

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

### CHRISTIANS! AWAKE!

We a-reliving, we are dwelling,  
In a grand and glorious time;  
In an age on ages telling,  
To be living—is sublime.

Hark! the waking up of nations;  
Gog and Magog to the fray;  
Hark! what soundeth! Is creation  
Groaning for its latter day?

Hark! the onset! Will ye lo! your  
Faith-clad arms in lazy lock?  
Upl O Upl! thou drowsy soldier;  
Wards are charging to the shock.

Worlds are charging—Heaven beholding;  
Thou hast but an hour to fight;  
Now the blazoned cross unfolding,  
On—right onward for the right.

O let all the soul within you,  
For the truth's sake, go abroad!  
Strikel! every nerve and sinew  
Tell on ages—tell for God.

Magog leadeth many a vassal;  
Christ his feet—his little ones;  
But about our leagued castle  
Rear and vanguard are his sons!

Sealed to blush, to cower never;  
Crossed, baptised, and born again,  
Sworn to be His soldiers ever,  
Oh! for Christ, at least be men!

## MISCELLANY.

### JOSEPH SMITH—THE MORMON PROPHECY.

From the Missouri Republican.

Nauvoo, Nov. 4, 1841.

Dear Sir—We were yesterday enjoying the hospitality of Joseph Smith, the leading prophet of the Latter Day Saints, the Mormons. At your request, I give, though somewhat reluctantly, I confess, an account of my interview with him. As he pretended to discover and promptly declare to me that I was worthy of no man's trust, I can betray no confidence in this case, try as I may. The facts, as they lie fresh in my memory, are simply these: Yesterday afternoon, in company with a friend, I entered the house of this strange man, intending to trespass but a few minutes on his hospitalities. I expected to have seen a person of some dignity and reserve, and with at least an outside of austere piety. The prophet was asleep, in his rocking chair, when we entered. His wife and children were busy about the room, ironing, &c., and one or two Mormon prophets, lately returned from England, were sitting by the large log fire. After having been introduced, the following talk ensued.

"A. You have the beginning of a great city here, Mr. Smith."  
[Here came the more prominent objects of the city. The expenses of the temple, Mr. Smith thought, would be 2 or \$300,000. The temple is 127 feet side, by 88 feet front; and by its plan, which was kindly shown us, will fall short of some of our public buildings. As yet, all the foundations are laid. Mr. Smith then spoke of the "false" reports current about himself, and supposed we have heard enough of them.]

"A. You know, sir, persecution sometimes drives the wise man mad."  
Mr. S. "Hush, sir, you must not put me among the wise men, my place is not there. I make no pretensions to putting it there. If you give me credit for anything, let it be for being a good manager. A good manager, I do claim to be."

"A. You have great influence here, Mr. Smith."  
Mr. S. "Yes; I have. I bought 900 acres, a few years ago, and they all have their lands of me. My influence, however, is ecclesiastical only; in civil affairs, I am but a common citizen.—To be sure, I am a member of the City Council, and Lieut. General of the Nauvoo Legion. I can command a thousand men to the field, at any moment, to support the laws. I had hard work to make them turn out and form the 'Legion,' until I shouldered my musket, and entered the ranks myself. Now they have nearly all provided themselves with a good uniform, poor as they are. By the way, we had a regular 'set to' up here, a day or two since. The City Council ordered a line for soldiers to leave the place, when his time was up; and he still remained; they directed that his house should be pulled down about his ears. They gave me a hand in the scrape; and I had occasion to knock a man down more than once. They mustered so strong an opposition that it was either 'knock down,' or 'be knocked down.' We beat him off, at last; and are determined to have no more frog shops in or about our bounds."

[The conversation flowed on pleasantly, until my friend, to fill a pause that occurred, referred to Mr. S.'s calling, I remember.]

"Mr. S. 'Well, I guess (turning from me) he is one of the craftiest men in his creed.'"  
A. "My creed, sir, is the New Testament."

Mr. S. "Then, sir, we shall see, truth alike; for the scripture says, 'They shall see eye to eye.' All who are true men, must see the Bible alike, must they not?"

A. "True, Mr. Smith; and yet I doubt if they will see it precisely alike. If no two blades of grass are precisely alike, for a higher reason, it seems that no two intellects are."

