholders for the destruction of the refugees of the runaway negroes,) is, however, an evidence of his higher powers.

This plain, common, farmer-like man, the slave party thought a proper and safe object of vengeance. The north end north west of course would care nothing for the fate of such a person, and the tyrannical precedent would therefore be safely established!

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.  
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1842.

Mr. Adams continued his speech in the House yesterday, which he commenced the day before. In his commencement, he bore down with unrelenting severity upon Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, took a brief review of the wayward, eccentric, and serpentine course of that gentleman in political affairs; of his having declared that, had he been living during the revolutionary war, he would not have been one of those who stood up for liberty and the rights of freemen; of his having belonged to the federal party, and his being now one of that "democracy" which Clement C. Clay said were the natural allies of the South; of his having written the most ultra tariff memorial ever presented to that House, and of his being now opposed to the tariff policy; of his having been turned neck and heels out of the District Attorney's office by General Jackson, and then immediately becoming a Jackson man; and various other some terms, too numerous to mention. All parties seemed to enjoy this keel-hauling with great zest, but one—the party particularly interested. Well might he have repeated what the frog said to the boys, 'This may be fun for you, but it is death to me.'

Mr. A. went on now chiefly in reply to the war speech of Mr. Wise, who was for war with Mexico. He took up, and commented on every clause alleged by Mr. Wise, and showed that not one of them constituted the least ground for war. He handled Mr. Wise with great severity, and turned the tables of ridicule upon him most successfully. Mr. Wise had spoken in a grandiloquent tone, of planting the star of liberty, (the Texan flag,) upon the heights of Mexico, and said that if Sam Houston did not do it, he would, at the head of 20,000 men, from the valley of the Mississippi, march there, and plant the flag of freedom upon the walls of that city himself. Mr. A. said that the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) might possibly become a Tamerlane or a Genghis Khan; he might, perhaps, by holding out the temptation of robbing churches and priests, induce twenty thousand men to follow him from the valley of the Mississippi; twenty thousand men might be tempted by so glorious a prospect of plunder to enter into his service; and when the flag was planted it was hardly to be supposed that the ambition of the renowned and successful warrior would be content even with that conquest; the isthmus of Darien would scarcely bound his ambition; he might possibly even aspire to reach Cape Horn. But what would become of Liberty in the meantime? Conquerors were not often worshippers at his shrine. But said Mr. A. instead of having his name placed beside those of Genghis Khan, or Tamerlane, I think it more likely that the gentleman will stand on the page of history with a hero far more renowned than either of these celebrated warriors and conquerors; I mean, that illustrious hero, whose exploits are so familiar to us all, Mr. Thomas Thumb! This irony was too much for the risibles of the House and galleries, and the most grave gave way, and joined in a burst of laughter which followed; even Wise himself could not resist, and seemed to enjoy it as much as any one.

#### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1842.

#### LIBERTY MEETING IN OAKLAND COUNTY.

At a convention of the Abolitionists of Oakland county, convened at Pontiac on the 15th. of March, it was Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements and procure speakers for a General County Meeting, to be held at some future period not far distant, time and place to be designated by said committee.

The committee have subsequently corresponded with and engaged the following speakers, viz: GUY BUCKLEY of Ann Arbor, CHAS. H. STREWART of Detroit, and JAMES G. BURNETT of Saginaw, and one or two of our colored brethren of Detroit if they can be obtained, to address a general meeting on the subject of American Slavery, its evils and the measures to be pursued to rid our country of the foul blot on the National escutcheon, to be held at Pontiac on the first day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. The committee are confident they need only announce the names of the above persons to ensure a full and general attendance from all parts of the county, and also some from the adjacent counties. The ladies are also respectfully invited to favor the meeting with their attendance, for the cause of benevolence and philanthropy can never be fully accomplished without their aid and co-operation.

It is proposed that if any one present should wish to reply at the close of a speech, or make any interrogation of the several speakers, that such opportunity will be granted, and if one day shall not be enough, we trust Heaven has more in store to be spent in the righteous cause for which we meet. Come then all, come every one, and assist in redeeming our fallen country from its present degraded condition.

Wm. G. STONE,  
E. S. FISH,  
NATHAN POWER.  
Committee of Arrangements.

#### THE NEW PARTY.

The recent charter election of Pontiac turned on the Home Industry question, and the Home Leaguers carried the day. The Detroit Daily Advertiser says this is but the beginning, and predicts that Oakland will soon follow. Pontiac is spoken of as striking the first blow in the Home League contest. We mention this fact, that our readers may see distinctly that the old ostensible objects of the Whig party, a National Bank, Land Distribution, &c., are dropped, and a new issue

has been presented in their stead—the augmentation of the Tariff. This is an object entirely different from those of 1840, and by adopting it, the Whigs become, for all practical purposes, a new party.

We cannot but believe that the great numbers of intelligent and excellent citizens, who have hitherto sincerely supported the Whig party on account of the objects it held out to view, will reflect carefully, now that those objects are thrown aside, before they allow themselves to be committed to the support of another organization, for a very different object. That object, in itself, in our opinion, is far less important than the question of a National Bank, and its kindred projects of 1840—amounting to nothing more, in fact, than a determination to increase the duties on imported articles. Intelligent and independent men should examine the principles of a party well before they commit themselves to its support, and not suffer themselves to be handed over, as lawful property, from one party to another, in the same manner that they sometimes permit their names to be transferred in the subscription books of some broken down newspaper, to one still existing, of a different name, and perchance of a widely different character.

In 1840, great numbers, favorably disposed to Liberty principles, supported the Whig party, from an honest conviction of the necessity of a change in the currency. They conceived that a National Bank was absolutely necessary to the redemption of the country. This reason, which was then satisfactory to them, must now cease to operate. The object for which they then acted is now given up, and unless they are prepared to renounce their former anti-slavery principles, they must support the objects of the liberty party.

Our object in commencing these remarks, was merely to notify our readers that the Home Leaguers, as a political party, have now taken the field, and they are to be met, at the ballot box and elsewhere, as the determined foes of the measures we advocate. In this case, from the very nature of things, a political party that is not for us, must be against us.

The American A. S. Society, old organization, holds its annual meeting in New York, May 11. The New York Watchman has the following notice of the meeting:

Rox. Mass.—The Boston Liberator, alluding to the usual annual abolition convention that meets in New York on the 11th of next month, distinctly avows that its purpose now is, to adopt the measure of a *Repeal of the Union of the States*, and that this project will occupy the deliberations at the next anniversary.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer has an extract from the Liberator, avowing this as a special topic of discussion, and proceeds very gravely to notify the Mayor and the Police officers that such a meeting is not lawful, that "its avowed object is treasonable, revolutionary, and dangerous." If held, it will rouse a feeling in the public mind, such as never yet has been witnessed, and no man can possibly foresee the consequences." The Mayor is called upon "to apprise the fanatics who have fallen in contemplation to throw this firebrand into our community," that such a meeting will "disturb the city, and inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences." The whole object of the Courier evidently is, to rouse up the ferocious spirit of the New York mob, and thus break up the meeting. The Editor of the Courier must have a poor knowledge of human nature if he thinks that fanaticism and errors of judgment can be overcome by brick bats, or that the mobbing of any assembly of peaceable citizens will strengthen their attachment to the Union.

