

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1842.

Volume 2, No. 9.
Whole Number, 61.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

T. N. CAULKINS, PRINTER.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two Dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months.

Any person who will forward to us the names of five new subscribers, with the pay in advance, shall be entitled to one copy without charge. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Persons wishing to advertise will find this Paper a valuable medium of communication, as it circulates in nearly every county in the State. Advertisements inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity.

All remittances and all communications designed for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paid, to the Signal of Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker. THE ANTIQUITY OF FREEDOM.

BY WILLIAM COLLIER BRANT.

Here are old trees, tall oaks and gnarled pines
That stream with gray-green mosses; here the ground
Was never trenched by spade, and flowers spring
Up
Unseen, and die ungathered. It is sweet
To linger here, among the flitting birds
And leaping squirrels, wandering brooks, and
winds

That shake the leaves, and scatter as they pass
A fragrance from the cedars thickly set
With pale blue berries. In these peaceful shades—
Peaceful, unpruned, immeasurably old—
My thoughts go up the long dim path of years,
Back to the earliest days of liberty.

Oh Freedom! Thou art not, as poets dream,
A fair young girl, with light and dewy tresses,
And waving tresses, gushing from the cap
With which the Roman master crowned his slave,
When he took off the gyves. A bearded man,
Armed to the teeth, art thou: one mailed hand
Grasps the broad shield, and one the sword: thy
brow

Glorious in beauty though it be, is scarred
With tokens of old wars; thy massive limbs
Are strong with struggling. Power at thee has
launched
His bolts, and with his lightnings smitten thee:
They could not quench the life thou hast from
heaven.

Merciless power has dug thy dungeon deep,
And his swart armorers, by a thousand fires,
Have forged thy chain; yet while he deems thee
bound,
The links are shivered, and the prison walls
Fall outward: Terribly thou springest forth,
As springs the flame above a burning pile,
And shoutest to the nations, who return
Thy shoutings, while the pale oppressor flies.

Thy birthright was not given by human hands:
Thou wert twin-born with man. In pleasant
fields,
While yet our race was few, thou sat' at with him,
To tend the quiet flock and watch the stars,
And teach the reed to utter simple airs.

Thou by his side amid the tangled wood,
Didst war upon the panther and the wolf,
Thine only foes; and thou with him didst draw
The earliest furrows on the mountain side,
Soft with the Deluge. Tyranny himself,
Thy enemy, although of reverend look,
Hoary with many years, and far obeyed,
Is later born than thou; and as he meets
The grave defiance of thine elder eye,
The usurper trembles in his fastnesses.

Thou shalt roar stronger with the lapse of years,
But he shall fade into a feeble age;
Feebler yet subtler: he shall weave his snares,
And spring them on thy careless steps, and clap
His withered hands, and from their ambush call
His hordes to fall upon thee. He shall send
Quaint masques, forms of fair and gallant mien,
To catch thy gaze, and uttering graceful words
To charm thy ear; while his ally imps, by stealth,
Twine round these threads of steel, light thread
on thread,

That grow to fetters; or bind down thy arms
With chains concealed in chaplets. Oh! not yet
Mayst thou unbrace thy corset, or lay by
Thy sword, nor yet, O Freedom! close thy lids
In slumber; for thine enemy never sleeps,
And thou must watch and combat, till the day
Of the new earth and heaven. But would'st thou
rest

While from tumult and from treachery,
These old and friendly solitudes invite
Thy visit. They, while yet the forest trees
Were young upon the inviolated earth,
And yet the moss-atoms on the rock were new,
Beheld thy glorious childhood and rejoiced.

in mind, that this patient, as far as I could learn, had no knowledge of the location of the Phenological organs; and not one word was said, by any one present, by which the thought could have been suggested to her mind. We will merely state the name of the organ, and then put down what was said by the patient, immediately on its excitement:—

1. *Indelicacy*.—"O, I'm thinking of all the individuals I ever know. O, I have known more persons than you ever did."

2. *Size*.—"Holding up her hands," "This is so big—this is so small," &c.

3. *Colors*.—"O, I want a beautiful pink shawl. O, those beautiful colors."

4. *Eventuality*.—"I remember—O, I remember over things that ever took place in my life."

5. *Number*.—"Holding up her fingers she commenced counting," "One, two, three, four," &c.

6. *Calculation*.—"This excited, she commenced enumerating," "Ten times ten are one hundred," &c.

7. *Tune*.—"She commenced singing; and never did I hear singing in which there was so much real musical expression, as I have often witnessed from persons in whom these organs had been excited."

8. *Comparison*.—"These hands are both alike. O, I'll tell you whom you are like," &c.

9. *Causality*.—"The head bent forward," "Why is it that this subject is so much misunderstood? O, I can tell you, 'because they do not understand it." And various other expressions in which "Why" and "because" were used.

10. *Supplication*.—"O, you must pray, I cannot—I want to pray but I cannot."

11. *Self Esteem*.—"Lifting the head up, and bringing it back in a haughty position," "I am the greatest person living. I am better than any of you. Yes, indeed I am." We never heard the emphasis put upon the pronoun "I" so to the very life, as when this organ is excited, in the Magnetic sleep.

12. *Wifeliness*.—"I will have my way—O, I don't want to be crossed by any of you—I will have it," &c.

13. *Physical Fear*.—"O, I am afraid, I shall fall—help me—see there, I am afraid—will come and kill me."

14. *Moral Fear*.—"O, I am afraid to pray to God! He is angry with me," &c.

15. *Gratitude*.—"O, I am so thankful—you have been so kind to me—O, I do feel grateful." *Conscientiousness and Acquiescence*.—"O, I want some money—is it right to love money? O, no, I know 'tis not right—but what shall I do?"

17. *Variation and Combativeness*.—"The head is immediately thrown back, and then forward; the hands clasped, as in the act of prayer, and then jerked apart again." "O, I feel so mad, and I feel so mad with you all—O, I feel so mad, and I feel so mad."

18. *Hope, Joy, Veneration and Faith*.—"The head was slightly bent forward, and the hands clasped, as in devotion." "O, I am so happy—I do hope to be saved—yes, I believe in Jesus Christ. O, I am perfectly happy—O, I am in heaven," &c.

19. *Imitation and Mirifoliness*.—"She immediately commenced mimicking different persons, with an immoderate fit of laughter."

And so of the other organs. In each case it must be borne in mind, that the excitement was removed from one organ before it was extended to another. And these excitations, we should add, are not natural, but morbid, as in cases of insanity, hence they should be attended with the greatest caution, and even then, only by physicians, or those familiar with the nervous system, and for the best of purposes; for we must repeat what we have stated elsewhere, that we have known great mischief to follow attempts of this kind, when undertaken merely from motives of curiosity.

From the Magnet.

POLARITY OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

Though we are not perfectly satisfied with this term, yet we use it for the want of a better. We simply mean by it, that there is a most remarkable identity in the laws which govern Living and Terrestrial Magnetism.

My first experiments convinced me that there was some similarity in the pole of Terrestrial and Living Magnetism. And all that I have since heard or witnessed on this subject, has but served to strengthen this impression. I found a patient of mine most singularly affected, in the magnetic sleep, by the approach of a thunder cloud. The chest began to heave, and the limbs were convulsed, considerably, before I had any suspicion as to what the cause could be. We have known other patients who were not affected in any way, when in the magnetic sleep, during a thunder shower.

One of our patients is sensibly affected in this State, by the mere turning of an electrical machine in the room, at a few feet distance. Turning the machine, she says, gives her "shocks," and increases the action of the lungs. By operating on the nerves of sensation, I have frequently produced shocks, similar to those of a galvanic battery, when the fingers would stand out, depending, as if giving off the electrical fluid. At one time I held a letter, magnetized steel ring over the head of the patient when awake; she immediately became affected, and went into a sound magnetic sleep, and was so much attracted by the ring, that I had to remove it to a distance. Given when asleep, the approach of the ring would draw her in any direction, when she has exclaimed, "That thing wants me!"—"It wants me!" and I have frequently drawn her out of her chair by it. And, indeed, it generally affects her so much that it has to be removed in a few moments.

The approach of any sharp metallic instrument to the body of this patient, produces increased breathing, and apparent distress. But she is attracted (at times) by any kind of metal, which is not pointed. Once she seized a knife, and grasped it with such force that I had to request assistance in order to get it from her.

Another patient of mine is attracted by the approach of any kind of metal, and the hands follow it invariably. When questioned, she did not seem to know what she was doing. In her waking state she had no knowledge of Terrestrial Magnetism; but on applying the point of a pen knife to the organ of *Causality*, over the left eye, she said it stuck to her, but on applying it to the same organ over the right eye, she said it "pushed it off." Precisely the same results followed, when I applied the point of the knife to the supposed corresponding poles in the cerebellum; thus showing, that on the opposite sides of the front and back part of the head, the poles were positive and negative; and by other experiments we think we have demonstrated, that there is a large negative pole in the centre of the brain, where all the magnetic currents, from the different cerebral organs, concentrate; and by a similar process, I have found evidence to satisfy myself, that every organ, mental and physical, has its pole, or a point, where there is a maximum of the magnetic forces, which extend to corresponding places in the face and neck, and by operating on these points, these organs may be excited to action and vice versa.

Houston promises to lead the Texans into Mexico, as soon as the crops are gathered in.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

LAPEER COUNTY.

HABLET, May 30th 1842.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have held a protracted abolition meeting in our town of late, which was addressed principally by the Rev. Ebenezer McDowell, of Genesee county, and at the close of the meeting we presented the following preamble and constitution for subscription.

Whereas God has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and has given them the power of choice, and whereas the Declaration of American Independence declares that all men are created free and equal, and are endowed with the individual right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and whereas the word of God requires us to do unto men as we would that they should do unto us, and whereas the Institution of American Slavery by depriving millions of our fellow beings of one blood with us, of all those glorious privileges for which our fathers bled, and which we so dearly prize—directly violates the word of God, and is a gross libel on our Declaration of Independence, whose names are heretofore subscribed do pledge ourselves to use all lawful and honorable means to effect the Abolition of Slavery in this our otherwise happy land.