Mr. S. (getting warm). "There—I told you so. You don't come here to seek truth. You begin with taking the place of opposition. Now, say what I may, you have but to answer, 'No two men can see alike.'"

see alike; but that no two could see, on the whole, precisely alike."

Mr. S. "Does not the scripture say, 'They shall see eye to eye?'"

A. "Granted, sir, but be good enough to take a case; the words 'all' and 'things,' were brought up as meaning, at one time, universal creation. And again: 'One believeth that we may eat all things,' i. e. 'any thing,' or, as we say, 'every thing.'"

Mr. S. "You may explain away the Bible, sir, as much as you please, I ask you, have you ever been baptised?"

Ar. "Yes sir, I think I have."  
Mr. S. "Can you prophesy?"

A. "Well, sir, that depends on the meaning you give the word. I grant that it generally means to foretell; but I believe that it often means to preach the gospel. In this sense, sir, I can prophesy."

Mr. S. "You lie, sir; and you know it."  
A. "It is as easy for me to impugn your motives, Mr. Smith, as for you to impugn mine."

Mr. S. "I tell you you don't seek to know the truth. You are a hypocrite; I saw it when you first began to speak."

A. "It is plain, Mr. Smith, that we differ in opinion. Now, one man's opinion is as good as another's, until some third party comes in to strike a balance between them."

Mr. S. "I want no third party, sir. You are a fool, sir, to talk as you do. Have I not seen twice the years that you have? (Joseph Smith is 36 years old; the speaker, A., was ten years younger.) I say, sir, you are no gentleman. I would not trust you with my purse across the street."

[Here my friend interposed, saying: 'I don't believe, Mr. Smith, that this gentleman came to your house to insult you. He had heard all sorts of accounts of your people, and came simply to see with his own eyes.']

Mr. S. "I have no ill feelings towards the gentleman, He is welcome to my house; but what I see to be truth, I must speak out; I flatter no man. I tell you, sir, that man is a hypocrite. You'll find him out, if you're long enough with him. I tell you I would not trust him as far as I could see him. What right has he to speak so to me? Am I not the leader of a great people? He, himself, will not blame me for speaking the truth plainly."

[Here kind expressions passed on both sides, and we were rising to go.]

Mr. S. "Don't be going, gentlemen. Do take bread and salt with us. Our tea is on the table."

We staid accordingly, and made up around his smoking and well piled table.

I have been careful especially towards the close of this talk, to give the words that were used, omitting nothing but conversational play, and some of the killing up. The skatton is complete. So much for this man at his own fireside.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

### ANTI-SLAVERY PROSPECTS OF MICHIGAN.

March 20th, 1842.

Messrs. Editors—During the past winter, I have endeavored to learn accurately the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause in Michigan—the obstacles which lie in its way, and the circumstances which tend to favor its advancement. From present appearances the prospect seems fair that Michigan will soon hang out her banner as an Anti-Slavery State. The population of this State is peculiarly favorable to the triumph of our cause. But very few are of that class which is termed the rabble; and which offered such excellent timber for mobs at the East, and in the cities of the South. Almost all are men of principle. Still they are so engrossed with private plans and enterprises as frequently to overlook its claims, and even suffer their own rights to be trampled upon, especially when it can be done under cover of law. The mass of the population at the North take no time to study the bearing of public questions, and learn the art of national manoeuvring. Hence, while the South see at a glance, and generally crush at a stroke, every measure which touches the interests of slavery, we are slow to see our rights, and frequently favor those very schemes which tend to subvert them. For this meanness and docility with regard to inter-state policy, we have received from the South the appellation of dough-faces and thick heads—a reproach which is likely to remain, while we suffer the features of our legislation to be moulded by southern craft; and our heads to be battered, at will by the merciless blows of the slave power.

The North does not lack ability to perceive the right, nor energy and promptness to act upon it.—Her interests and pursuits are various; and it requires great exertion to call forth public attention and concentrate it upon any subject. But when the mind is arrested, the interest becomes intense, like the deep heaving sea, rolling its waves from the very bottom. An illustration of that may be seen in the late Presidential election: though we should hope that our good "ship of liberty" might never display "hard cider" colors at her mast-head, nor fill her sails with such an ephemeral pattern.

