

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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Persons wishing to advertise will find this Paper a valuable medium of communication. It circulates in nearly every county in the State. Advertisements inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity. All remittances and all communications designed for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, *post paid*, to THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY.

The following a spirited and beautiful article is from the "Friend of Man," Utica, N. Y.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

Will ye despise the acorn,
Just thrusting out its shoot,
Ye giants of the forest,
That strike the deepest root?

Will ye despise the streamlets
Upon the mountain-side,
Ye broad and mighty rivers,
On sweeping to the tide?

Wilt thou despise the crescent,
That trembles, newly born,
Thou bright and peerless planet,
Whose reign shall reach the morn?

Time, now, his scythe is whetting
Ye giant oak for you,
Ye floods, the sea is thirsting
To drink you like the dew.

That crescent, faint and trembling,
Her lamp shal' nightly trim,
Till thou, imperious planet,
Shalt in her light grow dim.

And so shall wax the Party,
Now feeble at its birth,
Till Liberty shall cover,
This tyrant-trodden earth.

That party, as we term it,—
The PARTY OF THE WHOLE,—
Has for its firm foundation,
The substance of the soul.

It groweth out of REASON,—
The strongest soil below,—
The milder its budding,
The more its room to grow!

Then rally to its banners,
Supported by the true,—
The weakest are the wanting,
The many are the few.

Of what is small, but living,
God makes himself the nurse;
While "Onward" cry the voices,
Of all His universe.

Our plant is of the Cedar
That knoweth not decay;
Its growth shall bless the mountains,
Till mountains pass away.

Its top shall greet the sunshine,
Its leaves shall drink the rain,
Whilst on its lower branches,
The slave shall hang his chain.

God speed the infant party—
The party of the whole,—
And surely he will do it,
While REASON is its soul.

MISCELLANY.

From Dunghiso's American Medical Library. COMMENCEMENT OF THE MODERN HUMANE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

In the latter months of the year 1792, Pinel, who had been for some time chief Physician at the Bicêtre, begged repeatedly of the public authorities, to permit him to remove the chains from the furiously. His applications having been unsuccessful, he presented himself before the commune of Paris, and repeating his objections with increased warmth, urged a reform of such notorious treatment.

"Citizen," said one of the members to him, "I will go to-morrow to visit the Bicêtre; but do you bid thee, if thou deceivest us, and if thou canst any of the enemies of the people amongst thy insane."

This member of the commune was Couthon.—The next day he went to the Bicêtre. Couthon was himself, perhaps, as strange a spectacle as any whom he visited. Deprived of the use of his lower extremities, and compelled to be borne on the arms of others, he appeared, says Pinel, a fraction of humanity implanted on another's body; and from out of this deformity, pronounced in a feeble and feminine voice, merciful sentences proceeded—sentences of death, for death was the only logic that he prevailed. Couthon visited the insane in succession and questioned them himself, but he received only imprecations, a midst the clanking of chains on floors disgustingly filthy from the evacuations of the miserable occupants.

Fatigued with the monotony and revolting character of this spectacle, Couthon returned to Pinel. "Citizen," said he to Pinel, "art thou thyself mad to desire to unchain such animals?" "Citizen," replied Pinel, "I am convinced that these lunatics are only intractable from being deprived of air and liberty, and I expect much from a different course."

"Well," said Couthon, "do as thou likest. I leave them to thee. But I am afraid thou wilt fall a victim to thy presumption." Master of his own actions, Pinel commenced his undertaking on the very day, fully aware of all its real difficulties; for it regarded the setting at liberty of about fifty furious maniacs, without injurious or dangerous consequences resulting to the other peaceable inmates of the establishment. He determined to unchain no more than twelve at the

first trial, and the only precaution he took was to have an equal number of strait jackets prepared, made of strong linen with long sleeves, which could be tied behind the back of the maniac, should it become necessary to restrict him from committing acts of violence.

The first person to whom Pinel addressed himself had been a resident for the longest period in this abode of misery. He was an English captain, whose history was unknown, and who had been chained there for forty years. He was looked upon as the most terrible of all the insane; his attendants always approached him with circumspection, for, in a paroxysm of fury, he had struck one of the servants on the head with his musket, and killed him on the spot. He was confined with more rigor than many of the others, which circumstance, combined with almost total neglect on the part of the keepers, had exasperated a disposition naturally furious.

Pinel entered his cell alone, and approached him calmly. "Captain," said he, "if I were to remove your chains, and to give you liberty to walk in the court, would you promise me to be rational and to do harm to no one?" "I promise thee. But thou mockest me.—They, as well as myself, are too much afraid of me."

"Assuredly not. I have no fear; for I have six men at hand to make me respected, should it be necessary. But believe my word: be confident and docile. I will give you liberty, if you will allow me to substitute this strait waistcoat for your ponderous chains."

The captain yielded with a good grace to every thing which required of him; shrugging his shoulders, however, but without uttering a word. In a few minutes his irons were completely removed, and Pinel withdrew, leaving the door of the cell open. Several times the maniac raised himself from his seat, but fell again; he had kept the sitting posture so long that he had lost the use of his legs; at length, in about a quarter of an hour, and after repeated attempts, he succeeded in retarding his equilibrium, and from the depth of his dark cell advanced staggering towards the door. His first action was to look at the sky, and to exclaim in ecstasy, "How beautiful!" Through the whole day he ran about, ascending and descending the stairs, and constantly repeating the exclamation, "How beautiful! how good!" In the evening he returned to his cell, slept tranquilly on a better bed, which had been provided for him, and during the two additional years which he passed in the Bicêtre he had no paroxysm of fury. He had rendered himself, indeed, useful in the establishment, by exerting a certain degree of authority over the patients, whom he governed after his own fashion, and over whom he elected himself a kind of superintendent.

But the case of Chevings—a soldier of the French guards—was looked upon as one of the most memorable facts of that interesting and eventful day. Whilst in the service he had but one fault—drunkenness;—and when in this state he became turbulent, violent, and the more dangerous from his strength being prodigious. Owing to his repeated excesses he was dismissed from his regiment, and soon dissipated his limited resources. Shame and misery subsequently plunged him into such a state of depression, that his intellect became disordered. In his delirium he thought he had been made general, but that those who did not admit his rank and quality, and in consequence of a violent disturbance thus originating, he was taken to the Bicêtre, laboring under the most furious excitement. He had been confined, chained, for ten years, and with more severity than most of his fellow sufferers, as he had frequently broken under his irons by the sole strength of his hands. On one occasion, when he obtained momentary liberty in this manner, he set at defiance the united efforts of all his keepers to make him re-enter his cell. His strength had become proverbial at the Bicêtre.

Pinel on several visits, had discovered in Chevings an excellent disposition, masked by the excitement incessantly occasioned by cruel treatment. He promised the lunatic to speedily ameliorate his condition, and this promise itself rendered him more tranquil. Pinel at length told him he should be no longer chained; and to prove the confidence I have in thee," said he, "and that I regard thee as a man adapted for doing good, thou shalt aid me in freeing those unfortunate, who have not their reason like thee; and if thou canststest thyself as I have reason to hope, I will take thee into my service, and thou shalt never quit me."

"Never," says M. Esqipin Pinel, "in the whole history of human intellect, was there a more sudden and complete revolution: the keepers themselves were impressed with respect and astonishment at the spectacle which Chevings afforded." Scarcely was he liberated, when he was seen anticipating, attentive to, and following with his eye, every motion of Pinel; executing his orders with skill and promptitude, addressing words of reason and kindness to the insane, on the level of whom he had been but a short time previously.

This man, whom chains had kept degraded during the best years of his life, and who would, doubtless, have spent the remainder of his existence in the same wretched condition, became afterwards a model of good conduct and gratitude. Often, in the difficult times of the revolution, he saved the life of Pinel, and on one occasion rescued him from a band of miscreants who were conducting him to the "Lanterne," owing to his having been an elector of 1793. During the time of famine, he left the Bicêtre every morning, and returned with supplies of provisions which gold could not at that time procure. His whole life was one of perpetual devotedness to his liberator.

In the course of a few days the shackles were removed from fifty-three lunatics. An unexpected improvement followed from a course previously regarded impracticable and even fatal. The furious madmen, who monthly destroyed hundreds of wooden utensils, renounced their habits of violence; others, who tore their clothes, and rived in flesh and nudity, became clean and decent; tranquility and harmony succeeded to tumult and disorder; and over the whole establishment order and good feeling reigned.

From the last Bentley.

HUNTING MONKEYS.

No country in the world, perhaps, offers such temptations for the true sportsman as India. The quantity of game, particularly in Bengal, exceeds the most sanguine ideas of an untraveled Briton. The sport itself is considerably more majestic and more imposing.—The wild peacock, the florin, the black cock of India, are incomparably beyond the puny game of the West. The traveler, who has hunted the tiger, the lion, and the wild boar, may almost venture to look down on fox-hunting as a childish amusement. The very dangers which environ the Eastern chase give it an excitement as superior to that of Great Britain, as the fox hunt is superior to the capture of a tame cat, or the destruction of a harmless rabbit. Remember I am an Indian; I speak as an Indian; I write as an Indian. Were I an Ape, or a Monkey, I might then view the subject in a different light.

The whole face of the country in the East seems alive. A thousand species of birds unknown in Europe—a thousand different kinds

of animals, omitted by some of our best zoologists—a thousand venomous, but beautiful reptiles, vivifying the scene. With a gun over the shoulder, a host of objects, besides those which are styled 'legitimate game,' offer themselves to tempt a shot, (not that I ever had the craving desire which some men feel, merely to kill and destroy, for the sake of wanton cruelty,) from their gay plume and curious form.

I was strolling through a wood 'high up the country,' with my Manton on my shoulder, my thoughts all centered in Europe, when I heard a curious noise in a tree almost immediately above me. I looked up, and found that the sound proceeded from a white monkey, who slipped from branch to branch, chattering away with delight at beholding a fellow creature of a larger growth; for so he seemed to consider me. For a few moments I took no notice of his antics, and walked quietly along, till suddenly a large branch fell at my feet, narrowly escaping my head. I again paused, and found that the missile had been dropped by my talkative friend. Without consideration I instantly turned round, and fired at him.