THE LIBERTY PARTY AND A TARIFF.—The Liberty Standard, of Maine, is in favor of a moderate Tariff, but utterly opposed to a Tariff party.

The Emancipator has not expressed any opinion upon the measure.

The People's Advocate, N. H. is opposed to the Home League excitement in all its aspects.

The Friend of Man, of Utica, is about neutral, as nearly as we can discover. Gerrit Smith, we believe, is a free trade advocate, while Alvan Stuart, the candidate for Governor of New York, is a decided Tariff advocate, and attended the State Home League Convention as a member. William Goodell's opinion will be found on our first page.

Arnold Buffum, of the Western Freeman, Indiana, is a decided Tariff man, and wishes for a national Liberty Convention to adopt that as a measure of the Liberty party.

Dr. Bailey, of the Philanthropist, we understand to be decidedly friendly to a moderate Tariff, but we are not aware that he is, in any sense, Home League partisan.

The Madison County Abolitionist considers the Home League enterprise as "a whig trap to catch voters for Henry Clay." In a subsequent number, it says:

What earthly reason can the Whigs give why they do not have a Tariff, if Tariff they want? The Lo-o Foco can not defeat them. The Abolitionists "have nobody in Congress" to hinder their legislation: their way is clear to pass a Tariff Bill before April goes out, if they have the will. But this would not answer their ends.—They want a second edition of 1840. They must have "commotion, motion, motion, the country through," or they are defeated in '42 and '44.—If they lay their sins at the door of others, if they can induce the people to believe that there is some insuperable obstacle to strat for foreign legislation, and thus furnish an excuse for agitation on the question of protection, they hope to gain their ends by it, and thus elect a GODLESS, HEARTLESS WOMAN WHIPPER to the Presidency.

PRESIDENT MAKING.—The Tribune says that the knowing ones at Washington have discovered that "the ticket which as yet combines the greatest Lo-o Foco strength at Washington—is composed of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina for President, and Leti Woodbury of New Hampshire, for Vice President. On this ticket the full strength of Nullification, ultra-Free-Trade, ultra-Slavery at the North to mistaken Southern policy can be rallied."

So the good people of the North are to be offered their choice between a couple of inveterate slave breeders for President—Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun. The South is very liberal to give the North the privilege of a choice between her noble sons. The South have had a President 44 out of 53 years, and why should they not have one all the time? The slaveholders can find candidates and Northern Freemen can vote for them—a most delightful arrangement! By the way, our friend of the Advertiser seems to fear we are already engaged for the elevation of that philosophical systematic woman-schipper, Calhoun. He can dismiss his fears on that subject—we have no partialities for either of this noble pair of brothers.

On the first page will be found an interesting

communication from Rev. Wm. A. Bronson, the Baptist clergyman of Marshall. We hope our friends of that denomination will read it attentively.

MR. CLAY IN CONNECTICUT.—The Ohio Free Press (Whig.) says that the canvass in Connecticut was conducted with reference to the succession to the Presidential chair.

"Mr. Clay was proclaimed the candidate of the party, and his friends declared, repeatedly that, sink or swim, survive or perish, they would stick to him—that he must be the candidate of the Whig party. The result is such as might have been expected from such an issue. Will his friends in Ohio learn wisdom from these late lessons? Will they pay a little more reverence to public opinion than their friends in the East have done? If so we may hope to see Ohio redeemed from the power that has brought her troubles up on her. If not, we must expect to see her follow in the footsteps of Connecticut."

ALBANY CONVENTION.—The A. S. Convention for Eastern New York assembled at Albany, April 20. 100 names were reported as delegates representing 12 counties. The meeting continued two days. The evening meetings were fully attended, and were addressed by Gerrit Smith and H. B. Stanton. The Irish Address was unrolled and hundreds came forward to examine the signatures of Father Mathew, Daniel O'Connell, and Dr. Madden. A Society was formed for Eastern New York, and a constitution adopted, the object of which is to effect the entire abolition of slavery in the United States by all righteous means. Article 3 reads thus:

No member of this society shall vote for any candidate, for President or Vice President of the United States, or for Governor or Lt. Governor of the State of New York, or for a seat in the National or State Legislature, or any other civil office who is reasonably suspected of being opposed to the immediate repeal of any law, which sanctions slavery, or which in any wise, signifies the people of color.

Dr. Channing's new pamphlet, reviewing Mr. Webster's letter of instructions to Mr. Everett in the Creole case, is published, and extracts appear many papers. It examines every position in that document with much ability. In the Pennsylvania Freeman it is published entire. Mr. Webster was rather stiff in laying down his positions. They will be far from adding anything to his reputation at the North.

The Toronto Herald, U. C. contains a communication signed by Samuel Jackson, George Johnson and Bartlet Holmes, persons of color, who formerly resided in Richmond, Va., setting forth the character and habits of Messrs. Wise and Botts, by way of answer to the sneers of those gentlemen in their speeches in Congress respecting Monsieur Quashpampo, with his woolly head, black skin, splay feet and negro splendor. They state that Mr. Botts notwithstanding his abhorrence of the noxious smell of the negro race, in 1832, was the father of three children by his slave, named Sally Evans. He had children, by a white woman and a slave, living within sight of each other at the same time in the city of Richmond.

They declare that they have known Mr. Wise when a member of the Legislature, indulge from night to night in the most licentious profligacy with the colored females of that place. And notwithstanding the sneers of these gentlemen at the colored race, they owe to their unrequited toil, their wealth, and education, and their standing as members of Congress.

We know nothing of the truth of these assertions except from the testimony of these men. But all who are acquainted with Southern institutions, are well aware of the almost universal profligacy that prevails there in the intercourse with the colored race; and the statements, in the case of Mr. Wise, will receive additional credit from his known want of moral principle and utter recklessness of character.

THE REPRESENTATION.—Leavitt says: "Our experience in Massachusetts is undoubtedly in favor of a large representation, as most conducive to sound legislation, and I have no doubt the same principle is applicable to Congress. The larger the body, the less room for that logrolling operation among mere trafficking politicians, through which the slavery cause has so long managed to govern the government, and make all its action subservient to their nefarious 'insinuation.'"

The dispute about the North eastern boundary has been agitated 27 years. The possession of the disputed district is considered of great consequence in a military point of view, being almost the key to Canada. In the mean time, Britain has all the advantage she desires while peace remains, and her preparations show that she intends to hold the disputed premises in case of war.

TEXAS.—Some of the Philadelphians have had their sympathies largely aroused in behalf of this land of renegades. The papers give the following account of the speech of a Presbyterian clergyman at a Texas meeting. The reverend gentleman had better join the kindred spirits whom he eulogizes. "He seems to be better qualified for a proletr of 'shooing' than of Christianity."