There are in Michigan, as in all other places, some who are unfavorable to our cause, and who, (if they are ever gained) must be approached by motives of a peculiar kind. There is one class, whose activities are all estimated in dollars and cents. They can see millions of men writhing in the jaws of despotism, and remain unmoved; but let them once feel the long fingers of slavery sounding the depth of their pockets, and they start up from the growl of a lion. Such men of all others ought to be abolitionists. And if it be true, that their principles lie in the bottoms of their purses, the prospect is fair that a full exposition of them will soon be made.

There is another class who are chained to the car of party. The party creed is their criterion of faith. They think, talk and vote according to the "regular drill." At the head of these are the office seekers—some quietly settled in well paid situations; others buffed and appointed, though not encouraged. Hungry and clamorous, they go howling after the spoils like a pack of wolves when "the smell of blood lures their lank jaws." From these we have nothing to hope, for they will shut our cause until it becomes popular, and then we need not them.

There is another class more numerous than all the others, consisting of the sterling principle and educated industry of the State. A degraded people may look slavery in the face and love the "fiend unmasked," but when education is disseminated and the spirit of the world unbroken by oppression, slavery, in the abstract at least, will meet with unmingled execration. Its friends for a time may veil up its deformities with the garb of expediency. But even this must soon fall it here. For under the blaze of light which the press is pouring on the subject, the people will soon see that interest and expediency, as well as justice, demand the abolition of slavery. When this is understood, all will see that to be an abolitionist is only to obey the oft repeated mandate of the South, "mind your own business."

There has hitherto been great difference of opinion, among the friends of the cause, on the subject of "political action." But all discordant feelings seem to be fast blending into one; and that one is the determination to meet slavery, and

conquer at the polls. And surely there cannot be circumstances which more clearly settle the necessity of such a course, nor a time when its neglect would be more disastrous. Too long already, has slavery been making havoc of our free institutions, with law for its shield. For fifty years it has laughed at freedom through the loop holes of the Constitution. Gorged with the plundered rights of the free North as well as of the slave, it crouches unmolested among the ruins of our national honor. If roused by danger it springs forth, and wields the legislative power of the whole country upon all who approach. The right of petition is cloven down and the voice of remonstrance smothered by a national gag. To proclaim a truce now is treason against humanity. And to attempt to conquer by argument only, when slavery has pad-locked our lips, or to muster all our forces in the conflict of moral action, when slavery has bolted from that battle field, and is defying us in politics, is absurd. As well for the General to send out his troops to scour the country, and beat the thickets, while the enemy were fring the city, and battering down the walls of his last entrenchment.

But although political action is the right arm of our strength, still moral influences are indispensable to the success of our cause. Information must be diffused, and the objects and advantages of our enterprise clearly set forth. Every avenue to the public mind must be kept open. The agitation of the subject at the polls, during the past year has been the means of spreading information more widely perhaps than could have been done in any other way. There every class of community is accessible. And facts and arguments are presented to those, who would otherwise never receive them. This is one great advantage to be secured by organization at the local elections.— But this is not the only one, nor the greatest that is attained by organization. By it our strength will be consolidated—our friends kept together—sectional interests will be forgotten, or all blended in one. At each election our numbers will be increased, and we ourselves will be gathering courage from each grapple. Instead of halting and stumbling, now bursting forth in a paroxysm of "hard cider" enthusiasm, then calming down to a most deathlike silence, we shall move forward steadily and unwavering like warriors who meet the battle, with nerves of steel and "hearts of oak." It may be long before our object will be accomplished; but we have "learned to possess our souls in patience." We expect opposition from pro-slavery churches, and corrupt political parties, and God, truth, and the interests of society, are on our side. Add to these the increasing host of friends rallying in all parts of the country and who can doubt the result. The devoted services of truckling parties and churches may for a time suspend the threatened fate. But they will pull down destruction upon their own heads. Our object as abolitionists is to destroy slavery. But if, when an abused public is dragging forth the monster for his burial, a servile party will come to the very grave's mouth to embrace the dishonored carcass, let them fall together into the same grave. E. H.

## INTELLIGENCE.

From the Tribune.