Our annual meetings are to be held on the 4th day of July in each year; our officers consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and five Counsellors to be chosen annually.

The greatest number of votes ever polled in our town is eighty five.

We have thirty eight subscribers to our Constitution, last fall we polled twelve votes.

Truly yours, JOHN MILLS, jr.

Selections.

From the Liberty Standard.

LUNSFORD LANE.

Imagine then a large Chapel with the speakers stand towards the centre, and the seats of the singers rising in rows behind, the seats in front filled with a company gathered from all parts of N. E. Up rises upon the stand "Lunsford Lane," and who is Lunsford Lane? A man of about forty—well formed—a full circular crown upon his head, shrewd and intelligent eye. Behind him are his mother, his wife, and seven children, two of them twins—all smiling, bright and happy. "I was born a slave," says Lane, "in the city of Raleigh, N. C. When I came to be a man I thought much of having my freedom, and when I married and had a wife and children, I wanted freedom for myself and for them."

At first I agreed with my master for a year freedom for \$1,000—paying him \$100 a year in addition for the use of myself, while I earned the money." Lane here went into a rambling account of the manner in which he contrived to earn the thousand dollars. This was earned and paid over. Then he began to talk more of the freedom of his wife and children. The owner told Lane they were worth \$3000, but if he could make out to purchase them he would sell them for \$2500.—To this proposition Lane assented and went to work, body and soul to redeem the captives.—He labored on till he had earned and paid over \$1100. He was one day met by an officer in the street who served a precept upon him, the purport of which was that he must leave the city in twenty days, or he would be seized and sold as a slave. He applied to a lawyer who on examination of the case told him there was no safety for him but in flight. This was a death blow to all his hopes. He turned his back upon the place of his birth—upon the wife of his youth—upon the children of his love—and sought an asylum in a land of strangers. He came to N. Y. and told his story—friends were interested and something was done for the redemption of his family—he came to Boston and they "did a great deal more."

In April, 1842, Lane found himself in possession sufficient funds to pay the balance for his wife and children. His friends in Boston wrote to Mr. Smith, the owner of his wife and children, to know whether he could with safety visit Raleigh and pay for and take away his wife and children. The answer was an assurance from Mr. Smith and other leading citizens, among them the Governor of the State, that he could come with perfect safety. He accordingly went. Scarcely had he put his foot within the city, when he was met by two officers who seized and carried him to the Court Room. Here a long indictment was read against him by the Judge, Mr. Loring, charging him with preaching abolition at the North.

Lane replied that he had always wished to spend his days in that city—that they as they well knew had driven him out, while they kept his wife and little ones—that he had gone North—had told his story and they had given him money to buy his wife and children—if that was preaching abolitionism he had preached it. The men of property and standing concluded there was nothing worthy of death or bonds in the efforts of Lane to get his family, and resolved to let him go.

As he turned to go out of the door, a friendly hand tapped him upon the shoulder and told him the mob were around the house ready to take his blood. The agitators in the House were now alarmed for the safety of their victim—they had awakened a tumult, which they could not still.

They concluded to guard Lane to the cars and have them start at full speed, and carry him beyond the reach of the mob, promising to send his wife and children after him. No sooner was he placed in the cars than the whole Train and United States Mail were seized by the many handed monster and stopped.

Lane was re-conducted to the city and lodged in jail for safe keeping. At ten o'clock in the evening a single servant was sent with orders to the sheriff to dismiss him and he would be sent forth with from the city by his friends.

Leaving at the back door, he had passed only two or three rods, before he was seized by an enraged mob who rushed along as they bore him aloft in the direction of the gallows. (A gallows is kept continually standing upon the common.) Then Lane said all hope disappeared. He never could tell how he felt.—

At length they seemed to deviate a little toward the left and a little ray of hope sprang up. They carried him on till they came to a thick forest; then they wanted to know what he had done and said at the North. He replied as in the Court Room. This he added, that he supposed that according to their statements he could not have been with abolitionists; for you say they will not give any money, they only talk, the people where I was gave money—you say they do not hold to buying the slaves—and I preached that I wanted to buy my wife and children.

They soon brought forward a bucket of Tar and a pillow—then Lane said for the first time he saw his fate and rejoiced—he had expected death. They stripped him, spread the tar all over him, shook the contents of the pillow upon him & told him to go. Then I tho't said Lane, If I never have preached abolition, "I am anointed to preach it now, and I will preach it ever it reach the land of freedom." His money was paid, the woman who owned his mother, consented that she should come too, & Lunsford Lane and his redeemed and happy family are in Boston. When he first stepped his foot into Philadelphia with his wife and children by his side, he thought he said, he had got one foot into heaven.

Lunsford Lane will be a John Hawkins for Abolition. If every freeman could see and hear Lane it would awaken them to pledge themselves in perpetual war upon slavery.—To hear him is worth a journey to Boston.—We invited him to come to Maine, and hope to meet him at Windham this week.

THE APOSTLES AND SLAVERY.

BY DR. BRIDGEMAN.

The apostles' doctrine on the subject of slaveholding is very easily apprehended by every fair and unbiased mind. Wherever a church was founded amid a slaveholding population, three practical questions arose, and only three, by deciding which the Apostles declared the whole mind of God respecting slavery.

1st. What shall converted slaves do whose masters remain heathen.

2d. The duty of Christian masters whose slaves remain heathen.

3d. Where both master and slave were converted to christianity.

The first was a very common case, for the first converts of christianity were among the most despised and oppressed of the people. Hence the converted slaves naturally wished to know of the Apostles whether the law of Christ allowed them to claim liberty from their masters. The Apostles would not of course, set each slave, without any concert, to rebel single handed against the whole power of the Roman Empire, by whose laws his owner held him in slavery, as that would be madly to throw away their lives. They therefore directed the converted slave to endure his condition with patience till he could get free; 1. Cor. 7. 20; "Art thou called being a servant? (doulos, servant, but may mean slave,) care not for it (Greek, *meleto*, i. e. do not grieve and vex yourself about it.—Bear it patiently.) "But if thou mayest be made free, use it rather." The phraseology is peculiar. The Apostle does not say, "if your master offers to emancipate you;" but "if thou (*dunastai eleutheros gennesthai*) art able to get free use it rather." In plain English, bear your bonds till you can safely escape them, or as one has beautifully paraphrased it,

"Wait for the dawning of a brighter day, And snap the bond the moment when you may."

The second case was where the master was converted to Christ, and the slave not; should he send his slave away or retain him? The answer given by the Apostles is in Col. iv. 1. "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal," or more rigidly rendered, "give them justice and equality," that is, in plain terms, in all business matters, treat them as your equals.

The last case, where master and slave were converted, as were Onesimus and Philemon, is settled in Philemon, 16th verse—where Paul commends Philemon to receive Onesimus.—"Not now as a servant (doulos), but as above a servant, a brother beloved." So Paul commanded and Philemon promptly obeyed. Onesimus was immediately freed, was soon joined in an ecclesiastical commission with Timothy, and soon after became bishop of Ephesus.

These three cases, include all that could possibly arise respecting slavery in planting the first churches in slaveholding lands, and in every case the Apostles take the ground of the immediate abolition of the practice.

CATHOLIC SPIRIT.—The editor of the Oberlin Evangelist has just returned from the New York Anniversary. In a list of interesting incidents he relates the following fact:

"The Seamen's Friend Society held its Anniversary on Monday evening, May 11. The report commences with a statement of the very catholic spirit of the society, declaring that it extends its kind regards wherever a human being is found. While this was reading at the stand, a colored man, (a minister we are told,) was trying to take a seat in an unoccupied pew, but was compelled by the attendant to leave and stand up by the wall, during a part of the meeting, when he left. Not a favorable illustration of the sentiment of the report, we thought, especially as several of the seats were unoccupied during the evening!"

"TWENTY WHITE MEMBERS." An Anti-Slavery Brush was witnessed on Thursday, the 2d inst., between W. C. Johnson, and J. Q. Adams. It was about business relating to the District of Columbia. The Journal of Commerce reports it on this wise:

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Cave Johnson, which provides that the Mayor and Common Council of Alexandria shall be chosen by ballot biennially, by the white male citizens twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided in the town one year prior to the time of voting, carried, yeas 96, nays 72.

Mr. Adams moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the word "white" in the amendment which had been adopted as the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Cave Johnson.)

Mr. Adams said he had been forced into this position by the movement of the gentleman, who had chosen to insert in the bill the question which was convulsing this Union from one end to the other. Virginia and Tennessee were convulsed, and he felt no disposition to discuss it until it was forced upon him. The gentleman would find that his question was broader than he had imagined; it was upon the inalienable rights of man, restricted only by age and a certain residence. Why is it, said he, that the idiots, the lunatics, the paupers, and the refuse of prisons are allowed to vote, provided they were white, and respectable black citizens were deprived of the exercise of their rights. He said that this clause might lead to a judicial inquiry; what is a white man? There were twenty men in this House who were not white, and he pledged himself if put to the test, to produce one hundred colored men in this District, that were lighter colored than the twenty white members, of whom he had spoken. He said that many of his constituents were black negroes, and they were as respectable as any others of his constituents. Why is it that you deprive a portion of men of their political rights because of a certain tincture of the skin?

Mr. W. C. Johnson rose and stated that if there was any convulsion throughout this country he did not know it, and if it was convulsed the convulsion was produced by a few monster incendiary spilla on this floor. He then proceeded in a very inflammatory, ill-adviced and inappropriate series of remarks, which were evidently out of order.

The Speaker repeatedly called him to order. Mr. Fessenden and L. W. Andrews, also, at different times, called him to order.

He then moved to lay the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts on the table. The motion prevailed.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ABOLITION SOCIETY. (NEW ORGANIZATION.)

Tuesday, P. M. at half past two.—Met at Marlboro' Chapel. Rev. Elon Galusha of N. Y., made an eloquent speech on the developments of Providence the past year, in so overruling the wrath and opposition of slaveholders and their Northern abettors, as to render the same subservient to the advancement of the cause of liberty, and in constantly presenting the claims of the oppressed and bleeding slave in new and various forms to the consideration of the people." We cannot do justice to this eloquent speech which took a rapid survey of the facts relating to Mr. Torrey, John Q. Adams, the Creole case, &c. &c.