On Saturday, there was a very large meeting in the State House yard, drawn thither by a call appealing to the friends of the Texian Republic.—Officers, &c. as usual on such occasions, were appointed, and the meeting was addressed by Generals, Colonels, and among others, the Rev. Mr. McCalla, who, to quote the language of the reporter, "made an exceedingly neat and witty speech." He said it was not usual for clergymen to appear before such assemblies, but as he had never compromised himself to the doctrine of neutrality, he would embrace every opportunity that Providence afforded him of raising his voice in favor of Texas. He spoke in high terms of the Texian people, representing them as frank and generous in their deportment, and urged the young men of this country to emigrate to that, as it is, he said, "one of the most fertile and promising regions I have ever visited." The country, he added, abounds in game of all kinds, and you will find abundant employment for all the rifles and muskets you may take with you. Besides, when you get there, you will, no doubt, be called upon to go still farther South. There are many colleges, and other institutions of learning in Mexico, which are richly endowed, but sadly in want of professors. Go then to these; answer the call that Mexico makes upon you, and instruct their rising population—or, in other words, go teach the young idea of that country, then to shoot!—Mr. McCalla, spoke in the same vein for about an hour, and was warmly applauded by the meeting.

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.—Rumseller's troubles.—The proprietors of the Groceries, Taverns, and Porter houses of Albany, "feeling themselves aggrieved by direct attacks upon their business and characters, by a self-styled association of Tem-

perance or Teetotalers, the whole aim of whose leaders is SELF-AGGRANDIZEMENT," have met and passed angry resolutions, by way of defending themselves from the abuse constantly heaped upon them. Among others are the following:

Resolved, That as we pay to the Corporation of this city an annual sum, for which we are guaranteed certain rights and privileges, we will exercise them so long as we pay for them, and conform to the laws of the city in relation thereto.

Resolved, That all public papers, that shall hereafter charge us with unworthy motives, and assail us with opprobrious epithets, shall not receive our support.

Resolved, That all those who have signed the Temperance or Teetotal pledge, and joined in the war against us, without first liquidating their bar-bills, are hereby notified, that unless they come forward, as honest men should do, and settle the same, their names and amount of account shall be published.

VIRGINIA.—By the constitution of this State, as adopted in 1829, Eastern Virginia was entitled to 78 representatives, and Western to 53. This apportionment could be altered only in 1841, and every 10 years thereafter. The white population of the western district now outnumbers the Eastern in the proportion of 371,570 to 369,293. This 2 white men in Eastern Virginia are equal to 11 in the West. This difference is produced by the number of slaves, they being counted at three-fifths in apportioning the districts, Eastern Virginia containing 395,250 slaves, and the Western part only 53,737. An attempt was made at the last session to remedy the inequality of representation, but it was voted down, and the Western members entered their solemn protest against the refusal of the Legislature on the Journal of the House.

WORK FOR POLITICIANS.—The Editor of the Western Freeman, Indiana, presents the following request, which we hope will be answered by some who may be competent. Answer it, ye Bankites, Sub-Treasurers, Tariffites, Land Distributors, or by whatever name you are called.

"We earnestly solicit from politicians, and especially solicit from our Representatives and Senators in Congress, a reply to this question. If they can tell us of a single act of the United States Government for the last forty years, which has been intended to benefit, or which has resulted in benefit to the non-slaveholding States, they are most urgently solicited to do so. It will be furnishing a piece of history, favorable to the government, of which we are at present entirely ignorant."

We send a copy of this paper with this article marked, to each of the members of Congress from Indiana, and our readers will expect, if an answer can be given it will be done."

BANGOR GAZETTE.—This is the title of a weekly paper, just commenced in Bangor, Maine.—At the head of the Editorial columns we find the names of BURNETT and MORRIS, and of JAMES APPELTON, the Liberty candidate for Governor of Maine. The publishers say:

In politics it will advocate the principles of the LIBERTY PARTY—whose principles are embraced in four words, EQUAL LIBERTY, IMPARTIAL LAWS.

We are much pleased with the first number, and anticipate that the Gazette will be an able and fearless coadjutor in our enterprise.

The Advertiser says: "For ourselves we are determined to resist the preponderating influence heretofore exerted by the South, in the government of this Union."

We have no fault to find with this determination. But it will be observed that the Advertiser does not say and will not say, "We are determined to resist the preponderating influence heretofore exerted by the SLAVE POWER of the South in this nation." O no! the said Advertiser, after the fall elections are over, may find it convenient to advocate the claims of one Henry Clay, a slaveholder, to the Presidency. It claims now to be Anti-South, but neither is, nor claims to be, as far as we know, in any sense, Anti-Slavery. It recommends putting off a discussion about Presidential candidates, just for a year or two! It has good reasons for this advice, no doubt.

The lawyers of Marshall, in this State, have decided that "all personal property, exempt by law, from sale on execution, (by the late exemption law,) is also exempt, by our Statute from taxation." The County Clerk has given notice to this effect to the town assessors of Calhoun County.

This exposition of the law will cause the great burden of taxation to fall upon owners of real estate.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Mexican and Texas debate, of which we gave an extract last week, there was quite a sprinkling of the usual remarks on slavery, abolition, &c.

Mr. Campbell, of S. C. principally discussed the abstract question of slavery—and drew a parallel between the slave labor of the slave States, and the servile labor of the Free States, and then compared the situation of the slaves with that of servants of the North; and gave the preference to slaves. Having extolled the patriotism of the South, he went into an argument to show that, from the foundation of the world, the right of property in man had been recognized under every form of government, and by every creed and sect, and had never been contested until by the illumination of the present century.

Mr. Botts in the course of his remarks, said he would offer a compromise to Mr. Slade and Mr. Adams—who were so much opposed to the annexation of Texas. Let the North give up her Abolition Societies and movements, and we of the South will give up our scheme of annexing Texas to the Union. But if the North maintain her course of annoyance and menace towards the South, the Southern people must, from a principle of self-preservation, obtain Texas, if they could. They must strengthen themselves wherever they could.

The Philanthropist quotes Mr. Wise—"He would fix our boundary, not where Mr. Adams had tried to fix it, on the Rio del Norte, but far beyond; aye, and he would soon fix California, where all the power of Great Britain should never be able to reach it. SLAVERY SHOULD THEN FOUR TIMES AS ABROAD WITHOUT RESTRAINT, and find no limit but the Southern ocean. The Camanches should no longer hold the richest mines of Mexico; but every golden image which had received the adoration of a false worship should soon be melted down, not into Spanish

minted dollars, indeed, but into good American eagles. Yes, there should more hard money flow into the United States than any Exchequer or Sub-Treasury could ever circulate. He would cause as much gold to cross the Rio del Norte, as the mules of Mexico could carry; aye, and make a better use of it too, than any lazy, bigoted priest-hood under heaven. A Congressman might hold all this as chimerical, but he told them it would begin and it would go on."

Such are the blessed effects to follow the annexation of Texas. And on whom does he rely for bringing about this event, from which is to follow the out-pouring of slavery over the Southern continent? On the "majority of the people of the United States," "at all events, he would risk it, WITH THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH!"—What say the democracy of the North, to this presumption in favor of their slavery-proteggings, church-robbing propensities?

It is thought by some that Congress will fix on 50, 79 as the ratio of representation. This will give Michigan 4 members, and a fraction of about 10,000.

It appears that one Hall formerly invented a rifle, for which he obtained a patent. For many years he had \$80 per month from the Government, and \$1 for each rifle used by the army, &c. \$12,000 have been expended for machinery, &c. Mr. Hall is now dead, and Mr. Archer brought in a bill allowing the heirs \$20,000, in full for their right to the rifle.

The Senate has been occupied with various executive appointments. The civil and diplomatic appropriations, and the apportionment bill have absorbed nearly the entire time of the House.—The details would be of little interest to readers generally.

