

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY
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POETRY.

CHRIST IN THE GARDEN.

While nature was sinking in stillness of rest,
The last beams of daylight shone dim in the west:
O'er fields by the moonlight to Oliver's bower,
I wandered in deep meditation's still hour.

While passing a garden, there fell on my ear,
A voice faint and faltering from one that was there:
The voice of the mourner, affected my heart,
While pleading in anguish the poor sinner's part.

In offering to heaven his piteous prayer,
He spoke of the torments the sinner must bear;
His life as a ransom he offered to give,
That sinners redeemed in glory might live.

I listened a moment, then turned me to see
What man of compassion this stranger might be,
When lo! I discovered, kneeling on the cold ground,
The lowliest being that ever was found.

His mantle was wet with the dew of the night,
His locks by pale moonbeams were glistening
and bright;

His eyes in deep anguish to heaven were raised,
While angels in wonder stood round him amazed.

So deep was his sorrow, so fervent his prayers,
That down o'er his bosom rolled sweat, blood and tears:

I went to behold him, and asked him his name,
He answered, "The Jesus, from Heaven I came."

I am thy Redeemer, for thee I must die,
The cup is most painful but cannot pass by;
Thy sins, like a mountain, are laid upon me,
And all this deep anguish I suffer for thee.

I heard with emotion the tale of his woe,
While tears like a fountain in bitterness flow;
The cause of his suffering to hear him repeat,
Affected my heart, and I fell at his feet.

I trembled with horror, and this was my cry,
'Lord, save a poor sinner, O save or I die!'
He smiled when he saw me, and said to me, Live!
Thy sins, which are many, I freely forgive.

How sweet was the moment he made me rejoice,
His smiles, O how pleasant, how cheering his voice:

I flew from the garden to spread it abroad,
I published salvation, O glory to God.

I'm now on my journey to mansions above,
My soul full of glory, of peace, light and love:
I think of the garden, the prayers and the tears,
Of that lovely stranger who banished my fears.

The day of bright glory is rolling around,
When Gabriel descending the trumpet shall sound;

My soul then in raptures of glory shall rise,
To gaze at the stranger with unclouded eyes.

MISCELLANY.

POPULARITY.

A DIALOGUE.

SCENE.—A Lawyer's Office.

Enter Presbyterian.

Lawyer.—Good morning, Mr. P., take a seat sir. I attended your meeting yesterday. I was highly delighted with your new preacher. I like the warm and powerful style your clergymen of late are adopting. It is certainly calculated to awaken the thoughtless. If you settle Mr. S. in your society, you may consider me as a subscriber. It is true I am not attached to any order of Christians, but I believe the great bulwark of our national liberties must be diffusion of knowledge; and I always observed that your people patronize institutions of learning. By the bye, this reminds me that our election is near at hand. I hope, Mr. P., we shall have the pleasure of numbering you with our friends at the approaching contest.

Pres.—I will think of it.

Enter Baptist.

Lawyer.—Good morning, Mr. B. I am glad you called. Well, I went down to the river yesterday noon, to witness the immersion, and I must say it is a beautiful ordinance; and it seems to me that mode of administering is the most simple and primitive. To see a little group stand upon the banks of a flowing stream and unite their voices in that beautiful hymn, "O how happy are they," while the candidate goes down into the water, brings forcibly to one's mind the scenes of Jordan and Judea. Besides your clergyman, Elder M. is a very interesting man. Your church government I have always admired—it is so republican. It was Elder L. of your order. I believe, who carried the great Cheshire cheese to Jefferson. He has been a faithful old patriot.—Ah, this puts me in mind that the Jeffersonian principles are again to be contested this fall, and I hope I shall find you, Mr. B. as firm a patriot as Elder L. has been.

Enter Episcopalian.

Lawyer.—Your obedient servant, Mr. E. happy to see you, sir. Well, I was in New York last week, and I walked four miles in the morning to hear Bishop H. He is a truly polished and eloquent man; and there is something in your mode of worship so systematic and so much in accordance with decency and order, and so much the opposite to that wild ranting kind of

worship, that I have fallen in love with it. You see here I have purchased me a common prayer book: The organ and the choir of Bp. H.'s church are superior to any I ever heard. I called on the Bp. next morning, and obtained an introduction to him. He does not, of course, take an open part in politics, yet he gave me to understand in the course of our conversation, that his feelings were on the right side. (Exit.)

Enter Methodist.

Lawyer.—How do you do, brother M? I call you brother, because my parents were Methodists. And when I was a child the preachers used to visit our house, and I used to call them all brothers, from hearing my father call them so. It is singular how strong the impressions of children are. Though I do not profess religion, yet I always feel more at home in a Methodist meeting than any other. And yet I do not know whether this arises so much from the force of my early impressions, as from that simplicity peculiar to your worship, and which is so congenial to my taste. I was riding through G. the other day, and as I came opposite a piece of wood, I heard the sound of singing. I immediately discovered there was a camp-meeting in the vicinity, and notwithstanding my business was very urgent, I could not resist the inclination. So I tied my horse to a tree, and after walking a mile, I came to the ground. The first object that met my eye was the Presiding Elder G., appealing in a most evangelical manner, to the people who were seated beneath the shading branches of the surrounding forest. How forcibly it brought to mind the Mount of Olives. I am considerably acquainted with Mr. G., and though he takes no part in the political contests of the day, yet in feelings he and I have always coincided. (Exit.)

Enter Universalist.

Lawyer.—How d'ye do, sister W. I attended your meeting in the school house the other evening, and was well satisfied with the sermon. Your preachers, whether right or wrong, are certainly men of talent. Mr. S. used the most splendid imagery in his sermon, and his arguments, admitting the premises, were certainly irresistible. I should have invited him home with me, but my wife was rather out of health that evening. I cannot see, for my part, why people should be so prejudiced against your sentiments. They are certainly misrepresented. There is one thing that people say about your doctrine is true; and that is, that it is extremely captivating. And as for influence I can say our best citizens are Universalists. Let me see, I believe; squire, you have always been a warm politician on the right side. Well, the approaching contest requires our unanimous exertions. (Exit.)

Enter Quaker.

Lawyer.—Well, Thomas, how is thy health I am glad that thee has taken the trouble to call.

Quaker.—I do not trouble thee of thy profession very often; but I have called this afternoon to pay some money to thee. As we do not believe in training men in the art of killing men systematically, they oblige us to pay for the enjoyment of our principles; and I understand thee is—I forget what military people call it—the man who receives the constitution money.

Lawyer.—Yes, I wish I could get off as well as you do; whereas it costs me ten times the sum, besides eight or ten days drilling every year. But what renders the task more unpleasant is the reflection that always arises when I see the banner flying, and the drums beating around me, that the object of all this preparation is to train us in the art of destroying each other. And then I always think of the peaceful settlement of Pennsylvania by Penn. My grandfather was a Quaker, and I have always admired their plainness of dress, simplicity of language, and pacific sentiment. In short, Thomas, I have often thought that if we were all Quakers, society would resemble the state of our first parents in Eden.

Quaker.—We shall never be all Quakers, so long as hypocrites have so much influence. If thy grandfather was Quaker, I am sorry thee has so degenerated from thy ancestors. The scriptures thee professes about military duty, condemn thee: for thee must be deluded by the devil to violate thy conscience at so great an expense. Thee speaks our language flippantly, and admires our dress—thy ordinary dialect, and thy fashionable blue coat, figured vest, and grundy watch embellishments are, incontestible proofs of thy sincerity. Thee enlarges Penn—I have heard thee eulogize Napoleon as highly. I have observed the duplicity thee uses for popularity. Thee reads a sermon for the Presbyterians in the morning when they have no preaching. Thee goes in the afternoon and leads singing for the churchmen. In the evening thee goes to the Universalist meeting. Thee admires the immersion of the Baptist, the camp-meeting of the Methodist, and the plain dress, and language of the Friend. I will tell thee, thee strongly reminds me of my brown horse. I once employed an honest Irishman to labor for me. I sent Patrick out in morning to catch my brown horse. Now the brown horse ran in the pasture, in the middle of which was a large square pond. Patrick was gone a long time, and at length returned with the beast, after having chased him several times round the pond. "Well, Patrick," said I "on which side of the pond did you find the horse?" "Truth," said Patrick, "and I found him on all sides."

Lawyer.—I think thee is right, and I will think of thee. (Exit.)

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2. Members of Churches have duties devolving on them of a moral, religious, and of a civil character, and these are to be attended to as individuals, as citizens, as members of churches, as subjects of government. This position I think will be readily conceded by all. Then,

3. In pointing out and urging these duties, do religious bodies in any measure become political? To me it seems they do not. For,

1. They form no link of operation or association with any political body. In both State and national legislation, the two houses have their system of co-operation. In this no such thing exists.

2. They neither counsel with any political body, nor do they dictate to any, nor are they in any way dictated by any political body. They only urge individuals to do their respective duties. Then

3. Let us consider what is scripture example on this subject. Do inspired writers urge members of churches to do all duties as individuals, members of families, as citizens, subjects of government, and members of the Church of Christ? They do. So did Christ. Did they make the theme of the Gospel political in so doing? As one, I think not. They may not follow their example, and yet not become political? To me it looks clear that we may. Not only so, but by their example, we may be encouraged to do the same. Then as the church is the light of the world, let her speak, but not take the civil arm. Let her members visit the ballot box, not as heated partisans, but as accountable subjects of a government whose moral character they help to control. And if they who are the light of the world refuse to lend their rays here, whence, in a moral point of view, is our government to be enlightened? If they who are the salt of the earth with hold their savory influence here, whence is our government to be preserved from corruption?

Have not the children of God long entertained wrong views here, and standing aloof from union with government, have they not neglected duty? If so, let us then mind and find the proper medium of action.

A SPECTATOR.

LETTER FROM S. B. TREADWELL.