He also spoke on a resolution that "while we lament that the various religious denominations and Christian bodies, in this land have not thrown all the weight of their influence into the scale of emancipation, it is a matter of rejoicing that so large a number of individual churches, associations, and conferences, have, during the past year, taken the noble stand of openly rebuking slavery as a heinous sin against God, and withdrawing Christian fellowship from slaveholders; and that their number is rapidly increasing; and we earnestly hope that this process of purification will continue until the stain of oppression shall be wiped from every Christian association in the country."

While this was under discussion, several interesting anecdotes were related by Rev. C. W. Denison, Dr. Osgood and Rev. Mr. Trask. A gentleman who had traveled at the South informed the last named speaker of the following occurrence. A fresher in Georgia swept away many mills, among them one of great value. The owner sent three miles for a skillful slave carpenter to come and see what could be done to repair the damage. On his way, the carpenter must pass another plantation. The owner called for his pass. He presented it. The planter read that the slave was permitted to be absent one day. He went on, but was detained so that he could not return the same day. On the day following when he went back, the planter set on his five hounds upon the carpenter. He stepped back against a Virginia fence, seized a stake and moved down the dogs. Their yelpings railed the pack of a hunter to their aid. The slave, seeing nine dogs against him, jumped on the fence, and continued to sweep them down. The man aimed his musket at him, and told him to get down or he would fetch him down. Thus threatened, he descended. The dogs stripped him naked, and left him covered with blood. The slaveholder in speaking of it, said it would have ruined the dog if they had been beaten by the negro, and he would rather sacrifice the negro than have his hounds spoiled. That slaveholder was a member of a Christian church, and the slave belongs to the same. Letters from that church are good with us, if we have not taken action against slavery.—M. Y. Evangelist.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE. The unexpected decease of Gen. Harrison, with its effects, has given a new interest to this election, because, in the event of a second decease, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate would be the acting President, until a new election could take place, which would occupy nearly a year. It was therefore a matter of moment to see whether a pro-slavery party would control such a Northern man, to whom it clearly belonged, both by seniority, and by superiority of qualifications. On Tuesday morning, the Senate was quietly and unobtrusively in coming to order, and the members might be seen in small squads, in earnest conversation. At length the Clerk called to order, and read the list of Mr. Bonham, resigning the chair, and a ballot was called for to elect a new President *pro tempore*, and after one ineffectual trial, the choice fell on the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, a *Pro-Slavery*. Under all circumstances, some of which I have not alluded to, this election affords conclusive proof that the Clay party, by whatever name it may be called, now or hereafter, is entirely under the control of the slave interest, and all intelligent and honest politicians will henceforth govern themselves accordingly.—Towards Mr. Tallidge, who has made so many sacrifices of honor and principle, both in favor of slavery and of Clay, the indignity is ungrateful and base.—*Emancipator*.

DEMAGOGUISM. Those of our readers who were once familiar with the Michigan Observer, will recognize in the following article, the style and spirit of an old acquaintance.

The reign of demagogism, we trust, is nearly over in Michigan. Our hopes and confidence are in the intelligence and good sense of our population. We know them too well to believe it. In respect to intelligence and good sense, we are satisfied, the people of Michigan would not suffer in comparison with those of any other state. We have, if it is true, a full proportion of bad men, but they do not constitute the mass, nor do the possessors of the influence which is to control the destinies of the State.

It has not, however, been sufficiently considered, how much depends on the men to whose high trust we commit the management of our public affairs. Indeed the mass of the people have taken very little interest in the matter, further than to go to the polls and cast their votes for the men, whose names have been put into their hands.

This is all wrong. Every citizen is interested, and deeply interested, in matters of this sort, and we believe the people of Michigan are beginning to realize it. They are beginning to find out, that if they would see prosperous days, they must have good and wholesome laws, and that in order to this they must have wise councils.

In regard to existing parties, we do not think there is much to choose between them. That either of them will have the magnanimity to look beyond the narrow circle of party interests, is too much to hope. Let all then, of both parties, who desire to see a different state of things, be done with party and sectional views, and let us enter at once upon that high career to which as a state we are destined.

And we are persuaded it will be done. It cannot be, that the intelligent and the wise of either party, can content to see their interests longer sacrificed at the shrine even of their own party.—We know they are not. We know full well, that a feeling is rising up in every part of the State, which will fill with dismay the miserable creatures who make a trade of political lawning.

We speak plainly on this subject, for we have an interest in common with our fellow citizens in these matters. If no higher motive could be supposed to operate upon us, the purest selfishness should lead us to set our faces as a flint against the existing state of things. We say nothing about the high considerations of patriotism and love of country, for this is the cloak under which the political game has hitherto been played, and it has come to that, that to make professions of that kind, is regarded as *prima-facie* evidence of hypocrisy. We appeal then to the selfishness of the community, and ask, if the time has not come to put an effectual check upon the unbridled reign of political faction—if it be not time for us to take the management of our own interests a little more into our own hands, and see to it, that they are not sacrificed to gratify the malice of party, or to secure individual or party interests.

In these remarks, we have no reference to either party in particular, but to the wire-walkers and spoil-hunters of both. With very few exceptions, we believe the leaders of both parties to be the lowest kind of political gamblers, and unworthy of being trusted.—*Detroit Times*.

JAMAICA, WEST INDIES. A letter in the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated at Kingston, (Jama.) on the 2d ult., makes the following interesting statement.

We are doing well in Jamaica. It was a relief to me to find that since I left the island, eighteen months before, a favorable change of sentiment had occurred! There is the prospect of a good crop, after two years of drought and unexampled mercantile depression; our system is undergoing some important modifications, and the evils under which we have labored are found to be connected with other things than the abolition of slavery, and the remedies are in course of application.

One thing is remarkable—our perfect feeling of security. Every one will admit that in no place can person or property be more safe. We trust our protection indiscriminately to black and white soldiers. By far the majority of those under arms in this country are blacks, and the bulk of our police force consists of the blacks also.

Our colored people are rapidly advancing.—Some of the most able and highly educated men on the island are of the colored race, and they visit in all society without distinction or embarrassment. He must be a bold and a bad man indeed, who would attempt again to set up in this colony the old and hateful distinction. That, and many other things, have passed away with the system that disgraced us."

REFRIGERATOR CARS. The Boston Traveller, after announcing the arrival of 3000 wild pigeons from Michigan adds:

We understand that the Western rail road is about preparing refrigerator cars, in which fresh beef, pork, veal, poultry, pigeons, venison, wild game, and other fresh meat can, by a moderate quantity of ice, be kept in perfect order in the heat of summer; and in which (in winter) they can be kept from freezing—thereby, in either case, adding much to the value of the article when carried to market.

These refrigerator cars will be used, for the like advantage, to carry eggs, butter, cheese, lemons, oranges, strawberries, and all berries, and fruits, and roots,—being a mode of transportation of great value for nice delicacies which bear a good price.

It may be asked, "what is a refrigerator car?" It is simply a common car, with a hole at the bottom, which you can stop by a sponge, that sponge allowing the water to drop down, while it impedes the air coming up into the car. Then you have four inches of powdered charcoal on the sides and top and bottom of the car, compactly between the two boards which form each of the sides, as well as the top and bottom.

If it be said that it will be difficult to make so large a refrigerator as an eight wheel will be, we need only reply that the ice houses at Fresh Pond are in fact, large refrigerators, and that some of them are large enough to contain 6000 tons of ice, and have kept ice from melting for a whole year, and longer too.

In sending a cargo of ice to Calcutta, we so arrange the hold in the ship as to make it, virtually, a large refrigerator; and we do this so efficiently, that crossing the equator twice on her passage, and being for a long time in the warm water and under the burning sun between the tropics, she yet wastes scarcely any of her cargo. Barrels of apples, kept cool in this refrigerator, arrive in Calcutta, from Boston, in the most perfect order, and command a great price.

Ecclesiastical.—It will be satisfactory to the Public generally to learn that the litigated question which has been pending between the Old and New "Schools" of the Presbyterian Church has been settled, the "New School" having withdrawn the suit. Churches professing the doctrines of Christ may well avoid controversy in law courts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It will be recollected by the readers of the Signal of Liberty, that there appeared an article in the number of that paper, for 16th of May, headed "Rufus Matthews and the Liberty Party," evidently designed to place my character in a very unfavorable aspect, in public estimation, as a man of truth and integrity.

What may have been the particular object of the writer, or what special motive may have induced such a publication, is not for us positively to assert, but this much we may fairly state to the public, that if a fair and unvarnished statement of facts was the object of the writer, he has missed his track, and memory or something else has proved in this case sadly treacherous.

Nor can we entertain feelings of envy for a disposition which is capable of manifesting itself in such a manner; nor are we prepared to believe that a generous public are willing to countenance such a course of political squabbling in a Minister of the Gospel, whose business is to preach peace on earth and good will toward men.

The difficulty between Mr. G. Beckley and myself originated in a conversation that took place between us, in reference to nominations for State and county officers for the 'Liberty party,' self-styled, which were expected to be made, for said party at their convention last fall. Which conversation took place some ten or twelve days previous to the convention of said party last fall, and in the village of Ann Arbor, while passing in my wagon from the village to Mr. Beckley's house, and while sitting on my wagon before his house; in which conversation Mr. Beckley stated that they, the Liberty party, had talked of nominating me for Senator, to which I objected, and stated as a reason for my objections, that I did not wish to come before the public for any office, until they were satisfied of my honesty as a politician, as I had been reported to be a whig, whereas, I had always been with the Democratic party.

To which Mr. Beckley replied, if I would consent to the nomination, he would not only secure my nomination with the Liberty, but with the Democratic party, and named certain gentlemen of respectable standing in the village as his men, who wished the whigs beaten, and so did he (Beckley) the worst way. (The names of these gentlemen as used by Mr. Beckley could be given together with the remarks but we deem it unnecessary.) After we arrived at the house of Mr. Beckley, as he got out of the wagon, he enquired of me in reference to the above named nomination, if I would bolt, to which I replied I would think of it, and see him again on the subject.

