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POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty. HOPE FOR THE SLAVE. Leng have the wretched, enslav'd in their sa d-

Sighed for the grave as their only repose-Light has arisen, we hail it with gladness, Deep was the gloom when the day star arose,

Cheering and blessed are the hopes which we cherish, Africa's sons shall not always be slaves;

Cruel oppression must speedily perish, Or seek a retreat o'er the dark rolling waves.

Freedom will come to the down trodden stranger, Homeless, and hopeless, he shall not remain; High is his Helper, and strong his Avenger, Man may oppose, but oppose Him, in vain.

'Th' ear of Jehovah hath heard their complaining, He hath beheld when their blood hath been spilt-

Land of oppression, thy captives retaining, Great is thy trespass, and dark is thy guilt.

Ha! dost thou mock in the pride of thy glory, Reckless of danger, and haughty in power-Then may posterity write the sad story, Dating thy downfall from no distant hour.

Egypt's proud monarch might scorn to surrender, Vaunting his strength in the hour of his pride, Powerless he yielded, when Israel's Defender Buried his host 'neath the fast flowing tide.

Pause, ere the path thou art madly pursuing End in a doom thou must sadly deplore -Lov'st thou thy country-then save it from ruin, Break every fetter, and freedom restore.

Favor'd so highly-must slavery detested Wither its glory, and tarnish its fame; Long oe'r our land the dishonor has rested, Hasten and wipe the foul blot from its name. Salem. May 24th. 1842.

MISCELLANY.

Correspondence of the New World. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I went down to the House, expecting to see great fight between the contending parties on the Income Tax, which Lord John Russell declared he would resist at every stage. But what an unbusiness like aspect did the House present! Although the attendance was more than usually ly taken in the matters in hand. members sat lounging in an easy, familia, tooth-pick fashion on the cushioned benches; or, clustered together at the bar, chatting and laughing as if they were at their clubs, or in the saloons of And the principle of the ministerial great financial measure was carried, to my utter astonishment, nem con, yet not sub silentio, for there was plenty of noise and chattering, though not a word was said against it.

This ridiculous result filled the people with

wonder, and the conduct of the liberal members in allowing the most important movement of the and indignantly commented upon by the opposition journals and in public meetings of the constituencies. It was in vain some of the Whigs urged that they did not hear the question put. was at the end of the hall, near the door, and heard it distinctly: but honorable members were laughing and gossiping, and though the chair man repeatedly cried out "Order, order!" "Bar barl" they heeded him not. I dwell on the case merely as an illustration to show that our Houses of Congress are not the only legislative bodof the interests of the public, and an unman! trifling away of time are characteristics of many

Perilous Erial Voyage.—The following account of the ascension of Mr. Parker, an Eronaut, from Mobile, is no a little miraculous.—We take from the Mobile Herald Mr. Parker's own relation of the voyage:
After remarking that he had always entertain-

ed a desire to mount high, he says—'Away I sped—continually ascending—leaving the clouds as far beneath me as they were when I started. I now began to feel cold—large drops of perspiration cozing from my skin, and a tinkling sound in my ears, as if something was cracking in my head, a vacant feeling and difficulty of respiration nead, a vaccine decision of the water in my bottle freezing. I took hold of it in order to try if a drink would calm my nausoating feeling; the neck atuck to my hand, and drew the skin off, as if blistered by fire. Still uneasy—the drops of perspiration had turned to liquid matter, resembling vallow of my tongue became sweller. yellow oil-my tongue became swollen, my nails and teeth were loosened, and every joint in me and all my energies appeared relaxed. I looked up and saw the gas rushing from the neck of my balloon, and endeavored to open my valve to effect its escape, but had not strength to accom-plish it. I judged myself at this time to be six plish it. I judged myself at this time to be six miles high, when the balloon was rent on the top. Away went the gas! Can I describe my feelings at this moment? No, no!—as whirling down I came, with a feeling as if the whole system was driving to my head. I entered a dense, cloud, the substance of which rushed past me with a whizzing sound, I ke steam from the escreta size of a region. cape pipe of an engine. The clouds were some warmer than the air above, which considerably reanimated me. Looking, I saw that the balloon was forced hard against the netting, from atmospheric pressure. This circumstance in a

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE MONTHLY MEETINGS, CON STITUTING FARMINGTON QUAR-TERLY MEETING OF FRIENDS, AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SAME, GENER-

ALLY. One of the most vital testimonies taught by the Christian Religion, and which the Society of Friends, have always considered of distinguished mportance, is not to partake of nor countenance the sins of the people among whom we live .-Heavy judgments, were, of old, pronounced on the children of Israel who did so, and as they had received more light than other nations, their ransgressions were more inexcusable. He that new his Lord's will, and did it not, was to be beaten with many stripes. Even Tyre and Si-

cities enjoying the privileges of the knowledge

of the true religion. The sin of enslaving immortal beings, and relucing them as far as practicable, to the level of brutes, exists now in our country, to a degree and extent, rarely known among the most cruel nations of the earth; and its spirit pervades more or less, the whole land. It was against this sin that the Society of Friends were long since called to bear testimony, even to the excluding of all from membership who were guilty of it, under whatever specious pretence or alledged motives, or whatever apparent kindness might be shown to its victims. This testimony, so long and so repeatedly borhe, has been the means of creating in the minds of most of our members, in some degree, a just abhorrence of this dreadful iniquity.

The members of the Society of Friends, who formerly held slaves, it is believed, treated them general with comparative lenity. But this was by no means considered an excuse for the sin -A most solemn question to us, now arises; Are there not, at this moment, slaves toiling for us under the infliction of cruelties far greater than any our members were ever guilty of? Are we not directly hiring oppression by purchasing its fruits? Are we not giving the slaveholder and overseer, the pay for which, chiefly, all this wrong and iniquity are committed? The original motive to slavery was the hope of gain-the desire to obtain the profits of hard labor without paying for it, "keeping back the hire of the laborer by fraud." This is still the chief object in view, especially in those parts of the United States, where it exists in it severest forms -What greater encouragement, then, can we give it, than by paying the master and thus directly inciting this motive? If one person were knowingly the sole purchaser of all the productions of slavery, would he not be guilty as well as the slaveholder? How then can we avoid the sin, because many are the purchasers with us?

ers to deal in prize goods-obtained by the plunder of vessels in war. Blave-labor goods are obtained not less fraudulently, accompanied with he commission of no less enormities Those who are robbed at sea, are deprived of their prop erty only, their lives being rarely endangered. except in case of resistance; but the slaves are not only robbed of their earnings through life, but of their liberty, their families, and so far as greater evil." The slaveholder: "I think such a decision very improper Sir." H. "Well can be done, of their hopes; and resistance is nearly always punished with cruel death. The far greater prevalence of slavery, and of its fruits which are every where around us, should urge as the more earnestly, to endeavor to avoid those fruits on all accasions. And as objections and difficulties are not admitted in excuse, in the case of prize goods, neither should we suffer them to

We therefore urgently and affectionately enreat all our members not to suffer themselves to admit any discouragements, either from difficulties in supplying their wants with free goods, or rom objections which are always made, with nore or less plausibility, to what is right; but endeavor to adhere simply to this duty, and do what is in their power. There are articles, respecting which, doubts may exist; but such as are known to be, in all probability, the fruit of Slavery, let us be careful to avoid, though we may have to pay a higher price for those of free origfn. Free groceries are now easily obtained, and cottons may be had by applying for, when in market or linen substituted. The sacrifice we may thus have to make, for the sake of clearing ourselves of this wrong, will, we doubt not, bring a blessing greater than that of the increase

of earthly treasure. Nor are we to overlook other ways in which we may partake of this evil but bear our testimony against it on every hand. When we consider the nature of the iniquity of Slavery, opposed as it is to the spirit of Him, who has enjoined in the most solemn manner, our duties to him that is an hungered, athirst, naked, a stranger, sick, and n prison, so often and so remarkably the condition of the poor Slave; and that the Almighty. who is just and equal in all his ways, has in all ages declared by His prophets, his abhorrence of oppression-we cannot expect that he will show partiality in our favor, nor overlook our transgresssions, while we continue knowingly to strengthen the hands of the oppressor, in whatever way it may be; whether by paying the slavemeasure calmed my agitation, although still des- holder for his cruel exactions, or coutenancing by

out their soul to the hungry and afflicted, who undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go

Signed by direction of Farmington Quarterly Meeting of Friends, held at Farmington, 1st month 19th, 1842.

SILAS CORNELL. Clerks.

Selections.

From the Friend of Man. EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ONE OF GERRIT SMITH'S CORRESPON-DENTS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

E. TENNESSEE, April 16th, 1842. I have eleven numbers of the New York American of late dates—all of which indicate a favorable change in public sentiment in the beaten with many stripes. Even Tyre and Sidon were to be less severely judged, than some free States appear alarmed at the despotic pretensions of the slaveholding states. that they will appear to resist the further un-warrantable pretensions of Southern despots.

It appears probable that a crisis will arrive when these claims will have to be met and decided. The slaveholding part of the South, with a power wholly contemptible, appear determined to lose no opportunity to hury on measures which must decide the momentous question, whether the liberty of the North or the slavery of the South is to rule the pa-

For a time, War on the Creole case was confidently predicted. They said the nation was committed and could not retreat—that Mr. Webster's Instructions had committed the North-that England must surrender the slaves liberat'd from the Creole, or pay for them or war was inevitable. Fortunately a few members of Congress have had the moral cour-age to convince them of their error. The tone of the northern press has been such as to lower the hostile preichsions of the Southern.

An impression is becoming general at the South, that abolitionists are increasing very fast at the North. Some seem to suppose. that most of the intelligent and influential men of the North are already abolitionists, or at least giving them countenance and aid. man of intelligence, who was conversing with me recently on the subject said that he believ'd Mr. Birney would be elected President of the U.S. at the second election for that office.— This impression, which I would hope the facts were such as to justify, is having a favorable effect in various ways on the South. Those opposed to slavery are more bold-and openly o. As the North become united, the friends of the slave at the South will act more openly and more efficiently. In a late letter, I in-formed you that the subject was debated by two Societies in this country. The Societies are formed for the purpose of diffusing useful knowledge by debating all subjects calculated to promote the design of the founders. The question before them was: "whether slavery At-Rev. Mr. H-and Mr. S-Mr. S. Clerk of the County Court, both reputable for talents.

The decision was, that slavery was the greater of the two evils. Next morning, a slaveholder called on Mr. H. somewhat excited. He said, "I understand you have decided that intemperance is no national evil at all." Mr. H. "O no sir, only that slavery is a a decision very improper Sir." H. "Well if you are dissatisfied we will have the matter tried over again when you can have an opvolder; "No Sir, I am no orator, Sir." portunity of arguing the question."