Permit me to say that I have witnessed with considerable pain, too great an eagerness, as I thought, among some of our most valued liberty friends throughout the country to solicit men of some popularity, but who have not been publicly known as "outspeakers," "fearless" liberty party men, to accept of liberty nominations in hopes, doubtless by this course, the more rapidly to advance the liberty cause. It appears to me however that a more mistaken and dangerous policy to the purity, permanency, and final triumph of our cause, could not well be pursued. It seems clear to me that it tends directly to bring our principles, our motives, and our party into public contempt. I think the practice wrong, both in principle and policy. The whigs have recently found it so, to their sorrow, in their nomination of John Tyler for the 2nd office in the gift of the people. The practice I think is alike wrong and dangerous in every department of political action.

In these times of so much political duplicity, it will I think, be found as unsafe, as it is wrong in itself, to lavish our nominations upon men, who ever otherwise respectable, or popular, who have not for a reasonable time previously, VOLUNTARILY AND OPENLY, fully renounced all political allegiance to the old political parties, and unequivocally declared their sincere regard for, and identity with, the liberty party. Any requisition short of this, I think, would be unreasonable and unsafe, and overtaxing the confidence of our friends who are expected to support liberty nominations. We should be more jealous, even, of nominating sound men, than if our party were now in the ascendant.

Men should not be drawn out from their old parties by the touch of liberty nominations but rather should they previously and voluntarily come out from them by the magic power of principle, and be "known and read of all men" by their open, consistent course, as being fully and heartily with the liberty party.

By this means there will be few injurious apostacies from our ranks. Those who are 'of us' will continue with us. Let us go sure, and then the faster the better. Should we, by pursuing an upright course in all our measures, lack numbers for a time, we shall at least be safe, while on the rock of principle.

If our cause shall be conducted with spirit, and with wisdom, and integrity, it has never bid fairer to make rapid advances. It is true oppressors in high places, in the church and the State, rage, but the God of the oppressed is higher than they, and is signally showing himself against them. Will He not yet "have them in derision?"

With much esteem,
S. B. TREADWELL.

Correspondence of the Boston Courier. WASHINGTON, D. C. May 6, 1842.

THE GREAT OVERSEER SYSTEM.

I wish to invite the attention of your readers to a topic of considerable interest, on many accounts; especially, in reference to our foreign relations. I mean, the JEALOUS SUPERVISION WHICH THE SLAVEHOLDERS OF OUR OWN AND OF OTHER COUNTRIES NOW EXERCISE OVER the legislation and diplomacy of the world; and the perfect combination to sustain their system, now tottering to its downfall, under the combined assaults of moral and economical causes. I shall group together a series of facts, each of which might form a text for a long Congress speech. Aye, and they would if we had more members whose pulses were stirred by the summons of liberty "to the rescue!"

1. No one who has not spent months in this city, in daily attendance on the proceedings of Congress, can form an adequate idea,

of the minute supervision exercised by the slaveholders over every topic and proceeding connected with slavery, however remote.—The most important acts of legislation are shaped, confessedly, so as to please the leading slaveholding statesmen; as in the instance of the apportionment bill just passed. It owes its two features, the low ratio and the district system, to slaveholders. Had northern men suggested them neither would have been adopted. If it is desired to pass any measure peculiarly acceptable to some portion of the people of the Free States, the custom is to get it brought forward by a slaveholder. The different course pursued this session, respecting the tariff, seriously endangers the passage of any efficient measure, unless the Project of the slave holding cabinet is adopted without alteration, and coupled with the repeal of the land bill. This alone can save it from the veto. So in lesser matters. No petition, resolves of public meetings, States, or other bodies; no paper or document can come before the House or Senate, which has not first been expurgated, after minute examination. Let a regular committee report against some flagrantly unjust southern claim, growing out of slavery, in any way, and the committee is insulted by taking the matter out of its hands, and referring it to a special committee; or the claim is persevered in for twenty or fifty years at a vast expense to the country. Most of the private claims that make the word "private claim" so odious to the House, are of this nature; such as Virginia land claims; claims for private property destroyed in the Revolution, or in 1812-14, &c. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been really flitted from the Treasury, on pretence of private claims, chiefly southern, when perseverance and impudence have been the main evidences of their validity. It is vain to report against a southern claim; it is never given up. So, let a northern member rise to speak; with few exceptions, he is treated with studied intonation. "He's an eastern man," was the all comprehensive reason given by an old observer, for the confusion, while Caleb Cushing was uttering vigorous thoughts, in a style of chasteness and beauty, such as we look for, commonly, in the most elaborate compositions only. Second rate southern men command more attention, and draw more spectators, than the first, from the North, as a general rule. And every act of brow beating, threats of dirking, and what not, is frequently, nay, almost daily employed to prevent northern members from uttering their free thoughts on subjects under debate. The most impudent interruption of a northern member generally excites no feeling; but a southern member's right to the floor, or to say what he chooses is seldom questioned. Reason? The northern members are gentleness; a large share of the southern members bring the spirit and manners of the plantation overseer into Congress. So, the reporters for the press, who are commonly educated men independent thinkers, often of the highest class of minds, are threatened, brow beat, abused in the House and out of it, if they dare comment with the spirit of men, on the sayings and doings of southern members. I have been repeatedly threatened with dirking and expulsion from the House, for a comment on the drunkenness, or some other "peculiar institution" of a southern member.

Southern men, in a word, HAVE RIGHTS; not their men, nothing but PRIVILEGES, concessions, ex gratia from their kind masters. It seems to be habitually taken for granted that the slaveholders, and their cotton, sugar tobacco; nay, their pettiest interest is to be consulted, as a matter of course. While the North as in the instance of the vast trade she once had with the British West Indies; and more recently with Brazil, may be sacrificed to caprice, without a word. Complaints are "insolent," or "unparliamentary."

I presume your readers, for the most part, will think I write in a bitter spirit; or, at least, with much exaggeration. Their papers don't tell them such things often enough to make them seem like truth. They know, to be sure, that the right of petition and freedom of speech have been boldly struck down. But this was partly the fault of the meddling abolitionists! And the charges made by the great statesman, John Quincy Adams, against the slaveholders, of conspiring to destroy the liberties of their country, in order to perpetuate slavery and the slave trade, must be the result of the "senility" of a man, who, by common consent, has twice saved our country from bloody warfare, in five years; and whose vigor and comprehensiveness of mind and boundless resources entrance the House, on almost every question that comes before it. His fate may be that of the ancient prophet-patriot, to have his warnings believed only when his heart has ceased to beat.

2. The same supervision is seen in a thousand details of social life. On southern railroads, the names of travelers are taken down, not to check receipts, but to answer the ends of the slaveholding police. Southern newspapers hardly dare to allude to matters, such as trials before their courts in which the most absorbing interest is felt by thousands, if slavery is involved in them. A religious meeting of colored people must be put under the care of the police, if it is held at any but the usual times or days. See, too, the surveillance the post offices, respecting both papers and letters. To correspond frequently with a known abolitionist, subjects a man to very grave suspicions and charges. In company with a refined and kind hearted lady, I spoke of hearing a colored man, exhort his slave brethren to "get a religion that would last them if they were sold to New Orleans." She said at once, that such expressions must be stopped by the police! All-pervading fear and omnipresent suspicion seem to brood over community. They grow up out of the consciousness of a great wrong committed upon those who may not always suffer their revenge to sleep.

A LESSON FROM BARBARY.

We have several times noticed the total abolition of the "traffic in slaves" by the reigning Bey of Tunis. It is absolute, and prohibits entirely the sale or purchase of human beings under any circumstances, leaving those who actually held slaves the power to retain them in their own service. In honor of this noble deed, an address of congratulation to the noble Bey was circulated among the British residents round the Mediterranean, and after obtaining signatures at Gibraltar, Cadiz, Flor-

ence, Naples, Leghorn, Smyrna, Tripoli, Malta, and Gozo, was forwarded by the hands of Mr. Richardson, and presented to the Bey.—The following is his reply, and its tone towards the English abolitionists contrasts with that of our American slavocracy, as does the feeling of a drunkard toward the temperance people before and after his own reformation.—The expression in italics is beautiful—the Bey forbids the sale of persons "for the glory of mankind, to distinguish them from the brute creation." Here, at Washington, under the exclusive jurisdiction of Republican Congress, human beings have no such distinction secured to them, but are bought and sold just like cattle. Is there any shame in the breast of the American people?

LETTER OF MUSHEER AHMED BASHAW. [Translation.]

"Praise be to God! from the servant of God, Musheer Ahmed Bashaw Bey, sovereign prince of the dominions of Tunis, to the perfectly honored Englishmen united together for the amelioration of the human race, in the city or country of May God honor them!

"We have received the letter which you have forwarded to us by the honored and revered Richardson, congratulating us upon the measures that we have adopted for the glory of mankind, to distinguish them from the brute creation.

"Your letter has filled us with joy and satisfaction.

"May God aid us in our efforts—may he enable us to accomplish the object of our hope—and may he accept this our work!

"May you live continually under the protection of God Almighty. Given at Tunis, 26th day Elhogh, 1257, (7th Feb., 1842).—People's Advocate.

(Papers published in the slave-holding States—an odd combination of events; verifying, to the letter, an old expression: there is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous. Witness the following in the "Commercial Chronicle," a newspaper published at Portsmouth, Va., which a friend has just put into our hands.

STEPHEN JAMES advertises, in one column, PURE LIQUORS.

Right opposite, in another column, S. B. TATEM, advertises a RUNAWAY SLAVE, and offers a reward of \$100.

Immediately under the first, Wm. H. H. HOPKES advertises RIPLEYS' NOTES ON THE FOUR GOSPELS.

And, to crown the whole, the editor, in referring to a "Sketch of College Life," which appears in the same paper, WONDERS HOW RELIGIOUS PEOPLE

can support the present system of collegiate education. A wonder, truly; and it is a wonder to some of us at the North, also, how religious people can support the present system of slavery—which, let us in all kindness tell the Editor, will most seriously affect any system of education which the people of the South may be pleased to adopt.—Bangor Gazette.