This closed the conversation with him on the subject, previous to the Convention, at which time my name was put on the Liberty ticket, I suppose through the influence of Mr. Beckley, this was substantially the conversation that passed between us, and the only conversation from which he could infer that I was willing to give my consent to be placed on the Liberty ticket, and this would never have been published, had it not been called out by the publication above alluded to. How far Mr. Beckley was warranted in positively asserting, in an unqualified manner, that I gave my consent, must be left to the candid to judge, after hearing the statement which Mr. Beckley knows to be true, and none other than himself and me, save the Searcher of all hearts, and that Mr. Beckley did not consider an unqualified consent, will certainly appear from a certificate which he handed to me a short time after the town election, this spring, in his own hand writing, which he wished me to sign, and shows one or two things most clearly; either that Mr. Beckley did not understand my consent to be an unqualified one, or that he wished me to sign what he and I knew to be a falsehood. The certificate which I now hold, as handed to me in person by Mr. Beckley, is as follows:

"This certifies that in the month of September last, I had a conversation with G. Beckley, of Ann Arbor, relative to my nomination as a candidate for Senator by the Liberty party, at which time I did partially consent to be a candidate for that office, if the party saw fit to give me a nomination, and from the conversation I had with the said Beckley, I believe him honest in using my name, and had I received a nomination of Senator, as was proposed, I should not have felt myself at liberty to have declined."

And I have asserted that I did not consider myself pledged to Mr. Beckley by that conversation to receive a nomination from said party, even as a candidate for Senator, and did not consider Mr. Beckley at liberty to use my name for that, especially for commissioner, and that that was my understanding of it, at the time, will appear in collateral testimony by the following certificate of conversation which I had with several persons before and after the convention.

Certificate of Dwight Hawks. I certify that a few days previous to the Convention of the 'Liberty party,' last September, to make nominations for state and county officers for said party, I had a conversation with Rufus Matthews, of Northfield, in which he, said Matthews, stated he had been urged by Guy Beckley to accept the nomination from said Convention of Senator, which nomination he had declined for the present, and had informed Mr. Beckley he wanted to see him again.

Mr. Matthews informed me subsequently, that he did not have an opportunity of seeing Mr. Beckley from the time of the first named conversation to the time of the Convention. Also I had another conversation, in which he expressed his entire dissatisfaction to the use the said party had made of his name. The above is a plain statement of facts of the conversation that passed between Mr. Matthews and myself according to the best of my recollections. DWIGHT HAWKS. Ann Arbor, May 26, 1842.

Certificate of Jacob Snapp. This certifies that about six or eight days after the Liberty party had their County Convention last fall for the purpose of nominating state and county officers, I had a conversation with Rufus Matthews, of Northfield, on the subject of nomination for county commissioner, which he had received from said party, in which he made the following statement, to wit: that Mr. Guy Beckley had made certain propositions to him to receive the nomination for state Senator from the party, to which said Matthews replied that he would think of the subject and see him again. JACOB SNAPP. Salem, May 23, 1842.

Certificate of James Huston. This certifies that sometime in September last, I had a conversation with Rufus Matthews of Northfield, in reference to the nomination for County Commissioner, which he had received from the Liberty party, in which he made the following statement to wit: that Mr. Guy Beckley had wished him to receive the nomination of Senator from said party, and made certain propositions relative thereto, and after he had heard all that the said Beckley had said, he replied he would think of it, and see him again. JAMES HUSTON. Northfield, May 25, 1842.

It will be observed by the reader that the above named conversations took place a short time before or after the Convention last fall, and before there was a word of difference between myself and Mr. Beckley, and in which I expressed my understanding of the matter of the conversation, and how far I was pledged to him.

Mr. Beckley states in his publication, that at town meeting, last spring, in consequence of certain opprobrious epithets, I was led to deny my having given my consent to him or any other person. As to the opprobrious epithets, they are certainly gratuitous on the part of Mr. Beckley on some other person, for I know not of them, or by whom they were used. If such were used I know it not. So far from that being the case, I was led to make the remark in reference to certain statements that Mr. Beckley should have made the day before the town meeting: being in the neighborhood to preach on the sabbath, (the day before town meeting) it appears that the subject of the approaching election was the topic of conversation, and I leave Mr. Beckley to the task of settling with the public his consistency of character as a minister of the holy religion of the blessed Saviour, which teaches the sanctity of the holy Sabbath, in, after preaching to his hearers, to engage with them in conversations on the political squabbles of the day, in which conversation he stated (as I was informed the day following) that if I denied having given my consent to my name being used on the Liberty ticket, he would be qualified that I did—to which I replied, if he would be qualified that I did, I would be qualified that I did not—this statement being made in reference to his own remarks, and not in reference to any opprobrious epithets.

As to the several interviews with an attempt to amicable adjustment of the matter of difference, Mr. Beckley certainly knows that the next week from the town meeting above alluded to, on Friday, in the morning, I had an interview with him, in which there was an attempt to have an amicable adjustment of the matter of difference between us, and it was proposed seeing each other again. This was as I went into the village of Ann Arbor. In the evening of the same day as I returned, Mr. Beckley met me before his own house, and handed me the certificate before referred to, for my signature, which I then declined signing, and was astonished at his presenting me with such a paper, if adjustment was his object. It is not necessary to advert to floating remarks said to have been made; they amount to nothing definite. The next time I saw Mr. Beckley, he stated that he had come to the deliberate conclusion to publish the whole matter, and here the matter of adjustment ended, and the public must judge how far the attempt went to an amicable understanding. As to the certificates published by Mr. Beckley, that of Mr. Thayer amounts to nothing at all to the case at issue. In reference to Mr. Lapham's certificate, I do not wish to charge him with intentional wrong; the conversation passed between him and myself; it certainly is an easy matter for men to be mistaken, and make wrong inferences; but this much in reference to the conversation, I stated in allusion to the conduct of Mr. Beckley, it looked like political gambling, and I was dissatisfied with the whole matter.

I have thus endeavored to present a simple and unvarnished statement of the matter to the public, which I never should have thought of doing, had I not been so unjustly attacked, and called before the public in self-defence. Having laid the matter before my friends, I am willing to abide their impartial decision. Liability to err belongs to me as a mortal. That I may have erred in this matter in some particulars, I am free to confess; but that I have designedly done wrong, or injured anyone, I utterly deny.

As to Mr. Beckley, I have ever treated him with kindness, and friendship for the sake of the Gospel of peace, but I perceive that it is very easy to be mistaken in men as well as things, and however much he may boast that I cannot prove a negative, I am very well assured of one fact, that truth and honesty will stand, and here I rest my case until the final decision of all things. Having reluctantly engaged in this publication and controversy, I will only say to the public, and my friends particularly, having given what I am satisfied is a plain unvarnished statement of the facts of the case, whatever may be the course of others in reference to the matter, it is not likely that I shall trouble them again on the subject. And if it affords Mr. Beckley any particular pleasure to scatter the fire brands and arrows of discord among his fellow men, he must enjoy that pleasure, we cannot help him.

RUFUS MATTHEWS. Northfield, June 13th, 1842.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE. The reader will please recollect that the point at issue between Mr. Matthews and myself, is simply this.—I solemnly aver that he did plainly and positively give me permission to have his name used for the office of Senator on the Liberty ticket at the last fall election. Such were the circumstances, however, when the convention that made the nomination met, that his name was used for the office of county commissioner, and not for Senator, as had been talked.

But in the process of time, it became necessary for him to clear himself of the charge of being a political abolitionist, or loose the lucrative and honored office of supervisor for which he was a candidate. Accordingly on the morning of the town election, he publicly declared, that he never gave his consent to have his name used for any office whatever by the Liberty party, consequently the charge of falsehood rested upon me. Soon after this I had an interview with Mr. Matthews with the view of an amicable adjustment of the affair, at which time he frankly, and as I supposed, at the time, honestly confessed that he had abused me and done himself an injury, that he was excited when he spoke at the town meeting, and said what he ought not, and was confident where he was lame in what he had said and done, and would do all in his power to make amends, and repair the wrong he had done me. He declared himself in a hurry, and wished me to think it over, and have in writing when he should return, what would satisfy me. Believing he would be disposed to do justice in the premises, I was willing to ease off the matter and have it settled. Accordingly, on his return in the evening, I presented him the certificate he has caused to be published. It was cold, he was in a great hurry, and said he would take the paper with him, look

it over and see me again and accordingly left. After this he seemed inveterate and would neither confess his wrong as before, nor give me the paper he had taken, though I applied for it. This was what led me to determine on a public exposure of his wickedness and folly. If he was surprised at my presenting him with such a paper, (which I had done at his request) I certainly was more so when he refused to give it back to me when I called for it.

The evidence to sustain the assertion I have made lies in the following certificate. It is plain, simple, and to the point, sufficient to satisfy any court of justice on earth.

CERTIFICATE OF R. THAYER. This certifies that on or about the 27th day of September last, I was in the village of Ann Arbor for the purpose of listening to a lecture from Mr. Birney on the subject of slavery, at which time and place, I had an interview with Rufus Matthews of Northfield. I remarked that from what I had learned he (Mr. Matthews) had become a Political Abolitionist: he said Matthews, assured me that he had, and that he had no doubt but what the principles of the party would prevail.

RUFUS THAYER. Plymouth, April 11th, 1842. This certificate shows three things—first, that Mr. Matthews, acknowledged to others beside myself that he was a political abolitionist—second that he had no doubt of the success of the Liberty party, and third, that a convenient opportunity, presented itself to enter a disclaimer, and he did not do it.

CERTIFICATE OF MR. LAPHAM. To all whom it may concern, this certifies.—That on the 1st day of November, 1841, being the day of the fall election—in consequence of certain reports unfriendly to the abolitionism of RUFUS MATTHEWS, of Northfield who was the Liberty candidate for county commissioner, I went before the opening of the polls in the morning, and had an interview with the said MATTHEWS.