The report had scarcely sounded, when I heard the most piercing, the most distressing cry that ever reached my ears. The agonised shriek of a young infant burst from the little creature whom I had wounded. It was within thirty paces of me. I could see the wretched animal, already stained with blood, point to its wound, and again hear its dreadful moan. The last agony of the bear is harrowing to the tyro, and I have seen a young sportsman turn pale on hearing it. The present cry was, however, more distressing. I turned round, and endeavored to hurry away. This, however, I found no easy task; for, as I moved forward, the unhappy creature followed me, springing as well as it could from bough to bough, uttering a low wailing moan, and pointing at the same time to the spot whence the blood trickled. Then regarding me steadily but mournfully in the face, it seemed to reproach me with my wanton cruelty. Again I hastened on, but still it pursued me. When I stopped, it stopped; when I attempted to go forward, it accompanied me. Never in the whole course of my life did I feel so much for a dumb animal; never did I so keenly repent an act of uncalled-for barbarity.

Determined not to allow the poor monkey thus to linger in torture, and at once to end the annoying scene, I suddenly came to a halt, and lowering my gun, which was only single barreled, I was about to re-load it for the purpose of dispatching the maimed creature, when, springing from the tree, it ran to within about half-a-dozen paces of me, and began to cry so piteously, and roll itself in agony, occasionally picking up earth, with which it attempted to smother the blood by stuffing it into the wound, that, in spite of my resolution, when I fired, I was so nervous I almost missed my aim, inflicting another wound which broke the animal's leg, but nothing more. Again its piercing shriek rang in my ears. Horrified beyond endurance, I threw down my gun, and actually fled.

In about half an hour I returned, for the purpose of fetching my Manton, fully expecting that the poor animal had left the spot.—What, then, was my surprise to find a crowd of monkeys surrounding the wretched sufferer. As I advanced under the shade of some trees, I stole almost close to them before they perceived me. I took advantage of this circumstance to pause for a moment, and watch their movements. The stricken monkey was crying out in the most piteous manner; the others were busily employed in tearing open the wound, trying to destroy the already maimed creature. A shout drove them all away, save the dying animal. I advanced—the little monkey was rolling in agony. I took up my gun, which lay beside him. I fancied he cast one look of supplication on me, one prayer to be relieved from his misery. I did not hesitate; with one blow of the butt-end I dashed out his brains. Then turning round, I slowly returned to my quarters, more profoundly disappointed than I had felt for many months.

"Take my advice gentle reader, if you must live in India, never shoot a monkey."

Selections.

MONSTROUS ALLIANCE.

The democratic party having found itself outstripped in 1840, by the Whigs, in servile competition for southern votes, for the last year has sopped at no measure calculated to win back the favor of the overseers of the South. Voluntarily, it seems to have taken upon itself the curse pronounced upon the serpent—"upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life."

Sometime before the action in the New York Legislature, Mr. Toler said in the legislature of Virginia, "what probably as the democrats, the natural allies of the South, were now in the ascendancy in New York, they might repeal the obnoxious act of the New York Legislature." To this Mr. Daily replied, that he had already written to some of his friends in New York, suggesting to them the propriety of such a course.—But they had answered that it would be useless, for they had ascertained that Governor Seward would utterly disregard any resolutions of the democracy.

Probably Mr. Daily plied them again, threatening them with the displeasure of their masters—for, as we shall see in the next article, the bought menials went as far as they could.

The democracy boasts that it embraces the people—the industrious and poorer classes—the men, who with bravery and industry, earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Have these men, allowing them to be democrats, ever thought of the estimation in which they are held by their slaveholding allies? We have half a notion to publish a long article we wrote more than a year ago, entitled the "Monstrous Alliance and its Results," in which we showed from the slaveholder's own language, how utterly he despises the working man of the North. Meantime, let the following extract from an article in a Knoxville (Tenn.) paper suffice.

"To one who has witnessed the utter degradation, of what is termed the lower class of our Northern States, nothing can appear more supremely ridiculous than their religious zeal for the improvement of the condition of the southern slaves.—True, slavery does not exist in name, but that is all. The condition of a large portion of the population of New York and many other northern States, is worse in a fourfold degree, than the slaves of the southern planters. They obey a master far more tyrannical and overbearing and wear the galling chain of slavery with the full consciousness that the constitution

confers upon them the same privileges that are exercised by their masters.

It is but a mockery of liberty. The condition of more than one half the population of the free States that are engaged in commerce and manufactures (we mean that class who are called servants or where the name is considered objectionable, "African") would be infinitely improved in a moral and social point of view, were they to make an exchange of situation with the southern slaves. The South have just the same right, and far more reason to interfere in favor of the northern slaves, as the north to interfere with the "peculiar institutions" of the south."

All this must be peculiarly pleasant to those northern slaves who are so ready to put on the liver of the slaveholders.—Philanthropist.

QUARRELS.—One of the most easy, the most common, and most perfectly foolish, things in the world, is to quarrel, no matter with whom, man, woman or child; or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion whatsoever. There is no kind of necessity in it, no number of use in it, and no species or degree of benefit to be gained by it; and yet strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, and politicians, lawyers, doctors, and princes quarrel, the Church quarrels, nations and tribes, and corporations, men, women and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts, quarrel about all manner of things, and on all manner of occasions. If there is any thing in the world that will make a man feel bad, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than he did before one; it degrades him in his own eyes and in the eyes of others, and, what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other.—The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we get on with our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is or how he mistreats you, the wisest way is just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool calm quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

THE APPOINTMENT.

The number fixed upon by the House, one representative for every 50,179 inhabitants, gives a large representation, 305 members. It has the advantage of saving to every one of the old States their present number of representatives. It adds four to the New England delegation, two in Maine and two in Massachusetts. It adds 15 to the Middle States, eight for New York, one for New Jersey, and six for Pennsylvania. It adds two to Georgia, the only one of the old States of the South that has gained. It adds 13 to the southwest, four for Alabama, three for Mississippi, two to Louisiana, and 10 for Tennessee, and one for Kentucky. It adds 16 to the Free North West, eleven in Ohio, six in Indiana, six in Illinois, and three in Michigan, to which we must soon add one for Wisconsin and one for Iowa. It adds also three for the transition State of Missouri. The average fractional number in the 13 Free States is 23,419, and in the slave States, 23,370. Consequently there is no ground of complaint on this score. New England will have 42 representatives, the middle States 89, the South Atlantic States 63, the Western Free States 56, the Western Slave States 56—total, 306, being 58 more than the present House.—The Free States will have 187 and the Slave States 119—majority of the free, 68, or 22.2 per cent of the whole. The delegation from the States will be about 39 per cent, or less than two-fifths of the whole. This proportion will continue for ten years.—(Should the government endure so long under the shocks which slavery inflicts on the Union, and then the slave States will sink down to one-third of the whole, thence to one-fourth, &c.)

On reporting the bill from the Committee of the Whole to the House, to-day, the ratio agreed upon, one for every 50,179, was established by the triumphant majority of fifty—yeas 125, nays 75. So, Massachusetts has 14 representatives in the next Congress, as there is no probability that the Senate will attempt an alteration in the face of so powerful a majority of the House, and in the absence of any weighty reason for preferring another ratio. The District plan was carried by two votes, 101 to 99, and may fail in the Senate. The effect of this ratio will be, to drive out the desks, to reduce the pay of members, and to bring in a more practical set of men to do the business of the nation.—Emancipator.

THE WEST INDIES.

The statement in the British Parliament with respect to the condition of the emancipated Islands, corresponds with that we published a few weeks since. Lord Stanley said there was a great improvement in the moral and social condition of the negroes, they were saving money and buying land, and this circumstance rendered labor scarce for the large planters, and raised the price of wages, so that the large capitalists, the monopoly of gentlemen, could not prosper. And at this all our American democracy is terribly grieved and scandalized. The remedy to which the aristocracy are constantly going the government, and in which half a million of dollars have already been thrown away, is immigration. It is curious that two contiguous countries should have spent a million each, the one to expel and the other to import the same description of laborers, and yet both so signally failed. The reason is, that they are both selfishly and by unprincipled and inhuman means, fighting against the ordinances of Heaven. Let the speculators, the monopolizers of the land in the West Indies, take the consequences of their grasping, and share the fate of the speculators and monopolizers of land in the United States, and let the industrious laborer, in both countries, be protected in the fruits of his toil, and both countries will prosper.

The Jamaica papers are as diligent as possible to answer the false accounts of their condition, with which mercenary spinners are continually furnishing the newspapers of the Southern States. The Morning Journal, the leading business paper at Kingston, says, "There has been no complaint against the laborers for some time past," and confidently appeals to time, the only arbiter, to determine "whether the British West India Islands are going to ruin, or recovering from the effects of the great change which has taken place." A meeting of planters in the island, not long since, put forth a statement, that "Jamaica is a country, notwithstanding all her former prosperity and splendor, as yet imperfectly opened and cultivated. In addition to upwards of 2,000,000 of virgin woodland, where the sound of the axe was never heard, it possesses every variety and combination of soil, and every modification of climate—and there are but few sugar or coffee properties in the island, which, with capital, skill, and enterprise, aided by an exuberant population, could not be renovated, and their crops raised and extended from beyond what they ever were in the most active period of slavery." It is obvious that in a country not only passing from slavery to liberty, but where the land is passing from non-resident proprietors of plantations into those of small freeholders to be cultivated by the hands of their owners, neither the amount of exports nor the condition of the re-

maining large land holders is an index of the prosperous condition and prospects of the country itself. One evidence of prosperity is, that with a diminished export, there is an increased import, because it shows that the profits of labor are now expended at home. The increasing value of land, the improvement in the towns, the roads, the dwellings, the schools and churches, are acts which cannot be explained away. In a word, if our American slaveholders stake their case upon the future and ruin of the British West Indies in consequence of emancipation, they will, in a few years be met with evidence so overwhelming as to compel their assent to the existence of general prosperity and improvement.

The following item will show the advancement that is made in another and more important aspect of social elevation:

A COLORED JUDGE.—Mr. Athill, a gentleman of African descent, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Island of Antigua. On the occasion of the appointment, the Antigua Herald expresses itself as follows: "We are too well pleased with the appointment announced in last Tuesday's Register to allow it to pass without giving it our unqualified assent. Whether we view it as a valuable precedent, or as the means of admission to one of the highest colonial titles of a highly respected member of the class to which we belong, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be the most important appointment that has yet been made by the Lieutenant Governor during his administration of the general Government."—Emancipator.

THE SINGLE DISTRICT PLAN.