LOOK HERE—and see what 800,000 slaveholders do. We at the North are apt to suppose that almost the entire population at the South are owners of slaves. But this is very far from being true. In Dr. Channing's new work on the Creole case—a work before which slavery may well tremble—are the following statistics:

"I have spoken of the great majority in our country who have no participation whatever in slavery. Indeed, it is little suspected at home any more than abroad, how small is the number of slaveholders here. I learn from a judicious correspondent at the South, that the slaveholders in that region can not be rated at more than 800,000. Some make them less. Supposing each of them to be the head of a family, and each family to consist of five members; then there will be 1,500,000, having a direct interest in slaves as property. This is about one-eleventh of the whole population of the United States. The three hundred thousand actual slaveholders are about a fifty-sixth part of our whole population. These govern the South entirely, by acting in concert, and by the confinement of the best education to their ranks; and, still more, to a considerable extent, they have governed the country.—Their cry rises above all other sounds in the land. Few as they are, their voices well-nigh drown the quiet reasonings and remonstrances of the North in the House of Representatives."—Standard.

From the Declaration of Independence. COFFINS, &c.

"A man who does not see that every impulse which may be given in Ohio to the cause of fanaticism drives a nail in the Coffin of Clay's hopes must be blind! Will you drive the last nail into the Coffin of the whig party?—If you will, and you can in any way do it more effectually, arm Giddings and send him back to resume the torch of discord and wave it in triumph in the halls of Congress." So "warbled" a dough-face in the Cleveland Gatherer, after Mr. Giddings' resignation, and before it was known in what spirit he would be received by his constituents. Two coffins were to be nailed by the selection of Mr. Giddings. "The coffin of Clay's hopes; and the coffin of the whig party." It was to be a very grave business, indeed. Well the election is over, the coffins are nailed to the tune of 8528 majority for Giddings and his crew. "Poor dough face, he should be master of ceremonies at the burial of Clay's hopes," but as to the whig party, well he may say, "let the dead bury the dead."

There have been certain eccentric gentlemen in he world who have in their life time, made their own coffins and hewed out their own sepulchres. And this Mr. Clay was found in the Senate chamber, in the session of 1838-9 busily engaged driving nails in the coffin of his political hopes, and one Thomas Morris was likewise at the same time engaged in clinching them. The sound of Mr. Clay's hammer is still ringing in the ears of this nation, and the echo comes up as distinctly as when the blows were first laid upon that coffin. Hear it, friends of humanity. Sons of freedom, children of the revolution, hear it! Patriots of the earth, hark! "That is property which the law declares to be property.

Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified Negro slaves as property. This was not merely driving nails in political coffins but it was digging the grave of his reputation as a moral and a righteous man; nay it was worse than a coffin and a grave, for it will save his memory from oblivion, and hold him up to the contempt and abhorrence of civilized man in all coming time. Here it is, and when he dies, let it bethen epitaph upon his tomb stone; "That is property which the law declares to be property," whether it be Henry Clay of Kentucky, his wife and children, or an ass, and a colt, the foal of an ass. This is the title by which this whig candidate for the Presidency holds some sixty men, women and children, as free by the laws of God and nature as himself, in eternal bondage. This is the title with which this good Whig, the greatest of the great, expects to go before the ETERNAL JUDG, who is no respecter of persons, and justify his robbery of the poor because he is poor,—to justify his tolling in wealth and luxury and feasting his immortal mind on knowledge, at the expense of the utter poverty, ignorance and degradation of so many of his fellow-men.

DR. FRANKLIN ON THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

A correspondent of the Boston Bay State Democrat says the following may be found in Vol. 2. Page 372 of Sparks life of Franklin: "A printed paper, of which the following is a copy, was found among Dr. Franklin's papers endorsed by him 'Some good whig principles.'"

Declaration of those rights of the commonality of Great Britain, without which they cannot be free.

Secondly, That every man of the commonality (except infants, insane persons and criminals,) is of common right and by the laws of God, a freeman and entitled to the free enjoyment of liberty.

Thirdly, That liberty, or freedom, consists in having an actual share in the appointment of those who frame the laws, and who are to be the guardians of every man's life, property and peace; for the all of one man is as dear to him as the all of another; and the poor man has an equal right but more need to have representation in the Legislature than the rich ones.

Fourthly, That they who have no voice nor vote in the electing of representatives, do not enjoy liberty; but are absolutely enslaved to those who have votes, and to their representatives; for to be enslaved is to have governors whom other men have set over us, made by the representatives of others, without having had our behalf.

OUR NATIONAL SLAVE TRADE.

Here is a monopoly, compared with which, the worst monopolies of the old world sink into insignificance. Never, under the blessed light of Heaven, was there a legalized business of equal atrocity. Fathers sell their own children, brothers their own sisters, (it may be for infamous purposes,) without much dispute. Why should they not sell their own children and sisters, to the most enlightened and virtuous nation upon earth? licenses it. Her officers and agents assist in it. According to her own writers, Virginia has become another Guinea, and Maryland and North Carolina no better. It is known that sons and daughters of distinguished citizens and high officers of this republic, have been sold and transported from Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the Carolinas, to the cotton, rice, and sugar plantations of the south-west. Is this "to secure the blessings of liberty" to the men of the revolution, and to "their posterity?" Undoubtedly it was mainly this feature of the trade which made Mr. Randolph, living and speaking on the spot, denounce it as worse than the African. The Rev. John Newton, who resided nine years on the coast of Africa, as a slave trader, declared that he never knew, nor heard of parents selling their children there.—In short, things have now come to that pass, that the re-opening of the ports of the United States to the foreign slave trade, would be both just and humane, a real amelioration of the moral condition and political prospects of the Union.—Because it would destroy a giant monopoly and give to all who wish to participate in slave trading, an equal chance; because it would substitute a trade less demoralizing than the present; and because it would overthrow slavery in the old slave States, by destroying the breeding system, which alone sustains it.—D. L. Child.

From the Ohio Free Press. ECONOMY.

An Exchange paper says: "In 1837 congress appropriated the sum of \$210,000, to remove obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi river. Now what would you suppose would be necessary for removing those obstructions? You answer, 'Mad scows, or dredging boats, and men.'—That's all? 'Yes, except provisions, wood or coal for their steam engines, &c.'" Now how green you are, I see plainly you were never in the public service under a democratic administration; and to prove that you would not know any thing about fitting out an expedition to carry such an act of congress into effect, I will give you a list of articles and their prices purchased by Mr. Talbot the engineer detailed on that service, and paid for by that democratic administration. Here they are—read, mark, and wonder what they had to do in removing obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Silver watches, \$286 00
Repairing do 45 50
Chronometers, 23 00
Repairing do 25 00
Muslin, 77 00
Musquito bars, 120 00
Dry goods, 106 00
Car

putting down these articles, as part of the cost; nor did Congress—the ignorant fellows—and therefore, the two hundred and TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS thus appropriated ran out long before half the obstructions were removed.

We have no difficulty in understanding some of the items, say from refreshments down. Some may wonder what laborers at the mouth of the Mississippi had to do at Charleston S. C. A moment's reflection will satisfy them on that point. It is not strange that, having got their wretches and chronometers repaired, their sign painted, their muskets bars adjusted and their dry goods made into garments of the latest fashion and best fit, they should wish to make some display. What so well adapted to this purpose as a pleasure excursion round to Charleston? Having reached that desirable haven it was quite natural that they should want a little refreshment.—After this follow wine and oysters. And after drinking \$9 dollars worth of wine, who need be surprised that a fine to the sheriff followed. And then, of course, the landlord must be paid for the glass funnels and jars broken in the row. All these items come in as regular as clock work. The "Hardware," that's rather a hard case. It is a term applied by toppers to strong drink. Whether this item belongs to the Charleston bill or includes others we are not informed.

THE WAY TO PUT DOWN ULTRA ABOLITIONISM.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, an influential party paper, holds the following language.

The only way to put down the ultraism of the Abolitionists is, for those who possess, or think they possess, more prudence and wisdom, to take hold, in earnest, of the work which the Abolitionists are endeavoring to do, and in which, (to use the language of the Boston Courier), they "must at least be commended to the good wishes of the world." Every body knows that Slavery is an evil, which blights the prosperity of the whole country, and why can we not all agree to unite our exertions to put it away by all legal and Constitutional means? Perhaps some persons, whose prejudices are more than a match for their candor, may accuse me of being an Abolitionist. Very well. If to believe sincerely the great principle which lies at the foundation of our free institutions, that "all men are created equal," and desire heartily that "liberty may be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof," without any mental reservation, or qualification whatever, constitutes me an abolitionist, then I must admit that I am one; and may God forbid that I should be any thing else.

If we have not the courage to say as much as this—to express, without a cringing apology, or an unworthy disclaimer, those thoughts which all know to be true, let us not presume to call ourselves free. There are some persons who cannot control their temper when this subject is brought to their notice. It is easy to see that their contempt is a mere piece of affectation. They remind me of an anecdote. A man came home one night from town meeting and informed his wife that a certain neighbor had called him a liar in the presence of the whole town. "Indeed," said the woman, "that was very insulting; but I hope the charge did not disturb your equanimity." "O," said he, "I could have borne it well enough, but the rascal proved it!" It is the consciousness that unpopular opinions are true, that often puts men out of temper.

THE EFFECTS OF A DIVINE INSTITUTION.

Rev. Alexander McCaine, a preacher of the Methodist Protestant church, and one of the reformers who took the ground of equal rights against the ecclesiastical tyranny of the Methodist Episcopal church, made a speech at the late session of the General Conference of his church in Baltimore, in support of the divinity of slavery. Slavery he defined to be holding men as property; and there were three ways in which man might become property—CONQUEST, CAPTIVITY, and SALE. All these ways of reducing men to property God had sanctioned. In support of this, he cited the 20th and 21st chapters of Exodus—and declared that "the man servant and maid servant are equally property with the ox and the ass." Abolitionists were breaking the ten commandments—"they coveted our men-servants and maid-servants—they wanted to take from us our property."