Extract from a letter written from Washington city, dated 27th of March to Alvan Stewart, Esq., by a friend of his.

\*\*\*There are many of the slaveholding members who fear that this matter [the census of Mr. Giddings] will rebound on their own heads. Many of them talk loudly of the liberty of speech, and the press, and the right of petition! But the Southern men are like a powder house; you must use them very carefully, or they blow up. I have heard them talk bitterly about the damned abolition members, as they call them, and declare that if they were South of the Potomac they should have their necks stretched. I have heard them gloat over the idea of your being swung up between the heavens and the earth, and there dangle out at the expenses of your neck the expiation of your opinions. They talk largely of what they would do if they only had their enemies in their power. [Poor creatures the abolitionists are their only true friends.]

JOSHUA LEAVITT AND THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE N. Y. EVANGELIST THREATENED WITH EXPELSION.—Mr. Botts in attempting to clean the Journal of the House of Representatives, some way or other fell foul of friend Leavitt. It amounted, however, to nothing more than "violent remarks," with which he left off for the present. But the rod of Exclusion is still held over Mr. Leavitt's head, and Bo is declared, "on a proper occasion," he would with it drive him from the floor of the House.

The Correspondent of the Evangelist says: "Mr. Botts accompanied his motion with some very violent remarks, aimed chiefly at Mr. Leavitt, of the Emancipator, who, he said spent his time, not in reporting the doings of the House, but in abusing its members, calling one half of them overseers, the other slaves! He declared on a proper occasion, he should move for his expulsion from the floor of the House. Such a laughable explosion of slaveholding spite has not occurred before, since the session commenced. Truly, as Mr. Botts said, it is very 'discontent' for a man with old fashioned notions of freedom, to criticize the course of a 'high functionary of the Government!' But it is a misery Mr. Botts must submit to, with what grace he can. He threatens to include your correspondent in the same motion, because I dared to expose his shameful forgery of professed 'extracts' from the addresses of the Am. A. S. Convention, in 1833. But it is hoped he will learn the 'better part of valor' on further reflection. The slaveholders are grieved to the soul to see FREEMAN taking notes of their despotism!—Friend of Man."

We are permitted to give the following extract from a letter received by G. Smith, from a member of Congress. It shows a delectable state of things. Do once think of Mr. Andrews (Whig) going up to Mr. Linn (Whig) and telling him he was a damned scoundrel, and that if he opened his head he would knock him down.

How they do "battle for retrenchment and reform," don't they?—*Mudson Co. Abolitionist.* Extract from a letter from a member of Congress, in Washington, to Gerrit Smith, dated April 15, 1842.

Mr. Linn moved to strike out Waddy Thompson's name, and urged as a reason that it was designed to procure the annexation of Texas. That called out Pickens, Reynolds and Wise in favor. Wise avowed the design, and made a real argument—a Wise argument, in favor of it. Then came Ingersoll in a war speech, and he called out father Adams in a two days' speech, in which he has raked them terribly.

Campbell has made a weak speech in favor of slavery, its humanity, republicanism and christianity; and now Botts has the floor for to-morrow. Andrews, of Kentucky, wanted much to fight. He swore and cursed aloud—went up to Linn and called him a damned scoundrel, shook his fist in his face in the House, and told him if he opened his head he would knock him down, &c. &c.

Botts will, no doubt, speak with great bitterness to-morrow. Campbell insisted that slavery promoted equality. He said he was not particularly acquainted with society at the North, but he presumed there was great inequality there, that gentlemen did not take farmers into their parlors!

But the great gain is to get the fact out of them, that they mean to annex Texas. Many members now say they are satisfied of it.

#### Foreign News.

MEXICO.—The most important item of news is the report that Mexico has mortgaged the California to England for a fresh loan, some say to the amount of \$7,000,000. The rumor is thought to be not improbable. The country is represented to be the finest in North America, having a fertile soil and salubrious climate. The Pacific shore is indented with quite a number of bays and seaports, some of which furnish the best anchorage in the world. The territory extends through many degrees of latitude having a seacoast of a thousand miles, counting both shores of the peninsula, and running far into the interior, where the boundaries have never been accurately defined. The area of the two Californias is said to be fully equal in extent to the 26 States of the Union.

At present the region can be of little value to Mexico. It is very remote from the seat of Government, and being thinly inhabited by a people, poor, destitute, and without enterprise, can yield little or no revenue to pay for keeping up the



There was a rumor that Santa Anna intended to make himself Emperor.

The Indians had been severely beaten in the interior of Mexico.

A fever was raging at Vera Cruz. Trade dull.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—Intelligence to Nov. 27 has been received from Oahu. The United States Squadron had left for Manila, Singapore, and the Cape of Good Hope, to arrive in the United States, next summer.

Some of the missionaries in Oregon are preparing to leave. At the principal Methodist station at Willamette, there are no Indians within 70 miles of the station, and the missionaries have become farmers, have built good houses, and are rapidly accumulating property.

## General Intelligence.

**Horrible!**—A promising child, about five years of age, in Grand Blanc, Genesee county, was nearly devoured alive, by a sow! He was badly bitten and bruised in various places, and one side of the head, with the eye and ear, were literally eaten off.

Mr. Dawson, formerly Editor of the Detroit Advertiser, is now connected with the Rochester Democrat.

A deaf and dumb lady and gentleman were recently married at New Orleans. They will have a quiet house of it; especially if the babies take after their parents.

John Norvell has been appointed clerk of the Supreme Court for the first judicial circuit of Michigan.

A foreign gentleman at New Orleans, a friend of Texas, writes to the Washington Independent, that the white population of that nation does not exceed 80,000.

The Lake Consolidation has been again completed. Cabin passage from Buffalo to Cleveland, \$4 50—to Detroit, \$6 50—to Chicago, \$12.

The total amount of receipts on the Central Railroad in April 1842 was \$11,406 92.

For the same month, 1841, \$3,992 99.

**Evidence of Hard Times.**—At the sale at auction of boxes in the New Orleans theatre, for the representation of Belshazzar, those containing seats for four persons sold as high as \$13—and parquette seats for \$3—being about double the usual charge for admission.

In the East, the evidence is found in the great match to be come off on Tuesday between two racers, *Boston* and *Fusion*, on the Long Island race course, for \$20,000 a side. The Courier says that there are more than \$100,000 at stake in New York city. Bets are freely offered of a 75 to 100, that if three heats are run, they will be done in better time than in the race between *Elipse* and *Henry* in 1823.

**Rhode Island.**—The papers continue to discuss the Rhode Island troubles largely; but there appears to be nothing as yet any more alarming in progress there. The Free Suffrage party have held an election of their own, and elected a Governor, Legislature, and officers throughout. So that there is now a double set of officers. The Suffrage party were to meet at the State House in Providence on a certain day, to organize, install the Governor, &c. It was concluded by the regular government not to oppose by military force, but the Sheriff was directed to lock the State House, and if any one should attempt to break in, to put him in jail, and thus bring the issue before the legal tribunal.

**The Croles Liberated.**—The following paragraph is from the correspondence of the Express, dated

NASSAU, N. P., April 16, 1842.