Should the bill passed by the House of Representatives become a law, requiring each member to be elected from a single district of contiguous territory, it is likely to produce a great breaking up of political calculations. The contrivance of double districts has been fine game for politicians, which will now be broken up. It will also have the effect of making the representation more popular by breaking up all large combinations. The greatest operation of this kind will be the city of New York, which will have to be divided into six districts, with a surplus of 10 or 11,000 equal to the 1st or 12th Ward, to a contiguous district.—Long Island will make two districts, with a surplus of 10,000, Richmond has 10,965. Here are three portions, on as many islands; to what are they "contiguous," to Westchester, or Rockland, or Albany, or St. Lawrence? These 30,000 disposed of, however, and the work will be comparatively simple, involving only two important perplexities, the desire of the counties to preserve their entirety, and the anxiety of political managers to pack and arrange townships in the way most likely to favor their party objects. The districting of New Hampshire will go far to break up the system by which that State has been so long kept under the control of a political cabal, bent on the emoluments of office in the name of democracy.

In Ohio, Giddings' district will consist of the three counties of Ashland, Granger and Lake, 49,759, with perhaps a single small township from Trumbull. In the other extreme, Hamilton and Butler will together make two districts. In Pennsylvania, Philadelphia city and county will make five districts, with a fraction to spare for the deficiency of Bucks. However, the arranging of all the districts by the several State Legislatures, will be a work of much labor, especially in the large States. Several of the State Legislatures have appointed extra sessions for this purpose, so as to hold the Congressional election as usual next fall. Should the Senate act with promptness on the bill as now passed by the House, of which I understand there is a fair prospect, the way will be open for a settlement of this great question for the coming ten years.

The operation of the single district system will be favorable to the Liberty party while it is in its adolescent state, enabling us to carry a district at a time, one in one State and another in another. But when we begin to advance by States, it will be against us, because we shall carry the majority of a whole State sooner than we can carry a majority in every district. Still, the district system is the most fair, the most republican, and best calculated to secure the rights of the minority whichever it may be, and therefore it ought to stand.—Emancipator.

From the Friend of Man. AN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY ORGANIZED SOUTH OF MASON AND DIXON'S LINE!

The following letter from our Tennessee correspondent is of thrilling interest. The Rubicon is passed! Anti-Slavery has obtained a foothold on the other—the slaveholding side of the line! For a long time we have known that the Spirit of Freedom was there—struggling amid the monuments of Oppression, to gain for itself a form and name. Here we have it—a precious germ—the *Gerard Valley Anti-Slavery Society*. This feeble band, gathered amid the hosts of Oppression, shall yet prove victorious, through the might of Holy Principle. In this first modern Anti-Slavery organization in a slave State, will be found a living germ that shall propagate itself throughout the South.

Will ye despise the acorn,
Just thrusting out its shoot,
Ye giants of the forest,
That strike the deepest root?
Of what is small, but living,
God makes himself the nurse;
While "Onward" cry the voices
Of all His universe."

JONESBORO, Tenn., April 37, 1842.

Br. Hough—I am happy to inform you that I have so far recovered my health, as to be able to write you again. I did not attend our late meeting at Rameboro; but I have been furnished with the proceedings of the meeting by our worthy friend Mr. —. They are as follows:—

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT RAMSBORO, TENNESSEE.

According to previous appointment, a large number of our citizens met at Rameboro, on Friday the 1st instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of abolishing slavery in East Tennessee.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Richard Chester to preside, and Jefferson Kinney, Secretary.

The Chairman addressed the meeting for some 35 minutes on the all-absorbing subject of Anti-Slavery in the United States, and particularly in East Tennessee. He then submitted the following resolutions which had been drawn up by some friends previous to the meeting, all of which were UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

Resolved, That this Society shall be called the *Gerard Valley Anti-Slavery Society*.

Resolved, That no instance will we encourage slavery, nor will we encourage any man in business who is himself a slaveholder.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of every Christian to use all proper efforts to remove the sin of slaveholding from our beloved country, and to extend the hand of fellowship to the slaveholder in a justly manslaughter and other abominable crimes.

Resolved, That this Society elect a Secretary annually for the purpose of registering the pro-

ceedings of each and every meeting; also, that a book shall be furnished the Secretary for that purpose.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the papers published in East Tennessee, (and all others friendly the cause) for publication.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, Mr. Jeffrey arose and addressed the meeting for some time, producing a wonderful effect on the assembly. Several persons who had come to the meeting for the sole purpose of raising a disturbance, and if possible preventing our friends from attending to the duties of the day, joined our Society. I can assure our friends at the North and East that our cause is onward and upward. The friends of the slave at this end of the State are using all honorable means to promote the interest of the unfortunate African race.

Our next meeting will be held at Ruckerville, five miles west of this place (Jonesboro) on the 20th of May next. At which time we anticipate a general meeting of all our friends in East Tennessee, and I hope to be able to attend at that time in person.
Your Friend, &c.

VIRGINIA.—The treasury of this State is empty. Two drafts on the Treasurer were protested last week for want of funds, one for \$4000, the other for \$5000. The Old Dominion must "stir her stumps."—State Banner.

What a pity it is that the old Dominion cannot make "repeals" for her runaway slaves on the commerce of the Empire State! In such an enterprise the might make money enough to pay off her protested notes. In company with South Carolina, surely she might carry through some such scheme! The latter State has now a law "To prevent citizens of the State of New York from carrying slaves, or persons held to service, out of the State, and to prevent the escape of persons charged with the commission of any crime."

It was passed by South Carolina conditionally, to come in force the first of May, unless New York repealed her jury trial law. No repeal has passed, and of course commerce between New York and the ports of that State must be carried on under this retaliatory statute. Our enemies are so far used to restrictions of this sort in slaveholding ports, that the law, if enforced, will occasion little trouble. But what shall be said for the honor of our State, when we can tamely submit to such indignities? Were we less than the least, among our sister States of this confederacy, it would ill become us to brook such an insult!—*Friend of Man*.

From the American Citizen.

CLAY AND CALHOUN.

Mr. Clay is undoubtedly, from present indications, to take the course—to lead the battling cohorts on one side. His forces are beginning to muster in sober earnest. Those in his interest are organizing for the conflict. His friends in congress—the more ardent of them—are doing what they can, to "expunge" Mr. Tyler and his administration. The Whig members of the New York Legislature endorse for the loftiness and purity of his character. They foster him, and fall into the most thrilling man worship before him.—They most significantly adopt him as the representative of their alleged principles. His authority is the alleged exponent of their creed. What a change has "come o'er the spirit of their dreams" since 1839!

Need the *bonnie knife and pistol* interest cast about for a truer representative—a more trustworthy guardian? Why should the slaveholding dynasty seek for safer hands to wield the scepter of their power? The most cunning and wiry manager of them all, Mr. Clay is altogether the most dangerous foe the north has ever had to encounter. An advocate of perpetual slavery, he proposes to wash out the African spot by the steady process of Saxon amalgamation.

How shall he be matched on the other side? The man is at hand. Mr. Calhoun combines in himself all the essential elements to meet the condition of the slaveholders' creed. Persevering, inflexible, able-imbued with a deep jealousy of freedom, and of course a cordial hater of northern society and interests—the combined beauties of slave whipping and breeding would be cherished by him as the apple of his eye. With sleepless vigilance he would guard the most loathsome enclosure of despotism. Within it the work of violence and blood, of prostitution and all uncleanness, would go on without interruption or hazard from without. What he lacks on the score of Clay's address, flexibility, and ever changing expediency, is perhaps made up to him by something more dignity of character—a clearer apprehension of great principles, and perhaps more personal worth on the score of morals. At all events, he will do.

Let these two champions of robbery and outrage be formally placed at the head of the respective partisan hosts! For humanity's sake, let it be done! Let the world gaze at the spectacle, strange and confounding as it might seem! The more distinct and palpable are the developments of falsehood and delusion, the speedier and more certain shall be the triumphs of truth and right! Come the day quickly, when the line shall be seen and known by all men. In such an event we shall without doubt cherish a sober minded citizen, who do not seek to cherish a deep regard for the safety of the republic; for the maintenance of free and just principles; for the slave even, enter into the contest with warmth, and zealously conspire with the unprincipled and reckless to elevate these princes of tyrants to the highest responsibilities in the republic! Worse than this—far worse, we shall see those who claim to be baptized into the impartial love and benevolence of the gospel, gather around the ballot boxes, and there deliberately betray the Savior in the per on of his poor, despised representatives, into the hands of their cruel persecutors—the bitter enemies of the human race! Let the sun hide his face in blackness!

Critics.—An alarming combination of catastrophic circumstances, recurring at regular intervals, always portending speedy death or recovery. The great crisis occurs every four years, during the six months preceding a periodical election. It is the presidential crisis, and has taken place precisely fourteen times since the establishment of the Government.—Besides this, are smaller crises, all, however, portending death or recovery, which take place in every state of the Union, every one or two years, according to the dates of elections.—These are too many to be numbered. Their name is legion.

It follows from this, that the country has been sick ever since it had a constitution;

so that its crises have always lied—resulting neither in death nor recovery, but in the lingering of the disease. The most terrible crisis of all happened during the summer and fall of 1840. The malady of the country had reached its highest pitch. We heard a friend declare if Van Buren was not defeated, he would hang himself or go to Texas—which, I suppose, he thought was about equivalent to the hanging. Van Buren was defeated, that is to say, the crisis terminated in the recovery of the patient, and our friend was saved from hanging and from Texas. But, alas for human hopes! our country, to the confusion of all, is as bad off as it ever was—nay worse, and now the elements are congregating, and by next year we shall have another crisis, full formed, more terrible than ever, pointing most certainly to death or life.

Liberty men! beware of the crisis-mongers.—They have already commenced operations. "It cannot be denied that we have arrived at a crisis." "A crisis in the affairs of this nation, in which it behoves all good men and true, to lay aside party prejudices, and look alone to the welfare of the republic." "The truth is, the crisis is an awful one,—life or death will be the issue,—this is no time for sectional feeling, or divisions on minor matters."

A crisis! aye, a crisis, got up for the special benefit of Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren.—*Philanthropist.*

From the Emancipator.

ESTABLISHING A LAW.

The drivers of hacks and cabs in London are said to have a custom which they call *establishing a raw*. They buy broken down horses, who can only be kept in motion by the most severe stimulation; and to effect this, they cut or bruise or chafe the skin from some spot convenient to be reached, and this is kept an open sore, and then the skill of the driver consists in snapping the end of his thong into the centre of the *raw*, by which every particle of strength remaining in the animal is roused to action. It is certainly a very cruel process towards a dumb brute, but it furnishes a capital hint for the treatment of a certain class of transgressors whose consciences cannot be reached by any ordinary application of the truth. On such beings we must establish a raw, and then you can reach their minds. I was led to this remark, by observing in the Globe of Saturday a long and elaborate article, copied from the Richmond Enquirer, complaining that the two abolition reporters in Congress are in the habit of abusing the Southern members of the House, by calling them no drivers and overseers, slavetraders and slavebreeders. Of course, there is no complaint of any injustice in this nomenclature. There could be none, for they are slave buyers and slave breeders, and they act like negro drivers and overseers. They complain therefore, as the thief complained of the pillory, not because he did not deserve it, but because it hurt his feelings. In this case, it shows that they have feelings, and that those feelings have been reached, or, in other words, we have established a raw, so very sore, too, that a mere flourish of the whip, though not in sport, makes them roar with agony. Now that we have tried its efficiency, we shall be much to blame unless we not only keep open this raw, but if it should lose any of its sensibility, or fail of doing up our work, to establish others as occasion may require.