Yesterday I met with a man who was a few years since a slaveholder. He said, "Mr.understand you employ no slaves. That you are much opposed to slavery." you are correct, Sir, I empoly no slaves, deter us in ridding ourselves of the fruits of op and think slavery a great evil-ruinous to the country and injurious to both master & slave." You are right, Sir,-I respect you for your opinions—a few years since I had 22. It has ruined me and injured my family. It fostered habits which have made me completely insolvent. I am now going to apply for the benefit of the Bankruot Law." Instances of this kind are not unfrequent. Bankruptcy is very frequent among the slaveholders. With them it is a calamity, for slavery has unfitted them for business by which they might hope to re-

On the first week of this month the Circuit county. I had a conversation with him about the Anti-Slavery Society there. He said it was prosperous—that they had frequent meet-ings, and apprehended no difficulty. The in-dications of public sentiment were so favora ble in-county, that I had thought of proposing to my friends to form one-and should have done so but for an occurrence on Wednesday morning of the court week .-News came in town that a slave owned by -had killed a man by the name of Benson-dangerous y wounded - and wife and burnt all his buildings. The excitement was high -a number went out armed to take him-we soon learned that he was taken, and near town. Soon after that, the mob had determined to hang him on the opposite bank of the River; this was suggested to a member of he bar and by him to the Court. His Hon., Judge—at once ordered the civil authority to arrest any thing of the kind, and to bring he prisoner to the town. He was brought in and placed in Jail The mob appeared anxous to hang him, but a little afraid unless hey could obtain the countenance of the leading men. One came to see the State's Attorney Mr. ____, and inquired if he thould no-

cending with unspeakable rapidity. I exhausted ill my ballast, let go my grapnel its full extention, noticing that I was approaching the earth with great velocity, braced myself up, to abide the result; and how must I express my thanks to the Dispenser of events, to the Giver and Preserver of like, for my miraculous preservation? The bulging body of my balloon struck one side of a nine tree, from which cause I was saved, and found myself instead of being dashed to the ground, only forced against the body of the tree. As soon as I recovered my shattered senses, I hauled up my grapnel, lashed the car to the tree, hove the bight of the rope around a branch of the pions, and descended to the ground. over for trial next term; with this, all symptoms of violence ceased. The slave was brought into court on Saturday morning—a member of the Bar, rose and stated to the Court, that he had known him for years— that he was a well known maniac—that he killed a negro in——Co. washed his hands and face in his blood, stuck his head on a pole, then told another negro to tell his master to call the doctor. He was then confined in j il three years and discharged as a maniac—sold then others—but supposed to be dangerous at all times. During this excitement the good citizens monifested a determination to sustain the laws, and preserve order. The disorderly have been taught some respect for the laws. At the last three terms of the Circuit Court, which has three sessions annually, there were over 100 convictions for gambling, a conviction in every case tried, but one. About 20 convictions for retailing ardent spirits. The fines for gambling were from 10 to 50 dollars, with costs from 40 to 50 dollars each. For retailing spirits, fines from 10 to 80 dollars, costs about the same as in gambling cases

The Temperance cause is making some progress. In the adjoining County over 1000 signatures were obtained to the total abstinence pledge in one week during the Spring Court term. In most of the Counties of East Tenn. special efforts in the good cause are about to be made, or are in progress. Last month when about to go to _____, our late -, our late County surveyor, a very worthy man, met with me, and requested me to do him a favor. He said his colored man had ren away, about the Christmas holidays, and had since been ly ing out in the woods; that he had a wife in Jefferson co. and a mother 15 miles above. He wished me to call, as he thought it would be on my road and see his mother, and if I could, the slave; and assure her and him, if I could meet with him, that if he would return, he should have no punishment, but as kind treatment as ochoo; as a further inducement, that it was his intention to buy his wife, if circumstances should make it possible for him to do so; that he could live with his family. He added, you may assure him on your own responsibility, that he can rely on my promise, and if he has these assurances from you, he will, I think, return. I inquired as to the cause of his leaving. He said he was himself from home—that the slave became much intoxicated in the morning. His wife reques-ted him to take care of the cattle-there was some disorder among them which required im-mediate attention. He gave her a flat contradiction, and went immediately away, he supposed through fear of punishment, During the few years he had owned him, he had nev-er punished him; as this was the first offence, he and his wife would both forgive it-they supposed it owing to his intoxication-and that, I think he said, was the first instance .-Soon after coming into this State I formed an acquaintance with his master—he is a man of an amible disposition, kind to his slaves-I or intemperance was the greater national evil." | all allies the position, and to me or intemperance was the greater national evil." | think he owns three—strictly regarding his word at all times. I told my friend that know-The Society of Friends has forbidden its memtook the affirmative as to slavery. Mr. H. ing his uniform kindness to his slaves and in the Methodist Church. as there was so much benevolence in his request, I would call and see the slave's mother and communicate the whole to her, and slave, if I saw him, but that, I could favor no coercive measures. He did not wish any. When on my way 10 miles above-I inquired for -the owner of his (the slaves) mother .-I was told that he was a slave dealer, then gone to the S. West with slaves. I determined to call as I came to his house. I introduced my self to his wife, told her the nature of my er and. She called the mother, a woman of about 50 years of age, to the front of the h use. She had the appearance of being an intelligent well bred old lady-I told her I was authorized to assure her son of the pardon of his master, and of kind treatment if he would return-that he had pledged himself to me that he should not be punished, but as a further inducement he would endeavor to buy his wife for him. Said she had not seen him for more than two years-if she should see him, she would advise him to return. She had no doubt Mr. would keep his word, as he had stated to me. She said she had another son whose name was Jess. He was about to be sold with all his family-that it almost distracted him-he had left about the same time. She supposed they had met and gone together to the free States. This conjecture of the old lady is probably the true one. I dismissed the old lady and took a seat in the house. The inquiry was if I could learn any thing of him. I told the lady, that his m ther thought that he had pone to a free State. She said, she supposed so, that there would be no use in following them. her husband had two who had gone to Indiana and that he had heard where they were .-"Does your husband intend going after them?" O God bless you, no, it would be more than his life is worth to go there after them .-There was our neighbor Mr. -- whowent to Pa. after one, and they had to call out a regiment of soldiers to protect his life. lawrers called him a Southern bloodhoun! that had come after his pound of flesh. The cause was decided against him, and he thought himself well off to get away alive -O no, when they are there they are safe—my husband will never go there to risk his life after them — One of them went to the river and pretended to be very drunk and took the canos to cross in the evening. Next morning, he was mis-sing. They found the canoe down stream with his hat and bottle, and supposing him to be drowned, raked the river for his body. I had heard of ____ s tour to Pa. There is no doubt he came away much frightened.

Almost in the same neighborhood, there ere two men by the name of --- who went to Indiana after a runaway slave. They introduced themselves as abolitionists, and by

that means found the ronaway slave and attempted to bring him off. What occurred teach them to read it, before he asks for money afterwards we do not know, only that they to send bibles to the slaves in distant lands. came away without him-and are g.ad that they are alive. The impression is becoming

Rhode Island Slavery.—The Free Presquotes Dr. Franklin as applicable to the Rhode Island matter. "Every man, it is said, (except infants, insane persons, and criminals.) is of common right, a freeman," and all those who have no voice or vote in electing representatives, are absolutely "enslare?" to those who have votes no voice or vote in electing representatives, are absolutely "enslare?" to those who have votes Well, let us apply the principle. Negroes are men—are they not? Now when the negroes applied for the right of suffrage in this Stat, the triends of the Free Press opposed it. Does the Free Press admit that it would keep negroes in slavery in Michigant Again, application was made to the last New York Legislature, to put the righ of voting on the same footing for colored as for the white men, it being claimed as a net trad right. It was rejected. Mr. Cramer, the leading loco foco, made an elaborate report. In which he ma ntained that suffrage was not a natural but only a political or civil right, which the state might justly grant or withhold as it saw fit. The Rhode Island landholders take the same ground. Finally, Dorr's own constitution, according to this doctrine, six hundred and seventy slaves, over twenty-four years of age by the census of 1840. In Michigan by the same can ty slaves, over twenty-iour years of age by the census of 1840. In Michigan by the same census, there would be one hundred and ninety seven slaves of the same age, notwithstanding the ordinance of 1786.

We go for an extension of the right of suf-frage in Rhode Island, not because we think non-voters are slaves, but because it is just and rea-sonable. These eweeping, universal abstractions, are rather dangerous things in practice, and would make a great overthrow in some portions of the Union.—Detroit Advertiser.

THE CRANBERRY CROP.

A distinguished lawyer of the State of New York, who had spent a winter in Alabama, for the purpose of securing a large amount of debts the purpose of securing a large amount of debis entrusted to him for collection, was asked why there was so little progress made in payment of the old debts of '36-7, when the productions of State we so valuable. He sold it was true their cotton erop was very large, and the sum total looked immense—so many millions exported, but then they had every thing to buy. Said he, I ate horseradish last winter at Mobile, that was brought from Boston. The true secret of mosbrought from Boston. The true secret of prosprity is to multiply the things you have to sell.

a pity that State could not be converted into one universal cranberry meadow. The lands in the town of Sherburne, for instance, are said to produce two hundred bushels to and acre. Now gather fifty bushels a day, the productiveness of these lands throw into the shade the cotton cultivation of the South, the wheat crops of the West, or the fish harvests of "Nantucker shoals." We hope our sister State of South Carolina will not bore us much longer with her everlasting philosophy about the "producing States," "the staple States," and all that. Whereabouts in the land of chivalry and other staples do you "pro-duce" like this? And yet we have never heard any threats or nullification from Cape Cod, because the government took forty out of every 100 baskets of cranberries, by way of duties to support the Yankee manufactures, though the government does actually do so—just as much as seizes the forty bales of cotton out of every one hundred raised on the Santee.

PENALTY FOR MURDER.

The Alabama slaveholders are quite in advance of Mr. O'Sullivan and some other Northern philanthronists in their mitigation of the penal would tolerate duelling but confer the highest ode: A man named James Raymond was late ly indicted at Tuscaloosa for the murder of Eugene Tirrell, and the Monitor says the murde was clearly proved, but the spirit of clemency and ity so for prevailed with the authorities, that the only penalty inflicted was a fine of \$10) and one year's imprisonment. So, in a twelve month he murderer will again be a member of society and have the opportunity to murder somebody else. We shall watch with some interest to see how rapidly crimes against life decrease in fre quency in that country. As an offset to this the Asheville, N. C. Messenger, says that a free negro at Tarboro,' in that State, was lately con-demned to be hung fer forcibly entering a house, and stealing a decenter of whisky!

THE DUEL.

Leavitt writes an account of the affair of Wise and Stanley, and the preparations for the duel, and adds:

These things are discussed and described her they would be sure to get well whipped. A horror steals over me as I think of it. I do not know as I am myself innocent, even in writing this account sents vesterday. Murderers, in intent, here wall abroad in daylight, and even take their seats among the honorables of the land, and other men sit by their side and talk with them about trifles. as if all was well. It is said that one of th women is actually urging on her husband, th father of her little one, to this dreadful deed of danger. A woman a duellist at heart! Who gamblers, always expect to win. The duellist goes forth, each of these men will go forth, hopng, intending and expecting to kill his antage nist. Suppose he should not—is it any recom-pense for his injury to get a bullet through his heart. But suppose he should—will it make him a happy man to think of his bloody deed—to re cal the appearance of the corpse of his neighbor, slain by his hand!

"Tis the survivor dies." Let the country ask, whence the dishonor, dis ress and demoralization that duelling inflicts upon our nation. There is but one answer. Why ave we no duels among men of character at the North?

American Churches form bible societies, and not fail to make an impression .- Ohio Free pledge themselves before God, that they will | Press. give it to the whole world, & then withhold it rom 2,500 000 souls in their midst? nave we seen here? A Virginian a Christian bible to the extreme ends of the earth. Why but the execution of the law does not at pres-

How does he look, the agent of the Virginia they are alive. The impression is becoming bible society, begging for money, to give to common with the slave catchers that they take the Chinese men, and Hindoo Pariehs, and retueir lives in their hands when they go into the free States after slaves,

The impression is becoming bible society, begging for money, to give to the Chinese men, and Hindoo Pariehs, and retueir lives in their hands when they go into the Chinese men, and Hindoo Pariehs, and retueir lives in their hands when they go into the Chinese men, and Hindoo Pariehs, and retueir lives in the state of the Viginia. thus mocked? I will raise my voice against such hypocrisy as long as I live. It shall ring in the ears of every slave holder who asks us to help him give bibles to the heathen 1000 miles belp him give bibles to the heathen 1000 miles off, while he withholds them from the slaves at his own door? Why the very hible which he sends to the Hindoo, is bought with the blood of the souls of his slaves. It is dividing the gains with Hell and God. If this is Christianity, well might the heathen say, deliver us from such Christianity.—Rev. Joseph Hille-ard.

DYING AWAY.

About a year since, a great effort was made to estalish an Anti-Abolition society at New Garden, Indiana. A large meeting was held, and the subject was very fully discussed. A society was organized, and a second meeting was appointer, which was attended by three persons. So ended the first pro-slavery essay in a non-slaveholding state.

in a non-slaveholding state.