And for the sake of maintaining christian fellowship with men thus guilty of libelling God, the conservative anti-slavery members of the General Conference, were willing to vote that slavery was not "in all cases a sin against God."

Mr. McCaine, be it understood, is one of the first men in the church.

Let us see the operation of this divine system upon the rights of freemen.

During the discussions in the conference, this same man undertook to read one of the memorials from the North on the subject of slavery. Judge Hopper immediately "rose and said, he felt it his duty to inform Bro. McCaine, that the laws of Maryland would not permit the reading of that paper under the penalty of twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary."

Mr. McCaine then took the journals of the New York and New Jersey conferences, begging permission to read from them extracts on the subject of slavery. Judge Hopper whispered in his ear—& Mr. McCaine remarked, "I am advised by the brother not to read it, if it is of the character of the memorial, for I shall certainly endanger my person in so doing; and I love liberty too well to be put in the stone jug."

This divine system, then, Mr. McCaine, gags freemen, as well as whips slaves—does it? God is the author of gags, as well as thumb-screws, is He?

Such is the degrading vassalage to which Mr. McCaine's divine institution has reduced him—and his brethren.—Philanthropist.

MORE OF IT!

The Newburyport Herald, of a late date says: We perceive by paragraphs in the English West India papers, that slaves from the other West India Islands are constantly escaping to the English Islands, and that such a thing as their being surrendered is not thought of. The Dominican Colonist says: "No less than 27 fugitive slaves have arrived in one week from Martinique; no doubt to the great chagrin of our neighbors."—The Jamaica Royal Gazette, says: "We are informed in a private correspondence, that in the month of April and May last, there ran away from the three Danish Islands to Tortola, more than one hundred Danish slaves. That is the best way to put an end to the emancipation question."—American Citizen.

A meeting has been held in Morgantown, Va., and resolutions adopted to resist all collections of debts by the officers of the law.—An agreement was also entered into to resist any man who would attend a sale of executed property for the purpose of bidding for it.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1842.

SELLING CHRISTIANS AT AUCTION.

We mentioned last week among our national customs, the very remarkable and peculiar one, of robbing a portion of our population, many of them Christians, for the purpose of Christianizing foreign heathen. We showed that the plan of supporting foreign missions by slave labor was unknown in other countries, and that American Christians are entitled to all the honor that can be derived from its practice.

We now proceed to mention another custom of ours, which we assert to be national, in which we, as a Christian nation, stand almost alone—that of selling Christians at auction. The selling of human beings has been customary in all ages. We read concerning the merchants of Babylon that they traded in slaves and souls of men. The selling of slaves was usual among the Greeks and Romans, and all ancient nations, except the Jews; in all these cases, the sellers and buyers were heathen. Again, it has been usual for Mahometans to sell Christians, Greeks and Circassians, as well as negroes from Africa, are found in their slave markets. The instance in which the Algerines reduced our American seamen to slavery, is familiar to all. In these cases, the buyers and sellers are Mahometans.

Again, in the barbarous state of society, among people who dimly apprehended the truths of Christianity, it was formerly customary for persons nominally Christians to sell one another.—But as revelation and science have extended their sway over the mass of mind, the horrid custom has disappeared. In England, France, Germany, Prussia, Spain, and even the dominions of the Pope, who is commonly considered to be the Best of Revelations, it has been swept away.—The only Christian countries to which we can look for countenance in man-selling are Russia, Brazil, and a few of the West India Islands.—Shall we take these for our patterns?

The practice of selling human beings at all is attended with effects destructive to the best interests of society. But the evils are greatly aggravated by a public sale to the highest bidder. It brutalizes and degrades the mind, and leads individuals familiar with the spectacle, to despise humanity, in the person of the victim sold. The slaves at Washington are usually marched to the slave mart in coffles, chained by the hand and neck. When placed on the stand, all of both sexes and all ages, are examined, felt, turned about, and made to exhibit themselves as brute beasts are when sold. The demoralizing effect of the traffic, especially upon the rising generation, has been set forth by many hundred petitions in the District of Columbia, who have entreated Congress for its abolition.

That this custom of Christians selling Christians at public outcry to the highest bidder is national, is evident.

1. Because it exists by express national legislation. The slave codes of Virginia and Maryland, from which States the Federal district was taken, were re-enacted by Congress and have been in force ever since. Traders are licensed in that District by Congress for \$400 each to sell Christians. The power of Congress to abolish slavery in the Federal District has been questioned, just for the purpose of making it a peg to hang an argument on. But the power of Congress to abolish the public auction sales of human flesh, is indisputable. Mr. Giddings urged this distinction in the House of Representatives in 1839, until he was questioned, motioned, ordered, and finally gagged down by those who could not argue him down. If both houses of Congress and the President have established an institution by law, it is national, is it not?

2. Selling Christians at auction is a national institution, inasmuch as it is sanctioned and approved by all the national denominations of Christians, except the Friends and Freewill Baptists. The ecclesiastical authorities of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian and Catholic denominations, do not express any disapprobation of the practice, at Washington, or elsewhere, although a portion of their members are continually subject to public sale, and another part of them frequently appear as buyers and sellers. The purchasers at these auctions, are doubtless often members of the same denomination with those whom they buy.

3. It is national, inasmuch as it has received the express or implied approbation of all national parties, except the Liberty party. Whoever heard of the Whig, or Democratic, or National Republican, or States Rights party being opposed to the public sale of human beings at Washington, or of making an effort for the abolition of the traffic when they have been in power? These parties have had more important business on their hands than to repeal this law of their own making. It was not too important to enact, and its continuance is sustained by both the great political parties, embracing almost all the voters in the nation. Both parties are dumb on the subject. They will not say a word in Congress, unless to uphold it. If you doubt this, ask those who have the best means of knowing. Inquire of Porter, Woodbridge, or Howard, or any other member of that body.

4. It is national, inasmuch as it has received the implied approbation of every President of the United States. It is the duty of the President to recommend to Congress the adoption of such measures, as he may deem of public utility.—They have uniformly done so. The foreign slave trade has often been recommended to the attention of Congress, in strains of eloquence, and the national treasure has been expended for its suppression. The local affairs of the district are alluded to in nearly every annual message. But what President has recommended the withdrawal of the licenses for selling American Christians at auction?

5. It is national, inasmuch as Congress has been urged for many years, by many thousand petitioners, to abolish the practice, and they have as often refused. Many citizens of the district, have petitioned for this very thing. The members cannot plead forgetfulness of the subject. It has been brought to their notice from millions of freemen, and has existed in all its deformity, within sight and hearing of the hall in which they daily declaim concerning the rights of men.

We hope our readers, especially those who are professedly Christians, will feel for the disgrace

of their country and their religion, and use their earnest endeavors to nationalize this hideous custom by every means in their power—by bearing their testimony against it in their religious connections—by abjuring all support of those parties which maintain it, and consecrating their political power for its overthrow, by bestowing their suffrages for those men only, who if elected to office, will preclude all necessity of petitioning for its removal, by their own voluntary and manly efforts for its eternal extirpation from our land.

St. Joseph County.—Last fall this County gave a very few votes for Liberty—about a dozen we believe. Since then, a County Anti-Slavery Society has been formed, of which J. Howard is President, and Wm. Wheeler, Wm. Woodruff, and C. Gurney, are a Corresponding Committee. Mr. Stuart, of Detroit, recently delivered a few lectures there, and a general interest has been awakened. An indication of this is found in the spirit of opposition which has been aroused. We understand a gentleman of the name of Ketchum, a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church, has taken the field in favor of eternal slavery, and is now giving a course of lectures to convince the people of that quarter that the Bible authorizes and commands the holding of slaves—that slaves are the happiest people in the world—that abolitionists are fanatics, traitors, &c. &c. Since Mr. Ketchum and his friends are determined on opposition, it is desirable they should exert themselves with zeal; for anti-slavery principles never gain as fast as when they can fairly measure strength with error. If they cannot endure discussion, let them go down. The more truth of any kind is talked about, the better it will be understood, and more firmly believed, and he must be very ignorant of human nature, who has not discovered that the world is governed by talking, writing and printing.

One of the difficult points towards indoctrinating a community with the truth is to get the attention of individuals concentrated upon it. Professed public opposition admirably secures this result. An issue is raised, and after hearing a question discussed, the indifference of people is gone, and they are ready to take sides. Hence the knowing ones who hate the cause of liberty, avoid discussion as much as possible. The slaveholders proceeded on this principle in establishing the Congressional gags; although, in that matter, they over-reached themselves by raising a new issue on the right of petition. We presume Mr. Ketchum will advance the cause faster by his opposition, than he could by his advocacy.

But there is something revolting in the public defence of slavery as a Gospel Institution by a minister of the Gospel. Make it a Gospel institution, and it becomes perpetual, and will last through all coming ages. Again, allowing the Gospel to sanction slavery, it knows nothing of back slavery. The slaves of Apostolic times were of the same complexion with their masters. God is no respecter of persons, and the slavery of the white laborers of Michigan, for any thing that appears to the contrary, would accord with his will, as much as that of men of any other complexion. While such men as Mr. Ketchum remain at the North, we shall never need any other answer to the common interrogation, "Why don't you go to the South?" than to point them to our own citizens who stand ready to enslave their fellow citizens as soon as circumstances shall render it expedient, and who claim to possess an express commission from the Almighty Creator for the perpetration of the crime.

The Washington Correspondent of the Boston Courier asserts that President Tyler is about to dispatch a SECRET AGENT to the West Indies to prevent the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

TREMENDOUS CONSPIRACY!