The Enquirer says we call Speaker White the overseer of the House. It is a great mistake; we never called him so. We have said that on certain occasions he did certain things with the air and manner of an overseer, but he is not the overseer of the House; he is not even the driver.

From the Emancipator.

THE INTER-STATE WARS.

The state of actual hostilities of Virginia and South Carolina against New York has commenced. The Acts to prevent citizens of New York from carrying on navigation and commerce with those States under the Constitution and laws of the Union, went into effect on the 1st of May.—The Governor of South Carolina has appointed William Henry Hayne, Esq., to be Inspector for the port of Charleston, to see to the full execution of the law. The provisions of both Statutes are alike, and they enact that no vessel, owned by a citizen or a resident of New York, or bound for any port in New York, unless commanded and navigated by persons actually resident in the State (of Va. or S. C.) shall depart from any port in the State until after inspection, to see that no slave or fugitive from justice is concealed on board. And every vessel owned in whole or in part, or commanded or navigated as above, arriving from any place whatever, is to be immediately taken into custody of the Inspector, and kept at the expense of the captain, until bonds are given to pay for all slaves that may be carried away. All pilots prohibited from piloting any vessel out of port until they have first seen the certificate of the Inspector, and a great reward is offered to any pilot who shall detect a runaway slave, or detain a vessel going off without a certificate. Heavy penalties are imposed on any captain in whose vessel a fugitive from justice or runaway slave shall be found. For all expenses and forfeitures the vessel is liable, and may be detained or sold for payment. The burden of proof in all cases is thrown upon the person claiming to be not a citizen or resident of New York. Foreign vessels are exempted from the act. One effect will be, to throw the transportation of passengers between New York and Charleston into the British steamers. Very patriotic low glories and precious it makes our Union appear. And Virginia and South Carolina expect the people of New York to run at their first call, and help sustain the detestable institution, to which every right is thus sacrificed! "I tell thee, Carolina, never."

RELATIVE INFLUENCE OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

The apportionment bill, as it has passed the House and will probably pass the Senate, fixing the representation at 50,100 will materially change the relative position of the North and South, so far as it regards numerical strength, the former taking a stride which leaves the latter far in the background. In a house composed of three hundred and six members, the North would have 177, and the South only 119, which would give the former a majority of 68.

As a matter of political economy it should become a serious question with our Southern brethren, why it is that the free North has so far outstripped them in its onward march to greatness and power. They have as fertile a soil, and as genial a climate as ever country was blessed with, and all the facilities for competing successfully with the North, at their command. Why then do they not keep alongside of the North? But one answer can be given to this question, viz: that the same stern laws, the observance of which is bearing the North onward in its career of prosperity, are at war with the peculiar institutions of the South, and will forever prevent the Southern states from rising to that degree of relative importance, which, from their natural advantages, they would otherwise most assuredly attain. These laws are inflexible, uniform and impartial in their operation, both upon communities and individuals, lifting up one and casting down another, according as their high requisitions are complied with or set at naught.—*Detroit Times.*

From the Madison Co. Abolitionist.

WHAT GREAT REGARD FOR LIBERTY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY POSSESSES.

The Governor of the State, W. H. SEWARD, deserves all honor for the erect and noble position he took in respect to the transmission of the *resolves* of the Legislature upon the Virginia controversy. He did right; he acted nobly in refusing to be their cat paw. We have viewed his course with great satisfaction during the whole session. He has fairly out-generalled his opponents. They have tried in various ways to entrap him, but he has escaped their snares, and it is our decided opinion that were he nominated he would be elected with a very handsome majority. He will go into party life with this consolation, that while all else he has written will perish and be forgotten, his noble vindication of the rights of man will make him immortal.

How the names of the men who bow down to slavery shall stink in the nostrils of coming generations. How deep and dark the curses which a world shall utter on mention of their names, at the remembrance of their servility and baseness. Democrats!

We would "rather be a dog and bay the moon, than such a Democrat." They have no more of the spirit and feeling of democracy than has the veiled tyrant on earth. No more respect for man than the Grand Mogul. Men cannot have sympathy where knowledge is not, and the Democratic party knows nothing of the democratic principle; how then can it sympathize with those for whom the principle is intended?

"A way! away! I'd rather hold my neck By doubtful tenure from a Sultan's beck.

In climes where Liberty has scarce been named, Nor any right, but that of ruling claimed; Than thus to live where swam Democratic waves Her flustian flag in mockery over slaves."

CONSISTENCY.

A word as to the consistency of liberty men. "Take up the Philanthropist," says the Gazette; "take up the Freeman, and what do we find? Violent philippic, bitter denunciations, levelled against the whig party, without ever a word against those who are in truth the real enemies of civil liberty."

This is a mistake. Again and again have we denounced the detestable servility of the democrat party—and if we have not done so more frequently, it has been because we have thought, "Ephram was joined to his idols; let him alone." In regard to the whigs, it has been different. Their apostacy from right principle has not been so shameless. A few blishes remain to tell of the virtue not quite lost. There are some rights which they are unwilling to abandon. But, their ground is that of compromise. They contend for a right, but agree not to use it. The liberty of speech and the press must not be abridged, but it is expedient to exercise it against slavery. The right to petition must be maintained, but it will never do to grant the prayer of the petitioners. Slavery is wrong, Liberty is the right of every man, but this is not the time to agitate such abstractions. Such a party, it is evident, must be more dangerous to liberty, than an open slavery party. The man who would shelter a wrong, by declaring you have no right to discuss it, makes you hate it, because it abridges your liberty. He who concedes to you the right, but argues against its use, awakens no indignation, and will more likely succeed in arresting examination than the other. Hence it is, that the Logan Gazette itself, has said that the outrages of southern men were calculated to multiply abolitionists. So the outrages of the democratic party, will produce the same effect, while the compromises of the whigs, by conceding the right of discussion, but denying its expediency, are calculated to induce multitudes to forego the use of this right, who, were it denied, would most surely exercise it.—*Philanthropist.*

RHODE ISLAND.

We have not been indifferent observers of the interesting and important questions affecting human freedom and popular rights, which are now on trial in Rhode Island. Having planted ourselves on the platform of the Declaration of Independence, we cannot, of course, deny or disparage the right of the people to throw off an oppressive government by revolution, whenever its grievances become intolerable, and all milder means of redress fail. The question is, whether, that clause of the Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government, is to be construed as a sanction of the peaceable exercise of this original and inherent right, so that a disfranchised majority of the people, rising up in their majesty and framing a new Constitution, shall be recognized by the federal authorities as the government of the State. If it shall be decided that the disfranchised majority can thus constitutionally recover their rights, by a spontaneous and self-originated movement, and can actually supersede and set aside the existing government, it may hereafter be a question of great interest to the disfranchised majority in South Carolina. Nor does it seem material to their ease, whether the people in question were disfranchised by a charter granted by one English monarch, or by an order in council of another. It is not likely, however, that this question will be allowed to come to an issue. It has too many bearings, and the present difficulty about ascertaining the actual facts in regard to the majority will be laid hold of to effect a compromise, by which the majority will obtain a practical recognition of their rights, without the minority being obliged to make too great a concession. The same thing will probably take place also in South Carolina, at some period not far distant. *Verbum sapienti.—Emancipator.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

NORTHERN INTERESTS—HOME LEAGUES.

For the Signal of Liberty.

I have long been accustomed to watch the indications of the moral and political horizon. Recently a meteor has appeared in the latter portions of events fraught with evil. I refer to the new Tariff party.

The whole country, but more especially the free North, has long struggled under a load of pecuniary embarrassment, which has well nigh paralyzed its energies, and exhausted its vast resources. Various theories, upon which to account for so sudden a revulsion, have been suggested, all quite ingenious, but altogether unsatisfactory until the "awful disclosures," made by the Anti-Slavery press, of the fearful aggressions of slavery upon our rights and interests, divested this subject of its mystery, and demonstrated the astounding fact that slavery is the most prolific source of all the pecuniary difficulties under which we are struggling. It was shown that slavery for a long time had held undisputed sway in the National government—had directed its councils and moulded its legislation according to the caprices of its own will—had originated and matured all those measures by which great and sudden changes had been made in the policy of the Federal Government, and by necessary consequence producing a corresponding change in the aspects of affairs and business of the whole country. It was shown that unstable legislation had been the bane of prosperity—that the free North had flourished and could prosper under any governmental policy,

however various or adverse, provided a very brief space were allowed for the elasticity of free labor to conform or adjust itself as exigency required. With or without a national Bank—with or without a Tariff, we could thrive—thus proving, conclusively, that the change and that alone had injured us—or at least that stability, more than any other else was imperiously demanded. And inasmuch as the slave power had invariably succeeded in all its efforts to derange the business and overturn the prosperity of the free States, through the medium of legislative enactments—since slave labor and free labor were antagonists, always had been and always must remain so, and consequently, since they could not exist harmoniously and prosper equally under the same laws, therefore it was necessarily inferred that as long as slavery existed, just so long nothing could be expected but a continued succession of disastrous changes.

But these momentous truths, established by history, and as important as in their nature they must be, are either unknown or unappreciated by all whom they intimately concern, and hence the origin of the Home League or Tariff party, which has so recently arisen, and which bids fair not only to have considerable celebrity, but to do a world of mischief.

The object of the writer in this communication is not so much to discuss the policy or impolicy of a protective Tariff, as to apprise abolitionists of the danger of being ensnared in the net which is thus spread for them, or of being allured by the gilded bait, thus temptingly displayed before them, and to admonish them of the necessity of adhering strictly to their own principles, in every emergency, and under all circumstances.

Let them be warned by the history of the past not to expect from any temporary expedients or measures whatever, however plausible they may be made to appear, let them be warned, I say of the utter utility of expecting, from any thing whatever short of the immediate abolition of slavery, any permanent exemption from our financial difficulties. How often have similar expedients been resorted to, and how often have the most sanguine expectations been crushed. How oft have periodical revulsions swept like a hurricane over our country, blighting our fairest prospects and blasting our hopes. And yet shall we be told that the only remedy for the evils so burthening us, consists in resorting to those very measures we have vainly tested! How much of the eloquence of "Harry of the West" or even of our venerated Slade will be requisite to prove that which all past experience contradicts?