Recently, a still more formidable effort has been made, to establish an Anti-Abolition society in Cincinnati. The Abolitionists gave cansequence to the society for a short time, by attending its meetings and participating in its debates. debates.

It seems that these debates have resulted in the conviction of the members of the society, that their cause is a bad one, and they have abandoned it.

The following lamentation and raving, we copy from the Anti-Abolitionist, published in Cincinnati.
A PERFECT FAILURE.

"The Cincinnati Anti-Abolition society has completely fell through. We did all we could for the benefit of this soctety, but owing to the utter inefficiency of its organization and the fear of Abo'itionists it has been abandoned—most shamefully left to pass away by the very men who, high in its offices, should have supported it. The President. L. H. Shally, E-q., whenever a meeting has been called, has either been too late or not present at all. Owing to this the excellent resolution proposed by Capt. Buckham, were never brought before the society. These resolutions would have done great good for the people of this city had The slaveholders may look at the following, from the Courier and Enquirer.

The cranberry lands of Massachusetts are clearly among the most valuable lands of the Commonwealth, and it would really seem almost a pity that State could not be converted into one are now taken from this society, and we predict the consequence will be another "negro mob" before another year! The abolitionists and negroes acting in concert, will commit more outrages, the people will become in-censed against them, and we would not wondes if on the next out reak, throats were cut when it is considered that cranberries are worth the first on the next out reak, throats were cut at least a dollar a bushel, and that one man may pretty freely! No one can depreciate such things more than we do, it is pentin to think of, but when we are well persuaded, that such things must be the result of the course pursued by the 'white' and 'black negroes' of this city, we feel bound to speak out and let the people be on their guard.—Western Freeman.

> Consistency . The Cincinnati Gazette speaking of a contemprated duel between Stanley and Wise, of the House of Representatives, says:

"One thing however, is certain. The mor-al sense of the country will not tolerate duclling. Call it honorable or not, the man, who thus kills his fellow, is a murderer, and the stain will rest upon him, no matter what names are used, to soften or palliate the deed."

And yet this same Gazette advocates the honors of the nation upon the duelist, whom Gazette set its face against the moral sense of the community.—Ohio Free Press.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORETOP.

The Liberty Party, most preposterously so called, seems determined to remove all induce-ment that the Whigs might have to nominate an islavery candidates. In Trumbull county a convention is called for the 20th of May,inst. to nominate an abolition ticket. In this county there are a goodly number of abolitionists, besides, the whigs of this region are nearly all opposed to slavery. It is not reasonable to suppose that they would nominate any other than an Antislavery man for any office of importunce. It is worthy of observation that in this county the whig and democratic parties are nearly equally divided, so that a few votes taken from the whig party may enable the with as much coolness as our people would settle the details of a ploughing match. And yet, the object of it all is nothing more nor less than cold-blooded premeditated murder. And the whole quarrel is about matters for which, if two school their allies to obtain a majority in the legislature of the state. They will also since the collect their ticket. If the Liberty party throughout the state pursue he same policy there can be but little doubt but they will enable their allies to obtain a majority in the legislature of the state. the legislature of the state. They will also give them several members of Congress more than they could otherwise obtain of great service to the slavocracy of the next Congress. The project of annexing Texas to the Union is said to be abandoned for the present. With a whig majority in Congress that project could never be accomplished. The movements of the liberty party justify the ex-pectation, if they do not render it certain that the democrats will have a majority in the next Congress. In this expectation it is an excellent stroke of policy on the part of the slave-holders to withdraw their application for the annexation of Texas until, by the help of their allies, they obtain sufficient power to execute

A Western Reserve Liberty Convention was to be held at Chardon, Geauga county, on the 17th inst., by adjournment from Warren, where was recently held a large convention, which was addressed by Judge King, their candidate for Governor, Gen. Paine, Rev. Keep, Rev. E. Smith and others. The last named gentleman is from Pittsburgh. Thus the work progresses in the north part of the state. In the south Hon. T. Morris, S. P. Chase, Esq. Virgmia Bible Society. - What, shall the men of talen's and energy. Their labors can-

THE INTER-STATE WAR.

The acting Governor of Virginia has apshoulder comes here and appeals to us pointed the requisite officers to carry out the about the Va. state bible society to send the Inspection Law against the state of N. York, ent give the promise of as happy results as were anticipated by its authors. 'The Richmond Whig of May 10, gives the following view of the

" Operation of the Inspection Law .- The effect of this law upon Richmond and the state at large may be inferred from a single case.— With a view to meet the costs and charges under the law, the Captain increases his [price of] freight-and in the case reported to us, increased freight exceeded the fees, &c., some \$10 or \$12-giving a gain to the captain, at the expense of the owner of the produce-who, in making his purchase, will take this item into calculation-and give the planter less by its amount, than he would otherwise have done. In this way, the burden which it was designed to throw upon the New York captains, falls upon our own people .-All this, however, might be borne-though not expected-if the law accomplishes its main object, which it has in view. But the failure in the outset should admonish us to bewareas it furnishes an illustration of how little the closest wisdom of the wise is, in practice, superior to the folly of the foolish.

So, all the wit and wisdom of Virginia, expended in inventing and perfecting a complete, lf-operating, patent trap for negro stealers, has come to nothing but a tax upon the planters. Is it notprovoking that this saucy yankee skipper should have the insolence not only to make the overseers pay for heating their own poker, but smart-money to iboot? I fear they other herb to cure the foot-rot that seems to have infected their great staple commodity. The slaveholding usiness is certainly embarrassed, and calls as oudly for the protection of the Federal Govloudly for the protection ernment as any other branch of our "home industry." Will not Mr. Botts present a peti tion from his friends and constituents, the late owners of Charles Tyler and Gideon Leigh No doubt Giddings would give it a fair support, and perhaps Mr. Adams would lend his aid. Mr. Clay's favor would be easily secured.—Emancipator.

Society at the South .- Our Southern States have, in some respects, the form of free governments: but in many parts of the country, it may well be doubted, whether law is administered with more regularity or precision than it is under the jurisdiction of the Turkish Sultan. The transaction of business among the white population shows that the society is but partially civilized. Read the following specimen of barbarism, which is but one among a thousand that are constantly occurring. Such would be the condition of all the States of this Union, if slavery prevailed in them. How different from the law-abiding habits of New Englanders! By the way, these Georgians must be very trusty persons to sell goods to, when every fourth man and woman in the state cannot read or sign their names to an obligation; and not a few of them are disposed to cancel their debts by burning their obligations, and mobbing the sheriff. " Perry, (Ga.) May 9th .- The times are

becoming appalling-really alarming. We have just arrived from Sumpter superior court. Its first day's session was this week. took all our plain virdicts, entered up our judgments, attached the notes—put them back in the Clerk's office that night. Some friends— was not ascer'dined who—but some six or eight must have been concerned, entered the court house, carried off the clerk's desk, in which was contained every paper, docket, record book, &c., pertaining to the office, and consumed the whole by fire. There was nothing left except a few cases the members of the bar happened to have in their hats and pockets. We lost every case but two, where judgement had been taken. Notes are gone, No traces are left behind. The next day being Sheriff sale's day-and a great deal of property advertised, the court proceeded on with such cases as the bar had out, until sale hour arrived, when it suspended for the sales; and as soon as the deputy sheriff commenced he was instantly seized by three ruffians and carried off to an adjacent swamp. The judge repaired to the court room, made an address to the populace, commanded the principal of other men, and has griefs, trials, perplexities sheriff to summon the posse and pursue, bring and temptations peculiar to himself. He who back the deputy and the men who carried him off. The sheriff led the way, commanding the crowd, of at least 250, to follow and aid him. The crowd went out, dispersed over the town, and not half a dozen would go .-The sheriff and three or four approached near the place where the outlaws were, and a fellow came out with a double barreled gun, and told the sheriff there were 25 or 30 men in the swamp, well armed; that he might advance. if he did he would do it at his peril-that fifty millions of armed men could not capture the outlaws. The sheriff had no arms & could get none, to put into the hands of the friends of We tremble for the country, for

RICH LIFE-CURTAIN FRINGES, FORTY DOLL-ARS PER YARD.—A New York paper informs us that at a sale of the splendid furniture of a bank. rupt who paid as much as forty per cent., on his debts, the auctioneer in selling a suit of window curtains, said; "Ladies and Gentlemen, if the fringe on these curtains did not cost forty dollars a yard, it is no sale." Is it surprising that with such extravagance we have so many bankrupts? The furniture of the house cost theire thousand dollars: a barouche and horse sixteen hundred; the rent of the house toolve hundred per annum; the annual support of the whole establishment has the thousand delivered.

the perpetuity of the government. Mobocra-

cy stalks abroad in noon day sun, with impu-

country and destroy the spirit of mobism.'

nity, and without a blush.

Here we have the other fifty per cent. of the ankrupts effects. Had he lived like a prudent reasonable man, he never would have been on the bankrupt's list. A good wife should always say to her husband, "Go to no expense which your profits in business will not permit: let us live in two rooms and pay our way, rather than in splendid misery." We commiserate the condition of a woman of feeling and sensibility, who sees the auctioneer walk into the house and knock down and carry off all her furniture and carnfe out a sensible woman looks into these affairs herself, and will not allow her husband to make sac-rifices on her account. More rich furniture has been sold this spring than on any former o The reform is in progress.—"Keep the ball in motion."—Cincinnati Post.

A 'Monster Ship.' - A 'monster ship' will SLAVE POWER in this nation. shortly be launched in Londonderry. will carry 1,000 tons of cargo, exclusive of her engines, with 700 tons of coals. The en-tire deck free for passengers. She is to be pierced for 44 guns in the upper deck, and full ship-rigged; and her beautiful entrance and run are praised by all judges of naval architecture who have seen her.

Lord Morpeth arrived at Lexington on the 4th, and proceeded immediately to Ashland, the residence of Mr. Clay, where he will tarry a short time.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1842.

OUR NATIONAL CUSTOMS.

We have a national custom of robbing a portion of our population, called slaves, and employing the proceeds of the robbery for the distrintion of the Bible, and the preaching of the rospol in foreign countries. We shall make a few desultory remarks concerning it.

1. The custom is peculiar to the United States. Nothing of the kind is known to exist in any heathen or Christian country. In heathen countries, slavery is very common: and in Christian lands are many missionary societies; but an instance is not known out of our country. where a missionary society is supported by the abor of slaves, extorted by Christian masters, by fraud and violence. The honor of such an arangement is all our own.

2. The custom is national. All the large ects, except the Freewill Baptists and Quakers, unite in approving and practicing it. The General Missionary Boards of the Presbyterians, Bastists, Methodists, and we believe also the Episcopalians and Catholics, concur in sanctioning and perpetuating the robbery in some or all of these ways:

By receiving the contributions of those who ob their fellow men:

By employing the robbers to preach the gospel By making them constituent managers of their issionary Boards:

By soliciting the known fruits of robbery for heir treasuries:

By refusing to express disapprobation of such obbery, when the subject has been brought to their notice.

The system, as sanctioned by the national Boards, thus receives the support of the great majority of professing Christians in the country. The greatest Doctors of Divinity, both North and South, uphold it. Most of the religious papers do the same. But though it is thus upheld by all the national missionary societies, and is therefore a national custom, it is but just to say that the individual dissentients against it are numerous in most denominations, and fast increasing. Many churches and minor ecclesiastical bodies have freely expressed their abhorrence of

3. A singular combination of circumstances respecting this custom is, that those who bestow the donations, thus obtained by violence, are Christians-the persons robbed are not unfrequently Christians, members of the same church, and the object of the whole transaction is to convert the heathens to Christianity.