### INTELLIGENCE FROM AFRICA.

Letters from Messrs. Steele, Raymond and Wilson, the Missionaries who accompanied the Mendians to Africa, were received here on the 11th inst, from Sierra Leone, as late as February 19th, by the British brig James Hay. They bring much interesting information, a synopsis of which it is the object of this communication to lay before the public. They arrived at Sierra Leone on the 15th of January, in fifty days from New York, and all their stores, tools, implements of agriculture, &c. were admitted free of duty, and even without examination. The particulars respecting the voyage are contained in letters which have not yet come to hand. They met with a very favorable reception from the Government there, and also from the English Missionaries, who seemed anxious to lend all the assistance they could to the enterprise.

Dr. Fergusson, the acting Governor, was promoting their comfort and affording them all the aid in his power. He offered Mr. Steele a Government boat, with a crew and a superintendent, if he chose to depart immediately; but he recommended his staying until the arrival of the successor of the late governor, Sir John Jermie. On the 30th January, Sir Geo. MacDonald, the new Governor, arrived from England, and proffered every necessary assistance to the missionaries. He expressed himself very favorably towards them and those under their charge, and advised Mr. Steele to proceed on the exploring tour he had contemplated, ascertain the disposition of the people, report to him his success, and state the aid he thought necessary from the British Government.

The health of the missionaries was unimpaired, with the exception of Mrs. Raymond and her infant daughter, who had been slightly visited with the fever, but were convalescent.—The returned Mendians are all well, and under the care of Mr. Raymond at Freetown, which "is situated on the Sierra Leone River, about five miles from Cape Sierra Leone." He is engaged, as far as he can appropriate the time to it, in giving them instruction. He mentions that some of them seemed overjoyed at the idea of recommencing their studies. Some of the Mendians had returned, in some degree, to their former licentious habits, and seemed unwilling to brook control, but by his prompt and judicious measures Mr. Raymond appeared to have checked in a great measure the tendency to return to the heathenish life. The liberated Africans at Sierra Leone are from about sixty-six different tribes, and a large part of them are Koooses or Mendians. From 200 to 300 was conjectured, might accompany the Amistad Africans if it should be thought desirable, when the missionaries have determined on the best location.

On the 3d of February, Mr. Steele, accompanied by Cinque, Ban-ua, Fuli-ua, Covey, &c., started on his exploration, from which he had not returned at the latest date. Mr. Dove, one of the English Wesleyan Missionaries, was to have accompanied Mr. Steele, but sickness in his family prevented. Mr. Steele, therefore, was the only white man in the exploring party. Mr. Raymond informs us that a war had broken out about that time among the tribes in the region to which Mr. Steele had gone. Mr. S. had taken with him the Colonial Secretary to one of the chiefs who was at the head of this war. He was informed that this war would frustrate the object of his exploring tour, but the war soon determined, and Mr. Steele was probably prosecuting his object. He will personally be no danger from their hostilities. Mr. Raymond received word from him a few days after he had left.—He was at York, about 25 miles from Sierra

Leone. It seems quite difficult to obtain any satisfactory information respecting the Mendian country in addition to what is already known; but Mr. Raymond has obtained through a certain Mr. Parker, who is well acquainted and has traded much with them, and from other sources, very definite knowledge of the character of the Mendian People.

They are represented as very warlike and some of the greatest slave dealers are in that part of Africa. They even war among themselves for the purpose of getting slaves. If the Mendians who were in this country should return into the midst of their own, it is feared they would be immediately taken and sold again. It is therefore deemed unsafe, for the present at least, to go back into the interior, and Grand Cape Mount, on the borders of their country, is now supposed to be the most eligible site, as it respects health, &c., for the establishment of the Mission. Here their relatives can have access to them, and the mission can be gradually working its way into the interior. Mr. Steele's return however may lead to a different choice of location. Some of the Amistad Africans are found to be Mendians and some to belong to another tribe called Bulloms, and there is some disagreement among them respecting the question with whom the Mission shall be identified. Their eyes are turned to different locations. This however it is hoped will not be a serious difficulty. Some of them indicate a strong disposition to lay aside their clothing and return to their former savage life of nakedness. One strong incentive to this is the *gree-gree* marks as they call them, which are found upon their bodies.—These are marks of honor, diplomas which have great meaning with them. They receive them when they pass through certain branches of learning, or acquit themselves of feats of agility or danger, and are then entitled to change their names or adopt an addition to them and not before.