A special session of the Admiralty Court convened this day to hear the charge of piracy against the seventeen negroes imprisoned from the 'Croles.' The Attorney General made his motion for delay of trial, on the ground that it was impossible to obtain the necessary evidence here, and offered for the perusal of the Court a number of affidavits of the captain, mate, and crew and passengers of the Croles, showing that sufficient evidence could be procured from the United States, if time was allowed.

After an examination of the testimony offered, the Court replied that were the captain, crew and passengers, as set forth in the affidavits, here present to testify in this case, they should consider them as not entitled to belief or credit, and should charge the jury to that effect; and that no evidence could be procured to convict the prisoners at the bar, for they were perfectly justified in the course pursued on board the Croles, and were about to be set free.

The Chief Justice then addressed the negroes something in this style:—It has pleased God to set you free from the bonds of slavery—may you hereafter live the lives of good and faithful subjects, of her Majesty's Government. They were then set at liberty by proclamation.

**American Skill Abroad.**—The carpet mentioned in the long descriptions of the recent royal christening, as having been laid for the occasion in St. George's Chapel, was the invention of H. A. Wells, Esq., an American. It is a new patent felted carpet, which is made without spinning or weaving. The order was given for one thousand yards for the floor of the Chapel, & for the state apartments of the castle. In precisely nine days from the date the order was given, one thousand yards were at the castle, and on the floor. The carpets were very much admired, and gave universal satisfaction. The most brilliant and beautiful colors are printed from blocks of every possible variety, and it is said that these carpets can be sold by the retailer at about three shillings sterling per yard, and affording a remunerating profit to the manufacturer and wholesale dealer. The patent felted carpet appears likely to supersede the more expensive carpets now in general use.

**More Mormons.**—The Louisa, from New Orleans for this port, brought 350 Mormons, from England, going to Nauvoo. Many of them will be most woefully disappointed on reaching the promised land.

**REVIVAL IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.**—The following is from the Rochester Democrat, a political paper:

Protracted Meetings continue with unabated interest in the Washington street [where Prof. Finney preached] and Brick churches, and in those of the First Methodist and second Baptist societies have also daily meetings for prayer and conversation, and frequent preaching evenings. Nowithstanding the great number of meetings, the audiences are generally large and frequently in some of the houses there is a complete jam; and yet there is but little apparent excitement and scarcely a breath of opposition. The prevailing feeling appears to be that 'now is the accepted time,' and emphatically 'the day of salvation.' We should not be surprised to find that the whole number of conversions in the city during the last six weeks, exceeds two thousand. Men of all ranks, as well as females and children, are included in the number. We live too near the Millennium to consider this a matter of surprise, in a population of twenty thousand, and no wonder at the frequency of the expression, 'there yet remaineth much land to be possessed.'—April 4.

**EXPULSION RECOMMENDED.**—The St. Louis Reporter—a pro-slavery journal—referring to the course of Mr. Giddings, and to anti-slavery positions to Congress, judiciously says: 'The conduct of the House of Representatives, in the case of Adams, cannot be too strongly condemned. This new movement of Mr. Giddings has been met in a little better spirit, but it is not yet. Congress must refuse to receive every petition upon the subject, and EXPEL EVERY MEMBER WHO DARES PRESENT ONE. Nothing else will save the country from the continued agitation of this exciting question, and from the most disastrous consequences.'—Liberator.

## WAGES versus NO WAGES.

Semi-barbarous Russians are getting the start of our highly civilized neighbors of the South. The London Quarterly Review, in a notice of Rohl's Sketches of St. Petersburg, says—

"The chapter of St. Petersburg servants contains many excellent remarks, and places the question of domestic servitude in a new light. The Russian nobles, it appears, have discovered that a freeman, who receives wages, and may quit his master when he chooses, is, after all, a more valuable servant, than the serf whom his lord may pay as little as he pleases, making up the difference to him in blows."

**Progress of civilization among the Turks.**—By the most recent advices from this country we learn that his Highness the Bashaw of Tripoli had captured some fifty Arabs, whom he called rebels. These poor men he stripped naked, had them smeared with honey, and then put in irons and placed upon a wall, under a burning sun. In a moment they were covered with thousands of stinging insects, and in this deplorable plight they were suffered to die of pain and hunger! Their scorched and mangled bodies finally dropped to pieces, and the roadway was strewn with their scattered limbs and the air around infected with the noisome exhalations.—*Malta Times*.

**A sharp trade.**—A fellow lately escaped from the jail in Keene, N. H., and was taken a short time after in Arlington, Vt. His captors were proceeding to jail with him when they were met by two men from Charlestown in pursuit. These men purchased the prisoner of the captors for \$150, thinking to get the reward of \$200 offered for his apprehension. They stopped at Lands Grove for the night, and secured the fugitive with a heavy timber chain, and set two large dogs to watch him. They also resolved to watch him themselves, but about two o'clock both men and dogs fell asleep, and the fellow slyly crept out, cut off his shackles with an axe, and cleared.—*Cutwell Courier*.

**"Niggerless and Moneyless."**—The South Western Georgian, published at Albany, Baker County, (Ga.) says:—"About 500 negroes have taken their departure for Texas within the last month. The hard times operate powerfully upon this portion of our population, and if they continue much longer, Baker will be as niggerless as it was moneyless."

Here we have the evidence, from Southern authority, that the raising of slaves for a foreign market, is carried on at the South, as we raise cattle for the shambles. How often have the people of the South, as well as of the North, uplifted their hands in holy horror at the idea of the exportation of slaves from the coast of Guinea to the West Indies, Brazil, or elsewhere, and have united in making it piracy by law, punishable with death, for any of our citizens to be engaged in it. Is it any less tolerable to make another Guinea of our Southern States, and to carry on a trade from there, which is so revolting to humanity, that it is about to be extirpated from the coast of Africa, by the joint efforts of all civilized nations except our own? The people of the North have a deep interest in the subject. It is to them that the South look, as having the pecuniary and physical means, to sustain the laws of commerce of the nation, and they claim protection for the slave trade, on the broad ocean, as is shown in the case of the Croles. The North, then, have to determine whether they are bound by the constitution to uphold and defend such a traffic, and whether they will do it without uttering a word of remonstrance or complaint.—*Spy*.

## THE HORRIBLE TRAGEDY OF THE SEAS.

**The Trial of Holmes.**—The trial of A. W. Holmes at Philadelphia for manslaughter, for throwing overboard, from the long boat of the ship William Brown, Francis Askins, was concluded on Saturday, after occupying six days. The testimony was that of passengers on board and who were afterwards in the long boat. It presents a heart rending narrative in which, although the main incidents of the catastrophe are known, the details are new and touching. The decisive consideration against Holmes and other of the sailors, is that lots were not drawn, but that, acting together, the mate and crew saved their own lives at the sacrifice of those whom they were bound to protect and save—at least, share their inevitable perils. Not one of the crew perished, whereas thirty-one passengers sunk with the ship, and sixteen were thrown over from the long boat. Thus 47 out of 64 passengers perished, while all the crew, 17 in number, escaped.

The testimony established that the ship struck an iceberg on the night of April 19th; thirty-three of those on board got into the long-boat. Holmes, the prisoner, made considerable effort to get a sick girl into the boat, and gave her his cravat and trousers to wrap about her feet. The captain, who went into the jolly-boat, kept along side the long-boat until morning, took all the names of those on board and gave them a compass and chart. On his leaving, the mate said to him, "Captain, we'll have to draw lots;" the Captain replied, "I know what you mean; I don't want to hear any more about it." It rained a good deal, and the boat had to be continually bailed out.