4. Another notable circumstance attending this custom is, that those who earn the money to buy Bibles for foreign heathen, and to pay for preaching the Gospel to Pagans, are not permitted to read or receive the Bible themselves. This is the general rule: there may be individual exceptions. In most of the States, laws exist forbidding them the knowledge of letters, and punshing by fine and imprisonment, any who shall each thorn. In some States it is a penitentiary offence to furnish a slave with a Bible or tract .-Christian masters make and sustain these laws. They make no efforts for their repeal. This may truly be called, "the American system." Southn missionary societies send Bibles and tracts without number into the Mahometan dominions without molestation: should a Mahometan offer a few leaves of the Koran, or the Bible to slaves, he would find his place in a Southern jail! Such is Christian liberality in the United States in

5. To appropriate the earnings of the slave to end the knowledge of Christianity abroad, without allowing him a tract or a Bible at home, heahenizes and degrades him. It is double cruelty. If any body needs all the consolations of religion, the slave does. He is cut off from the pursuits has nothing to hope from earth, ought at least to have the opportunity of securing the happiness of a future State. It is idle to say that they receive oral instruction. Of the whole mass of slaves who belong to Christian owners, how many ever receive any religious instruction? A small portion only. And how much do they receive? What is its nature? Should we be willing to throw away our Bibles, and hang our ternal hopes on what our ministers might tell us? Who has not heard our Northern Protestent clergy declaiming against the Catholics for this very thing-taking away the Scriptures from the common people, and substituting oral instruction in their stead? Yet these same persons are sometimes ready to apologize for this very thing thing when done by Christian slaveholders!-Shame on such Christians!

5. But while religion is thus disgraced, and the robbery of Christians by Christians is thus nationalized, the amount that is actually paid into the missionary treasuries, as the price for doing this, is very small. The contributions to the American Board from the thirteen slave States for some years past, have been only about a fifteenth part of the whole amount received. The result in other denominations, is probably simi-

lar. Many reasons exist for this. The proportion of white professors of religion in the slave States is less than at the North-the standard of Christian piety is lower-slave labor is unprofitable-and respectable white people do not work at the South, and earn nothing, while they con-

7. Those Christians in Michigan who remember the slave as bound with him, and are contributors to the national Boards, should think of these things seriously. They should remonstrate with the respective Boards, unitedly and earnestly, against longer continuing such a connection. It is a disgrace to the Christian religion, and contributes very largely to uphold the reign of the

8. Those who cannot conscientiously put in their offerings with the price of blood, should not therefore cease to contribute for the spread of the Gospel through all the earth. Other channels are now open in various parts of the globe. The Mendi Mission, the West India Missions, and the condition of the refugees of Canada have claims on the sympathies of Abolitionists. And we may shortly look for the time when the Southern prison house shall begin to open, and the Bible shall there be presented "to every creature."

circular of the Farmington Quarterly Meeting, which we publish at the request of a subscriber. It is in the usual style of that denominationkind, simple, and to the purpose. We commend its suggestions to the attention of all Christians. Whatever learned Doctors may write concerning the "Limitations of Human Responsibility,"

oth reason and Revelation make each man's obligation to do good to others commensurate with his ability. "He that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

This Address alludes to the duty of Christians to bestow their suffrages for the benefit of the oppressed. And is it not duty-a Christian duty? It appears to us that consistency requires it in an especial manner from the Friends. They have excluded slaveholders from membership in their denomination. They have petititioned Congress. They uniformly assist the fugitive in his

necessities. A large portion of them refuse to purchase the products of slave labor. Now we uppose that some thousands in the United States, and a considerable number in Michigan, in 1840 voted for President Tyler. Their testimony gainst President Tyler's wickedness might be usily summed up thus: "We think you are ommitting a great sin in holding slaves. We shall help them to escape from your oppression, if we can. We shall not buy your plantation products, lest we encourage you to continue our robbery. We think you are not fit to be admitted into a Christian Society-until you reent. Should you become President, it will be your duty to recommend to Congress the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the Federal ral District, and in Florida, and though we know your influence will be used to its full extent for their perpetuation, yet we have no objection to vote for you, unjust and wicked as you are, for a situation that will enable you to do a thousand times more to perpetuate robbery and manateal.

ing than you could ever do in a private life." Is not this the amount of their testimony?-What does Mr. Tyler think of it? Shall not this inconsistency be removed in future?

The communication of H. S. M. has been received. It is well written, but we must be exused from inserting it, as it publications would tend to a new issue on a question, the intrinsic merits of which we do not wish to discuss.

OHIO.

The whigs of this State are determined to run separate ticket, where there is every probbility of absolute defeat. The natural consequence of such a course will be to throw the State into the hands of the party they declaim so loudly against. If they can derive any satiafaction from such a result, they bid fair to enjoy it to their herrt's content. The following is from the Logan Gazette, a Whig paper, and is fully endorsed by the Xenia Free Press.

"The whigs of Ohio, at least in this section, ire not animated by that spirit and enthusiasm which is due to their principles and their candilate. A deep spatny seems to be universal, and unless a wakening up takes place, the second Tuesday in October next, will witness the defeat of the Whig party—"horse, foot and dragoons."
We say this with pain; but it is better that our friends should know the truth, than that one should rely upon the efforts of the other and all Perhaps the knowledge of this fact the danger that lowers upon our cause— estir action in the ranks. We hope it may.

The anniversary of the State A. S. Society will be held at Mount Vernon, June 7. A State political convention meets the next day. The iberty men are beginning to call their nominating conventionrs. One for Trumbull County met May 25. Two Liberty meetings were held in Butler County on the 17th, which were address ed by Messrs, Brisbane, Chase, and Moore.-Mr. Moore was an ardent Democrat, and wen trong for genuine democracy. Judge King, the candidate for Governor, intends to visit the State generally this summer, and it is supposed that Samuel Lewis and Thomas Morris will do like-

ic paper, says-"we were really astonished in ravelling through the northern part of the state. o find such a vast number of King men. The King party is composed of lat., abelitionists proper; 2nd, of luke-warm, disgusted and discourage ed whigs; 3rd, of-to some extent-no party men."-and he might have added, 4th, of disousted democrats.

PROTECTION OF LABOR.

The Emancipator has several columns showing the effect of the increase of the tariff on sugar, so far as it affects slave labor. The proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury is to impose a duty of three cents on a pound of brown sugar. The amount of capital invested is about \$52,000 .-000. In Louisiana, it appears from a memorial to the legislature in 1840, that the whole number of sugar estates was 525, employing 40,000 hands. These "hands" constitute about fourfifths of the whole capital invested. The entire mnual cost of a hand per annum, including all expenses of the plantation, is \$50. This item overs food, fuel, driver's wages, &c.

A letter of the Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, Inte Senetor of the U. S., dated January, 1830, says, "the price of slaves is doubled by the duty on su-rar."—Doc., p. 57. And "a reduction of duty would produce a corresponding reduction upon the value of slaves every where in the Southern States."—p. 50. "A reduction of one cent on a States."—p. 50. "A reduction of one cent on a pound duty on sugar would take away one cent from the profit, and that is equal to half the profit, which would reduce the value of the slaves one half." He says to reduce this duty would be "to destroy the value of the slave property," and "to strike out from the protection of the government the only great object in which the South can feel any interest."—p. 54. "The profit on the capital goes back chiefly to Virginia and Maryland to purchase more slaves." He estimates that each ten years will require He estimates that each ten years will require "double the number of hands to keep pace with sugar, at 53 cents, is sustained by a duty of 3 cents a pound."—p. 52.

A great verice.

A great variety of facts are adduced, which fully demonstrates that the effects of the tariff on sugar will be, and are intended to be as follows:

"I. To give 525 men, proprietors of sugar plantations, about three millions of dollars a year, paid by a raised price to that amount on sugar.—
Every man, woman and child who uses half a pound of sugar, contributes a cent to swell this tribute—a rent, not like O'Connell's, voluntary, and devoted to the advancement of liberty, but forced, and for the benefit of slavery.

2 To give nothing additional to the "40,000 lands," the working mands," the working men by whose labors.

the working men, by whose labors this sugar is produced—no wages, no comforts, no prospects of good to their children—but, on the contrary, to inflame the avarice of the 525, by

THE FRIENDS-On our first page will be found | the excitement of high prices, and thus increase | their names to go south for the inspection of from \$3,185,552 to \$2,855,000 was carried, the toils and the sufferings which, even in ordi-nary times, are allowed to reduce their numbers 24 per cent. a year, besides the natural increas a regular mortality of 2,400 men a year for

the purpose of raising the price of sugar.

3. To raise or keep up the price of slaves, and add activity to the atrocious domestic slave trade

a trade as replete with horrors as that of India, for which the British Government is so constant y and deservedly censured. O, how many tie nany coffles of chained Americans will travers the many hills of East Tennessee, or crowd the barracoons of Baltimore, Washington and Rich-mond, and the holds of the Newburyport and Portland brigs, following the track of the Creole that sugar may be dear enough to put three millions of dollars into the pockets of five hundren idle gamblers and amalgamators in Louisi-

"Incendiary." - This word, as applied to antislavery publications, has become of late, considerably out of use. We had utterly forgotten that we ublished an incendiary paper, until reminded of it by the return of one of our papers by the Governor of Mississippi, which contained the proceedings of the last County Convention. They were forwarded to the Governors of the States, and members of Congress, agreeably to a vote of the meeting, and seem to have been acceptable-except in this case. His Excellency wrote on the wrapper as follows:

"Jackson, May 16th, 1842. Gent.—Your incendiary print is herewith re-urned. 1 am respectfully, Your ob't, servant, T. M. TUCKER,

Gov. of Mississipp To the Publishers of the Signal of Liberty.'

We are sorry his Excellency is so brief in his ommunication. We should have been pleased to have had the specifications made, showing wherein our 'print' is so dangerously incendiary that he dare not retain it. But it is characteris tic of "chivalry" to be afraid of a newspaper!!

THE NORTHAMPTON MEMORIAL.

A very long and able document, written by D. L. Child, has been forwarded to Congress from Northampton, and every member of Congress supplied with a copy. It goes over the entire anti-slavery ground, and prays redress on every point. In reference to an insurrection of the slaves, we find the following:

10. We complain that we are placed in the di-

temma of disobeying the dictates of conscience, or the requisitions of law in respect to fugitive slaves, and insurrection of slaves.

To be compelled to seize and to massacre innocent and injured men, because they desire liberty which there have been been selected. erty, and because they make those heroic efforts and sacrifices to obtain it, which we celebrate as the height of human virtue and glory of our pil more degrading than the physical bondage of the slave. Our situation, in this respect, is similar to that of the Russian serf, compelled to slaugh ter the oppressed Poles, or to conduct them to the vast prison house of Siberia. Indeed, ours is the worst case of the two; because, as Mr. Jef-ferson justly said, "one bour" of southern "bondage is fraught with more evil than ages of tha which we" and the people of Poland "rose in re-bellion to oppose," As freemen, we have a right to be relieved from this servitude, more galling, if properly viewed, to the mind, than chains to to the body; and we claim to be so relieved.

The New York Committee of Vigilance have assisted 1375 colored persons on their way to Canada, since their orgaization seven

Ingratitude .- A southern lady lately brought to Albany to wait upon her, a girl about 18 years of age, whom she called her slave. She had fed and clothed her all her life, but the ungrateful hussy left her to wait upon herself This conduct so affected the feelings of the lady, that she was desirous of renewing intercourse with her, and she sent a constable with a warrant to notify her to that effect; but the waiter could not be found.

The President and his officials downwards were on the race ground at Washington to witness the sports. Senator Barrow of Louisiana, and Mr. Botts of Virginia, left their seats at Washington, and 'relieved the country by officiating as judges at the race between Boston and Fashion on Long Islandtheir eight dollars per day going on of course. Immense sums were staked on the issue-said to amount to \$250,000. The south lost-and who can tei! how many slaves will be sold from their families and friends to pay the stake? The National Intelligencer sums it up in a line-"the northern horse with southern principles, victorious." On this Leavitt says:

"Certainly it is so, the Intelligencer is right, horse-racing is a Southern institution-it could not live at all at the North if it were not for southern patronage and society and influence. Where will you find a man of genuine northern principles that will countenence the horse-race? It stands along with cockfighting, gouging, duelling, slave breeding, woman-whipping, babe-selling, and other kindred practices, forming the catalogue of Democratic Institutions' by which one half of this Union is made a land of pollution and blood, and is tast sinking into barbarism and ruin.