It will probably require great effort to restrain some of them from a relapse into their former habits. With one or two exceptions they remain firm to their temperance principles, drinking nothing which will intoxicate. The Europeans generally at Sierra Leone, drink wine, ale, porter and brandy so freely that it is not surprising they are frequently taken sick suddenly and that so many sink into premature graves. Te-me, the youngest of the three Mendian girls, joined a Temperance Society before she left America. She had some palm wine (which is merely the sap of the palm tree, and when pure and free, without any intoxicating tendency,) but would not drink any of it unless she had asked Mrs. Raymond if it was proper drink for a tea-totaller. Mr. R. states that he never enjoyed better health, both of mind and body, though he finds that he cannot endure near so much hardship as he could in his own country. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, the colored assistant Missionaries, were in good health.

Mr. Raymond had hired a house at Sierra Leone of sufficient size to accommodate all the Amistad Africans and the missionaries, and all their goods. So-ko-ma, one of the Amistad Africans, had agreed to cook for the whole party at two dollars a month, and have his clothing kept whole. They consume daily about twenty quarts of rice and a shilling sterling worth of fish. The clothes are carried out of town for washing, at some brook, according to the custom of the place, as the town is too dusty to dry clothes in. Mr. R. is getting his tools ready for use, and will be fully prepared for entering upon the performance of whatever carpentry, &c. may be necessary when they have selected a location. The missionaries do not seem at all discouraged, but labor as men who expect to do great things. Should they settle at Cape Mount they will be under the protection of the Government at Sierra Leone.

Two or three slavers had been brought into port by the British cruisers and condemned, and numbers of the slave marts along the coasts have been recently destroyed by British ships of war. This will do much to check this diabolical traffic.

—These are the leading facts contained in the letters. Others will doubtless soon be received, giving us the result of the exploring tour and the spot fixed on for the location of the Mission.

New York, April 12th, 1842.

From the A. S. Standard.

### TROUBLES OF SLAVERY.

The South itself is in a state of intense fermentation. In Kentucky is a strong party in favor of getting rid of slavery. Western Virginia can scarcely repress her murmurings against the foul system; but lately they were uttered in a petition to Congress for abolition.—Virginia is no longer in an angry snarl with New York, whose free-law locomotive ran against her baggage car, called "Peonish Institution," on the high-way of State intercourse. This gives birth to lively discussion between proprietors and passengers of the two cars, of which the results will prove most significant. Maryland, in distress for her runaway "property," strives to hold a convention to secure it. Ashamed of her own secrets, she imprisons a peaceable northern reporter, and all the free states hiss thereat, to her great annoyance; and to increase her troubles, the more religious portion of her own citizens rise to rebuke her doings. South Carolina is in a fury with Great Britain about her shipwrecked slaves; yet she can in no wise refrain from making common cause with Virginia, in her battle with New York. Louisiana terrified at the increasing population and wealth of the free blacks, at the vicinity of the British West Indies, and the exertion of English influence in Cuba, finds time likewise to join hands with Virginia and South Carolina in this crusade. Georgia does the same, though her old slave controversy with Maine is still unsettled. All combine together, and in their fatigued and deep, passion, they have determined to amend the Constitution. This amendment is the southern side of the Missouri compromise, and the object of the Missouri compromise is to settle the question of slavery in the territory between our Her State debts, and in part for the purchase of slaves, and involving suits at the Supreme Court of the United States destined to have a very important bearing on the issue between slavery and freedom.

Then comes the heavy unpaid debts of the South, moving northern merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, to execrations altogether irreverent toward the sacred Union; and in

the midst of the curses, not a few are brought to see and acknowledge that it can in no degree be profitable for communities to eat their own laborers. To this the South replies that the laborers eat their masters; the North responds that she grows daily more dubious whether a partnership in such a victualling establishment can be in any wise advantageous.

Then come ship loads of East India cotton, and the phantoms of thousands more, across the already choked-up path of the "peculiar institution;" whereas statesmen utter a chorus of howls, which avail nothing.