The Madisonian, the organ of President Tyler, is trying experiments on the gullibility of people, apparently for the purpose of ascertaining how far it is possible to humbug them. Mr. Tyler took ground in the Rhode Island case, against the right of a majority of the people to alter their government in any way except by the permission, or through the agency of the existing government. He therefore stood ready to defend the course taken by the charter party, with the whole force of the nation. As a disposition to investigate the merits of this position began to be displayed, an attempt was made to create a new issue, which might be carried without discussion, by the high pressure humbug principle. Accordingly, six articles appeared in one paper, setting forth that President Tyler, and his man Jones, of the Madisonian, had received intimations from divers sources, that "one of the most diabolical plots that was ever concocted by mortal men, had recently been concocted by a band of fanatics and desperadoes, against the peace of our common country"—"that the abolitionists of the North have taken advantage of the unhappy posture of affairs in Rhode Island, to throw off the mask of their hellish purpose to dissolve the Union, or to effect by fraud and violence the destruction of the Constitutions of the Southern States"—"that some of the leaders of the suffrage party in Rhode Island had bargained with the fanatics for the overthrow of governments, and that the revolution would not stop in Rhode Island, but would sweep to the South like a hurricane!"

In another article the affair is spoken of as a "GRAND ABOLITION MOVEMENT!" By way of proof it is added:

"Dorr is an abolitionist of the most rabid description. Allen, from Ohio, the demagogue, Jacobin, destructive, we have reason to suppose, will be the champion of the Northern abolitionists, from this time forth. Dorr declared to a mob (headed by Cambreling and Vanderpool) that 'all men were equal'; that he was the uncompromising advocate of human rights; that the majority of human beings in any State had a right to alter and abolish the Constitution, at any time—and fifty other cant phrases of the fanatics."

"To all suggestions that the difficulty could be settled amicably, Dorr turned a deaf ear.—He declared that no offers of compromise would be listened to that did not acknowledge 'human rights'—the right of the majority not only to govern, but to alter and abol-

ish governments at their pleasure!" This is the vital principle of the abolitionists.—Dorr is a rank abolitionist himself. Were this principle established, the abolitionists would have a triumph indeed. They would only have to creep through the Southern States, take down the names of all the blacks over twenty-one years of age, and all the reckless, miserable white fanatics—men who have nothing at stake, and would, at a moment's warning, engage in any lawless enterprise that promised booty—and then, at a concerted signal, throw up the black flag of insurrection, and proclaim the laws extinct."

The Madisonian goes on to show what the fanatics are doing at Washington—Adams' revolutionary petition—Giddings' resolutions—J. Leavitt writes letters from thence, &c. &c. The whole attempt to get up an excitement is so ludicrous that it will only excite contempt and laughter.

POLITICAL ACTION.

Last year the vote for Liberty in this State was smaller than it otherwise would have been owing to a variety of adverse circumstances, against many of which we can guard by timely precaution.

One of these was the delay in making nominations for members of the Legislature, and for county officers. There are many reasons why the Liberty candidates should not only be first in the field, but be there early. Our organization is but little known to a part of the population, and an early nomination of candidates will tend to bring our principles more fully into notice; and our principles cannot lose by discussion. Every County and Senatorial Convention should be held at least as soon as the first of September.

Whether members of Congress will be chosen by Districts, or by general ticket, will probably be known in a few days; and Congressional candidates should be nominated in accordance with the plan that may be adopted, as soon thereafter as convenient.

The prominent friends of our cause in different parts of the State must lecture on the subject according to their opportunities for doing good.

But as every Liberty man wishes to do something, and all cannot lecture in public, we will propose to them a way of doing good equally efficacious. At the several county meetings, let every voter pay over one or two shillings, and more according to his ability, and he shall receive therefor the Signal of Liberty, in any quantities, at the rate of \$1 50 per hundred. By distributing these, he can help us, convert his neighbors, benefit the slave, increase the circulation of the paper, and have the pleasure of doing something himself. Who will not do it? Let it be adopted in every county meeting, and we prophesy astonishing results from it. Suppose there are two thousand working abolitionists in the State and each should buy only ten copies of the paper, at an expense of fifteen cents each man, twenty thousand papers might thus be put in circulation where they would be most effectual, at a time when they were most needed, and at an expense which would be burdensome to none.

Much depends on the energy and activity of the county committees. Every thing is now favorable for a rapid advancement of our cause in this State, and we have nothing to fear except from sluggishness and inaction.—No great result can be accomplished without corresponding efforts, and energy and perseverance, when applied to any object that man can attain, are always invincible.

Will our friends think of these things and act upon them?

THE HOME LEAGUERS AND FLORIDA.

The Detroit Advertiser, of late, has represented that the Home Leaguers were sure, or almost sure of carrying the State at the next election. As all the members of the House of Representatives in Congress would, in that case, be from that party, we inquired whether they would be opposed to the admission of Florida to the Union, as that question must soon be decided, and is one in which the abolitionists of the State feel some interest. The Advertiser answers as follows:

"Well, we cannot answer categorically, ay or no; because we do not know. It so happens that we have never heard half a dozen whig or home leaguers express any opinion upon the subject. The matter has not been agitated for twenty years, and probably, few have ever troubled themselves much about it. When its merits shall have been fairly developed, including the evils of slavery and the balance of power on the one hand, and the terms of the Florida treaty, the force of the Missouri compromise, and the peace and safety of the adjacent states on the other, they will doubtless act as becomes northern freemen."

And now, we have to ask the Signal of Liberty whether its party and its representatives will, "steadily and openly," support a protective tariff? And you, Mr. Free Press, "will you, as a party and those who represent you in Congress, steadily and openly oppose the 21st of the House of Representatives, which excludes the petitions of American citizens"—Ay or no?

With all due respect to the Advertiser, we must say this is a real *dough face* answer.—The matter is of little consequence, not worth troubling ourselves about, its merits are unknown, and the force of the Missouri compromise is to be consulted! "The evils of slavery and the balance of power" are worthy of a little regard to be sure, but if "the peace and safety of the adjacent States" should be thought by the slave breeders to interfere, the perpetuation of slavery in Florida, and the reign of the SLAVE POWER for a few generations longer, could very well be borne! When the Home League candidates for Congress shall be put in nomination, let this be remembered.

A few days since the Advertiser regretted that congress had not exercised its plenary

powers over the territory by abolishing slavery while the population amounted to only a few thousands—it affirmed that no reasonable man can doubt but the interests of Florida would have been promoted—that free labor is the great spring of public prosperity—but that the question of the admission as a slave State "will probably excite disputes, dangerous to the peace and harmony of the Union." Now, if the question of admission is coming up immediately, as the Advertiser declares, and involves "the peace and harmony of the Union," and only half a dozen whigs or home leaguers have yet thought any thing about it, it might be well for them to pay some attention to a subject which so vitally concerns the Union, or they will be poorly qualified, when the emergency shall arrive, to "act as becomes northern freemen."

In reference to the inquiry whether the liberty party will support a protective tariff, we can answer, that we do not know, that it is considered a subordinate subject—that opinions vary upon it—that it has not been agitated much until of late—and that few of the abolitionists probably have recently troubled themselves much about it. When its merits shall have been fairly developed, including its advantages to the manufacturers, and the state of our relations with foreign nations on the one hand, and the inevitable evils of having a Home League SLAVE BREEDER for President, and an administration whose servility to slaveholding measures will increase with the demands upon it, they will doubtless act as becomes Northern freemen, and the friends of universal liberty.

J. Leavitt says of the war spirit, lately so roaring and rampant in Congress: "Never was there so great a change in the temper of a public body."

SAMUEL E. SEWALL, of Roxbury, Mass., has accepted a nomination of the Liberty party, for Governor of that State. WILLIAM JACKSON, of Newton, is the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Sewall has been known as a straight-out abolitionist for ten years.

Read the correspondence of the Boston Courier on the first page. The Courier is not an abolition paper!

Anti-slavery meetings are being held in all parts of the country with the most encouraging prospects. The N. E. Congregational Convention met at Boston, May 25, and after some discussion adjourned to re-assemble at the call of a committee.

The Massachusetts Abolition Society held its annual meeting, at Boston, May 24. One thousand dollars were raised at the meeting for the next year. The Emancipator now has 5200 paying subscribers, and supports itself. The Massachusetts Female Emancipation Society raised last year about \$1,800, which were expended for Anti-slavery purposes.

The Randolph County, (Indiana) Liberty nominating convention is to be held at Winchester, June 13.

The Indiana State Wesleyan A. S. Society met, May 28, at Centerville.

The Western Reserve Liberty Convention met May 17. They adjourned to meet at Painesville, June 1; at Ravenna, June 3; at Jefferson, June 15.

A County anti-slavery meeting is to be held at Hamilton, Madison county, New York, July 4. At Springville, Erie co., June 8th and 9th. At Castile, Wm. co., June 15th and 16th. At East Bloomfield, Ontario co., 22d and 23d. At Port Byron, Wayne county, June 29th and 30th.

The Cazenovia Abolitionist says that there will be the largest Convention held in that village ever held world, on the 6th and 7th of July. Ten meetings are notified to be held in the neighboring towns previous to that time.

In Maine, the Lincoln county A. S. Society meet June 8th and 9th.

In Oxford County they meet to nominate Senators and Representatives, June 29.

It is expected Mr. Van Buren will visit Detroit, on his way east. He is now in Ohio.

In Jackson, there is to be an anti-slavery celebration of the anniversary of Independence, in connection with Temperance, Common Schools &c. This is right. Cannot liberty meetings be held on that day in many places in the State?

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE, May 30, Mr. Benton presented a memorial from Vermont, for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, and announced his intention to bring in a bill for that object. He has examined the law, and was convinced it was unconstitutional and void.

The debate on the Apportionment Bill was resumed with great spirit, and the ratio was finally fixed at 70,880 by a vote of 23 to 18.—This will give 217 members of the House, being 25 less than the present number.

May 31, a communication from S. L. Southard, President of the Senate pro tem, was received, resigning that office on account of indisposition. The Senate proceeded to elect another President pro tem, and at the second ballot W. P. Mangum, whig, of North Carolina, received 23 out of 45 votes and was declared elected. His principal competitor was Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, also a whig. At the first ballot, Mr. King, of Alabama, slaveholder, received 14 votes. King is a Democrat. Thus all the candidates, as a matter of course, were from the slave States! This is according to the custom of the country.

The Apportionment Bill was discussed by

Mr. Allen, who contended the District system ought to be stricken out.