WHAT IS PROPERTY? That which the law calls property is property!"-Henry Clay.

MAN can never legitimately be the subject of property."-W. H. Seward. Which of these two statesmen is right?-

The Grand Jury of New Orleans have preented, as a great evil, the long imprisonment of slaves in the city prison; and of free colored persons who are arrested by the police after the fixed hour at night. One woman, not charged with any crime, had been imprisoned four years. The New Orleans Bee says that free colored people remain month after month, and year after year, in a state of durance high-

ly reprehensible, unjust, and inhuman. With such facts staring them in the face who can deny that this is "the freest nation on earth!" Will our fourth of July orators remember these things?

The Cincinnati Anti-Abolitionist has thought to frighten abolitionists by publishing ment in the House, reducing the appropriation

the patriarchs. But the project takes their no. 72 to 53. tion mightily. The following is from the Al-

bany Tocsin: "The Cincinnati Anti-Abolitionist is affording us its quota of aid, by publishing the names of some of the prominent friends of freedom. The address of Theobold Matthew and Daniel O'Connell and 60,000 other true hearted maining in the swamps. Irishmen, has recently received an accession of 10,000 more; the number of petitioners against slavery to the house of representatives, from the beginning of the extra session, to the first of May 1838, were 414,571, those to the Senate, were estimated at two thirds as many, making over 600,000. If the ratio has continued, for the last four years this is quadrupled, if it is diminished one half by the current being choaked and damned by the gag laws, it is doubled. Now what will the "Anti-Abolitionist charge to advertise all these lists of names,—how much per thousand or per myri-ad? Bid low, friend Curtiss, the times are

Now Complaints .- The Xenia (Ohio) Free Press, a Whig Home League paper, has two complaints against the Liberty Party, that are new, and quite significant. The first is that we represent the Whigs, as a party, as being as servile as the Democrats. It says:

hard and our names are

"The injustice of representing the two old political parties as equally subscribent to slave-ry, is so palpable that no unprejudiced mind can full to See it."

The second is expressed in the following

"Common sense, then, would teach the Whigs to seek an alliance with the opponents of slavery,
And so they do, but the liberty party (so called)
SPURNED THE ALLIANCE. They had rather play
into the hands of the hands of the pro-slavery

The Tennessee Correspondence on the firs page will be found interesting, as usual. The man-catchers are getting shy of coming to the

The Advertiser says: "We are not insensible, we trust, to the eminent services of Henry Clay, but we have not concurred in the overcealous and premature efforts of his friends a the East. It is due to Mr. Clay that he should no: be run, unless he can be elected; and that cannot yet be known."

TAt the meeting of the American A. S. So iety in New York, about 200 delegates were present, and they pledged \$10,000 for the next

IPC. T. Torrey writes that every prominent Whig and Democrat in Mr. Gidding's district, was applied to to run against him, but in vain At length 12 men out of 83 towns in the district nominated a young man named Edwards, and he received the votes of the rabblement of both IJ'Mr. Adams' last speech on Mexico and

Cexas has been printed in Boston in pamphle form, and several thousand copies have been spo ken for by members of Congress. That speech, and Giddings resolutions have nearly broken down the war party. The National Hotel, Detroit, has become

trict Temperance House, all intoxicating liquors having been banished the premises. The friends of temperance who visit Detroit will therefore pear this in mind, and patronize this establishment, which is newly furnished, and is conveniently situated for business. It has long been known as one of the best houses in the city.

The N. Y. Courier says: "The average expense of travelling one hundred miles in our ountry is less than five dollars: yet every memer of Congress promptly and cheerfully votes to pay himself FORTY DOLLARS for every hundred miles travelled!"

Indiana .- Nominating Liberty Conventions have been held in Wayne, Henry, and Grant counties. The Abolitionists of Indiana, like those of Michigan, appear to be nearly unanimously on the necessity of political action.

The Magnet .- We have received the first number of this work, which is handsomely got up. It contains a variety of articles on Magnetism. Phrenology and other kindred topics, which are highly interesting. At the same time, we must say that it contains some remarkable statenents, which put our marvellousness to the test. As the subject is new to most of our readers, we propose to insert in our miscellaneous department. from time to time, a few extracts from the work. Mr. Sunderland's character for sagacity and integrity is such as to demand confidence in the correctness of his statements. The study of the buman mind, under whatever aspect it may be of an incendiary. The loss amounts to \$20,viewed, will always be profitable and interesting to thinking men, and we have no doubt the present work will secure an extensive patronage .-The leading features of the Magnet will be seen in the advertisement on our fourth page. The discoveries of Mr. Sunderland, as there enumerated, leave all former writers on Phrenology far in the back ground.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, May 18th, Mr. Berrien re- 44, in having a very wide chamber. but each state is to be divided into districts, and each distaict is to elect its own Represen-

In the House. In a debate on the navy appropriation bill, it appeared that the army and navy this year will cost \$14,000,000.

Mr. Triplett ridiculed the mode of punishment applied to naval and military officers; it was to suspend them from duty and continue

Mr. Merriweather showed that \$200,000 a year are paid as salaries to naval officers who ever go to sea at all.

It was shown during the debate, that there

had been a nett increase of 214 officers, and 32 warrant officers in the navy department from June 1, 1841, to June 1, 1842, and yet there were 250 officers waiting orders. The navy fever is somewhat subsiding. The amend-

In a debate on the Presidents message announcing the close of the Florida war, Mr. Levy, the delegate from Florida, denied the correctness of the President's statements, and insisted that there were 120 warriors yet re-

The Colonization scheme, of getting from the government \$5,000 for commercial agents on the coast of Africa, was defeated in the Senate by a unanimous vote, except one,-When it came back to the House, they voted unanimously to recede from the grant. The society is said to be in a desperate condition. There can be no hope of getting any thing directly from Congress. President Tyler declared in 1988, that to appeal to congress for aid was to appeal to a body having no power to grant it.

Messrs. Wise and Stanley, by the help of their friends, have settled their quarrel. But two other members from the west have had a falling out, and each is determined the world shall know how despicable his antagonist is. It will appreciate both rightly. The Times says:

More Blackguardism. Arnold of Tennessee, and Weller of Ohio, are following in the footsteps of Wise and Stanley. They had a dispute in the House of Representatives on Saturday week, which drew from Mr. Arnold a card in the newspapars, wherein he calls Mr. Weller "a base and cowardly skunk from Ohio!" This brought forth a rejoinder from This brought forth a rejoinder from Mr. Weller, who, in alluding to Mr. Arnold, says the "goat from Tennessee is a swaggering bully, a low, vulgar backguard, destitute of all honorable principles' -that he is excluded from the society of gentlemen, and can excite no feelings hut those of pity and contempt."

In the Senate, May 14, the motion of Cave Johnson of Tennessee, to cut the army down to 6000 was discussed.

May 25, the Senate voted 23 to 22, to amend he apportionment bill, so as to allow one member for each majority fraction. The ratio adopted in the House of 50, 179 was stricken out .-Whether the District system will be adopted is quite uncertain. Also much predilection is displayed for a larger ratio.

General Intelligence.

At Meredith, Conn. shoe-pegs are manufactured by machinery in such quantities, that they sell by the bushel at the same price with

The Correspondent of the Tribune writes concerning taxes in Michigan:

"The sale of land for taxes will take place, commencing on the first Monday in August next, at the county seats of the different counies of the state. Nearly 3,000,000 acres upon which the taxes of 1858 have not been paid, will be brought into market, and will without doubt be sold for a mere trifle. The sales will be absolute and barring of right of redemption by the owner of the land.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the board of Aldermen of the city of Portland:

Resolved, That the public good does not require the sale of intoxicating drink in the city of Portland the ensuing year; and this Board deem it unnecessary to grant any licenses for this purpose.

Taverns were licensed, but with the restric-

tion that they should not be allowed to sell intoxicating drinks.

The actual public debt of the city of New York is 375 tohs or 750,000 lbs., of solid silver dollars, equal to \$12,656,440. The Baptist denomination in Michigan num-

ber 17 Associations, 73 Churches, 50 Ordained Ministers, 5,209 Members. Total in the United States, 425 Associa-

ters, 587,205 Members. Albany is growing in size and population largely. Two hundred and fifty brick buildings were erected last year, and the prospect

tions, 8,021 Churches, 4,503 Ordained Minis

is that nearly an equal number will be erected this year. Louis Phillippe, of France, has sent to Dr. Thompson, of Albany, a valuable gold medal, with his portrait, in exchange for the medical work of Dr. Thompson, which had been pre-

The Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y. has been destroyed by fire. It was the work 000, insurrance \$12,000. The library and philosophical apparatus were saved.

sented to him.

Wool .- The Lowell Courier says, to supply the Middlesex mills one year with wool it requires the fleeces of \$74,400 sheep! 1200 are required every day that the mills are in op-

Pairhan Guns .- The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, gives the following statement upon the Paixhan gun:
The Paixhan gun differs from a common

ported the bill for apportioning the number of bore at the muzzle is also larger than the bore members of Congress, amended. Every 50,- of a 44 pounder, but this depends of course 000 persons are to send one member. Where upon the size of the ball. The hollow shot there is a fraction of 25,001 persons in any range from 65 to 120 pounds, to fire which state, an additional member is to be sent for latter ball, 10 lbs. of powder are necessary.—
them. There is to be no elections by states, A pound of powder is placed inside of the ball -a fuse is attached, which will burn about ten seconds-the ball is then placed in the gun tative. The Senate's plan gives S19 as the with the fuse turned from the powder. When number of members in congress, an increase of 77. the ball, after it is buried in the object. Of the devasting effects of these missiles every one

> A Good One .- At the late races in Washington, the proprietor of the course, upon the application of Mr. Stanley and Mr. Wise for admission told them that they might enter upon condition of good hehavor; and, added, that although they claimed the right of doing as they pleased in the capitol, yet on his premises they must conduct themselves with propriety .- Public Ledger.

Joe Smith the Mormon prophet, has applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act. debis he states are \$100,000. Sidney Rigdon and Hiram Smith, the other Mormon leaders, have also petitioned.

Maine. - The Senate has passed by a vote

of thirty to one, resolves for the appointment of Commissioners with full powers to settle the Boundary question, so far as the State is concerned, agreeably to the recommendation of the Governor, but it is thought that they will not pass the House in their present shape. -Boston Post.

Free Suffrage .- A convention of delegates from all parts of the kingdom have held sessions at Birmingham, England, and organized a National Complete Suffrage Union, the principal object of which is to secure the right of suffrage & office holding to every man unconvicted of crime. This is taking hold of the Philadelphia Gazette, is an extract of a letter thing by the right handle. If followed up in the Banner of the Cross,' from Wadsworth, with vigor, it will bid fair to overthrow the life poet, to Distipute the same of the States in your country, in mo-ney concerns, and the shock which is given to that nation.

The Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad, completed 26 miles, was sold at auction by the Comptroller of New York for \$11,500. The Ithica and Owego, which had been completed for several years, brought \$4,500. The State had loaned more than half a million to these

A man without arms .- Dr. Smith, in his Medical and Surgical Journal of this morning, gives the following account of Mr. Nellis:
At Harrington's Museum, in this city, there

is a man on exhibition, the singularity of whose appearance, without arms, strikes'the visiter with strange sensations. But being minus the upper extremities, does not, by any means, constitute the whole curiosity of the show. He uses his toes with just about as much facility as common people do their fingers, and far more industriously than some make weights in society, since he earns his own living. Nellis, the unfortunate individual, now about 22 years of age, is a native of Pennsylvania. and, thus far, has succeeded in obtaining an honest income by exhibiting himself. This is perfectly justifiable, since there is no other mode by which he could procure the necessa-ries of life. With his toes, surprising as it may appear, he readily hundles a pair of scislist of improbabilities, performs delightfully on the accordion! This is only another evidence, in the long chain of proofs that might be adduced, to show the extraordinary capabilities of certain muscles, when regularly trained to the performance of vicarious labor.