When the next night came the sea became calm; there was plenty of room in the boat, and none of those on board were frozen and insensible. Some one cried out that the boat was sinking—the mate said, "we must go to work—this work won't do!"—and then commenced the terrible tragedy of throwing the passengers into the deep. Of this, one of the survivors, Mary Carr, gives the following account:

"Can't recollect who was thrown over until they came to Frank Askins: the sailors came to him; he said to them, 'I'll not go out; you know I work well all the time, I'll work like a man till morning, and do what I can to keep the boat clear of water; I have five sovereigns, and I'll give it for my life till morning, and

when morning comes, if God does not help us, we will cast lots, and I'll go out like a man if it is my turn; don't put me out until I can speak a few words to Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Edgar, can't you do something for me?' she made no reply that I could hear; then they put him out."

"Mary, his youngest sister, was crying about him: 'Oh, say, say, don't put out my brother—' if you put him out, put me out, too; I'm willing to die the death of my brother; but don't part me and my brother; immediately they laid hold on her and threw her out after him."

"There was Jack Stetson, Murray, Holmes, and Charles Smith, but which of the four it was that threw Askins overboard, I cannot say; they all cried him out and dragged him, when they put over Mary, Ellen, the other sister, was crying; they etched hold of Ellen, and when they had taken her up, 'Oh,' says she, 'don't put me overboard, all I request is, to give me my mantle;' some of the sailors lifted up something and threw it in after her, but it was not her mantle; I heard Charles Colin say, 'Holmes, dear, you won't put me over,'—'Charles,' says he, 'you must go, and immediately he laid hold of him. I said to Holmes, 'Holmes spare his life, he is all that remains out of fifteen of William Liddon's family.' He lifted him up and put him over, and as he went down I heard the plunge; I heard him crying and praying, 'the Lord have mercy on me!' I saw no one assisting Holmes; there were 16 thrown overboard; as a start (time) after daylight on Wednesday, I heard a man cry out that they saw the most of a vessel, they took an oar and a shovel that belonged to me for a flag; I don't know how long it was, but as soon as the vessel came to us, the captain put the ladders down the side of the vessel, and took us up on deck. I heard there was one thrown over. I don't know his name, but Rhodes looked at the man who threw him over and said, 'Oh! cruel! cruel!'"

The testimony for the defence related merely to the manner in which the throwing overboard was accomplished; there were no variations of any importance. George M. Dallas, Esq. and Wm. Meredith, the District Attorney, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Messrs. Hazlehurst and David Paul Brown for the defence. The charge of Judge Baldwin was full and lucid, and the jury, after a long absence, came in with a verdict of *Guilty*—recommending him to the mercy of the court.—*New York American*.

**The Liberty Vote in New York City** was about 300; in Albany 58, all told. Give us the cities for pro-slaveryism yet! The country towns must do the work for liberty or slavery will continue to flap her deadly wings over America till God shall let loose his fiery thunderbolts upon this guilty nation.

**Suicide of the Murderer.**—Bork, the murderer of his wife, was found dead in his cell, yesterday morning, having strangled himself by uniting two handkerchiefs (which had been left in his possession) and throwing one end over the door.—*Tocsin*.

## COMMERCIAL.

PRICE OF WHEAT, in Ann Arbor, 8 1/2 cents per bushel; price of flour \$4.50 per barrel.

Nearly 10,000 barrels of flour were cleared at Rochester for Albany within two days after the canal opened.

An agent is expected to leave for England in a few days, with power to make a loan of funds for the Government, as authorized not long since.

Illinois Wheat brought in New York, April 31, \$1.25 to \$1.27. There was but little wheat in market.

The Buffalo Economist says that the Bank of Oswego had been run for specie, and it was doubtful whether it would hold out. The brokers were cautious of buying it; as also the Lewis County Bank—both specie funds.

Mr. Jaudon, agent for the Morrisons in London, has attached all the assets of the Gas Bank of New Orleans, for a sum of about \$2,000,000 due the United States Bank, which debt was transferred to the Morrisons in London.

Some of the bankrupts in New York wipe on millions at a dash. The debts of Bailey Keefe and Kremen are estimated at \$620,000; those of Seth Geer, \$487,000; and those of Peter Snytemer, 1,033,929!

April 29, Wheat sold in Cleveland for \$1 per bushel. Flour, \$4.75; Mess Pork, \$6.50; primes, \$4.75.

Five casks superior Cheese made in Macomb County, were shipped for the Rhode Island market from Detroit.

Rising 700 barrels of Flour have been shipped from Detroit for Montreal, since navigation opened.

## COMMON SCHOOL MEETING.

Pursuant to a previous call, a meeting of the citizens of school districts No. 11, 12, 13, 14, convened at the court house to take into consideration the propriety of a consolidation of the above named districts.

The meeting was called to order by Doctor Denton and Horace Moore was appointed Chairman and Doctor J. B. Barnes Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by George Sedgwick, Esq. The following resolution was introduced and advocated by Dr. Denton.

Resolved, It is the opinion of this meeting that it is best for the four districts, viz: 11, 12, 13, and 14 in the township of Ann Arbor, to unite and build a school house adequate to the accommodation of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Howard the same was laid upon the table.

On motion of Mark Howard a committee of three from each of the four districts were appointed by the meeting to take into consideration the propriety of the consolidation of the four Districts and report at an adjourned meeting.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed by the meeting to serve on the committee.

School district No. 11, Wm. R. Thompson, Harvey T. Hubbard, Mr. Cavil.

School district No. 12, Doctor Denton, Eber White, S. D. Nobles.

School district No. 13, David Godfrey, O. Hawkins, Mr. Weeks.

School district No. 14, G. W. Jewett, J. L. Davidson, V. Chapin.

It was moved that the doings be published in the three village papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at this place on Thursday the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. to hear and act upon the report of the above committee.

**HORACE MOORE, Pres't.**  
J. B. BARNES, Sec'y.  
Ann Arbor, May 4th, 1842.

## DIED.

At his residence in the Village of Ann Arbor Mich. on Thursday evening the 28th of April A. D. 1842 Mr. JACOB LAWTON, in the fifty sixth year of his age.

In the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. LAWTON, the public have lost a benevolent and liberal citizen, and the family a kind and affectionate husband and father. He was among the earliest settlers of Cayuga Co. N. Y., where he resided until three years since, at which time he and his family removed to this place.

## TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English.  
20 oz. Sulph. Morphia.  
10 oz. Acet. do.  
50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark.  
1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb.  
1 Chest Rhubarb Root.  
1 bbl. Powdered Jalap.  
50 lbs. Colomel.  
3 casks Emsol Salts.  
15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil.  
40 boxes Sperm Candles.  
2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground.  
4 casks Linseed Oil.

**Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Plating Ware, Porcelain Teeth.** A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER.