He told me he gave his consent to Mr. BECKLEY to be the candidate for the office of Senator and expressed some dissatisfaction that his name was used for county commissioner, and not for Senator as was proposed.—Still he said he was willing to have his name used as County Commissioner if it would be of service to the party, and further said, "he should vote a part of the Liberty ticket that day and had no doubt but he should finally go the whole, as he felt the principles of the party were constantly stealing upon him."

J. B. LAPHAM. Certificate of Mr. Lang. This certifies that in conversation with Rufus Matthews, at my shop, in this town, on or about the 11th day of April last, he, said Matthews, told me that from the conversation he had with Mr. Beckley, if he had been nominated for the office of Senator, on the Liberty Ticket, he should have considered himself committed.

M. LANG. Northfield, June 14, 1842. This testimony of Mr. Lang shows conclusively that Mr. Matthews himself understood that I was fully authorized to have his name used; and from the evidence it appears that his disappointment was, that he was not made Senator. I have other certificates equally in point, but I forbear to give them to the public, as the above are all sufficient. Mr. Matthews has entirely failed to weaken or in any way destroy the force of the above facts, (which by the way are stubborn things.) Hence I come to the conclusion that I am exonerated from the charge of falsehood.

The certificates of Messrs. Hawks, Snapp and Huston are directly in point, and are no doubt true. They show most conclusively what I before supposed to be the fact, that when among the enemies of abolitionism Mr. Matthews told his story to suit them, and when among the friends of the Liberty party, he was as good a third party man as any of us. Thanks to you, friend Matthews, for proving so conclusively, that you are no abolitionist except when among the friends of this cause—you have saved me the trouble of doing it.

Here so far as I am concerned I might rest the whole affair with perfect safety, but I will indulge in a remark or two.

Mr. Matthews says he objected to the use of his name for the office of Senator, and stated as a reason for his objections, that he "did not wish to come before the public for any office until they were satisfied of his honesty as a politician." So it seems by his own confession, that a residence of some ten years or more in the place where he resides, had failed to convince the people of his honesty, as a politician, so he must wait until this object should be accomplished.

His only objection at the time against receiving the nomination, according to his own showing, was a consciousness that the public understood his hypocrisy and double dealing, and would not give him their support.

How is it, friend Matthews? Do you not think the public are, by this time, satisfied? All who have expressed an opinion in my presence appear to be abundantly so.

In answer to the interrogation, if I accept a nomination on the Liberty ticket, is it probable the democrats will take me up, I replied that I had had a conversation with one man, and only one, he said he should go for Matthews, and had no doubt but he would be nominated by the democrats. But that I ever intimated that I would secure his nomination on the democratic ticket, is notoriously untrue. A few days since, Mr. Matthews said to me that had he received the nomination from the Democrats, and consequently been elected, there would have been no difference between him and myself concerning the nomination.

With regard to the charges of my agitating the subject of politics on the Sabbath, &c., the head and front of my offending is this: Mr. Matthews had been in the neighborhood of my appointment, a few days before the Sabbath, and there positively denied ever having consented to the use of his name on the Liberty ticket—which was contrary to what the people understood—consequently, when the service on the Sabbath had closed, two gentlemen met me in the street, and asked me if Mr. Matthews ever gave me his consent to have his name used for office on the Liberty ticket—to which I replied he did; but they said he denies it—to which I remarked, that I could not help what he denies; I never saw ar, but being a kind of a Quaker, should be willing to affirm that he did give his consent, and thus the scene closed—and in this I did no more than what I should be willing to do again, if seriously questioned by sober men as in the above case. I do not possess a spirit of retaliation, but to show the hypocrisy and utter rotten-heartedness of Mr. Matthews, I will give a single fact—he is an of-

ficial member of a Christian church, and of course as much bound to regard the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath as myself—still after my exposure of his character as a politician he did, on Sabbath morning, cross the lots to a neighbor's house, and there spent some hour or more in agitating and talking over the difficulty between him and myself, and the excitement he caused was not confined to the family he visited, but the flame he there raised, spread even that day, Sabbath as it was, among other neighbors. Now for such a man as this to come forward in the character of a re-prover, is ridiculous and absurd. His cant about the 'self-styled liberty party,' &c. I leave for the many to ponder over, with whom he conversed and to whom he expressed great and increasing attachment to the party and its principles.

The Signal of Liberty he then patronized and extolled—he now refuses to take it, and sneers at the same. The fact is, friend Matthews undertook to play himself into office by a double game of electioneering, but he failed; his mortification is great, and in an attempt to rescue himself from his awful dilemma, he has fallen in the vortex of irrecoverable ruin, so far as his political prospects are concerned. I pity, but cannot help him.

G. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, June 17, 1842.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1842.

MANNERS OF THE SLAVOCRACY—HORSE RACING.

As it is now well established that the nation is to be ruled by the Slavocracy until the principles of the liberty party shall prevail, we propose to make the citizens of our State acquainted, as far as possible, with the manners and customs of their Masters. As the late races have excited considerable attention, we shall commence with Horse-racing.

Our readers are already acquainted with some recent facts on this subject. Last year our President honored the Jockey Club at Washington, by dining with them, and he attended the recent races in that city, and his officials downwards, were also present. Several Southern members of Congress attended the races on Long Island, and one or two presided as judges. It is said Mr. Botts has lately lost large sums by betting on horses.

This amusement prevails universally at the South. "Twice a year," says Morse in his Universal Geography, p. 747, "a class of sportive gentlemen, in South Carolina and the neighboring States, have their horse races.—Bets of ten or fifteen hundred guineas have been sometimes laid on these occasions."

Says Theodore Weld: "Every slave State has its race course, and in the older States, almost every county has one on a smaller scale. There is hardly a day in the year, the weather permitting, in which crowds do not assemble at the South to witness this barbarous sport. Horrible cruelty is absolutely inseparable from it. Hardly a race occurs of any celebrity in which some one of the coursers is not lamed, broken down, or in some way seriously injured, often for life, and not unfrequently they are killed by the rupture of some vital part in the struggle. When the heats are closely contested, the blood of the tortured animal drips from the lash, and flies at every leap from the stroke of the rowel.—From the breaking of girths and other accidents, their riders, (mostly slaves,) are often thrown and killed. Yet these amusements are attended by thousands in every part of the slave States. The wealth and fashion, the gentlemen and ladies of the 'highest circles' at the South, throng the race course."

Perhaps we shall be told that there are thronged race courses at the North. True, there are a few, and they are thronged chiefly by Southerners, and "northern men with southern principles," and supported mainly by the patronage of slaveholders who summer at the North. Cock-fighting and horse-racing are southern institutions. The idleness, contempt of labor, dissipation, sensuality, brutality, cruelty, and meanness engendered by the habit of making men and women work without pay, and flogging them if they demur at it, constitutes a congenial soil out of which cock-fighting and horse racing are the spontaneous growth."

We shall treat of cock-fighting next week.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND THE WHIGS.

The annual meeting of this Society was recently held in New York. There are several things respecting the association deserving of notice. It comprises all the abolitionists who depend on moral suasion alone for the accomplishment of their object. A large number of the Friends in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, is connected with the Society, and the usages of the meetings partake of the peculiarity of that sect.—At the late meeting, females served as officers, and on committees, and the meetings were opened by a season of silence.

There are many men and women in the society of much talent and energy, and though usually accounted quite ultra, and sometimes insane, yet they can and do exert much influence. "There's a method in their madness!" The Society has one organ, the National A. S. Standard, published in New York, edited by Mr. and Mrs. Child. They are both good writers, and it has a large circulation. The Standard and the Society have uniformly taken ground against the Liberty party, and have opposed it with more zeal than they have manifested towards the Whig or Democratic parties. They expect to abolish slavery by or through the agency of one or both the great political parties, and it is not strange that they should expect much more from one than the other. Mr. Child, some time since, wrote an article showing of thirty anti-slavery speeches made in Congress, twenty-nine were made by Whigs. The sympathies of the members must of course flow out more freely towards the party from which they expect the most.

We notice that in appointing the officers of the Society, Mr. Garrison, the disunionist, was not honored with any official situation. This fact, connected with the recent disclaimer of his project by the Executive Committee, seems to show that the society will cut loose entirely from that scheme. Among the Vice Presidents we notice ZEPHANIAH PLATT, of Michigan, late Attorney General of the State. Mr. Platt is reputed to be, and, doubtless is, 'as good a whig as any body,' and of the 'Tyler too' school. We mention this only to show the peculiar policy of the Society, by which a man can be a good abolitionist, and a zealous Whig or Democrat at the same time.—All the officers, for aught that we know, may be as strongly committed to Whig principles as Mr. Platt. We mentioned it was natural the members of the Society should have partialities for that party which does meet for their objects. But that the leading Whigs of the nation should publicly favor the policy of the society, is something new. Who would expect that JOHN TYLER and DANIEL WEBSTER in 1842 would be contributors to an anti-slavery society? Yet such seems to be the fact. We cut the following from the Friend of Man. We do not pretend to explain the matter. The best we can do is to repeat the injunction of Brother Hough. Let him that readeth understand!

CAN IT BE WHIGGERY!

The Standard, Mrs. and Mr. Child's paper, opposes with great earnestness the Liberty party. We have often heard of "Benton mint drops," but what have we here? President Tyler has given his dollar, and his Secretary DANIEL WEBSTER has given his twenty-five dollars! We copy the following from the Treasurer's receipts in the Standard of May 10th. Let him who readeth understand.

Moses Wilamrth, East Attleboro, Mass. \$5; John Tyler, President of the United States, by William P. Powell, \$1; John Keichum, Jerico, Long Island, \$10; Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, by his "particular friend," James C. Fuller, Skeneateles, N. Y. \$25.

But though the Society is so liberal that it practically admits political men of any party, (unless the Liberty party be an exception) and receives the contributions of slaveholders into its treasury, yet the resolutions adopted have a strong anti-slavery spirit.

Several of the Whig papers in this State have quoted the former resolutions of this society against a third political party, for the purpose of influencing whig Abolitionists to continue their connection with the whig party. Will these papers further instruct this class of their readers by publishing the following resolution of the same society?

Resolved, That it be recommended to voting abolitionists to submit the following question to all candidates for legislative office; viz: Are you favorable to the abrogation of every provision of the Constitution and laws of the Union, and of the State, which may in any manner require the aid of the people, or their public agents, to the holding of human beings in slavery?