In the House, a petition was presented from Illinois, for the reduction of the per diem of Congress to \$5; to limit the sessions each year to March 4, and for the re-establishment of the One Hour Rule. Mr. Mason of Maryland, moved its reference to a select committee; which motion was quickly laid on the table! The members undoubtedly thought they already knew how long it was best to talk, or hold their session, and how much was a proper compensation for their services.

June 2, the House was occupied with the District affairs. A bill has been read twice to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets.—A debate arose on a bill to regulate suffrage in Alexandria, which provided that white males over 21 years of age might vote. Mr. Adams moved to strike out the word "whites." The bill was laid on the table.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA AT BOSTON.

The steamship Columbia, Capt. Johnson, from Liverpool, May 10, arrived at her moorings at 6 o'clock.

THE ROYAL MASQUE.—The Ball Masque given by Her Majesty on the 12th of May, says the London Observer, to the nobility and gentry of the land was one of surprising brilliancy and magnificence. Nothing equal to it has ever been witnessed for ages. The number present was computed at 1,800 comprising all the beauty, the loveliness, and fashion of the land.

FRANCE—One hundred and twenty persons killed and many maimed and wounded. A deplorable catastrophe took place, on Sunday evening week, on the Versailles and Meudon railway, by which one hundred and twenty persons were killed, or have since died of their wounds, and many maimed and wounded.

In honor of the King's fate, the water-works in the gardens of Versailles were playing on Sunday, which attracted immense crowds from Paris. The train to which the dreadful accident occurred left Versailles for Paris at half past five o'clock in the afternoon, and was crowded with passengers. "There were," says one account, "seventeen or eighteen wagons, with two engines before and one behind. The velocity was excessive."

When between Bellevue and Meudon, the axle-tree of the first machine broke, and stopping, the second ran over it, killing the stoker, and breaking the first machine in pieces, spilt its fire on the ground. Instantly six or seven wagons were broken in pieces, and the rest running over the live fire of the broken engines, burst into flames. It is the custom on the Left Bank Railroad for the doors of the wagons to be closed, without any possibility of opening them, except by keys in the hands of the conductors. No conductors were forthcoming, and thus the inmates of three of the wagons were burned.

GERMANY—Awful Conflagration.—Destruction of one-fifth of the city of Hamburg, by fire.

The city of Hamburg, the great commercial emporium of Germany, one of the most flourishing on the continent of Europe, is a heap of ruins. Her merchants were rejoicing at the prospects held out to them by the promised improvements in our commercial tariff; now they are mourning over the richly stored warehouses in ashes, their houses devoured by the flames, and the prospects of increasing prosperity scattered in the four winds of heaven.

The fire broke out on Wednesday night, the 4th inst., and which, there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary, extended to fifty-two streets, most of which were reduced to ashes. On a rough calculation the loss of property was from three to four millions sterling, but it is believed that the total loss will be double that amount. No person can tell how many lives were lost, but a great number of persons must have perished. The canals through the city were dry, so that no water could be found. The fire raged from Wednesday night to Saturday morning. On the latter day, at nine o'clock, the Danish, Hanoverian and Prussian troops entered the town, and being well supplied with gunpowder, commenced blowing up the houses, to arrest the progress of the flames. This was completely effected by Sunday morning.—The Senate ordered every person to leave the town, and nothing could exceed the heart rending spectacle of thousands of poor people frantic with their losses, and without the means of procuring food or shelter.

Advices from Hamburg of the 14th, state that in clearing away the ruins, 160 bodies had already been found. The number of houses totally destroyed, was 1,500, and 720 more were so injured as to be uninhabitable.

A meeting was held in London on the 20th, for the relief of Hamburg, the lord mayor presided. A large committee was appointed to receive donations.

The government had sent over a large supply of tents and blankets, and £10,000, already subscribed, had been sent over.

The following donations are also announced:

The King of Prussia has given 50,000 dollars, and has ordered a general collection to be made throughout the kingdom.

The city of Berlin has given \$10,000.

The King of Denmark 100,000 florins.

The grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, 50,000 florins.

The estates of Hanover have granted \$100,000.

The city of Frankfort 100,000 florins.

The city of Bremen 30,000 dollars.

ENGLAND.—The great Chartist petition has been presented to parliament. It was signed by more than three millions three hundred thousand men, and asked, among other things, for what every true hearted American must wish the petitioners success in obtaining—the right of VOTING BY BALLOT EXTENDED TO EVERY MAN, so as to insure a house of Commons that will truly represent the feelings and consult the interests of the vast mass of the British People, now unrepresented.

No petition since creation ever had as many authentic signatures. Their request to be heard at the bar of the house was voted down—287 against 49. Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell argued against universal suffrage and O'Connell in favor of it.

The British ship Erebus has been towards the south pole on a voyage of discovery.—The ship approached within 160 miles of the magnetic pole, and to latitude 78 deg. 4 m. and was stopped by a barrier of ice 150 feet

high, extending for hundreds of miles. They landed on an island in Lat. 71 deg. 56 m. south, composed wholly of igneous rocks, with mountains from 9000 to 12,000 feet high. Russia.—The London Herald says, the Emperor of Russia, having determined to liberate the immense number in his dominions who were born slaves, convened his cabinet for the purpose of making his intentions known. The council were divided in their sentiments, many of the older nobility expressing the strongest disapprobation of the project. As a matter of compromise the Emperor has issued a ukase for the modification of the condition of the serfs. It is supposed, from the unyielding character of the Emperor, who was never known to recede from a determination deliberately formed, that this edict will be followed by others more decided and important.

General Intelligence.

It costs Uncle Sam a large amount to get his funds taken care of, the best way he can fix it. When they were kept in the U. S. Bank, loud complaints were made of the enormous profits of the institution. The Pet Banks used them up still faster, and the Sub-Treasury was far from being satisfactory to the people. Recently there was not a dollar in the Treasury; but the clerks must of course be paid just as much for keeping accounts. The cost of the Treasury department for the present year according to the appropriation law, is as follows:

Treasury is	\$6,000
Clerks and messengers in his office receive,	20,050
Salary of 1st Comptroller, his clerks and messengers,	22,600
Salary of 2d do do	15,250
Salary of 1st Auditor, his clerks and messengers,	18,900
Salary of 2d do do	20,900
do 3d do do	35,050
do 4th do do	18,950
do 5th do do	12,000
Salary of treasurer, his clerks and messengers,	13,350
Salary of register, his clerks and messengers,	27,200
Salary of Solicitor, his clerks and messengers,	7,450
Total,	\$218,550
Add to this the appropriation of the General Land Office,	92,500
Cost of keeping Uncle Sam's funds and an account of receipts and expenditures, for 1842,	\$316,950

The first steamship crossed the Atlantic in 1819—twenty-six years ago. The city of New Orleans has been blessed for sometime with a circulation of shinpasters. On the resumption of the banks, the shinpasters became uncurrent, and a mob of about 2,000 persons assembled, and robbed three broker's offices of their funds to the amount of \$10,000 to \$20,000. Gov. Cass is mentioned as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The advertising custom of the London Times newspaper, is stated to amount to one million, two hundred thousand dollars per annum.

The clergy live by our sins, the doctor by our diseases, the lawyer by our follies, and the editor by our curiosity.

Report says that Miss Hamblin, (who killed her man at Mobile, not long ago) is in New York, sporting mustachios and breeches, and that she travelled from Mobile to that city in disguise. So far as we can learn there has not been the least interest manifested here as to her whereabouts, by those who owed Justice the decency of at least a show of an attempt to bring her to trial. The indifference of the public and of the law to so horrid a crime, is painful to think upon.—Ledger.

The evils which some anticipated from the British Emancipation of the West India Slaves, do not appear to be realized—at least not fully—for we question whether there are many white communities in the world where the moral demeanor is more exemplary than appears to be the case in Bermuda.

Witness this gratifying paragraph from the N. Y. Tribune: "Bermuda papers state that at the Court of General Assize, there was not an indictment or civil suit for the jury to try. This is the first instance of the kind on record. An immense majority of the inhabitants of this Island were emancipated from Slavery in 1833. The planters preferring immediate manumission to the apprenticeship system."

The price of Murder.—A relative of young Semmes has paid into court at Charlottesville, Va., \$25,000 the amount of bail forfeited by his non-appearance to answer to the charge of having murdered professor Davis.

The amount of bills of credit, issued by the revolutionary Congress is stated to have been more than \$375,000,000, and the States issued much more.

"There are three things," said Lord Nelson to his midshipman, you are to bear constantly in mind. First, you must always obey orders implicitly, without attempting to form any opinion of your own respecting their propriety. Secondly, you must consider every man your enemy who speaks ill of the king. Thirdly, you must hate a Frenchman as you do the devil."

Some persons have been puzzled of late to know where propriety would direct that female

speaking shall stop. We can tell you exactly—to the eighth part of a line, it should stop where conversational stops—when discourse ceases to be interrogatory, reciprocal, and strictly social, there it passes the line where preaching, teaching, exhortation begin, and where Paul suffers not a woman to teach nor speak. It is contrary to the eternal fitness of things for them to go beyond this.

German Emigration to Michigan.—It gives us pleasure to publish the following which we cut from the Paris correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

"Emigration to the United States is increasing with every year, many persons from Germany, and the German provinces of France, selling their estates, to try the 'West,' as the whole American continent is now emphatically called. These from the Rhenish provinces choose principally the State of Michigan for their residences, and a number of them have been announced in the German prints as possessing from 3 to 4000 dollars each, which they intend to invest in real estate. The government has done nothing to hinder the execution of their purpose."

"Horrors of War."—The 36th Regiment of English troops at St. John, N. B. embarked a few days since for England. They have been absent from home 12 years, and out of 700 who constituted the regiment when it left England, only 700 lived to return.