Then let us never be allured by the siren voice of sophistry, which asserts that we may sacrifice principle to interest, or which attempts to justify an abandonment of principle on the ground that "we shall be ruined before this nation can be redeemed from the blighting curse of slavery," unless we have have recourse, as our only alternative to a heavy protective Tariff.

Even admitting the propriety of the Tariff system, and its adaptation to our exigencies so far as other nations may thereby be coerced to yield to the claims of justice, still, in many respects, it may well be regarded as of doubtful utility. The only principle, it is conceived, upon which a protective Tariff can, with any show of reason, be defended, is that of self preservation from the unjust and exorbitant exactions of foreign extortioners, and let no one apprehend that abolitionists will be slow to appreciate the wants of the country, or otherwise than prompt in adopting that policy best adapted to remove the evils under which we are laboring. At all events, let us never rely upon the broken reed of a "Home League" when it is so perfectly obvious that its principal tendency will be to perpetuate Slavery, the abolition of which alone can save our whole country from speedy, and utter and hopeless ruin.

J. P. W.

Sylvan, May 18, 1842.

For the Signal of Liberty.

GRASS LAKE, MAY 18, 1842.

MESSES EDITORS:—Sir: I wish to say through your columns, (in the absence of an appropriate religious organ,) that at a meeting of Clergymen and Delegates, duly notified, and held yesterday and to-day, in this place, a Congregational Association of Ministers was organized, (making the third in the State,) under the title of "The Jackson Association." At the same time and place a Conference of Churches was formed, in connection with the former body, denominated "The Jackson Conference of Congregational Churches." A delightful harmony pervaded the meeting, and these events are, we think, of promise to the cause of our Lord Jesus Christ. It may be convenient for us hereafter, in connection with sister organizations in the State, to notify our meetings through the columns of your paper.

Yours, MARCUS HARRISON, Scribe of Jackson Conference.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1842.

We anticipate a full meeting at the Pontiac Convention as notified last week, on Wednesday the first day of June. We hope the friends of liberty in that part of the State will make a general rally. Let every town and neighborhood send forth its delegation, not forgetting a full representation of the ladies. Abolitionists are not of that bigoted class of beings who would sink the female sex into a mere appendage of humanity, and deprive them of all opportunity of manifesting their sympathy and regard for the millions of their own sex who are down-trodden and degraded beyond description. Besides, while there are female children-stealers, (many of them members of Christian churches,) should they not act for "their fellow country women in chains"?

Let all come, then, from all quarters, and hold such a mass meeting as has never yet been known in the State.

ESTABLISHED CUSTOMS.

He was right, whoever he was, who first said that Custom is a second nature. It makes an immense difference in the feelings of mankind. It renders disagreeable things pleasant, makes wrong things appear right, and absurd things rational. It has this effect, not only on individuals, but also on large masses of men. In some nations, it is customary to the most ferocious cut-

throat to assume and exercise absolute power; in another, we shall find many millions peaceably residing under the government of a little child. In another, as in England at the present time, a female, a mere girl, exercises sway over a large portion of the human race—over dominions on which the sun never sets, and her subjects are ready to die for the privilege of being governed by a female, called a Queen, perhaps vastly inferior in intellect, knowledge, and energy, to great numbers of her female subjects. It is the custom of the country to have a Queen. It has been handed down from remote generations, and is therefore revered. Indeed, there is scarcely any limit to the power of custom. History tells us of a Roman Emperor who made his horse Consul. Such an act was indeed an innovation upon established usage; but if it had been usual from time immemorial on a certain day in the year to elect a horse to a particular office, it would have appeared quite rational in the eyes of not a few of the unthinking populace. They practiced other absurdities greater than this. Thinking men are aware that custom is a great help in governing a people. It has the force of law, and in many cases, customs become laws. Whence Dr. Paley recommends to legislators and statesmen, to alter the manner of governing a nation as little as possible.

If, then, customs long established, exert such an abiding influence on communities, it behooves us to consider what customs, we, as a people, are handing down to posterity for their undisputed guidance. We shall have space to-day for mentioning only one or two.

One custom we have, that is fast becoming nationalized, is that of electing slaveholding Presidents. For forty-four out of fifty-six years, it has been the custom to elect this class of men to the highest office in the nation. We have no custom to put in children, or females, to rule the nation, as in England. But our custom is to select children-stealers, and women-floggers for that exalted situation. It suits our national disposition. Public sentiment sanctions it.

This custom has, not indeed, been entirely interrupted, but the exceptions have uniformly been followed by a return to the regular race. Jefferson succeeded Adams, Jackson succeeded J. Q. Adams, and Tyler followed after Van Buren. The nation has constantly elevated a slaveholder just as soon as a non-slaveholder was discharged from office, save in the case of Harrison, and he was scarcely an exception, as he did not differ in feeling at all from his slaveholding relatives in Virginia. This fact shows the pro-slavery bent of the nation.

Again, this pro-slavery national feeling is displayed in granting four years to each Northern President, and eight to each of the slave-breeders. There is no exception to this. Who now expects that a non-slaveholder can be President more than one term?

We said the custom of electing children-stealers for Presidents, was not yet entirely uninterrupted. But it bids fair soon to become thoroughly established and uniform. Three prominent candidates are now presenting themselves for the suffrages of the nation, Clay, Calhoun and Tyler, all acknowledged slaveholders—all rank and ardent advocates for the God-cursed system of merchandizing human beings—all seeking the votes of Northern freemen. Those votes they will have, to a large extent. The Northern Press stands ready to drum out the rank and file for these candidates, as though the millions in the Free States could not present a single individual of sufficient worth or intellect to merit their support.

It is true, we have among us a press claiming to advocate the rights of the North. We have a party that calls itself a Northern party. But this party and press, in common with the other, are bent on having a slave breeder and slave merchant in the Presidential chair, and it assists in thus perpetuating and firmly establishing the custom of selecting our highest Executive officers from a band of man-stealers. What a Northern party must that be!

But it is to be remembered that Northern voters support this odious custom. The remedy is with them. The North is a large majority of the nation, and her freemen can elect whosoever they will. Should things progress as at present, after one or two more elections, northern men must no longer aspire to the Presidency, but the great loaf will be gobbled for by the Slave Kings of the South, and *chinks* suitable to their merit, will be dispensed to the waiting menials of the North. We are rejoiced to find that this conviction is fastening on the minds of many who have not been abolitionists. The disappointment in regard to President Tyler has led many to declare they will never vote for a slaveholder again. Upon inquiring of a whig friend how he was led to vote for Tyler, "Why," said he, "I did know that he was a slaveholder. I enquired of every body about him, but all I could learn was that he was a very smart man, and a most glorious whig!" But the days of this ignorance are fast passing away. The freemen of this nation are inquiring into the validity of the pretensions of haughty and domineering slaveholders. Recent events begin to make manifest to all, that the fabric of slavery, though mighty in bodily size, is yet weak, feeble, and debilitated. It is true, the old giant yet stalks through the land with his bloody whip, and scowling brow, but it is with a foreboding heart, a staggering step, a broken spirit, and a failing arm. Her overthrow, which has long been written in the Archives of Heaven, will soon be accomplished, amid the acclamations of a grazing world, and the shouts of rejoicing millions. When she falls, her fall will be great, and being mortal in her nature, to her there will be no resurrection, but her sleep will be eternal.

At an anti-slavery meeting in Cazenovia, N. Y. Gerrit Smith addressed a very large audience in support of the proposition, that "American Christianity is not the Christianity of the Bible." Elder Bowen, a Presiding Elder in the M. E. Church, took exceptions to what Mr. Smith said in reference to the action of that church on slavery. The Madison County Abolitionist says he maintained:

"1st. The Methodist Church has undergone no change during a half a century past, in regard to slavery. That their principles now are the same that they were years ago.

"2. That we were not, as Ministers, at liberty to attack those sins directly which are sustained by the political institutions of our country. That

the gospel does not require such an action on the part of Ministers."

Both of these positions are unquestionably false, but they are sound arguments as our pro-slavery clergy can avail themselves of to assail the subject of human freedom. According to the logic of the Elder, all that is necessary to sanctify iniquity, is to have it endorsed and sustained by political institutions. This throws it beyond the prerogatives of the gospel of Christ."

THE DIFFERENCE.—Dr. Bailey says, very justly, "the policy of the democratic party in relation to slavery we *abhor*—the policy of the whig party in relation to slavery, we *despise*. The one is cowardly the other, atrocious. This volunteers its open support to the piratical system; that pledges its silence. We speak now of the parties, as parties."

Mr. Weller, member of Congress from Ohio, has addressed a circular to his constituents, defending his course in relation to the resolution, to censure Mr. Giddings. He concedes that Mr. G. had a right to express his views upon the Creole case, but contends the House had a right to censure him for so doing. He quotes only two of the resolutions Mr. G. offered, considering it "unnecessary" to discuss the others, informing his readers however that they are of "a base and treasonable character," and contain "British arguments!" An admirable and very summary method of disposing of propositions he dare not undertake to meet!

HORSE-RACING—GAMBLING.

We regret to find that our most respectable papers are publishing accounts of recent races in New York, where 50,000 persons assembled to witness the decision of the important question—of which two horses could run the fastest. They contain detailed accounts of the various bets, as offered and taken on the different animals, apparently with approbation. Such things are to be looked for as a matter of course among a certain class of papers. But we hope our respectable Editors will think well of it, before they create a taste in the community for such an amusement. One editor says:

"We are no sportsman—we have never seen any thing better than a scrub race, and yet our blood dances in reading the life like description of the scene on the Union course."

Are we to have the whole series of Southern customs introduced among us—horse-racing—cock-fighting—duelling—gambling—betting on elections, and the other nameless ways of vitiating public morals which prevail there? Here is one large step towards it—or rather here are two—for horse-racing includes gambling. And if it is glorious to bet on the running of a horse, how much more so on the running of a man for office! The bull-fights of Spain would be quite as rational as these races. If our citizens are taught to believe that the running of horses in New York is a glorious affair, then the introduction of "scrub" races into all our villages must be proportionately glorious, and a crowd of aspirants after fame will spring up in every grog shop and bar-room.

Would the condition of society be improved by the general prevalence of such a custom? Who would be benefited by it—or we might rather ask, who would not be injured by it.