The resolution was adopted with one dissenting voice. The question proposed here looks formidable on the face of it, and there is not a prominent Whig in the State who would venture to answer it affirmatively, according to its intention, and there is not one who, with qualifications, will not avow himself in favor of it. What whig politician can be found who is not 'favorable' to the abolition of slavery, when it can be consistently brought about with the consent of their southern overseers some fifty or a hundred years hence; but to use efforts for its unconditional and immediate abolition—that will never do! They are not favorable to that! Thus the question, practically, may mean something or nothing. Will Mr. Platt and those who hold to the sentiments of the society, take the trouble to question the candidates of the parties next fall? Or will it be found more convenient and expeditious for each voter to take the abolitionism of his favorite candidate for granted? Should the questioning system be adopted here—not that we have a particle of faith in its efficacy—it would be curious to read the different answers, and observe the ingenuity that would be displayed by the candidates, should they condescend to answer, in pretending to be in favor of something, and yet pledging themselves to nothing at all.

But the following preamble and resolution is a sweep. Whereas, the action of political and religious bodies in this country, has, to all intents and purposes, proved them to be the great bulwark and pillars of slavery; and whereas, the connection of professed abolitionists with those associations, constitutes the most perplexing obstacle that the anti-slavery enterprise has encountered, and furnishes its enemies with an unanswerable argument against the sincerity of its professions; therefore:

Resolved, That no person is to be regarded as a consistent abolitionist, who voluntarily continues connected with, or gives support to any organization, civil or ecclesiastical, which gives countenance to slavery, or refuses to act against it. What will our whig abolitionists say to this? Will they contend that the whig party is anti-slavery? Thus the current of Anti-slavery feeling is divided into three channels. A large portion of it is concentrated in the Liberty party, whose organization extends to all the free States except Rhode Island. A second division of the abolitionists rallies under the old American Society, whose doings we have just noticed. It comprises a large amount of piety and moral worth, although, in many cases, united with singular and one-sided views of things. It is not probable the Society, as such, will ever take strong grounds in favor of any political body, but the members individually will act out their political predilections.

The third class comprises a strange medley of spirits, of both sexes, of all beliefs and opinions, who will probably unite with Mr. Garrison and the no-human government party in advocating a dissolution of the Union. But he will be in error who infers from the division of labor which has taken place among the abolitionists, that their strength will be weakened by flowing in several channels instead of one. The very reverse is true. They all agree in their opposition to slavery, and each class is now free to lay its plans and exert its energies, without conflicting with the views or efforts of others who are enlisted in the same cause.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

This extraordinary man seems to gain in the public estimation as he advances in years. One peculiarity of the old gentleman is worthy of notice by all young politicians, who would secure an abiding popularity. He is not a slave to party. Single handed and alone, if need be, he is ever ready to advocate what he conceives to be right and proper. He flings out his views of every great principle that presents itself, whether they interfere with the calculations of this party or that, leaving them to the impartial judgment of the public, and the public does them justice. He is backed by no party, and yet no man exerts such a mighty influence upon all.

Now we conceive that a young man who has capacity and energy, and who desires to excel in public life, cannot do better than to follow his example in this one thing. Suppose, for instance, such an individual to be elected to the legislature. Let him follow out his own judgment respecting every measure that comes up, and disdain that miserable, cowardly spirit, which has to count over how many votes it shall gain or lose by advocating or opposing each particular bill that comes before the legislative body. Suppose his course thwarts the views of a majority of his constituents, what then? Their very opposition will bring him into notice, and though he may be thrown by for a season, yet, if he be right, he will eventually triumph. He will not be forgotten, but his course will be remembered, and he will be applauded for it "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again." It is a great thing in political man to get the confidence of community: and there is no surer way of obtaining it, than by exhibiting an unblemished moral character, in conjunction with a frank, manly, and independent course of action.

Truckling, time-serving politicians will not follow such a course. It is not in them. They look only at present success. They look for office, emolument, or honor, and care nothing for that generous and noble ambition, which rejoices in the possession of the undoubting confidence of the wise, the noble hearted, and the good, and which anticipates the united approval of the same class of men through all coming time.

PRO-SLAVERY ARITHMETIC.

REDUCTION.

Case 1. Slavery being an abstract evil, to reduce it to a practical blessing. Note, that an abstract evil cannot be greater than an inconvenience. Rule. Multiply the individual abstract evils by the whole number of slaveholders; the product will be the aggregate inconveniences or abstract evils of slavery. Then multiply the good of each particular slave by the total good of all the slaves, from which subtract the total abstract evils the masters suffer, and the remainder will show the amount of pure unmixed blessing produced by slavery.

Operation. Total number of slaveholders in the Union 500,000; slavery being an abstract evil to each one, the result is 500,000 abstract evils or inconveniences to the masters. Then the total number of slaves, 2,500,000, multiplied by their lives, (for every one knows they would starve to death if their masters did not provide for them), gives two and a half million lives, entirely dependant on the continuance of slavery, from which deduct 500,000 inconveniences endured by the masters on their account, and the result of continuing slavery will be the preservation of the lives and happiness of 2,500,000 human beings. Q. E. D.

OHIO POLITICS.

The Whigs of Ohio are very much afraid of losing that State, through the large number of Whigs who are going over to King, the Liberty candidate. The Free Press, a Whig paper, gives notices of about a dozen anti-slavery meetings, conventions, and adds: "Here is a specimen of the operations of the third party men in this part of the state. In the north they are no less active. The 'Western Reserve Convention' has had several adjourned meetings at different places, and some half dozen other meetings are announced in advance. The arrangement we believe is to hold a meeting at every considerable town on the Reserve. By such exertions as these there is no doubt but 'the whole state will be aroused.' And what will be the fruit of all this labor? Probably the sending of five or six pro-slavery Representatives to the next Congress to assist the slaveholders to get Texas added to the Union, Florida admitted a slave state, and the erection of such other slave states as the peculiar institution may require. This is the utmost that can be expected from the operations of the third party.—Every movement they make tends but to strengthen the slave power. Their efforts all tend to the same result—the increase of the slave power and the subjugation of the free states to it. And to this end the sacred name of Liberty is prostituted!"

What nonsense! We are subjugating the Free States to the dominion of the slave power, are we? We verily thought by opposing slaveholding tyranny and usurpations we were promoting their deliverance. Pray, Mr. Free Press, what course do you advise us to take—to vote the whig ticket? Shall we support Tyler, or Clay, or both? Give us your PLAN, Sir, for overthrowing the slave power by supporting whig nominations! We will examine it attentively. Until you can do that, we shall hold on our course.

Some of the whig papers wish to secure the votes of abolitionists. They may be partially successful with some who have been called by that name. But we have it from high authority that no man can serve two masters. Abolition seeks the overthrow of the Slave Power: Whiggism—what does it seek? We will not now undertake to say, but will only ask our whig friends what confidence they would have in the whig principles of a man who should advocate a National Bank, and yet always vote for a Sub-Treasury scheme—or who should decline in favor of a sound paper currency, and then vote for a Bentonian Democrat? Would he be recognized as a Whig?

What confidence, then, ought to be placed

in the abolitionism of a man who talks and prays against the slave power, and at the same time, takes whig papers, praises whig speeches, attends whig caucuses, accepts whig nominations, enjoys whig offices, and votes for whig slaveholders?

The "Heretic."—This is the name of a paper published in Albany by Rev. George Storrs. Its object is to prove that the souls of the wicked are not immortal.

OUR SWEARING PRESIDENT. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist, writes: "In regard to the Tariff, there is little reason to believe that one with a very high rate of duties will succeed. The President swears, to a gentleman of my acquaintance, that he would veto any Tariff bill that, like Mr. Sals-tonstalls, proposed to allow the distribution of the public lands to continue!

I am sorry to say that the President is a profane swearer, and often interlards his conversation with an oath. Such an example in the chief magistrate of a nation merits a severe rebuke."

Cannot we have a President who will be gentleman enough not to use profane language in ordinary conversation? Will the many ten thousands of Christians who voted for Mr. Tyler think of this? Or will they be once more humbugged into the support of another Slaveholding Swearing President.

"I shall lose my influence."—In reply to this reason for not being an avowed abolitionist, President Green said it was singular logic to him, that a man by doing right, should lose his influence. He thought the power of a person's influence was tested by the number of persons he could move in any given direction. But these men instead of moving the multitude, were as effectually moved themselves by the popular breeze as was the weathercock by the wind: and it was as logical for the weathercock to talk of moving the wind, as for them to talk of moving the multitude.

Fourth of July.—The Jackson Democrat deprecates the celebration of this day by the Washingtonians, Common Schools, and Anti Slavery men united, and finally comes to the magnificent resolution, that "if the people of Jackson wish to celebrate our National Birth Day with the avowed enemies of this glorious republic, but let them do so, but we never will." He adds: "In the name of patriotism we protest against the rapid ravings of abolition fanatics from being mingled with those patriotic effusions—while the deeds of our forefathers spontaneously call forth on the anniversary of that glorious day, which proclaimed us, in defiance of British power, a nation of freemen!"

Will the Editor of the Democrat demonstrate that the anti-slavery citizens of Jackson county are fanatics & avowed enemies of their country? As a gentleman, he is bound to substantiate his charges, or retract them.

MR. MANGUM, of N. Carolina, the President of the Senate pro tem, would act as President of the United States, in case of the death of John Tyler. Hence it was that Mr. Tallmadge was passed by, and a slaveholder elected. Mr. Mangum is said to be a devoted personal and political friend of Mr. Clay. His character of course corresponds with that of his distinguished friend. He served as a friend to Mr. Stanley, in the quarrel between him and Wise, in preparing for the duel.

"The most enlightened nation on earth."—The Governor of Virginia informed the Legislature, in 1857, 4614 adult males applied to the county clerks for marriage licenses, of whom one thousand and forty even could not write their names. The Governor adds: "the education of females, it is to be feared, is in a condition of much greater neglect!" Such is the state of knowledge where slavery has reigned 200 years!