Abolitionism-"Per se."-It is remarked respecting the re-election of Mr. Giddings of Ohio, that 'this is the first instance any where that an election has been conducted purely on abolition principles, and consequently he is the first abolitionist, per se, who has ever been sent to Congress."

In England a very ingenious discovery of working glass into a substance resembling the richest silks, is now being brought into very extensive operation, and in various ways; such as gentleman's waistcoats and stocks, ladies dresses, and many other articles of decoration, of the most splendid patterns.

A Southes planter has invited Lord Morpeth to acquaint himself with the actual condition of Southern slaves; and he ventures to assert that amongst the hundred and seventy thousand within the limits of Louisiana, he will find more comfort and happiness than are enjoyed by any portion of the laboring classes

Mutability of Fortune.—Some years ago a worthy Englishman, who resided in Philadel-phia, purchased stock in the United States Bank to the amount of \$40,000. He afterwards invested in it the fortune of his wife, which was \$20,000. The sum \$10,000 was left to her afterwards by legacy, and this was also deposited in the United States Bank .-They now reside dear Camden, New Jersey, and the wife takes in sewing to support the family.

The N. Y. Sun says: "A large number of suits are now pending against persons, for vi-olation of the post office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If even the initials of a person's name are written on the paper, it subjects him to a penalty of \$5, and \$3 922 Baltimore, May 18th, 1842.

cents cost. If the case be sued, and goes on "I wrote you, some time ago, that Purvis, the adgement an expense of \$40 accrnes. law is very strict, and leaves no option to the

Kidnapping in New York .- It was anticipated that the man catchers would commence their work again in this city, as soon as the decision of the supreme court became known. And accordingly, we are not surprised, to find that one or more persons have already been kidnepped and spirited away by the soul hunters in this city.

The following case has just been stated to us. A woman from the south brought her slave to Brooklyn, who, of course, became free on reaching this state. She left her mistress, on being made acquainted with this fact, but was soon after apprehended, on a warrant for stealing! The magestrate before whom she was brought, ordered a hearing at four o'clock, the same day. Her friends procured counsel, and prepared to defend her. But the soul catchers, in order to make sure of their prey, got out a writ of habeas corpus from Recorder Tallmage, returnable to him the next day, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which the friends

were told that he had granted another writ, returnable before the first, and on the hearing of which he had, already, given the woman

over to the tender mercies of slavery!
This is the way things are done in this land of republican justice!—New York Watchman.

21st rule and the right of petition, viz, that the abolitionists would regard it as a victory gained by them. Perhaps they would.

Congress is still in a state of patient incu-bation "for the relief of the country," and, although there are no visible signs of vivification, yet from the manner of fluttering and the tone of the cluck, some of the knowing ones anticipate that there will be marvellous results

The report is, that Mr. Botts, who is a fa mous devotee of turf sports, has been as un-

Salt Works .- We are extremely gratified to learn from the Grand Rapids Enquirer, of the 6th instant, that Mr. Lucius Lyon's endeavors to manufacture salt, have been entire-

Boston Wealth .- From a document published by the City Council of Boston, it appears that the number of persons in this city who pay taxes to the amount of \$500 and upwards is as follows:

135 persons paid \$500 and upwards 1,000 1,500 2,000 3,500 5,000 7,000

The taxes of John Parker, Esq. are \$7,011 those of Peter C. Brooks, Esq., are \$5,026.

Repudiation .- The following, says the with vigor, it will bid fair to overthrow the the poet, to Bishop Doane; 'The proceedings the credit of the State of Pennsylvania, have pary done to some of my most valuable connections and friends. I am not personally and directly a sufferer; but my brother, if the state of Pennsylvania should full to fulfil its engagements, would lose almost all the little savings of his long and generous life. My daughter, through the perfidy of the State of Mississippi, has forfeited a sum, though but small in itself, large for her means; and a great porcaused much trouble under our roof, by the initself, large for her means; and a great portion of my most valued friends have to lament their misplaced confidence. Topics of this thrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and kind are not pleasant to dwell upon, but the itself, large for her means; and a great porkind are not pleasant to dwell upon, but the more extensively the injury is known the more likely is it that, where any remains of integrity. honor, or even common humanity exist, efforts will be made to see and kcep things right.'

FORM IDABLE.—A correspondence has recently taken place between Gov. Morehead of N. C. and Gov. M'Nutt of Mississippi, (respecting some slaves, if we mistake not,) which, according to the Raleigh Register, have experienced such a disaster."

there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burnes in town. All the houses that were not burnes and the area of the letter giving this account was inditing it. The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, Treasury and the Arsenal were all destroyed. The letter concludes at 8 A. M. by saying:—

'It is only half an hour since that we felt a very great commotion. At present, we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the persons who are not burned in the ruins, escaped. God grant that Port au Prince may not be a contraction of the number of persons and the Arsenal were all destroyed. The letter concludes at 8 A. M. by saying:—

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the opinion of the Court, refusing a new trial. The prisoner was then sentenced to six sors, shaves himself, writes, and to crown the month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of

A Veteran.—Soult, the French Minister is 78 years of age. He has lived under nine, and served under eight different Governments; and 58 years a Marshal.

ANOTHER PRINCE COMING,-Prince Federick, son of the Archduke Charles, of Austria is to visit the United States next August, in the frigate Venus.

The opening of the chest bequeathed to the University of Upsala, by King Gustavus III. of ruins. of Sweden, to be opened fifty years after his death, took place on the 29th of March. Their contents were letters, memoirs and trifles of the Kings own time.

(F) EDWARD A SMITH, of Long Island, it is said, has raised on his farm the largest ox ever seen in the United States. The animal is almost white-merely a few colored spots on his body. He is 6 feet 3 in: high, 13 feet 5,50. Corn for the N. Y. market, was selling at 4 inches in length, 9 feet 11 inches smallest girth, and weighs over 4000 pounds; and, what is more surprising, he is not six years old.

Later from Florida .- The war is renewed .-Lieut Baker with six men was attacked by the Indians, and two men killed. Lieutenant Britton had been attacked, and had three men wounded. It was reported that twelve citizens had been murdered near Fort White. These murders will doubtless cost the nation a million or two

The N. E. Boundary .- Four Commissioners, two whigs and two democrats, have been chosen by the Legislature of Maine, with full powers to assent to a conventional line on the part of the

The Sugar planters of New Orleans lately held a State Convention, and adopted a most urgent

memorial to Congress for a protective tariff. A Man Thief Converted .- Extract of a letter to the editor of the New York Watchman, dated,

eply concerned for the salvation of his soul. I learned, immediately thereaf, in operation, the same average price of 59s. 1d. ter, that he had, at the time of my writing, found peace to his troubled conscience; that he professed to be no longer a stranger and a foreigner, but a fellow sitizen with the saints, and, of the but a fellow sitizen with the saints, and, of the household of God. He has become a member of the M. E. Church, and has abandoned his business." - Watchman,

Over 50 members of the N. Y. Legislature meuts, May 26. pardon the notorious wholesale forger and speculator Rathbun, but he replied that Rathbun had had the control of several banks, had employed 2000 laborers, paid out \$10,000 a day, and carried on for a long time a skilful organized system of forgery and fraud, so that a million and a half of his forged paper was proved to be in circulation when he was caught, and but for memoran-da and private marks he could not have told his forged notes from the true ones. Rathbun had then probably 44 millions of dollars afloat all forgeries; he had encour aged his younger brother and nephews in the commission of these frauds for his sole benefit, and when tried, he unjustly pretended ignorance and sought to fasten on them the whole guilt. Six indictments stand over his head: he been but once convicted—therefore Gov. S. told the 50 legislators he would not pardon

Life in a Miniature.—A minister in Boston, Mass., says that, a few days since, in a miscrable hovel of a house which he emerced, he found a a man lying dead, with some of the family drunk about him. In the same room with the corpse ble rooms for the accommodation of forty students; which are designed to be occupied for price of the country of the same room with the dead water study and lodging. Other necessary buildwearing the very same cothes which the dead rate study and lodging. Other necessary build-man had just cast off, and every thing was going ing are provided for recitations and boarding. on very merrily, as though it was a jovial time.

way while bailed. His bail is said to be worth-Room Rent, IT Mitchell, the celebrated forger, has run a-

Joreign News. WEST INDIES.

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Domingo.

By the politeness of Capt. Morris, of the brig Win. Neilson, from Port Prince, we have a "fe Patriote" of the 11th May, published at that place, which gives an account of a shocking earthquake on the 8th of May, at 5 o'clock in The summer session will contract the examination.

hought to be dead.

The vessels at anchor, some of the sailors eport, experienced the shock before they saw the ouses agitated, which seemed to indicate that

e shock came from the west. There were two shocks at Port an Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which last endured about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population

streets were filled with the affrighted population. At little longer says the Patriot, and Port Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds.

The Patriot also says that there is hardly a house or a wall that has not suffered a little.—Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was injured.

On the Saturday might succeeding and on Sunday, there were other shocks. Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted.

On Monday morning at 12 o'clock there was

On Monday morning at 12 o'clock there was another shock. The weather all the day was

pecting some slaves, if we mistake not, which, according to the Raleigh Register, would fill eight or ten pages of that paper.

In the case of Holmes, tried at Philadelphi, for throwing over the passengers belonging to the William Brown, Judge Baldwin delivered the wing of the Cartest and the control of the Cartest and the control of the population. The families that could escape are fied to Fossette, where they were without an asylum, clothing or provisions.

The President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospitals to leave the city immediately in order to give succor to the distressed.

In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier arrived from the city a few hours previous to the departure of Capt Mor-ris, who stated that fire broke out after the earthquake on Monday the 9th, destroyed the powder Magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who have escaped the earthquake. The town of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the Island bad not been heard from when Capt. Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the north are a mass

COMMERCIAL.

PRICE OF WHEAR, in Ann Arbor, 50 to 94 cents per bashel. Price of flour, \$5 per barrel. Flour in Buffalo, May 28, was on the advance, Heavy lots of Michigan were contracted for at 33 cents per bushel-Wheat at 1,00 to 1,15.

The standing of our Michigan currency in Detroit, as given in the Times of June I, is thus: Bank of River Raisin Farmer's and Mechanic's bk of Mich. Do. payable at St. Joseph, Bank of St Clair, Michigan Insurance Co., Merchant's bk of Jackson, Mich. state scrip, All other banks

no sale. Canada funds are 3 to 4 discount. Good Ohi funds, 3 per cent. discount. The Farmer's Bank of Amsterdam has resum

ed, and its notes are at par in Buffalo. Coarsely executed counterfeit \$1 notes on the banks of Sandusky and Massilon, O. are in circulation.

The British Corn Laws .- The New Corn Law System of Sir Robert Peel has become law, and was to go into operation on the 5th inst.

The average price of wheat, when the Acadia left England, was 59s Id. per quarter, which, under the old system of corn laws, would require a duty of 28s. 8d.; but under the new law now has taken place since the arrival of the Acadia .-

The New Orleans Banks resumed specie pay

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'ry.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its Fish,

EXPENSES.

with 4 hours work each week, 7.57 Tuition per Term of eleven wecks,

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 them

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complexes

tend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills seuled, and their rooms prepared, be

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

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH:

A T the Store of the Subscriber, a new and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS at rices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, con-

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY. BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIP. PERS, SHAKER AND LEGHORN BONNETS, &C. &C.

Muslin De Lane at two shillings per yard; cal-

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The Pinckney Temperance House and Store, which may be had on very favorable terms, if applied for

Wm. KIRKLAND.