WHO PERVERSITY.—The Whigs in Connecticut have been determined to throw the State into the hands of the Locofocos, and they have now accomplished it. John M. Niles, *Loco Foco*, has been elected Senator in Congress for six years. Thus the whigs have played into the hands of the Democrats, and lost the State. Whereas had they supported the Liberty candidates, the State would have been saved, and been represented in Congress by an able and upright man. They have shown themselves equally perverse on several occasions, and it is to be hoped they will learn wisdom from continued defeats, and no longer throw away their votes, and thus build up the *Loco Focos*.

SOUTH LOOK OUT!!!

McDuffie, Calhoun, Clay, where are you?—The Democracy of the North is turning traitor to your "institution," and recommending insurrection and murder to your slaves! Do you doubt it? Read the following fanatical piece from the *Detroit Free Press* which is going the rounds:

THE PRINCIPLE.—The whigs say that the people of Rhode Island have no reason to complain of their old Charter, because under it they have been governed well. We do not enquire whether the people have been governed well or not.—Are they permitted to govern themselves is the question. If their existing institutions deprive them of this power it is their duty to assume it. The right of self-government was the hinge on which the Revolution of '76 turned, and it is the birth-right of the majority of the people of each of the United States.

Aye, here is the doctrine that will unhinge the Union: "The right of self-government is the birthright of the MAJORITY of the people in EACH of the United States." What can be more "treasonable" than this? It is worse than Giddings' resolutions. It tells the negro savages of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, where they are a majority, that they need not inquire whether they have been well governed or not, but only whether they have been permitted to govern themselves! "If their existing institutions deprive them of this power, it is their DUTY to ASSUME it!" And they are pointed to the heroes of '76 for an example. This exceeds any thing Garrison ever wrote. Should the Editor of the *Free Press* South, he would stand a good chance to be "hung like a dog."

We hope the Editor of the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery will enter his name on the list of fanatics, that the South may be aware of her enemies, and give them their deserts. The author of the above atrocious sentiments is John S. Bagg, of Detroit.

"DETROIT DAILY TIMES."—This is the title of a paper just commenced at Detroit by Rev. Warren Isham. Mr. Isham is well known in this State as an experienced editor, and his paper will undoubtedly commend itself to our citizens for its intellectual vigor, and strict moral probity.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The new apportionment of the House of Representatives, will give the Free States a majority of 68 members, the present majority being only 42. White of Indiana, a dough-face, reminded the Southerners that a large House would operate more unfavorably for the peculiar institution, than

small one. They were aware of this. But should the number be diminished, the representation from Virginia, the Carolinas, &c. would be cut down, while that of other states would be increased—a result too mortifying to their pride to be endured.

The following delightful account of one day's proceedings we cut from an exchange paper.—It will serve as a sample for many days.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings on the 4th of no account. Half the members absent to the races, and the other half witnessing the war of words between Mr. Wise and Stanley. Stanley called Wise a bull dog, and Wise retorted with the epithet of coward! Dignified, chivalrous Southern general, very.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The time of both houses is consumed daily by "learned and eloquent speeches," and "learned and eloquent replies." For instance:

"Mr. PROFFER distinguished himself by an assault upon the administration of the custom house in New York. He arraigned with great severity the conduct of the late and present collectors; and more than insinuated a charge of malversation against them.

Mr. MORGAN, without attempting to justify the unwarrantable prodigality of expenditure, manfully undertook the task of vindicating Mr. Curtis from the aspersions cast upon him by Mr. P. and repelled the allegations of that gentleman as unfounded slanders. For a time, there was some commotion in the House, and sundry unctuous phrases passed between the parties. So the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again, *the balance of the week, as I verily believe.*"

Let not the public blame the members for spending their time in this manner. It is the most harmless method of employment they can devise. It is far better for the nation to pay them for making speeches than for legislating six or eight months in the year.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

I omitted to mention in my letter of Saturday evening, that Mr. Stanley and Wise had a rencontre near the race course on Saturday. There were blows as well as words. The affair occurred immediately after the race was over. Both of the gentlemen were upon horseback, and their horses were hitched near each other. Both gentlemen unfortunately left the race-course together, and in a moment—accidentally as Mr. Stanley says, designedly as Mr. Wise thinks—the horses came in contact. Mr. Stanley's approaching the horse of Mr. Wise and throwing him out of the stirrups. The horse which Mr. Stanley rode ran ahead, but in a moment Mr. Wise was alongside, and dealt a heavy blow upon Mr. Stanley accompanying it with language which is hardly worth while to repeat, and which of course was reciprocated. For the time being, this was the end of the affair, but the end, I believe, all is not yet.

We learn since that the honorable gentlemen concluded to settle the affair in an honorable way, and Mr. Stanley actually proceeded to Baltimore for that purpose with his friends, but the police seized Mr. Wise in Washington, and prevented him from fulfilling his engagements.

PRICE OF WHEAT, in Ann Arbor, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel; price of flour \$4.50 per barrel. Salt sold in Buffalo, May 7, at \$1.25 per barrel—dull at that.

Under Sir Robert Peel's new Tariff bill, American flour imported into Canada must pay a duty of two shillings six pence per barrel. Flour imported into England from Canada, is to be free from duty. Hence the duty on American flour, by way of Canada, will be in England less than half a dollar per barrel. The Canadian capitalists already have buyers to a large extent in Ohio, and elsewhere. This state of things will tend to sustain the price of wheat in the West.

The Tremont Insurance Company of Boston have declared a semi-annual dividend of twenty-five per cent, payable on demand.

The sum of \$45,837 in State Scrip was burned in Detroit, May 17, by the proper authorities.

FLOUR.—Michigan fancy brands are quoted in New York at the last date a \$6.30.

Buffalo, May 10, 1842.

The various kinds of uncurrent funds continue to improve, although the amount of western offering is quite small. Ohio is 445 discount—Canada, same. Indiana 10 per cent below par funds. A much better feeling prevails towards Canada funds, and it is contemplated to establish an agency in New York, where the issues are to be redeemed at a slight per centage below their face, it will bring that description of bills in still greater demand here, and give them a character and circulation second only to the issues of our State Banks.

Course of the Flour Trade.—A letter from a gentleman residing on the Ohio river, states:

"The Canadians are making great exertions to command and control the wheat and flour market."

The Banks in Maryland resumed specie payments on the 2d inst.

Packet boats are running between Utica and Syracuse for 18. The motto is "no monopoly and equal rights." Comfort and cheap travelling, would be better—for both are combined in this mode of journeying.

Foreign News.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA—DEFAT OF THE AFFGHANS.

The *Ulster Times* of Thursday says—When our reporter was yesterday in Lieburn, attending the meeting there, a gentleman of that town read to him the following extract of a letter which had just been received:

Extract of a letter from Cawnpore, dated 16th Feb.

We have just received letters from the Commander-in-Chief's camp, giving Candahar news up to the 12th ult. An action had taken place between our troops and the Affghans, in which we were victors, killing 153, and wounding 200 of the enemy. Our loss was only three officers wounded slightly, two privates killed; and 20 wounded. Letters from Gen. Sale have been received up to the 30th ultimo, on which date the troops were in high spirits, having captured 175 bullocks—a great windfall for them! But the most important piece of news (our letter continues) is, that Shah Soojah, who has cost us millions of money, has all along been playing a false game. He has addressed a letter to Sher Singh, and other native Princes, imploring them to aid him in getting rid of his enemies—meaning the British—but too cautious to name us. It now appears that he could have procured provisions for our starving troops at Cabool, fighting his battles. The day of retribution is not far off—a soldier's death would be too good for him; and I hope, ere long, the gallows will claim him as its own.

A letter had been received from Lady Macnaghten, stating that the prisoners are well treated. She has had only the few clothes she had on, and expected soon to be released.

An attempt of the insurgents to seize Ghuznee is said to be so far successful as that the town is in their power, but Colonel Palmer, with his regiment and six months' provision, is stated to be safe in the citadel.

Jelleblad was still held by Sir Robert Sale, and reinforcements were daily expected.

From Candahar the accounts were also more satisfactory. Gen. Nott, who is in command there having repulsed the enemy before it, with a very trifling loss on his part.

The supreme government of Calcutta, has issued a circular, making an increase to the Indian army of 16,000 men, by the addition of a tenth company to each regiment of the line. This arrangement will give 800 men to the troops in Bengal, 5,400 Madras, and 2,600 Bombay.

The condition of many of the native regiments on the Madras establishment presented a serious aspect, particularly at Belgaum, Assaghar, and Secunderabad, where the troops refused to parade in consequence of being deprived of *batua*.

General Intelligence.

FLORIDA WAR.—The following payments were made for the Florida Seneca.

In 1836 for seventeen steamboats	\$344,948
1837 " twenty-three "	844,510
1838 " twelve "	49,400
1839 " four "	11,000
1840 " two "	5,000

Making a total of \$744,850

For transporting 100 cords of wood from New Orleans to Fort Brooke \$2000 00 being just \$20 per cord.

For a cargo of oysters \$2,800

How oysters would kill Indians, does not appear.

For the charter of four brigs \$11,000

were paid,

For transporting 68 men from Fort Brooke to Fort Monroe, \$1,225

For purchase of 206 oxen 9 170

payment of agent in making purchase 1 830

expenses of purchasing 1 37

Total cost of 206 oxen \$12 187

For 30 saddles for sick soldiers \$1 500

12 do do 1 050

800 pack saddles 5 100

rent of a house at Picolata for 1 year 5 600

construction of a carriage 2 383

How this carriage was to be employed in the sands and swamps of Florida does not clearly appear; and the committee are inclined to doubt whether it should properly be charged to the fund for suppressing Indian hostilities. These are specimens of the lavishness with which the funds of the Government have been wasted in only a single department. The same extravagance was found to pervade them all, until, as the report says, "it seems to have become a part of the tactics of the Army of the United States to squander the public treasure for the benefit of favorites and contractors, rather than economize the expenditures for the good of the service and the interests of the people who are taxed to sustain them."

EXTRAORDINARY CONVENTION.—A Convention has been called by leading ministers and laymen of different denominations, to meet in New York the 10th inst., to take into consideration the question of giving the gospel to the whole heathen world during the present generation. We hope the poor slaves will not be forgotten in this Convention—they are certainly a part of the world—and of the heathen world too;—do give them one hour's consideration in that meeting.—*Liberty Standard.*

HORRIBLE.—We clip the following from the *New Orleans American* of the 14th ult.—As the facts stated in the article are drawn from the presentation of the Grand Jury, there can hardly be a mistake in the matter:—"By the presentation of the Grand Jury, we see that there is now in confinement in the police prison of the first municipality, a little mulatto girl, three or four years old, who was born in the jail, and who was never out of it. Her mother died some time ago, and the poor thing has never heard the voice of a human being, save that of her mother's jailer. Incapable of having committed any crime, this little creature is immured within the walls of a dungeon, and there is none to release or care for her!—Such unnecessary cruelty as this is a stigma upon a civilized community; and is but one among the many indications of the necessity of a thorough investigation of the affairs of our prisons, and one that should not pass unheeded.