Soul-traders.—Every slave-trader deals in the souls as well as the bodies of men. The intellect and the feelings constitute a part of the value of a slave. Hear Dr. Brisbane on this subject:

"I know it is said, that the slaveholder claims no property in the soul, but only in the bodily service of the slave. But this is not true. For if you could put the mind of a brute into the body of the slave, his value would not be the eighth part of the price of a horse. Whereas slaves, commonly bring the price of 8 or 10 horses. It is therefore plain the slaveholder buys the rational of the slave. This is what he wants; the intelligent principle, the human understanding, the God-image in the man. he wants that which makes the slave capable of guiding his horses and directing his plough. It is therefore plain that the human soul is the thing which is purchased."

The Essex Co. (Mass.) Women's Conference have issued a circular letter to the 'Women of the South,' on the subject of slavery.

The reception of the 'Address to Irishmen' in this country, has reached Ireland, and indignant comments appear in the Irish papers in reference to the action of our Irish meetings upon it. The Dublin Monitor, says of the Portsville meeting which denounced the Address as a vile fabrication, deserving only of contempt:— "Alas! alas! that there should have been found a single Irishman or descendant of the Emerald Isle to take hand, act, or part in such filthy, miserable resolutions."

At a meeting of the Committee of the Hibernian A. S. Society in Dublin, May 5, they resolved as follows: 1st. That we have heard, with a feeling of mingled sorrow and indignation, that some portion of our countrymen now resident in America, have not only declined to respond to our appeal to aid the abolitionists in their righteous endeavors, but have questioned the genuineness of the Anti-Slavery Address from Ireland, bearing the signatures of 60,000 of their countrymen and countrywomen.

2d. That we cannot believe such unworthy action can extend further than to a few, who have become tainted with the accursed spirit of slavery; and that we call on all who really cherish the spirit of liberty, to brand the conduct of their reprobate countrymen as it deserves.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The bill to pay the Militia of Maine for their services when called out to defend the N. E. boundary by Gov. Fairfield, passed the Senate, and will become a law.

In the House, June 8, Mr. Roosevelt, of N. Y. moved to repeal the bankrupt act. This was postponed till the next day, and the Tariff bill was read at length.

A proposition to reduce the army to 6000 men was carried, 106 to 62. This is a good move, and Mr. Adams deserves the thanks of the country for his efforts to secure its adoption, even though it should ultimately be defeated in the Senate. The war establishment consumes two thirds of the national revenue, while it accomplishes little real good.

It appears that Mr. Giddings is again on his feet, and defends the sentiments embraced in his famous resolutions with impunity. The following is from a correspondent of a N. Y. paper.

"On Friday, Mr. Giddings made a very able speech, in the course of which, he introduced and defended, with a logical and legal force that made a powerful impression, the doctrines of his Creole resolves, for merely offering which he was censured, a few months ago. A few slaveholders interrupted him, now and then, with some impertinence. But the majority meant to hear him, and they did, with deep interest. Strange it is to see how all men, nearly, now admit the truth of his views. Gov. Pope of Ky., took essentially the same positions in a subsequent speech. I venture to say, that there is no man of any note in the House, who would risk his reputation as a Constitutional lawyer, by an attempt to controvert them. Mr. Botts happened to be absent at a horse race. He has been gone to a similar scene for several weeks, drawing his per diem, however, as usual!"

Mr. Fillmore brought in a bill to extend the revenue system to the first of August, which was read twice and referred.

The object of this is to give a longer time for the discussion of the tariff, and it will doubtless be adopted. The army bill has at length been acted upon by the House, and has resulted in a great reduction of the estimates. The House voted, by a majority of 35, to reduce the army to the standard of 1821, about six thousand men. They have also voted, by a majority of 29, to disband the regiment of dragoons on the 30th of September next. We cannot but doubt the propriety of this course, and presume it will be rectified in the Senate. It seems that the reduction is mainly owing to the exertions and influence of J. Q. Adams.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial gives the following synopsis of his views: Mr. John Quincy Adams took the broad ground that it had ever been the principle upon which this government had acted, to keep up only such an army as was demanded by existing exigencies, and, at the removal of these, at once to disband or reduce it. This was the case at the close of the revolutionary war, when General Washington magnanimously resigned his military command. It was the case at the termination of the late war, when the virtual legislation of General Jackson out of his military command, after all his valuable services in those eventful campaigns, was the consequence of the reduction of the army at that time. Mr. Adams considered the principle adopted by the law of 1821 to be the true one, and to that principle he thought a return should now be made; contending that the present position of affairs was parallel with those, at which reductions of the army had ever taken place. He maintained that a standing army, in time of peace, was abhorrent to the principles of our institutions and government. He went for preserving such a skeleton of an army as could, upon the occurrence of an emergency, be clothed upon by new enlistments.

This speech was deemed one of the most important, (coming from the source it did, and urged as it was with all that eloquent fervor which characterizes the efforts of the venerable speaker,) of all to which the pending proposition has given rise. It was listened to with great attention by a full committee, and had a marked, if not indeed a decisive effect upon the action of the House.—Advertiser.

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

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale by F. DENISON. June 10, 1842. tf

COMMERCIAL.

Corn Meal.—New Plan.—The low rate at which Indian Corn has been sold in the western states, has induced the farmers to try the experiment of converting into meal (kain dried) for the eastern market. Considerable quantities of this meal will be found its way through our canals eastward—and probably find ready sales for shipping to the West Indies, &c. Corn meal might be used far more generally than it now is; the families who have it rightly cooked in the various modes, esteem it one of the luxuries of living.—Rochester paper.

The Comptroller has given notice in the Albany city papers, that the outstanding notes of the Farmers' Bank of Orleans, will be redeemed, at par, at the counter of the Albany City Bank.

Rev. Frederick A. Ross has probably raised more silk than any other person in the country. During the last year he sold £00 lbs of reeled silk in Burlington, N. J. for \$1,500. A silk Filature has recently been established in Philadelphia.

New Orleans, May 31.—The State Bank of Louisiana, and the Citizens Bank, New Orleans, have again suspended specie payments.

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the Bank of America as a depository of the revenue, in the city of New York.

The State Bank of Illinois forfeits its charter by non-resumption in June. It will then have five years to wind up according to law.

The Auburn and Rochester Railroad have declared a dividend of 5 per cent, semi-annual, payable at the Bank of the State of New York July 1st.

DIED. In Ann Arbor, June 3d, Mr. ZEPHARIAH SEARS, aged 60 years. n5-2m

As a neighbor and a friend he was without reproach—always kind and condescending.—For about seven years he was an anxious inquirer after truth and duty. For about three years he has been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church of Webster. He loved the Sanctuary, and was constantly and punctually there. He delighted in the prayer-meeting—loving the place where many never wish to be. He took great interest in the progress of religion; and was ever ready to aid, to the extent of his ability, every benevolent object. He has left a bright example behind him—his path having been "like the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. The memory of the Just is blessed. The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance."—Comm.

In Green Oak, Livingston Co. on the 11th of April last, ORAGE S. SEARS, son of the above, aged 31 years.

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

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

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

HOLMAN'S BONE OINTMENT.

THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which nature is heir to, viz:—RHEUMATISM both Chronic and Inflammatory.—Gout.—Sprains.—Bruises and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

It discuses all tumours—renders stiff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boils and Abscesses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents supuration or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of this fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far exceeds the Opodeldoc's and Liniments of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the decided preference to every thing else. Many Physicians of eminence have used this ointment and extol its merits.

The above ointment is for sale wholesale and retail by L. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842. 9

DR. BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THIS pill has not only been used by myself, but by a number of Physicians of high standing, both in this and other States, to great advantage.

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my friends, I have consented to offer them to the public as a most efficacious remedy for all those bilious diseases originating in a new country.

The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail by L. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th 1842. 9

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable.

A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety.

The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842. 9 L. BECKLEY.

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

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale by F. DENISON. June 10, 1842. tf

FA SHIONABLE Hats, Caps, & Bonnets.

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

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 situation, 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 Incidentals, .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 them selves.

NEW GOODS.

J. H. LUND a 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.

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

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

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

A BARGAIN FOR LAND HOLDERS.

THE subscriber is desirous of exchanging for good WILD LAND, well located, his property, situated in the village of Walled Lake, Oakland County, Michigan, (a pleasant and healthy location) consisting of a 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. tf

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.

"Be days of drinking Wine forget."

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

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH.

AT the Store of the Subscriber, a new and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS at prices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, consisting of

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

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

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

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

NEW GOODS!!