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

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

taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make pay-ment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for

Executors of the last will and Testament of ncob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842.

A BARGAIN FOR LAND HOLDERS. THE subscriber is desirous of exchanging for good Wild Land, well located, his property, situate in the village of Walled Lake, Oakland County, Michigan, (a pleasant and healthy loca-tion) consisting of a STEAM SAW MILL, which has probably done as good business as any in the State, a dwelling house, a store and four vacant

Walled Lake, April 21, 1842.

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

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

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscribers are prepared to card Wool I 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

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 no tice. Having good machinery, experienced work-men, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give com-

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

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES

CURRENT. May 28, 1842. \$5,25 to -Pearls, 100 lbs. ASHES, Pots, St. Domingo, lb. 5,50 to - Boston COFFEE, Other kinds, Upland, lb.

New Orleans, Texas, 7 to 7½ Central Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$2,00 to 2,25 Charles River Salmon, bbl. Mackerl No. 1 and 2 Raisins, bunch, pr box 1,15 to 1,20 Cit'ens Nantucket do Figs, lb. \$6,18\frac{1}{3} to 6,51 City Boston Genesee, Ohio, Michigan, Baltimore. Wheat Northern bush. 1,28 to - do Salem GRAIN, do Southern 1,25 to -Rye, Oats. Corn, Northern,

do Southern, Molasses, Havanna, gal. Porto Rico, New Orleans, PROVISIONS, Beef, mess bar. Prime, Pork, mess. do Prime, Lard, lb., Smoked Hams, Butter, Cheese, New Orleans, lb.

BANK NOTE TABLE. | Middlesex com. 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 consid-New London

Androscoggin

Bangor b'k of Belfast

Brunswick

Canal

Casco

City

Eastern

Exchange

Frankfort

Franklin

Frontier

Gardnier

Kendukeag

Lime Rock

do & Traders

Maine (Cumberl'd

Lincoln Manufacturers

Machias

Mariners

Medomac

Megunticoo

Merchants

Mercantile

Northern

People's

Sagadahock Skowhegan

St Croix

Commercial

Lancaster

Merrimac

Nashua

Manufacturers

N. Hampshire

N. H. Union.

Pemigewasset

Piscataqua

Rochester

Portsmouth

Rockingham

South Berwick

Neguemkeag

Granite

Freemen's

Bangor Commer'l

Cumberland b'k of

Augusta

Norwich ered worthless. Higham do Quinnebaug Agricult'l B'k. no sale. Housatome do Stamford Ipswick do Leicester Lowell do Union Lynn Mechanics 12 Manufacturers and Mechanics do Manufacturers Central (Vassalboro)do Marblehead Market Marine Massachusetts Mechanics New do buryport do N. Bedford do S. Boston Mercantile Merchants Boston do " N Bedford do Salem " Newburyport dol Merrimac Millbury Naum Keag New England N. b'k of Boston Northhampton do Old Colony Oxford do Pacific do Pawtucket People's Phonix Ch'rlst'n Plymouth Quinsigamond Quincy Stone Rajlroad Randolph Salem Shoe & Leather dealers Southbridge

do do 25 S. b'k Boston 10 Shawmut NEW HAMPSHIRE. Springfield Suffolk Taunton Traders' Tremont Connecticut River Union, Boston do Village do Waltham Warren Boston Washington Wareham do Winnisimmet Winthrop

Worcester, Wrenthdo Wrentham RHODE ISLAND. do American bank do Arcade Bristol bank of Blackstone canal Bristol Union Burrilville Agricult'I & Manufacturers' de Centerville

Strafford Winnipisiogee VERMONT Citizens' Union City Bennington Commer. Bristol Bellows Falls Poultney b'k of Brattleboro b'k of do Providence do Cranston Burlington b'k of Comberland Eagle b'k, Bristol Caledonia b'k of do Commercial no sale " Providence Exchange Farmers do & Mechanics Exeter Montpelier b'k old Fall River Union do b'k new Franklin

Middlebury b'k of do Freeman's Manchester Globe do High street Newbury do Hope do Kent Orange Co Rutland St. Albans Vergennes Woodstock MASSAC HUSETTS Adams bank American

Amherst Andover Asiatic Atlantic Atlas. Attleborough Barnstable Bedford Commerc'I do Newport Ex. Beverly Blackstone

7 to 7 Brighton 8 to 112 Bristol Co 51 to 91 Bunker Hill 7 to 7½ Cambridge Centra! \$15 to — Charlestown \$9 to 10 Chickopee 6,183 to 6,25 Cohannet 6,183 to — Columbian 6,25 to - Commercial Boston do " Union

Concord 64 to 65 Danvers 40 to 45 Dedham 61 to - Dorch, & Milton 50 to — Duxbury 15 to 17 Engle Engle 16 to 24 E. Bridgewater 19 to 21 Essex N. Andover do \$7,25 to 7,50 Exchange 4,00 to 4,50 Fair Haven 8,87 to 8,75 Falmouth 5,75 to 7,00 Fall River 5% to 7 Fitchburgh

61 to 7 Framingham 18 to 21 Freemans 8 to 9 General Intere S to 41 Globe 6 to 81 Goucester 4 to 6 Grand (3 to 8à Granite 12 to 13 Greenfield Hamilton 51 to 90 Hamden

82 to 84 18 to 22

Windham do NEW YORK CITY. do America b'k of American Ex. do B'k of commerces do do Bank of the state of New York do B'k of U.S. in N.Y 65 do Butch. & Drov. par do Chemical do Clinton Delaware & Hud. Lafayette Mechanes b'k Merchants Mech. & Traders do Merchants Ex. National b'k do N. York bank of

New Haven

Phoenix bank of

Hartford

Stonington

Thames

N. Y. State Stock Security blk North River Phoenix Seventh ward Tenth ward Union b'k of N. Y. do Washington Wool growers N. YORK STATE. Agricultural b'k Albany City Albany Albany b'k of Union b'k of Wey-Albion America mouth & Braintee do do Auburn Commerce Watertown Ballston Spa. Warren Danvers Binghampton '

Buffalo bank of Brockport b'k of Brooklyn Broome County Canal, Albany " Lockport Cattaraugus co Cattskill Cayuga county 1 Cen. Cherry Valley do "NY b'k of do do Chautauque co. Chenango b'k of

Chemung canal do Clinton county Commercial, Troy 1 " Buffalo " Rochester

" Oswego 20 Corning b'k of Dansville Delaware Dutchess county par Commercial Erie county Essex county

Dayton " of Genesee do Ex. & Saving Inst.— Farmers, of Troy par Far & Mechan. Farmers, of Troy par "Amsterdam 1 do Farmers & Mechanics Rochester do Geauga bank of Farm. & Drov. par Grandville Alexando " of Geneva 1 drian Soc do " of Orleans 25 Hamilton

Farmers & Mechando ics of Genesee 1 Lafayette 8
do Far's of Seneca co 30 Marietta do
do "of Penn Yan 1 Massillon bank of do
M. Ploment ble of do Farm. & Manufac. do of Po'keepsie par Muskingum bk of do do Farm. Hudson do Norwalk bank of do Fort Plain

Genesee County Geneva bank of Hamilton Herkimer county do West'n Reserve bk --Highland Howard Trust and Banking Com. 3 Zanesville, bk of do. Hudson River par INDIANA.

Ithaca bank of 1 State bk of Ind. and branch Jefferson county Kinderhook b'k of par Lanks in this state un do certain Lansingburgh b'k of }

" " Stock 20 Lockport "B'k & trust com 1 Territory uncertain Long Island par MICHIGAN

do Connecticut do do Connecticut do do Connecticut do do Conn. River Bank-do ing Company do do East Haddam do Monroe, b'k of do Exchanges Monroe, b'k of do Kentucky bk of 10 Montgomery co. do Louisville bk of 10 New York State Newburgh b'k of par

30 Bk of the State do Orange co. b'k of Orleans
Powell

1 ARKANSAS.
1 B'k of the State 75
do R Es. b'k of Ark. 75 Small notes of Pennsylvania banks 20

CANADA. America Gore bank

MISSISSIPPI. All uncertain MISSOURL

Salina bank of Saratoga county Scheneetady Seneca county Silver Creek b'k of Staten Island do State bank of New York Buffalo St. Lawrence Oswego Otsego county Owego bank of Phoenix

Rochester b'k of

Rochester city

Rome, bank of

Sackett's Harbor

Thompson Tolland company Poughkeepsie Steuben County

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Tonawanda b'k of 40 Troy City U S b'k Buffalo Union Utica Bank of

canal company par Dry Dock
Fulton b'k of N. Y par Leather Manufae, pur Manhattan com. Mechanics Banking do

do \$10 and upward B'kg. com. 75

ck Cumberland of N.J. 2
par Farmers of N.J. do
do Farmers & Mechan-

do ics under \$10 do \$10 and upw'd par 10 \$10 and upw'd

lington

Fars & Mechan

Morris co. bank

Allegany county 60 Newark banking Atlantic, Brooklyn par & Insurance com. par 25a30

N Hope & Del. Bridge com Orange b'k under \$5 Princeton Peoples

State Camden

State, Newark

par under \$5 \$10 & upw'd

Union OHIO.

ville

Cleveland " Clinton Columbiana of New

Lisbon " of Sciota

1 Franklin

Lancaster

Fort Plain f Ohio R R com. do Genesee bank of do Ohio Life Insurance

prepared to meet the case. But what was their surprise, on coming to the Recorder's office the next day, when they

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, in his speech in defence of slavery in general, gives the conclusive reason why Congress should not now abandon its ground in regard to the

when they come. fortunate with his race horses as he was with his resolutions of censure. May his accumu-lations of misfortune lead him to sober and just reflection on what becomes him as a man

deavors to manufacture salt, have been entirely successful. The works have now been in operation for more than a week, producing a very large quantity of salt.—Kalamazoo Gatha defection of the South-West of the North-Zette.

thought to be seed.

The approach of the carthquake was indicated in Port au Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighboring hills, and followed the direction of the South-West of the North-Zette.

The approach of the carthquake was indicated formation can be obtained at the Institution, of by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixos, Piracipal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich. Raisin, May 19th, 1842.

Tremendous Earthquake in the Island of St.

the evening.

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

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

It is very desirable that all who design to at it is very desirable that all who design to at the school, should be on the ground—have that thill searled and that rooms presured, be

The summer session will commence Wednes-

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

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

N. B.—All kinds of Furs taken in exchange for goods.

Ann Arbor, (upper town) June 2, 1842.

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

Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

Pinckney, May 20, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

Thomaston Ticonic ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE-CEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have Vassalborough Waldo Westbrook Ashuclot Cheshirk Claremont

Concord GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Derry Dover Exeter

Farmers Gratton Granite Mechanics

lots, &c.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Arbor on the Huron. S. W. FOSTER, & Co. Scio, May 11th, 1842. Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

olete satisfaction.

St. Croix, Havanna, brown, do white, Young Hyson, 71b., 27 to 85 Imperial, lb., Am. Sax. flc. lb.