Mormonism is spreading in the east as well as in the west. In the vicinity of Boston there are several regular ordained preachers whose circuits embrace Chelsea, Salem, Medfield, Medway, Peterboro, Gibson, &c. In some of these towns, fifty of their followers have been baptised in a day, with a view of joining their brethren in the west at some future day.

THE BRANCH MINTS.—The Committee on Public Expenditures have made a report on the business and expenses of the branch mints established at Charlotte, N. C., Dahlonege, Ga., and New Orleans, La. These branches commenced operations in 1833. The whole amount of money coined at the three branches is \$2,884,788, at an expense to the United States of one dollar twenty eight cents three mills and a fraction for every dollar coined. The expense of coining at the Mint at Philadelphia, during the four years that the branches have been in operation is 64 cents to the 100 dollars worth.

These results are so incredible that the reader can hardly be expected to believe them.—A glance at the items under the head of contingent expenses would remove the doubts of the most incredulous.

Five mahogany arm chairs, \$10,25 each	\$51,25
Thirty " "	150,00
Six Grecian chairs,	15,00
Mahogany desk and tables,	400,00
One rose wood desk	22,00
Carpet, Brussels and other	375,00
One pair porcelain spit boxes	8,00
Two inkstands \$10 each	20,00
One mahogany bureau	210,00
A bust of Mr. Livingston	40,00
One table	40,00
One ream foolscap paper	10,06
One " "	9,00
Penknives each \$3 50 to \$4 50	235,00
Trees, shrubs, and flowers	14,00
One desk curtain	86,58
Ice	92,98
Mahogany boards for a counter	10,75
Two bronze paper weights	7,00
One eagle do	13,00
Stuffed mahogany chair	75,50
Large lamp for lobby	
Travelling expenses of one of the officers in the vernal season.	275,00
Book case and desk	258,00
A supply of water for mint per annum from	\$950 to 317,00

So much for branch mints in the slave states. And to sustain these and similar ridiculous expenditures, the people of this country must be taxed in the shape of a tariff some thirty or forty per cent. If the slaveholders should succeed in forcing Congress to establish a national armory, or a naval depot in the slave states, it may be well to make definite appropriations, for the establishment of baths, and pleasure grounds, the purchase of busts, pictures, and ornamental furniture, and also for the travelling expenses of such of the officers as may wish to go abroad on purposes of pleasure, or electioneering.—*Philanthropist.*

The committee have brought in a bill to discontinue the branches.

HABITS OF THE GREAT.

—Extract from the *Washington Correspondence of the N. York Express, a Whig paper.*—

"The venerable Ex-president, J. Q. Adams, gave a large and interesting party at his residence last evening. Many of the most distinguished public men in the city were present, and among them Lord Ashburton, the Ambassador of the several Foreign Governments represented in the city, Mr. Clay, and several distinguished members of the two Houses of Congress. A large party of ladies were also present, and the evening passed off pleasantly, with music, dancing, and a social game of cards. At one of the car tables were Lord Ashburton, Mr. Clay, M. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, and Mr. Crittenden, four very distinguished men, willing away their time very pleasantly, but not very profitably, perhaps some will say. It was, however, but a social game of cards, with nothing worth naming at stake."

During a recent visit into Macomb county, we passed twenty-two taverns that kept a liquor bar last year, but the "critter" is to be found in only three of them this spring. —*Advertiser.*

Marriage and Murder.—An affray recently occurred at a wedding party in La Grange Tenn., a few days ago which ended in the death of David Jarnegan, Esq. A Mr. Morgan, it appears, had eloped with the daughter of the deceased, and Jarnegan, on learning the fact became very indignant. Taking a few friends he reached the house where the marriage party was assembled. He forced the door and entered, when an attack was commenced, and the bride festivities were soon changed into a scene of blood—Several were wounded in the affray beside Jarnegan.—*[P.H. Ledger.]*

A sleepless Woman.—The Salem Observer states that there is a female in that city suffering from a general muscular contraction and distortion, resembling a universal tetanus, which has lasted for twelve to fifteen years. The patient who suffers it, has not slept a wink for ten years past, and is subject to occasional fits of extreme agony. Her eyes are bright and clear, and she is patient and resigned to her hopeless situation.

Curious Pilgrimage.—Mar Yohanna, the Nestorian Bishop from Persia, a week or two since paid a visit to Mount Vernon—a pilgrim from the distance of six thousand miles, who had come to stand near the dust and admire the fame of our Washington. That fame has spread its light to the farther Persia.—*The Bishop* was accompanied by the Rev. Justin Perkins, a missionary in Persia. Mr. P. remarked, says a letter in the Philadelphia North American, he had stood on Mount Ararat, where the ark of the ancient and venerable Noah—the second progenitor of the human race—had rested after the fierce waters of the deluge, but not such emotions possessed his soul as when his feet stood on Mount Vernon, where reposes the dust of him, who, after a great mortal conflict, in which military force and martial merit were but constituent elements, retired to close a heroic life with a tranquil death.—*Phil. North American.*

Bi-ney on the Churches.—*The American Churches the Bulwark of American Slavery*, by JAMES G. BRNEY. We are glad to learn from the Emancipator, that Charles Whipple, of Newburyport, is about to publish a revised edition of JAMES G. BRNEY'S work on the connection between the American churches and slavery. We hope it will obtain an extensive circulation.—*Friend of Man.*

Slave Catching.—The Raleigh Star contains the advertisement of a man, signing himself "P. H. Pettis, Counselor at Law, 406 Broadway, New York," offering his services as general agent for capturing slaves who may run away from their masters at the South; he says he "has agents in all the principal places of negro resort in the free States."—*Boston Daily Mail.*

Go ahead, Mr. Pettis, with your agencies—this is a free country—but remember, the Slave has more agencies established in the free states than the slaveholder.

You'll find poor picking in your most honorable employment.—*Toxin.*

The Afghan War.—Up to 1839, this war had cost the British Government \$80,000,000. Since then, it has cost \$15,000,000 every year.

Port Wine and Oysters are items of expenses charged to Government by the Engineer Department "for removing obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi."

The Albany Journal states that vast numbers of foreign emigrants are now pouring through that city, on their way to the West. Some few stop at Albany, to remain.

Corn Oil.—We observe by a western paper, that a number of barrels of Corn Oil have been sent on from Ohio to this city. It is said to be an excellent commodity—burning as brilliant as the purest sperm, without emitting any of the offensive odor of ordinary oil.

Benefit of Matrimony.—It has been satisfactorily established, that two-thirds of the men who destroy themselves are bachelors.

The way it works.—"Reformed Drunkards" are doing good in more ways than one by their lectures, examples, and confessions. A "converted thief" has commenced public exhortations in Philadelphia, against his ancient "besetting sin."

And we hope to see the time when the same will be said of "converted man-thieves."

No Joke.—A whig paper off south runs up the Clay flag for the Presidency, "subject to the derision of the people."

The Albany Advertiser commenced its 32d volume on Monday last and unfurled the flag of Henry Clay as the whig candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Clay cannot get the electoral vote of New York.

Foreign Ministers.—The Hon. Chas. J. Ingersoll in a speech in Congress the other day said:—

Unlike the habits of intercourse which obtain in Europe, foreign ministers here are on the most familiar footing in the President's family, where they may be seen, if I am not mistaken, like family cats, purring in every corner. Now this is wrong. The ear of a President may be gained, and his inclinations turned, by the whispers of foreign ministers, so as to frustrate all the arguments which may belong to any pending negotiation.

Governor Seward has again refused to exercise the pardoning power in favor of Benjamin Rathburn.

Important to Office Seekers.—Since the commencement of the new year, no person in the employ of Executive departments has received a picaune in the way of salary. Members of Congress provide for themselves, and leave the clerks, who can least afford it to suffer.—*Ledger.*

Defeat of a Whigs in Virginia.—According to the last accounts, the locofocos have carried Virginia by a majority of 24 to 30 in joint ballot. *N. Y. Herald.*

Florida a State.—We stop the press to announce the interesting intelligence that we are assured that the Committee appointed by the State Convention have decided to issue immediately, writs of Election for State Officers! Thus organizing at once a State Government for Florida, under the St. Joseph Constitution.—*Florida Star.*

Tender Mercies of Slavery.—The Asheville (N. C.) Messenger says that a free negro was lately condemned to be hung, at Tarboro, in that State, for forcibly entering a house and stealing a decanter of whiskey.

Rhode Island.—The difficulties in this State bid fair to be soon amicably adjusted. Both parties have had a hearing before the President, and he has instituted a commission to

settle the question. It is said that two members of the Cabinet—probably Webster and Upshur—are to go to Rhode Island. They are to be met there by three commissioners of each party, and in case they cannot agree, the two members of the Cabinet, representing the Federal government, are to be umpires. It is reported that this proposition has been acceded to by all the parties.

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COMMON SCHOOL MEETING.

Agreeable to adjournment, the citizens of Ann Arbor met at the Court House on Tuesday the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting, to take into consideration the propriety of consolidating the 4th school district in upper town, into one.

Col. G. W. Jewett, Chairman, presented the report of the majority of the committee, avers to the proposition of consolidation.

The minority report being called for, Doct. Denton read to the meeting a long, lucid and well drawn up document composed of pith and point, carrying with him nearly the entire sense of the meeting.

On motion, the minority report with the resolutions appended, were adopted unanimously as the sense of the meeting.

The preamble and resolutions are in the following words:

Whereas we deem it wrong for any commonwealth or community to withhold the means of education from any child of that commonwealth, and whereas experience has abundantly proved that no practicable scheme of education can prosper, but one, based in the main, on the public expense, and whereas our own State has acted from these enlightened and parental truths for the last fifteen years, and we have hitherto neglected the wise provisions of the Statute, therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of Ann Arbor, without further delay, should give a practical operation to the law of basing our schools on taxation, as far as the statute permits.

Resolved, That we deem four districts too many for the upper village of Ann Arbor.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet at this place, three weeks from to night, to decide whether we will have one or two districts.

Resolved, That the above resolutions, with the doings of the meeting, be published in the three village papers.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. B. BARNES, Secretary. Ann Arbor, May 12th, 1842.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Livingston Co., Anti Slavery Society, at Howell, on Wednesday, eighth of June, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The friends of the cause are urgently invited to be present.