It were well for the South to pause, and ask herself with whom she is playing her desperate game, when she finds herself thus check-mated at every turn. On one side is all Europe, combined with South America, and even Texas, for the suppression of the slave trade. On the other, is the United States separated from the civilized world, trying to stretch her starry flag over the foul enormity. Between the two lies war with England. For the back-ground of that battle piece, see the British West Indies, swarming with black troops, who will remember what slavery is; Hayti, with its vivid recollections, and active sympathies, all arrayed against slavery; Mexico, with abundant cause to hate the United States, particularly the southern portion of it; and the Indians swarming on our borders, with long arrears of wrong to settle, after their fashion, with tomahawk and scalping-knife. These wrongs too, are linked with slavery; for what is our "Great Florida Negro Hunt," but a war for the right of kidnapping Indian babes, by mothers held as slaves? To crown all, the focus around which these inflammable materials are collecting, is the gathering place for slaves of the worst description. Does a slave commit a crime? He is sold to the southwest. Is he so intelligent, or so violent, as to be considered dangerous? He is sold to the southwest. Is he suspected of plotting insurrection? He is sold to the southwest; there to be goaded into fury by severity greater than that from which he escapes.

Surely the walls are closing around slavery. L. M. C.

From the Emancipator.

### FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY INTELLIGENCE.

HOLLAND.

Messrs. G. W. Alexander and John Scoble have been performing an anti-slavery tour in Holland. They visited Amsterdam, Utrecht, Groningen, Rotterdam, and the Hague. At Utrecht, they found some members of the legislative bodies, and professors in the University, quite favorably disposed. An interview with some Moravians disclosed the fact that in consequence of the escape of slaves from Surinam to British Guiana, the slaves in the Dutch province are no longer allowed to receive instruction from the missionaries. At Gouzen, the meetings were highly encouraging. His Excellency, Baron Rengers, presided at one meeting, and several distinguished judicial and legal characters were present.—One of the gentlemen, writing to Mr. Scoble, a few days afterwards, says,

"My son, who assisted at your meeting, told me yesterday evening, that he intends to defend, against other opponents, students in their literary circles, the principles you are advocating, which, of course, I encouraged him to do; and so, by different means, under the blessing of the Almighty, every thing will come to a good issue. *Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi, sed sepe cadendo.*"

The drop hollows the rock, not by its force, but by its constant dropping. A good word was held, and it is evident that sound principles are gaining ground, so that it may be hoped that the day of emancipation in the Dutch colonies is not distant.

TUNIS.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have adopted an address to the Bey of Tunis, expressive of their high sense of the proceedings he has adopted for the suppression of the slave trade, and of their ardent hope that he will extend his views to the abolition of slavery itself. The address was signed by Thomas Clarkson, and forwarded through Sir Thomas Reade, H. B. M. Consul at Tunis. We venture to predict that his highness will not treat it and its authors as our President Tyler, did the address brought out by Joseph Sturge. The Tunisians, you know, are Mahomedan barbarians, and we are a nation of refined Christians. All the difference in the world.

FRANCE.

The French abolitionists hold on their way, notwithstanding the tardiness and unfaithfulness of successive administrations of the government. They persevere in exposing the monstrous cruelties of the system, as it prevails in Guadalupe, in Martinique, in Cayenne. A single specimen will show that slavery is the same every where—a system of wrong—the parent of the most diabolical cruelties—in Guadalupe as in Alabama.

From La Revue des Colonies, of Nov. 1841.

A deed of great atrocity has just been perpetrated at the fabrique d'engrais of Morue a Savou. This establishment, situated very near Point-a-Pitre, on the side of the road, belongs to M. Boisabain, a relation of the too celebrated Drouillard-Mahaudiere. A monster known for his ferocity towards the slaves was overseer on the plantation. It was with joy that M. Boisabain encountered such a man as the miscreant Laffranque to direct the labors of his slaves. Two runaway negroes, Sixpouces and Jacob, having been seized, imagine the refinement of barbarity, the frightful punishment which was inflicted on them. These two slaves were tied together face to face, body to body, in such a manner as to appear to be fitted one to the other. In this position they were flogged, whilst Laffranque was causing an iron to be made red hot. The instrument of torture being ready, this monster thrust it into the bowels of the uppermost slave. The excruciating pain of this infernal burning caused the victim to make such a movement as to place his wretched companion uppermost, who in his turn was subjected to the ordeal of the red hot iron. The barbarity did not stop here. Having made the two slaves dress themselves, Laffranque, by the aid of a funnel, poured into their mouths a mixture of feces and urine.—He has been arrested. What did he say to justify himself? That the burning was ad-

ministered as an excellent cure for vermin.—The trial will reveal other crimes of Laffranque.

BRAZIL.