139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

## 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, situate 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. if

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Rufus Crossman and Lucy his wife, to the undersigned, January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and recorded in the Register's Office, in the county of Washtenaw, in Liber number seven, page three hundred and one, of the equal undivided half of the "Scio mill property," including the water-power, Mills, and about twenty-five acres of Land, adjoining the village of Scio, in said county, and lying on both sides of the River Huron, together with the rights of flowing lands covered by the mill pond, (for a more particular description of the premises, reference is made to the record of mortgage,) and no proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the installment which became due on the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty-one, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises (or some part of them) at public vendue at the Court house in Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-fifth day of April next, at noon.

SAMUEL W. POSTER, Mortgagee.

Scio, January 24, 1842. 13w 40

The above sale is postponed until the seventh day of May instant, at the same time and place.

SAMUEL W. POSTER, Mortgagee.

## NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

April 30, 1842.	
ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs. \$5.50 to 6.50
COFFEE,	Pots, 6.25 to 7.50
	St. Domingo, lb. 7 to 7 1/2
	Other kinds, 7 to 7 1/2
COTTON,	Upland, lb. 5 1/2 to 6 1/2
	New Orleans, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2
FISH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$2.00 to 2.18
	Salmon, bbl. \$15 to 16
	Mackerel No. 1 and 2 \$9 to 10
FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr box 90 to 1.00
	Figs, lb. 2 1/2 to 3
FLOUR,	Genesee, \$3.87 to 6.00
	Ohio, 5.81 to 5.87
	Michigan, 5.87 1/2 to 6.00
	Baltimore, 5.87 1/2 to 6.00
GRAIN,	Wheat Northern bush, 1.17 to 1.20
	do Southern, 1.17 to 1.20
	Rye, 64 to 65
	Oats, 38 to 45
	Corn, Northern, 65 to 68
	do Southern, 62 to 65
MOLASSES,	Havanna, gal. 15 to 15 1/2
	Porto Rico, 18 to 20
	New Orleans, 19 to 21
PROVISIONS,	Beef, mess bar. \$7.25 to 7.50
	Prime, 4.00 to 4.50
	Pork, mess, 8.37 to 9.12
	do Prime, 5.75 to 7.75
	Lard, lb. 5 1/2 to 6
	Smoked Hams, 6 1/2 to 7
	Butter, 13 to 21
	Cheese, 7 to 9 1/2
SUGARS,	New Orleans, lb. 8 to 4 1/2
	St. Croix, 6 to 12
	Havanna, brown, 4 to 6
	do white, 6 1/2 to 8
TEAS,	Loaf, 12 to 13
	Young Hyson, lb. 27 to 70 1/2
	Imperial, 51 to 52
TALLOW,	lb. 7 to 8
WOOL,	Am. Sax. fle. lb. 33 to 42
	Full blood Merino, 32 to 41
	Native and 1/2 blood, 18 to 22

## 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, in exchange for Fruit and Ornamental Trees &c., delivered by the first of September next.

S. B. NOBLE.

Ann Arbor, April 19, 1842.

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

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

MAINE.		Housatonic
Agricultural B'k. no sale.		Ispswich
Androscoggin		Lancaster
Augusta		Leicester
Bangor Commer'l	—	Lowell
Bangor b'k of	—	Lynn Mechanics
Belfast	do	Lee
Brunswick	do	Manufacturers and
Cubaia	12	Mechanics
Canal	—	Manufacturers
Cas'o	do	Marblehead
Central (Vassalboro)	do	Market
City	—	Marine
C. mmercial	—	Massachusetts
Cumberland b'k of	do	Mechanics New
Eastern	do	buryport
Ellsworth	do	do N. Bedford
Exchange	do	do S. Boston
Frankfort	—	Mercantile
Franklin	—	Merchant's Boston
Freemen's	do	" N Bedford
Frontier	do	" Salem
Garfield	do	" Newburyport
Granite	do	Merrimac
Kenduskeag	do	Milbury
Lime Rock	do	Naum Keag
Lincoln	do	Neponset
Manufacturers'	do	New England
do & Traders'	do	N. b'k of Boston
Maine (Cumberland)	do	Norhampton
Machias	do	Oceana
Mariners'	do	Old Colony
Medomac	do	Oxford
Megunticoco	do	Pacific
Mechanics	do	Pawtucket
Mercantile	do	People's
Negumkeag	—	Phoenix Ch'rist'n
Northern	do	Plymouth
People's	do	Powow River
Portland	do	Quinsigmond
Sagadahock	do	Quincy Stone
Southwegan	do	Railroad
South Berwick	do	Randolph
St Croix	25	Salem
Thomaston	—	Shoe & Leather
Ticonic	do	deslers
Vassalborough	do	Southbridge
Waldo	do	S. b'k Boston
Westbrook	12	Shawmut
York	—	Springfield
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		State
Ashuelot	—	Suffolk
Cheshire	do	Taunton
Claremont	do	Traders'
Commercial	do	Tremont
Concord	5to10	Union b'k of Wey-
Connecticut River	—	mouth & Brantee
Derry	do	Union, Boston
Dover	do	Village
Exeter	do	Walham
Farmers	do	Warren Boston
Graton	do	Warren Danvers
Granite	do	Washington
Lancaster	do	Wareham
Lebanon	do	Winnisimmet
Manufacturers'	do	Wintrop
Mechanics	do	Worcester, Wrenth
Merrimac	do	Wrentham
Nashua	do	RHODE ISLAND
N. Hampshire	do	American Bank
N. H. Union.	do	Arcade
Pemigewasset	do	Bristol bank of
Piscataqua	do	Blackstone canal
Portsmouth	do	Bristol Union
Rochester	do	Burrville Agricult
Rockingham	do	& Manufacturers
Stratford	do	Centerville
Winnisioogee	do	Citizens' Union
VERMONT		City
Benn ngton	75	Commer. Bristol
Bellows Falls	—	do Providence
Poultney b'k of	do	Cranston
Brattleboro b'k of	do	Comberland
Burlington b'k of	do	Eagle b'k. Bristol
Caledonia b'k of	do	" Providence
Commercial no sale	—	Exchange
Farmers	—	Exeter
do & Mechanics	—	Fall River Union
Montpelier b'k old	do	Franklin
do b'k new	do	Freeman's
Middlebury b'k of	do	Globe
Manchester	do	High street
Newbury	do	Hope
Orleans Co	do	Kent
Orange Co	do	Lardholders
Rutland	do	Manufacturers
St. Albans	do	Mechanics
Vergennes	do	" & Manufac.
Windsor	do	Mer. Providence
Woodstock	do	" Newport
MASSACHUSETTS		Mount Hope
Adams bank	do	Moun' Vernon
Agricultural	do	Narragansett
American	do	National
Amherst	do	N. Eng. Commer.
Andover	do	" Pacific Prov.
Asiatie	do	" " Smithfield
Atlantic	do	Newport
Atlas	do	N. America b'k of
Attleborough	do	N. Kings on
Barnstable	do	Newport Ex.
Bedford Commercial	do	N Providence
Beverly	do	Pacific
Blackstone	do	Pascog
Boston	do	Pawtuxet
Brighton	do	Phoenix Westerly
Bristol Co	do	" Providence
Bunker Hill	do	Providence
Cambridge	do	Providence Co.
Central	do	R. L. Agricultural
Charles River	do	" Central
Charlestown	do	" Union
Chickopee	do	" Bank of
Citizens Nantucket	do	Roger Williams
do Worcester	do	Seituate
City Boston	do	Smithfield Ex.
Cohannet	do	" Lime Rock
Columbian	do	" Union
Commercial Boston	do	Traders, Newport
do Salem	do	" Providence
Concord	do	Union
Danvers	do	Village
D. dham	do	Warren
Dorch. & Milton	do	Warwick
Duxbury	do	Washington
Egle	do	Weybosset
E. Bridgewater	—	Woonsocket falls
Essex N. Andover	—	Worcester
Exchange	do	CONNECTICUT.
Fair Haven	do	Bridgenort
Falmouth	do	City b'k N. Haven
Fall River	do	Connecticut
Fitchburg	do	Conn. River Bank-
Framingham	do	ing Company
Freemans	do	East Haddam
General Interest	do	Exchange
Globe	do	Field company
Grocester	do	Far's & Meen.
Grand	do	Hartford
Granite	do	Housatonic Rail
Greenfield	do	oad company
Hamden	do	Jewett city
London	do	Mechanics
Lovership Man'rs	do	Merchants
Laverhill	do	Menden
Lights	do	Middlesex com.



## ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York, March 1st, 1842.

## BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin	50
Anti-Slavery Manual	20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll.	12mo.
Alton Trials	25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3	set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child	37 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.	50
Beauties of Philanthropy	38 1-2
Bourne's Picture of Slavery	50
Boxton on the Slave Trade	50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarke's history of the slave trade), vol. 1, 2 and 3	set 1,00
Chloe Spear	25
Channing on Slavery	25
Duncan on Slavery	25
Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball	50
Do by do in boards with map	25
Enemies of Constitution discovered	12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa	37 1-2
Grimké's Letters to Miss Beecher	37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View	50
Light and Truth	50
Life of Granville Sharp	15
Mott's Biographical Sketches	37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes	75
Do of Lovejoy	62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges	53 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall	75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo.	1,00
Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp.	20
Right and wrong in Boston	20
Star of Freedom, muslin	12 1-2

Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25

Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50

Songs of the Free 33 1-3

Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20

Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20

Wheatley, Phillis Memoir of 25

West Indies, by Professor Hovey 25

West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait 12 1-2

## PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841	incl. 50
Address to the Free People of Color	1
Ancient Landmarks	3
Apology for Abolitionists	3
American Slavery as it is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses	25
Address on Right of Petition	2
Address to Senators and Representatives of the Free States	1
Address on Slavery (German)	1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland	1
Address of National Convention (German)	1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance	25
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society	12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States	6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery	2
Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city.	4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child	6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents	12 1-2
Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question	12 1-2
Annual Reports of Ann. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th	12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society	8
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South	6
Bible against Slavery	6
Collection of Valuable Documents	6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches	2
Birney on Colonization	2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green	6
Chippman's Discourse	6
Channing's Letters to Clay	6
Condition of Free People of Color	6
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of	12 1-2
Dissertation on Servitude	12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon	1
Does the Bible sanction Slavery?	1
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society	1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge	25
Dresser's Narrative	5
Extinguisher Extinguished	5
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to.	2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball	12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1833	6
Freedom's Defense	6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle	6
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union	6
Generous Planter	6
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse	6
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition	12 1-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church	13
Liberty, 8vo. 2d; do 12mo	5
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay	5
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky	12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau	6
Modern Expediency Considered	6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia	6 1-4
Plan for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	1
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 1-2
Rights of Colored Men	12 1-2
Ruggles's Antislavery	6
Right and Wrong in Boston	12 1-2
Slavery Rhythms	6
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1833	6
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie	6
Do. Letter to Henry Clay	6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se"	6
Southard's Manual	1
Star of Freedom	1
Schmucker and Smith's Letters	6
Slaveholder's Prayer	6
Slaveholding Weighed	6
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany)	6
The Martyr, by Beriah Green	4
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
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy	1
Why work for the Slave	1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation	4

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

The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

## PRINTS, etc.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840	3
The Emancipated Family	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	2
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy	1
Do. with kneeling Slave	sheet 1
Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards	1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith	50
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Mendenhall fund.	
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans	25
Argument of Roger S. Baldwin, Esq. do do	12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad	6
Congressional Document relating to do.	6
Portrait of Clinch	1,00
March 2d, 1842.	

IMPORTANT WORK!  
Now in the course of Publication.

## A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

By Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S., M. A. S.

London, Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad.

S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ.

Hanover, Multi.

&c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with one thousand two hundred and forty engravings.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish.

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalers, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may discharge them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

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

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevity type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each payable on delivery.

To any person sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

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

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

12w31

## "ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE Subscribers will pay two pence a copy in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean SWINGLO TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

JONES & ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

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

where all orders in that line may be met with neatness and dispatch. 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.

## HORSE POWERS AND 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 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 with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses as attached to it as any other power with two horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine.

They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them—There will be one for examination at N. H. WISE's, Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILSON's storehouse in D. T. at both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of the machine.

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.

Sciò, 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 8700 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.

Sciò, January, 12, 1842.

T. is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and use it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will 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.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

A. WEEKS.

Sciò, April 11, 1842.

## SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make every good SMUT MACHINE which they will sell for \$50. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many years experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Sciò, 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, and shew, and carry 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 Sciò village.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Sciò, April 18, 1842.

## THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

CONDUCTED BY PROF. B. SILLIMAN AND B. SILLIMAN, JR. OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE Editors of this Journal, wish to call public attention to the fact that they will hereafter, on the conditions stated below, frank the nos. to all of their subscribers who receive the work by MAIL, from THEM BY MAIL. Their object in making this offer, is to place those persons who are so situated that they cannot take the work through a agent, and therefore free of charge of transportation, on the same footing in this respect with city subscribers. Subscribers by mail have heretofore paid from \$1 to \$1.37 per annum for postage, which has been a sufficient consideration to induce many to decline taking the work. Now that this objection is removed, upon the simple condition of punctual remittance, the Editors confidently hope that the number of their mail subscribers will be much increased; and they make no apology to their present supporter and contributors, for asking their assistance in aiding them to sustain this experiment, by making this notice more public, and by inducing their friends to subscribe.

Experience has proved that the mail is by far the best means of conveyance to distant subscribers, the most sure and most speedy; and all attempts to establish agencies at a distance and a way from the great lines of transportation have utterly failed—delay and dissatisfaction and often abandonment of the work being the result.

The American Journal of Science and Arts is published at New Haven, Connecticut. Each number contains at least 200 pages, closely and handsomely printed on good paper, and fully illustrated by engravings. The subscription is \$6 in ADVANCE, by mail. The extra dollar beyond the usual price of the literary quarterly is indispensable, on account of a more limited patronage and the great expense of engravings.

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

Subscribers will remember the regulation of the Post Office department, by which, postmasters are authorized to remit payments for periodicals free of postage, if the letter containing the remittance is written by themselves.

All letters and remittances directed to the Editors of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS, New Haven, Ct., will receive prompt attention.

N. B. Subscribers who wish to avail themselves of the free postage, must see that their accounts are not in arrears, when such is the fact, the Editors cannot pay the postage.

Advertisements are inserted at the customary rates, and the European circulation of the work renders it a desirable vehicle for the advertisements of American publishers; the usual publication day is the last of every quarter.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1841.

1w52

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

[The Cash 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, 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.

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