Wealth of England.—It was stated on the demise of the late Duke of Cleveland, that he left to his heirs the following enormous legacies:—His eldest son, \$300,000 a year, which is probably not less than an estate of 10 millions. Another son had a legacy of \$2,500,000; another \$3,000,000; a grandson 1,000,000; while to the females not less than \$10,000,000 were left.—The plate and jewelry belonging to the deceased Duke were valued at \$4,800,000. We may set down, the estate safely at \$30,000,000. What an amount to be invested in the hands of a single person! It is said almost every country presents such examples of splendor and wealth. So much hoarded labor—each dollar is a gripe upon the sinews of the poor.

Picture of Banks.—There is in the Counterfeit Detectors a list of 1200 banks in the United States, out of which the Buffalo Commercial says: "Three hundred are broken or 'no sale,' which means the same thing; sixty four are fraudulent institutions; forty-four are either closed or closing; fifty five are at a discount of from 25 to 90 per cent. 62 are from 2 to 20 per cent discount; and fifty two are at par, or worth 100 cents on the dollar, in the city of New York.

Diffidence between Detroit and New Orleans.—In Detroit the city shinpasters went down, and nobody thought of raising a mob. In New Orleans, the same thing happened, and forthwith a mob of two thousand persons collect, break into brokers' offices, and plunder some twenty thousand dollars.

Thrilling Incident.—On Thursday evening, while the celebr'd wild beast performer Driesbach was performing at the Brovery Theatre, and while he was in a cage with a leopard and a tiger, they began a regular set-to, which came near costing Driesbach his life. Both animals sprang upon him and bored their teeth and claws in his body, mutilating his face and head, and tearing away a portion of his scalp. The courage of the German, however, subdued the enraged animals. Even while in the most imminent peril, some part of the audience were not aware of the extent of the accident.

The use of Iron.—The value of iron as a substitute for wood in building vessels, is now generally acknowledged. Singular as it may seem, iron vessels are actually lighter than timber built ships.

The materials for the iron war steamer for Lake Erie are to be prepared at Pittsburgh—at an estimated cost of about \$150,000. An iron-steamboat was launched in New York on the 20th inst. She draws only about 22 inches at the stern, and sits well on the water. Three more are building at the same yard.

COMMERCIAL.

PRICE OF WHEAT, in Ann Arbor, 50 to 94 cents per bushel. Price of flour, \$5 to \$5.25, per barrel.

Illinois Scrip.—Sales were made at auction in Chicago, on Saturday last, of Illinois scrip, in sums to suit purchasers, at from 18 to 22 cents the dollar. Bills of the Illinois State Bank to the amount of \$1,500 were sold at 33 cents, specie.

Markets.—In this city flour continues dull at \$5. In Buffalo, on the 4th, \$5.50, sales light. In New York, 4th, Canal \$6.50, Michigan, 5, 87 1/2. Boston, 4th, Pork, mess \$10.50, prime \$15.37. Hams, 6.25 per cwt. London, May 18, American flour, \$6.16 in bond. Duty, \$1.66. —Led. Advertiser, June 9.

Lead Trade.—The Lead and Copper trade, this season, at Mt. Lead, will be a brisk one.—Already 600,000 lbs. of lead, 120,000 lbs. shot, 20,000 lbs. of copper, have just passed this city from that place, this season.—Ibid.

State Trade.—The trade in this article, in our state, last year, for the eastern market, was rising \$60,000. We notice large quantities have already left our port this season, both for New Bedford and Montreal markets. There are several cargoes of them at Mr. Clements that will be shipped during the season.—Ibid.

Duties recently imposed on American produce, entering Canada, are as follows. The duties are reckoned in sterling money:

Wheat, bbl. of 196 lbs.	2 0
Fish of foreign taking } dried or salt, cwt 2 0	
do } curing, do	4 0
Meat, salted or cured,	cwt. 3 0
Butter,	" 8 0
Cheese,	" 5 0

Rochester markets, June 4.—Flour, best quality, is now at \$5.75, by retail, and \$5.50, by wholesale.

Wheat, is selling from the wagons at \$1.25 per bushel.

New York Markets, June 3.—Flour and grain.—There is no improvement to notice, in this flour market. Canal can be bought at \$6.12, though held higher generally, and Ohio at \$6 a \$6.12; Michigan common brands, in good order, at \$6.

Wheat continues in good demand, and is sold at \$1.23 a \$1.30, according to quality.

FOURTH OF JULY.

On Monday the 8th of May, ult. a meeting of delegates, previously appointed for each town in the county, was held at the house of Rev. Mr. Harrison, in the village of Jackson for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for an appropriate celebration of the ensuing 4th of July.

It was unanimously resolved by said meeting, that the children and youth of the common schools, throughout the county, together with their parents and teachers, be invited to meet on that day at the Congregational Church in Jackson, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and thence repair in procession to the grove north of the Temperance House, to listen to addresses from Messrs. Livermore and Hawley, Esqs., on the subject of Common School Education, as indispensable to the permanency and prosperity of our civil and religious institutions, as well as to the individuals themselves.

2. That the Washingtonian Societies, adult and juvenile, under appropriate banners, be invited to meet at the same time and place, to unite in the celebration, and follow immediately the common school exercises with an address on Temperance, by the President of the day, the Hon. William J. Moody.

3. Resolved, That at the close of the Temperance exercises, refreshments be furnished the children by parents and all those friendly to the object, on the ground.

4th. Resolved, That there be an address immediately after refreshments, on the subject of Slavery, by the Rev. Mr. Jones of Grass Lake.

5th. Resolved, unanimously, that the Hon. Wm. J. Moody be invited to preside on the occasion, and that S. B. Rexford, Esq., be the Marshal of the day.

The citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

Resolved, That the above be published in the village papers, and in the Signal of Liberty. By order of the Committee. M. HARRISON, Chairman.

SCHOOL MEETING.

Agreeable to adjournment, the citizens of Ann Arbor met at the court house, on Thursday, June 2, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the proceedings of the last meeting were read.

The following resolution was introduced by Doct. D. nton.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend the consolidation of the four school districts, embracing the area of number 11, 12, 13, 14, into one.

On motion of Mark Howard, Esq. the following was introduced as a substitute.

Resolved that in the opinion of this meeting, that portion of the township of Ann Arbor, now comprising school districts No. 11, 12, 13, 14, ought to be formed into 2 districts, and that the dividing line of said territory be Huron street in the village of Ann Arbor, which did not prevail.

The vote was then taken upon the original resolution and it passed unanimously.

M. Howard, Esq., then offered the following.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the good sense and liberality of the taxable inhabitants of said district, to provide the means necessary to the establishment and permanent support of a school commensurate with its wants and necessities.

The word taxable being objected to, the mover consented to have it stricken out. The sense of the meeting was then taken and the resolution was lost.

Mr. Howard then introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly recommend to the school inspectors of this town to take immediately the necessary steps toward the formation and organization of said district. Passed unanimously.

The Secretary offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That this meeting look upon that clause of the Statute of this State which prohibits the right of suffrage on account of poverty as Anti-Democratic, and that our efforts shall be unceasing until the same is repealed.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the three village papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. H. A. MOORE, President. J. B. BARNES, Secretary.

MARSHALL PRESBYTERY.

The next semi-annual meeting of this body will be held at BATTLE CREEK, on the last Tuesday of the present month, and will be opened at two o'clock P. M. with a sermon by the last Moderator, Rev. R. B. Bement. A punctual attendance is desired.

ELIAS CHILD, Stated Clerk. Albion, 4th June, 1842.

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

EMBER constantly on hand and for sale June 10, 1842. F. DENISON. if

FASHIONABLE Hats Caps & Bonnets, A GOOD assortment at the New York Cheap Store by D. D. WATERMAN. Ann Arbor, June 10, 1842. 41

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 quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery. Rooms.—There are now on the premises suitable rooms for the accommodation of forty students; which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary building are provided for recitations and boarding. EXPENSES. Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, \$4.00 Board " " with 4 hours work each week, 7.57 Room Rent, 88 Incidental, 50 Total, 12.95 There will be an additional charge of one dollar for those pursuing the higher branches as Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of two dollars will be made. Scholars are expected to provide themselves with what furniture they will need in their rooms, also, with lights, fuel, and washing—none will hereafter board themselves. Bills to be settled in advance. The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complexion or condition. The summer session will commence Wednesday the 6th day of June and continue one term and a half. It is very desirable that all who design to attend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, before the first day of the Term. Any further information can be obtained at the Institution, or by addressing post paid, J. S. Dixes, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich. Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n5-2m

"Be days of drinking Wine forgot."

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

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

Muslin De Lane at two shillings per yard; calicoes at six cents per yard, and other goods at prices to correspond. To be convinced, just call and see the goods and prices. 4000 pounds good butter wanted; 99999 bushels of house ashes wanted, at 10 cents per bushel. Likewise field ashes, delivered at my ashery, near Chapin's iron foundry. N. B.—All kinds of Furs taken in exchange for goods. H. BOWER. Ann Arbor, (upper town) June 2, 1842.

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

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

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for payment. GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. MCCOLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

A BARGAIN FOR LAND HOLDERS. THE subscriber is desirous of exchanging for good WILD LAND, well located, his property, situate in the village of Walled Lake, Oakland County, Michigan, (a pleasant and healthy location) consisting of a STEAM SAW MILL, which has probably done as good business as any in the State, a dwelling house, a store and four vacant lots, &c. T. DEUEL, Walled Lake, April 21, 1842. if

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. JUST received and receiving at the New York Cheap Store, purchased at the present low prices in New York, which will enable him to sell lower than ever before offered in this place, a large lot of French, English and American GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Crockery, Books and Stationery, Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses. Also, a large lot of Yankee Notions, wholesale and retail. D. D. WATERMAN. Ann Arbor, May 11, 1842. 8w

WOOL-CARDING. THE Subscribers are prepared to card Wool for customers; having first rate machines, and having employed an experienced workman, they feel confident of giving good satisfaction to all who will favor them with their custom. Their manufactory is two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor on the Huron. S. W. FOSTER, & Co. Scio, May 11th, 1842

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

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. June 3, 1842.

ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs.	\$5.25 to —
	Pots,	5.50 to —
COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb.	7 to 7 1/2
	Other kinds,	8 to 11 1/2
COTTON,	Upland, lb.	5 1/2 to 9 1/2
	New Orleans,	5 1/2 to 9 1/2
	Texas,	7 to 7 1/2
FISH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	\$2.00 to 2.25
	Salmon, bbl.	\$15 to —
	Mackerel No. 1 and 2	\$9 to 10
FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr box 1 1/2 to 1.20	
	Figs, lb.	3 1/2 to —
FLOUR,	Genesee,	\$6.12 to —
	Ohio,	6.00 to 6.12 1/2
	Michigan,	6.00 to —
	Baltimore,	— to —
GRAIN,	Wheat Northern bush.	1.28 to —
	do Southern	1.25 to —
	Rye,	64 to 65
	Oats,	40 to 45
	Corn, Northern,	61 to —
	do Southern,	50 to —
MOLASSES,	Havanna, gal.	15 to 17
	Porto Rico,	16 to 24
	New Orleans,	19 to 21
PROVISIONS,	Beef, mess bar.	\$7.25 to 7.50
	Prime,	4.00 to 4.50
	Pork, mess,	8.37 to 8.75
	do Prime,	5.75 to 7.00
	Lard, lb.	5 1/2 to 7
	Smoked Hams,	6 1/2 to 7
	Butter,	18 to 21
	Cheese,	8 to 9
SUGARS,	New Orleans, lb.	3 to 4 1/2
	St. Croix,	6 to 8 1/2
	Havanna, brown,	4 to 6
	do white,	6 1/2 to 8 1/2
	Loaf,	12 to 15
TEAS,	Young Hyson, lb.	27 to 35
	Imperial,	51 to 90
	lb.,	78 to 84
TALLOW,	Am. Sax. fl. lb.	3 to 4 1/2
WOOL,	Full blood Merino,	32 to 34
	Native and 1/2 blood,	18 to 22

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

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

MAINE.	Higham	do	do
Agricult' Bk. no sale.	Housatonic	do	do
Androscoggin	Ipswich	do	do
Augusta	Lancaster	do	do
Bangor Commer'l	Leicester	do	do
Bangor b'k of	Lowell	do	do
Belfast	Lynn Mechanics	do	do
Brunswick	Lee	do	do
Calais	Manufacturers and	do	do
Canal	Mechanics	do	do
Casco	Manufacturers	do	do
Central (Vassalboro) do	Marblehead	do	do
City	Market	do	do
Commercial	Marine	do	do
Cumberland b'k of	Massachusetts	do	do
Eastern	Mechanics New	do	do
Ellsworth	buryport	do	do
Exchange	do N. Bedford	do	do
Frankfort	do S. Boston	do	do
Franklin	do Mercantile	do	do
Freemen's	do Merchants Boston	do	do
Frontier	do " N Bedford	do	do
Gardner	do " Salem	do	do
Granite	do " Newburyport	do	do
Kenduskeag	do Merrimac	do	do
Lime Rock	do Millbury	do	do
Lincoln	do Naum Keag	do	do
Manufacturers'	do Neponset	do	do
do & Traders'	do New England	do	do
Maize (Cumberl'd) do	do N. b'k of Boston	do	do
Machins	do Northampton	do	do
Mariners'	do Ocean	do	do
Medonac	do Old Colony	do	do
Megunticoo	do Oxford	do	do
Merchants	do Pacific	do	do
Mercantile	do Pawtucket	do	do
Negunkeag	do People's	do	do
Northern	do Phoenix Ch'rist'n	do	do
People's	do Plymouth	do	do
Portland	do Powow River	do	do
Sagadahock	do Quinsigamond	do	do
Skowhegan	do Quincy Stone	do	do
South Berwick	do Railroad	do	do
St Croix	do Randolph	do	do
Thomaston	do Salem	do	do
Ticonic	do Shoe & Leather	do	do
Vassalborough	do dealers	do	do
Waldo	do Southbridge	do	do
Westbrook	do S. b'k Boston	do	do
York	do Shawmut	do	do
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Springfield	do	do
Ashuelot	do State	do	do
Cheshire	do Suffolk	do	do
Chamont	do Taunton	do	do
Commercial	do Traders'	do	do
Concord	do Tremont	do	do
Connecticut River	do Union b'k of Wey-	do	do
Derry	do mouth & Brantee	do	do
Dover	do Union, Boston	do	do
Exeter	do Village	do	do
Farmers	do Waltham	do	do
Graiton	do Warren Boston	do	do
Granite	do Warren Danvers	do	do
Lancaster	do Washington	do	do
Lebanon	do Wareham	do	do
Manufacturers'	do Wimsimmet	do	do
Mechanics	do Winthrop	do	do
Merrimac	do Worcester, Wrentham	do	do
Nashua	do Wrentham	do	do
N. Hampshire	do RHODE ISLAND.	do	do
N. H. Union.	do American bank	do	do
Pemigewasset	do Arcade	do	do
Piscataqua	do Bristol bank of	do	do
Portsmouth	do Blackstone canal	do	do
Rochester	do Bristol Union	do	do
Rockingham	do Burrillville Agricult'	do	do
Stafford	do & Manufacturers'	do	do
Winnepisogee	do Centerville	do	do
VERMONT	do Citizens' Union	do	do
Benning	do City	do	do
Bellows Falls	do Commer. Bristol	do	do
Poulniey b'k of	do do Providence	do	do
Battleboro b'k of	do Cranston	do	do
Burlington b'k of	do Comberland	do	do
Caledonia b'k of	do Eagle b'k, Bristol	do	do
Commercial no sale	do " Providence	do	do
Farmers	do Exchange	do	do
do & Mechanics	do Exeter	do	do
Mont			

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

- American Slavery as it is, muslin 50
Anti-Slavery Manual 20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 57 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 53 1-3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Buxton on the Slave trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1,00
Chloe Spear 25
Channing on Slavery 25
Duncan on Slavery 25
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa 50
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2; Miss J. View 50
Light and Truth 20
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 53 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1,00
Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. 20
Right and wrong in Boston 20
Star of Freedom, muslin 12 1-2
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 53 1-3
Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 12mo. 25
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of 25
West Indies, by Professor Hovey 50
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait 12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

- Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks 3
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as it is—The Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States 1
Address on Slavery (German) 1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland 1
Address of National Convention (German) 1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city. 4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 3
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 3
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization 2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chipman's Discourse Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 3
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? 1
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative 5
Extinguisher Extinguished 3
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1833 3
Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Generous Planter 3
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 3
Liberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo 15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society Pro-Slavery 1
Rural Code of Haiti 6

- Roper, Moses, Narrative of a Fugitive Slave 12-2
Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
Ruggles's Antidote 6
Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
Slavery's Rhymes 6
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1838 Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie Do. Letter to Henry Clay Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se," 6
Southard's Manual Star of Freedom 1
Schmucker and Smith's Letters Slaveholder's Prayer 6
Slaveholding Weighed Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3
The Martyr, by Beriah Green Things for Northern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

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

PRINTS, etc.

- Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 3
The Emancipated Family Slave Market of America Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 1
Do. with Kneeling Slave sheet 1
Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 50
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Mendian fund. Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25
Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6
Congressional Document relating to do. 6
Portrait of Clinquez March 8d, 1842. 1,00

IMPORTANT WORK!

Now in the course of Publication.

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

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

Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad. S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Milin., &c. &c. &c.

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

- 1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman in the principles of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.
2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.
3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.
4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.
5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.
6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.
And lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority, at the end of each article. The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 Svo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each payable on delivery.

To any person, sending us five dollars, at one time, in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press. To suitable Agents, this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126 Fulton street, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York. 12w3

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

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

JONES & ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

COPARTNERSHIP.

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

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

Ann Arbor, March, 8, 1842.

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Threshing, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers would also state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them—There will be one for examination at N. H. WILSON'S, Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILSON'S storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them. The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a threshing machine, with a stave or wooden bag cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bag cylinder. The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 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 thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE, S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842.

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

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

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

E. S. SMITH.

Scio, April 11, 1842.

SMUT MACHINES.

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

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

Woolen Manufactory.

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

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

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS. CONDUCTED BY PROF. E. SILLIMAN AND B. SILLIMAN, JR. OF YALE COLLEGE.

The Editors of this Journal, wish to call public attention to the fact that they will hereafter, on the conditions stated below, frank the nos. to all of their subscribers who receive the work DIRECTLY FROM THEM BY MAIL. Their object in making this offer, is to place those persons who are so situated that they cannot take the work through an agent, and therefore free of charge of transportation, on the same footing in this respect with city subscribers. Subscribers by mail have heretofore paid from \$1 to \$1.37 1/2 per annum for postage, which has been a sufficient consideration to induce many to decline taking the work. Now that this objection is removed, upon the simple condition of punctual remittance, the Editors confidently hope that the number of their mail subscribers will be much increased; and they make no apology to their present supporter and contributors, for asking their assistance in aiding them to sustain this experiment, by making this notice more public, and by inducing their friends to subscribe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advertisements are inserted at the customary rates, and the European circulation of the work renders it a desirable vehicle for the advertisements of American publishers; the usual publication day is the last of every quarter. New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1841. 1w63

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

[The Cashier and Gentleman's United.]

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

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

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

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

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

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

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

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

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or two copies yearly for five dollars, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia periodicals, this

LIBERAL PROPOSAL

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

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

BY ROBERT & TERHUNE. (CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleasant, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken, to make their stay with them agreeable.

FARE, very low, and accommodation good.—Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27, 1842.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—

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

ANN ARBOR BOOK STORE.

ONE door west of the Lafayette House, to be sold on commission, at Detroit cash prices, in addition to the Classical 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 the city of Detroit, will, on short notice, be procured without charges. CHAS. MOSELEY. Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—

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

THE MAGNET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For instance, there are two pairs of Individuality, one taking cognizance of things and the other of persons;—two of 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, one for proper Fear; and so of the organs of Conscientiousness, Belief, Amantiveness, Love of Approbation, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, etc. etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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