Full blood Merino,

Native and & blood,

TALLOW,

do Landholders do Manufactures do Mechanics do Mer. Providence " Newport Mount Hope Mount Vernon do Narragansett do National do N. Eng. Commer. do do "Pacific Prov. do do "Smithfield do do Newport do N. America b'k of do do N. Kingston do do N. Providence do Pacific do Pascoag do Pawtuxet do Phœmx Westerly do do " Providence do Providence do Providence Co. do R. I. Aricultural do do " Central do " Union

do Roger Williams do Scituate do Smithfield Ex. do Traders, Newport do " Providence Umion Village Warwick

Washington Weybosset Woonsocket falls do Wakefield CONNECTICUT. do Bridgeport do City b'k N. Haven do do Exchange

do Fairfield company do Far's & Mech. do Hartford do Honsatonie Rail Jewett city 7 to 84 Hampshire Manf'rs do Mechanics 58 to 42 Haverhill

do Road company do Merchants Meriden

da

" & Manufac. do

do do do Kingston " Bank of

do "Lime Rock do Long Island par do "Union do Lowville b'k of 1 Lyons bank of Madison county do do Manufacturers' do Mechanics, Buff. do Mer & Fars. do Mer & Mechanics Mer. Exchange of Buffalo Mercantile of

do Ogdensburgh Olean bank of

Onondaga Ontario

Mechanics of Bur-Mechan. Newark Mechan & Manufacb'k of Trenton 1 " \$10 & upw'd par Salem bk'g com. State Elizabeth'tn par under \$5 State b'k at Morris do \$10 and upw'd | par under \$5 State N Brunsw'k par Trenton Bk'g com. do 20 Belmont St. Clairs-Chillicothe bk of 50 " pay at Philad. -Circleville bk of

> " of Lake Erio 75 " of Columbus Mt Pleasant bk of do Norwalk bank of do and Trust com. do Sandusky Bank of do Urbana bkg com 75

Wooster bk of Xenia, Bank of 1 Notes on all other

Lewis county 20 Cairo, bk. of —
Livingston county 1 State bk of Illi. 55
Lodi b'k of real es 5 Illinois bk of 25 IO WA. All the banks in this 1 Bank of St Clair 15 Far. & Mechan.

b' Bank of British N 1 Banque du Peuple do City bank Commer bk U. C. Fars, joint stock and banking com. do Montreal bk of 6

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A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hun-dred 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 subserve the Anti-Slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occur-red to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again. Editors of newspapers are requested to 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 LEWIS TAPPAN. New York, March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-Slavery Manual Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. Alton Trials Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and S Appeal, by Mrs. Child 37 1-2 Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy Bourne's Picture of Slavery Buxton on the Slave trade Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vois. 1, 2 and S set 1,00 Chloe Spear Channing on Slavery Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball by Thome and Kimball

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THE Subscribers will pay pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned James Jones & Caleb N. Or MSBY, under the name and firm of JONES

& ORMSBY, have this day formed a co-part-nership for the manufacture and sale of PAPER,

of various descrip ims and quality. They have connected with their Mill, a

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where all orders in that line may be met with

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

JAMES JONES,
C. N. ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, March, 8,1842.

JONES & ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

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descriptions of the commodities which pass

Slavery Rhymes

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in se,"

many)

for 1840

venson

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sheet

The Emancipated Family

Slave Market of America

Do. with Kneeling Slave

of the Amistad Africans

12 1 2
THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture. Hosse Powers and Threshise Machines, two and a half less and Threshiso Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail road. The Horse Fower is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a company waggen have and drawn with er, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much will four horses attached to it as any other power will five horses, as will appear from the recommenda-tions 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 will be equally removed from a sickly sentito be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimenta to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfac-tory 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 then and to enquire of those who have used them — There will be one for examination at N. H. Wine's, Dexter village; and one at Marin Willison's storehruse 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 stave or wooder 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 fol-Scio, April 20, 1842. lowing recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers about five months, and threshed with it about 3000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power.—
One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will throsh as much with this Power as fice will with any other power with which we

H. CASE, S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842. T_is is to inform the public that I have purchas ed, 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 be construc ed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.
This is to inform the sept. 8, 1841. This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and us d it for a number of months and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed.

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

SMUT MACHINES.

Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad.
S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ.
Hanov., Multi.,
G.c. &c. &c.
Illustrated with one thousand two hundred and The subscribers make very good SMUT MA-CHINES which they will sell for \$50. This THIS is unquestionably the most popular work machine was invented by one of the subscribers who has had many year's experience in the milling of the kind ever published, and a book most ad-mirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the business. We invite those who wish to buy good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It community The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to acworth as much as most of the machines that cos complish.

1st To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurfrom 150 to \$300. gist, and Tradesman in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality,

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

Woolen Manufactory.

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

W. FOSTER & Co. Scio, April 19, 1842.

THE AEMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCI-ENCE AND ARTS. CONDUCTED BY PROF. B. SILLIMAN AND B. SILLIMAN,

R. OF YALE COLLEGE.
The Editors of this Journal, wish to call purlie attention to the fact that they will hereafter, on the conditions stated below, frank the nos. to all of their subscribers who receive the work DI king this offer, is to place those persons who are so situated that they cannot take the work through n agent, a nd therefore free of charge of transpor-tation, on the same footing in this respect with city subscribers. Subsc ibers by mail have here-tofore paid from \$1 to \$1,37\frac{1}{2} per annum for post age, which has been a sufficien 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 Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each payable on delivery. make no apology to their present supporter and contributors, for asking their assistance in adding them to sustain this experiment, by making this notice more public, and by inducing their friends

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P Advertisements are inserted at the custom ary rates, and the European circulation of the work renders it a desir ble ver cle for the adversements of American publishers: the usual pub lication day is the last of every quarter New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1841.

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of the most pure.

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

TEMPERANCE HOTEL. 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 pleas-ant, the B ds 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 a'l pains shall be ta ken 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.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE .- Pursuant to A 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. 1812. authorising the sale of a part of the real estate of John Eaman deceased, I shall sell at public auc-tion at the Court House, (or where the last oircounty 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. Dent son, for which goods or money will be paid at fair rates.

Ann A.bor, Ap il 22, 1842.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

DENISON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store.
 Ann Arbor, 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 no-tice. Having good machinery, experienced work-men, and long practice in the ousiness, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give com-

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

THE MAGNET.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish a periodical with the above title, devoted to the investigation of Human Physicson, I hereof GY. PHYSICGNOMY, PATHOGNOMY, and ASTRONOMI-CAL, and HUMAN MAGNETISM Having made these subjects matters of serious and patient investiga-tion for some time past, and considering the in-creasing 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 en couragement from the lovers of science, in thi and other countries.

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

1. That every living being possesses a Magne cal Nature, which is governed by laws peculiar t Magnetical forces.

2. That the two Magnetic forces are the mean of sensation, and also, of voluntary and involun tary motion.

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

4 That the Magnetic forces from the differen 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 passion and feelings are expressed in the features of the

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 Physiology, other books, too 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. two of Self Esteem, one for the HUMAN WILL and self-government, and the other for the government of others - two pairs for Fear, two for Music two for Place; and so of the organs of Conscientiousness. Belief, Amativeness, Love of Appro bation, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, etc. etc.

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

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 Harmany and etc.

That the Magnetic forces, from the differ ent 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 coresponce with the different groups of Phrenologic

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 For-giveness, another for Retribution; one for Pa tience, 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 characters of different individuals which have never been explained, either by Phrenole

gists or in any system of Mental science, hereto-fore 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 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.

exercises than the others. Thus, I find, that the

in a course of magnetic cerebral experiments, the results of which go very far, as he believes, to wards demonstrating these assumptions, and they should prove to be true, all must admit that they are immensely important, as much so as any discoveries ever made illustrating the Physical or Mental natures of MAN.

The matter will be illustrated with numerous

engrivings, some of which are now ready for use, the whole rendering the work one of su passing interest, and every way worthy of patronage from the curious and ecientific, who wish to under-stand the mysteries of human nature. The plates will be of special interest, inasmuch as they wil not only explain many magnetic phenonena hithertoo unknown, or not understood but one or more, will be given designating those features in the human face. where the magnetic courses ter minute from the different physical and mental or-gans, a thing never before known; and thus will be seen, the only true explanation of Physiogna-my ever given to the world. In a word, the work shall be filled with new and valuable matter, on every question relating to the Physical Mental, and Magnetic Natures of Man: explain ing the phenomena of Sleepwaking, Semaam-bulism, Monomania, Insanita, Madness, Dreaming and Fanaticism, the whole designed to exhibit the claims of these subjects on the attention of the candid, and to assist them in ascertaining how far magnetism has been, or may be used, as a medicinal agent.
In furnishing articles for its pages, the subscri

ber expects the assistance of medical and scien-tific gentlemen, of the highest respectability in their profession

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IFAny person procuring subscribers, will be allowed to retain the pay for the fourth, provided the balance be forwarded to the publisher, free of ". Every editor who shall give this Prospect

us (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, 138 Fulton street, New York City."
LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

TIMOTHY SEED AND HIDES -Cash

HIDES and WHEAT, when delivered at my store in Ann Arbor, (Upper Town.)

F. DENISON.

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

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

FOR SALE, AND ALL KINDS OF

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THIS LIBRARY IS RECOMMENDED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC

INSTRUCTION.

L. has on hand numerous setts of the MAS. SACHUSETTS SCHOOL LIBRARY, &

rious other books relating to Schools. In addition to the above, Mr. Lamb will, in w days receive a large supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

American Manual, Boston Spelling Book, Peter Parley's Works. Arithmetics, Elementary Spelling Books, Grammars, Geographies, Atlases, Algebras, Domestic Economy by Miss Beecher, Story on the Constitution, Various Phrenological works, Hayward's

all kinds of Stationery.

numerous to mention, and

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

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that ie has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the so e of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do world n his line, with promptness, and in a neat and urable manner. Particular attention will be paid to cutting gar-

ments. Produce will be taken at the usuai pri ees, for work done at his shop. These who have ash to pay for services of this kind, are particu larly 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. HLLOW WARE, STOVES. &c.

THE Subscribers have just received from the Geauga 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 PARLOR, COOKING, AND BOX STOVES,

mbracing all the varieties of the most improve patterns—all of which they will sell at furnace prices; adding transportation; at wholesale or re-They keep constantly on hand to sell at lowest

SALT, fresh from the works.

FLOUR AND TAR. PARRISH & CO.
Near the Rail Road Depot. Ann Arbor. 3ly

THE NEW YORK WATCHMAN Devoted to the interests of Protestant Christianity, Literature, Science, Education, the Arts, Agriculture, the moral enterprises of the age, and to the diffusion of general intelligence. "Knowledge is the light of heaven; free, pure, pleasant, exhaustless. It in-

vites all to possession: it admits of no pre emption, no rights exclusive, no monopoly. For six years, this paper has been goining in the confidence of the public. Its character as an independent, literary and religious jour-nal, is now fully established, as is evident from its circ lation among all classes of the com-munity. Those who desire

A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER, Free from the features of sectarianism, which are so offensive to the spirit of Christianitya paper which admits suitable articles on all subjects upon which the community need to be informed-a paper open, especially to the claims of suffering humanity, may be assured that no efforts will be spared to render this acceptable and worthy of their patronage. It has a large number of able and intelligent correspondents, whose communications will enrich its columns from time to time, on natural and revealed theology, revivals, missions, human rights, temperance education, sabbath and ommon schools, moral reform, health agricul-

In a word, it occupies a field of usefulness, not appropriated by any other periodical in this or in any other country.

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ture, geology, physiology, natural and men-

tal philosophy, music, reviews of books, &c.

Reader, you have a personal interest in the New York Watchman! For, he who has a heart to know his whole duty whose soul most dir ctly connected with man's highest ha piness, will find assistance in the columns

The WATCHMAN is published every Saturday, 126, Fulton street, New York, where subscriptions are respectfully solicited. December, 25 h. 1841.

ANN ARBOR BOOK STORE. ONE door west of the Lafayette House, to be

U sold on commission, at Detroit cash prices, in addition to the Classic I and school Books, ad-

in addition to the Classic I and school Books, advertised by others in this village, copies of classical and school books which cannot be found elsewhere in the village, together with a good assortment of interesting books, and Stationery, &c. Any book wanted which I have not on hand, if to be found in he city of Detroit, will, on short

notice, be procured without charges.

CHAS. MOSELEY.

Ann Arbor. April. 27, 1842. TURNIP SEED. WANTED twenty-five pounds English Flat
Turnip Seed, for which Cash will be paid,
if delivered soon. Also, fifty pounds Long Blood
Eest Seed, twenty-five pounds large red Beed
Seed i exchange for Fruit and Ornamental Tress

Adjusted by the first of Sentember next.

&c., delivered by the first of September next. S. B. NOBLE. Ann Arbor, April 19, 1842.