E. F. GAY, Pres't. H. Root, Sec'y.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

This Institute is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian.

This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery.

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

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks,	\$4.00
Board " " with 4 hours work each week,	7,57
Room Rent,	88
Incidental,	50
Total,	12,95

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

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

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

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

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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

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

WOOL-CARDING.

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

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

FASHIONABLE Hats, Caps & Bonnets.

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants, to his present stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, 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 Acct. do
- 50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark,
- 1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,
- 1 Chest Rhubarb Root,
- 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,
- 50 lbs. Colamel,
- 3 casks Epsom Salts,
- 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil,
- 40 boxes Sperm Candles,
- 2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground,
- 4 ca-sks Linseed Oil,
- Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER, 189 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit. March 15.

NEW GOODS.

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

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 9, 1842.

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DECEASED.

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

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

A BARGAIN FOR LAND HOLDERS.

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

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

MO TORAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Rufus Crossman and Lucy his wife, 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 instalment which became due on the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eight 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. FOSTER, Mortgagee. Scio, January 24, 1842. 15w 40

The above sale is postponed until the seventeenth day of May instant, at the same time and place. SAMUEL W. FOSTER, Mortgagee.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

May 11, 1842.

ASHES, Pearls, 100 lbs.	\$5.25 to —
Pots,	5,50 to —
COFFEE, St. Domingo, lb.	7 to 7½
Other kinds,	8 to 11½
COTTON, Upland, lb.	5½ to 5½
New Orleans,	5½ to 10½
Texas,	7 to 7½
FISH, Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	\$2,00 to 2,18
Salmon, bbl.	\$15 to —
Mackerel No. 1 and 2	\$9 to 10
Raisins, bunch, pr box	1,15 to 1,20
Figs, lb.	3½ to —
FLOUR, Genesee,	\$6.25 to 6,37
Ohio,	6,12½ to —
Michigan,	6,25 to —
Baltimore,	— to —
GRAIN, Wheat Northern bush,	1,26 to —
do Southern	1,18 to 1,20
Rye,	64 to 85
Oats,	40 to 45
Corn, Northern,	65 to 68
do Southern,	62 to 65
MOLASSES, Havana, gal.	15 to 17
Porto Rico,	16 to 24
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 7,00
Lard, lb.	5½ to 6
Smoked Hams,	6½ to 7
Butter,	18 to 21
Cheese,	8 to 9
SUGARS, New Orleans, lb.	5 to 4½
St. Croix,	6 to 8½
Havana, brown,	4 to 6
do white,	6½ to 8½
Leaf,	12 to 15
Teas, Young Hyson, lb.,	27 to 73
J. perial,	51 to 90
TALLOW, lb.,	7 to 3½
Wool, Am. Sax. fle. lb.	38 to 42
Full blood Merino,	32 to 34
Native and ½ blood,	18 to 22

CASH FOR WHEAT. DENISON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store. Ann Arbor, April 27, 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.	Higham do	Quinnebaug do
Agricult'l Bk. no sale.	Housatonic do	Stamford do
Androscoggin do	Ipswich do	Stonington do
Augusta do	Lancaster do	Thmes do
Bangor Commer'l do	Leicester do	Thompson do
Bangor B'k of do	Lowell do	Tolland company do
Belfast do	Lynn Mechanics do	Union do
Brunswick do	Lee do	Whaling do
Calais do	Manufacturers and Mechanics do	Windham do
Canal do	Manufacturers do	" county do
Casco do	Marblehead do	NEW YORK CITY.
Central (Vassalboro) do	Market do	America B'k of par
City do	Marine do	American Ex. do
C. mmercial B'k of do	Massachusetts do	B'k of commerce do
Eastern do	Mechanics Newburyport do	Bank of the state of New York do
Exchange do	do do do do	Troy, bank of do
Frankfort do	do N. Bedford do	B'k of U.S. in N.Y. 65
Franklin do	do S. Boston do	Butch. & Drov. par

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 it probably will not again.

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

LEWIS TAPPAN.
New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin	50
Anti-Slavery Manual	20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo.	25
Alton Trials	25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3	set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child	57 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.	150
Beauties of Philanthropy	58 1-3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery	50
Buxton on the Slave trade	50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3	set 1,00
Chloe Spear	25
Channing on Slavery	25
Duncan on Slavery	25
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball	50
Do by do in boards with map	25
Enemies of Constitution discovered	50
Fountain, plain binding, 64mo.	12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa	50
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher	37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2; Jay's View	50
Light and Truth	20
Life of Granville Sharp	15
Mott's Biographical Sketches	37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lenuel Hanes	75
Do of Lovejoy	62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges	83 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall	75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 3vo.	1,00
Rankin's Letters, 12mo. 100 pp.	20
Right and wrong in Boston	20
Star of Freedom, muslin	12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive	87 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color	1
Ancient Landmarks	1
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
Am. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance	25
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society	12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States	6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery	2
Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city.	4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child	6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents	4
Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question	12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th	12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society	3
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South	3
Bible against Slavery	6
Collection of Valuable Documents	6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches	2
Birney on Colonization	2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green	6
Chipman's Discourse	6
Channing's Letters to Clay	6
Condition of Free People of Color	6
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of	6
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	3
Freedom's Defense	6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle	6
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union	6
Genetian 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	15
Liberty, 3vo. 2d; do; 12mo	5
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay	3
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky	12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau	6
Modern Expediency Considered	6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia	6 1-4
Plot 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

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Power and Threshing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, and will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Threshing, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine. The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as 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. Winsor's, *Dexter village*; and one at MARTIN WILLSON'S, *storehouse in Detroit*—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

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

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

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Sci'o, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power—One of the most regular contributors to their papers, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day has been everywhere approved and commended.

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

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

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall, the ensuing volume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believed, that will meet with welcome and approval. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sarain, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choice pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it, so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by an agent in distant subscribers, who become tired, importunate and eventually discontinue many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, or two copies yearly for five Dollars, invariably in advance, post paid.

LIBERAL PROPOSAL

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

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

BY

HOBERT & TERHUNE.

(CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleasant, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable.
FARE, very low, and accommodation good.—Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense.
Detroit, April 27, 1842.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction.
Ann Arbor, April 25, 1842.
J. BECKLEY & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. Geo. Sedgwick, Judge of Probate, in and for the county of Washtenaw, bearing date the 30th day of March, A. D. 1842, authorizing the sale of a part of the real estate of John Eaman deceased, I shall sell at public auction at the Court House, (or where the last circuit was held) in the village of W. well, and county of Livingston, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1842, at one o'clock, P. M. the following described land, to wit: the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six in township three north of range four east, containing eighty acres.
DANIEL COOK, Administrator.
Howell, April 12th, 1842. 3w

PORK AND WHEAT

wanted by F. DENSON, for which goods or money will be paid at fair rates.
Ann Arbor, Ap. 11 22, 1842. 4

CASH FOR WHEAT.

F. DENSON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store.
Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

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

[The Casket and Gentlemen's United.]

A new volume under the above title, of the well established and Fashionable Magazine, The Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gentlemen's Magazine, which has been everywhere 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 and beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, second to no Magazine in the Union. The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly sentimentality, and from an affectation of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek of the most pure.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power—One of the most regular contributors to their papers, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day has been everywhere approved and commended.

H. CASE, S. G. IVES.

Sci'o, January, 12, 1842.

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

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$50. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.
S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Sci'o, April 13, 1842.

Woolen Manufactory.

The subscribers have recently put in operation a woolen manufactory for manufacturing woolen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where they wish to manufacture wool into cloth on shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen, and feel confident that they will do 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 Sci'o village.
S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Sci'o, April 15, 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 their subscribers who receive the work DIRECTLY 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 an 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 conveying 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 quarterlies 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 bill 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 remittances 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 venue for the advertisements of American publishers; the usual publication day is the last of every quarter
New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1841. 1w53

THE MAGNET.

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

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

1. That every living being possesses a Magnetic Nature, which is governed by laws peculiar to Magnetic forces.
2. That the two Magnetic forces are the means of sensation, and also, of voluntary and involuntary motion.
3. That every Mental and Physical organ, and every muscle, has its corresponding Magnetic poles.
4. That the Magnetic forces from the different organs terminate in the face and neck, and by means of them the various expressions of Fear, Hope, Love, Anger, etc. are expressed in the countenance, and the muscles and limbs are made to obey the human will, thus laying the only true & rational foundation for the science of Physiognomy, and showing how it is, that the passions and feelings are expressed in the features of the face.

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

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

For instance, there are two pairs of Individuality, one taking cognizance of things and the other of persons—two of Eventuality, one pair taking cognizance of recent and the other of ancient events; two of Comparison, one pair for ideas, and the other for things; two of Benevolence, one for giving, and the other for pity; two of Veneration, one for the Deity, and the other for man; two of Firmness, one relating to conscientiousness, and the other for perseverance, etc.

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

I am fully satisfied of the existence and location of the following organs, among others: viz: Joy, Gratitude, Patriotism, Jealousy, Modesty, Aversion, Discontentment, Smell, Taste, Pity, Regularity, Cheerfulness, Weeping, Contentment, Method, Retribution, Wit, as distinguished from Mirthfulness; Melody as distinguished from Harmony, etc. etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms, \$2, 00 per year, invariably in advance. It will, in no case, be forwarded till the year for it has been received. The first number will be issued as soon as five hundred subscribers shall have been obtained.

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

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

LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

TIMOTHY SEED AND HIDES—Cash will be paid at all times for TIMOTHY SEED, HIDES and WHEAT, when delivered at my store in Ann Arbor, (Upper Town.)
F. DENSON.

D. R. J. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—House and Office, a few doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day.
Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

FOR SALE, AND ALL KINDS OF BOOKS, BY J. LAMB, AGENT FOR THOMAS WEBB OF BOSTON.

THIS LIBRARY IS RECOMMENDED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

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

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

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. N. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

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

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good dry wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY."
Ann Arbor, Apr. 22, 1842.

HOLLOW WARE, STOVES &c.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Glasgow Company's Furnace a large consignment of Hollow Ware, consisting of SUGAR KETTLES; from 22 to 60 gallons; CAULDRONS, several sizes; POTS; KETTLES; BAKE-OVENS with lid TEA KETTLES; GRIDDLES; SPIDERS; and Fire Dogs of all sorts and sizes. They will also shortly be in receipt of lot of

PARLOR, COOKING, AND BOX STOVES.

embracing all the varieties of the most improved patterns—all of which they will sell at furnace prices; adding transportation; at wholesale or retail.

They keep constantly on hand to sell at lowest rates.
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