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

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

June 11, 1842.	
ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs. \$5.50 to —
	Pots, 5.25 to —
COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb. 7 to 7 1/2
	Other kinds, 3 to 1 1/2
COTTON,	Upland, lb. 5 1/2 to 10 1/2
	New Orleans, 5 1/2 to 10 1/2
	Texas, 7 to 8 1/2
FISH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$2.00 to 2.57
	Salmon, bbl. \$15 to —
	Mackerel No. 1 and 2 \$9 to 12.50
FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr box 1.15 to 1.20
	Figs, lb. 3 1/2 to —
FLOUR,	Genesee, \$6.12 to —
	Ohio, 6.00 to 6.18
	Michigan, 6.12 1/2 to —
	Baltimore, — to —
GRAIN,	Wheat Northern bush. 1.28 to —
	do Southern 1.25 to —
	Rye, 84 to 85
	Oats, 87 to 88
	Corn, Northern, 51 to —
	do Southern, 50 to —
MOLASSES,	Havanna, gal. 15 to 17
	Porto Rico, 16 to 24
	New Orleans, 19 to —
PROVISIONS,	Beef, mess bar. \$7.25 to 7.50
	Prime, 4.00 to 4.50
	Pork, mess, 8.57 to 8.75
	do Prime, 5.75 to 7.00
	Lard, lb. 5 1/2 to 7
	Smoked Hams, 4 1/2 to 7
	Butter, 12 to 17
	Cheese, 6 1/2 to 7
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
TALLOW,	lb., 7 to 8 1/2
WOOL,	Am. Sax. fl. lb. 58 to 53
	Full blood Merino, 52 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.	
Agricult' B'k. no sale.	Higham do
Androscoggin	Housatonic do
Augusta	Ipswich do
Bangor Commer'l	Lancaster do
Bangor b'k of	Leicester do
Belfast	Lowell do
Brunswick	Lynn Mechanics do
Celaia	Lee do
Canal	Manufacturers and do
Casco	Mechanics do
Central (Vassalboro)	Manufacturers do
City	Marblehead do
Commercial	Market do
Cumberland b'k of	Marine do
Eastern	Massachusetts do
Ellsworth	Mechanics' New do
Exchange	buryport do
Frankfort	do N. Bedford do
Franklin	do S. Boston do
Freemans	do Mercantile do
Frontier	do Merchants Boston do
Gardner	do " N Bedford do
Granite	do " Salem do
Kendukeag	do " Newburyport do
Lime Rock	do Merrimac do
Lincoln	do Millbury do
Manufacturers'	do Naum Keag do
do & Traders'	do Neponset do
Maine (Cumberland)	do New England do
Machias	do N. b'k of Boston do
Mariners	do Northampton do
Medomac	do Ocean do
Megunticoo	do Old Colony do
Mechanics	do Oxford do
Mercantile	do Pacific do
Negumkeag	do Pawtucket do
Northern	do People's do
People's	do Phoenix Ch'rist'n do
Portland	do Plymouth do
Sagadahock	do Powow River do
Shogwegan	do Quinsigamond do
South Berwick	do Quincy Stone do
St Croix	do Railroad do
Thomaston	do Randolph do
	do Salem do
	do Shoe & Leather do
	do dealers do
	do Southbridge do
	do S. b'k Boston do
	do Shawmut do
	do Springfield do
	do State do
	do Suffolk do
	do Taunton do
	do Traders' do
	do Concord do
	do Tremont do
	do Union b'k of Wey-
	do mouth & Brantee do
	do Union, Boston do
	do Village do
	do Waltham do
	do Warren Boston do
	do Warren Danvers do
	do Washington do
	do Wareham do
	do Wrentham do
	do Wrentham do
	do Worcester, Wrentho do
	do Wrentham do
	do " Lockport do
	do Cattaraugus co do
	do Catskill par up \$5 do
	do Cayuga county 1 do
	do Cen. Cherry Valley do
	do " N Y b'k of do
	do Chautauque co. do
	do Chenango b'k of do
	do Chemung canal do
	do Clinton county 18 do
	do Commercial, Troy 1 do
	do " Albany do
	do " Buffalo 15 do
	do " Rochester 1 do
	do " Oswego 18 do
	do Corning b'k of do
	do Danville 1 do
	do Dutchess county par do
	do Erie county 42 do
	do Essex county 1 do
	do Ex. Rochester 1 do
	do " of Genesee do
	do Farmers, of Troy par do
	do " Amsterdam 1 do
	do Farmers & Mechan- do
	do Rochester do
	do Farm. & Drov. par do
	do " of Geneva 1 do
	do " of Orleans 25 do
	do Farmers & Mechan- do
	do ics of Genesee 50 do
	do Far's of Seneca co 80 do
	do " of Penn Yan 1 do
	do Farm. & Manufac. do
	do of Po'keepsie par do
	do Farm. Hudson do
	do Fort Plain 1 do
	do Genesee bank do
	do Geneva bank do
	do Hamilton do
	do Herkimer county do
	do Highland par do
	do Howard Trust and do
	do Banking Com. 3 do
	do Hudson River par do
	do Ithaca bank of 1 do
	do James 5 do
	do Jefferson county 1 do
	do Kinderhook b'k of par do
	do Kingston do
	do Lansingburgh b'k of 3 do
	do " Central do
	do Lewis county 15 do
	do Livingston county 3 do
	do Lodi b'k of real es 5 do
	do " of Stock 20 do
	do Lockport 1 do
	do " B'k & trust com 1 do
	do Long Island par do
	do Lowell b'k of 1 do
	do Lyons bank do
	do Madison county do
	do Manufacturers' do
	do Mech. & Far's do
	do Mechanics, Buff.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

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

New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

Table listing various bound volumes such as 'American Slavery as it is, mislin', 'Anti-Slavery Manual', 'Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll.', etc., with prices.

PAMPHLETS.

Table listing various pamphlets such as 'Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive', 'Address to the Free People of Color', 'Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society', etc., with prices.

Table listing various tracts and books such as 'Roper, Moses, Narrative of a Fugitive Slave', 'Rights of Colored Men', 'Ruggles's Antidote', etc., with prices.

TRACTS.

Table listing various tracts such as 'No. 1. St. Domingo', 'No. 2. Caste', 'No. 3. Colonization', etc., with prices.

PRINTS, ETC.

Table listing various prints and illustrations such as 'Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840', 'The Emancipated Family', etc., with prices.

IMPORTANT WORKS

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. D. Soc. N. Germ. Hanover, Mult., &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 breviter type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each payable on delivery.

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

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

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

"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, C. N. ORMSBY, Ann Arbor, March, 8, 1842.

Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Thrashing 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 Thrasher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

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

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to inquire of those who have used them. There will be no further examination at N. H. Wisco's, Dexter village; and one at Martin Wills'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 thrashing machine, with a stove or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a thrashing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 2000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

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

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

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

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

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

SMUT MACHINES.

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

S. W. FOSTER & CO. 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. B. SILLIMAN AND B. SILLIMAN, JR., OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE Editors of this Journal, wish to call public attention to the fact that they will hereafter, on the conditions stated below, frank the nos. to all their subscribers who receive the work not only 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 \$1.50 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 paying the postage, the Editors confidently hope that the number of their subscribers will be much increased, and they make no apology to their present supporters 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 of on the great lines of transportation have utterly failed—delay and dissatisfaction and often abandonment of the work being the result.

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

Remittances should be made if possible in eastern money, but if that cannot be obtained, the best 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 remittances is written by themselves.

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

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. 1w53

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

[The Casket and Gentleman's Union.]

A new volume under the above title, of the well established and Fashionable Magazine. The Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced to be the most readable and popular of the day, will be opened on the first day of January, 1842, with an array of contributors secured by the union of talent of fame, which no periodical in the country can boast or pretend to rival. The December number will however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest white paper, and with the first of a series of embellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance and 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 will be 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 ability 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 Portfolio" has also been secured—and we may expect something still more thrilling from the spacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chat with Jeremy Short and Oliver Oldfellow is also promised with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse, from various writers of celebrity, as contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The Editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions, may safely be promised the coming volume.

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall, the ensuing volume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believed, that will 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 choice engravings will be interspersed with the regular choice engravings of 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. GEO. R. GRAHAM.

South west corner of Chestnut and Third Street Philadelphia.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

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

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

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 Emory deceased, I shall sell at public auction at the Court House, (or where the said auction 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.

TO be sold on commission, at Detroit prices, in addition to the Classic 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 charge. CHAS. MOSLEY. Ann Arbor, April, 27, 1842.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE AND STORE.

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

THE MAGNET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. And it is a remarkable fact, that one pair of the organs, (the Intellectual and Devotional ones, especially,) are more elevated and refined in their exercises than the others. Thus, I find, that the lower organs of 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 it 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 Nature of Man; explaining the phenomena of Sleepwalking, Somnambulism, Monomania, Insanity, Madness, Dreaming and Fanaticism; the whole designed to exhibit the claims of these subjects on the attention of the candid, and to assist them in ascertaining how far the system has been, or may be used, as a medicinal agent.

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

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

Terms, \$2.00 per year, invariably in advance. It will, in no case, be forwarded till the pay for it has been received. The first number will be issued as soon as five hundred subscribers shall have been obtained.

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

Every editor who shall give this Prospectus (including this paragraph) six insertions, shall receive the Magnet, without an exchange, for one year, provided the papers containing this notice be forwarded, marked, to "The Magnet, 135 Fulton street, New York City."

LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

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

DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—House and Office, a few doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day. Ann Arbor April 30th, 1842.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

FOR SALE, AND ALL KINDS OF BOOKS, BY J. LAMB,

THIS LIBRARY IS RECOMMENDED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

J. L. has on hand numerous sets of the MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL LIBRARY, & various other books relating to Schools.

In addition to the above, Mr. Lamb will, in a few days receive a large supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

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

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

TAILORING BUSINESS!

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

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

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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

- 100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English,
20 oz Sulph. Morphin,
10 oz. Aet. do
50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark,
1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,
1 Chest Rhubarb Root,
1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,
50 lbs. Calomel,
8 casks Epsom Salts,
15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil,
40 boxes Sperm Candles,
2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground,
4 casks Lined Oil,
Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth.
A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER. 139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit. March 18.

THE NEW YORK WATCHMAN

Devoted to the interests of Protestant Christianity, Literature, Science, Education, the Arts, Agriculture, the moral enterprises of the age, and to the diffusion of general intelligence. "Knowledge is the light of heaven; free, pure, pleasant, exhaustless. It invites all to possession; it admits of no pre-emption, no rights exclusive, no monopoly."

For six years, this paper has been gaining in the confidence of the public. Its character as an independent, literary and religious journal, is now fully established, as is evident from its circulation among all classes of the community. Those who desire

A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Free from the features of sectarianism, which are so offensive to the spirit of Christianity—a paper which admits suitable articles on all subjects upon which the community need to be informed—a paper open, especially to the claims of suffering humanity, may be assured that no efforts will be spared to render this acceptable and worthy of their patronage. It has a large number of able and intelligent correspondents, whose communications will enrich its columns from time to time, on natural and revealed theology, revivals, missions, human rights, temperance education, sabbath and common schools, moral reform, health agriculture, geology, physiology, natural and mental philosophy, music, reviews of books, &c. In a word, it occupies a field of usefulness, not appropriated by any other periodical in this or in any other country.

The seventh Volume commenced January 1st 1842. The price is only two dollars a year, in advance; and this is sufficiently low to put it within the reach of all.

Reader, you have a personal interest in the New York Watchman! For, he who has a heart to know his whole duty, whose soul thirsts for information on all those subjects most directly connected with MAN'S highest happiness, will find assistance in the columns of this paper.

The WATCHMAN is published every Saturday, 12