A correspondent of the London A. S. Reporter says that the slave trade has greatly increased under the auspices of the present Brazilian ministry, who favor and protect it.—Early in November, fifteen hundred new negroes from the coast of Africa were seen in one house, and five hundred were lodged in the same house with the chief officer of police at Ponto de Caju, about quarter of a mile from the emperor's palace at St. Christopher's. The landings on the coast are of frequent occurrence, but it is very difficult to ascertain even the proximate number of victims; they have probably nearly doubled, however pro-slavery government came into power about twelve months.

The Brazilian government, by treaty in 1827, stipulated "that it shall not be the subjects of the emperor of Brazil to be concerned in carrying on the African slave trade, under any pretext or in any manner whatsoever; and the carrying on such trade by any subject of his imperial majesty, shall be deemed and treated as piracy." The law of 7th November, 1831, to give effect to this treaty, secured the emancipation of all slaves illicitly introduced into Brazil. Now, in despite of the law of 1831, four hundred thousand Africans, imported since that time into the empire, are slaves; and these men, thus illegally deprived of their liberty, constitute, from their age and their physical strength, considerably above one-third of the productive labor of Brazil.—The slave trade party are taking measures to neutralize the efficacy of that law, by legalizing the slavery of all Africans, however introduced. The British minister, in a remonstrance against the proposition, says,

"It is clearly impossible, in law or equity, whatever may unfortunately be de facto the practice, to deprive of their rights and liberty, guaranteed by the most positive laws and the stipulations of treaty, a multitude of individuals, unaccused of crime, and living under the protection of the laws and engagements of the imperial government, for the sake of securing impunity to their criminal oppressors. Such a violation of all moral and legal right, is not to be expected in a civilized country."

Lord Palmerston, in a letter of instructions to Mr. Ouseley, desires him to state in writing to the Brazilian minister, that all negroes who have been illegally imported into Brazil, are, by the treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, entitled to be considered free." It is expected that a peremptory demand will be made by Great Britain for the actual emancipation of every such negro. The anti-slavery party in Brazil is neither destroyed nor inactive.

"This trade in human flesh," says Senhor Jose Bonifacio d'Andrada e Silva, in his celebrated memoir to the assembly of the empire of Brazil, "is a cancer that preys on the population, and destroying its energies. Slavery abolished," he says, "the inhabitable empire, instead of being a vast wilderness, as in fact the greater portion of them now are, would become humane and just; whilst they would, in the lapse of time, become considerable gainers, by putting into free circulation dead capital at present absorbed by the use of slaves, and they would, moreover, relieve their families from the domestic examples of corruption and tyranny now constantly before their eyes.—From enemies of their own as well as of the state—from the sight of men, in short, who now cannot be said to have a country of their own, yet by proper management may be made trusty fellow citizens, and useful members of the community."

JAMAICA.

The Governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, in his speech at the opening of the Legislative Assembly, bears full testimony to the general good conduct and improved condition of the emancipated classes. We wish the following extract could, by some means, be brought before the American public at large.

"The relations between employers and laborers appear to have arranged themselves on the natural basis of mutual interests. The want of continuous labor is still complained of in some districts, but not so generally as before. This want is not surprising in a country where the population is scanty, and where the laboring class support themselves in a great measure by the cultivation of their own grounds. The establishment of small freeholds among this class, and the clearance and cultivation of land hitherto or for a long time waste, are making continual and rapid strides, and, without removing the holders entirely from the labor market, must tend to secure the comfort of a large portion of the people.—The ease, independence, and other advantages enjoyed by the laboring population, are not, I believe, surpassed by those of the same class in any country on the face of the earth; and, although to those causes must be partly ascribed the want of continuous labor, we cannot but rejoice at so much good, and are bound to bear cheerfully its attendant difficulties. The general good conduct and orderly habits of the people, and their improved feeling towards their employers, are just grounds for unqualified congratulation."

The only class of people that complain are the rich landholders, who cannot get free laborers at as low a rate of wages as they wish, to cultivate their immense plantations, in consequence of the eagerness of the laboring population to own small farms of their own.—What a horrid state of things that must appear, to American democrats!

As a counterbalance, however, freedom is opening the way for agricultural improvement. One planter has absolutely ventured to introduce the plough in the cultivation of sugar cane, instead of the hoe. Although he had every thing to learn as well as to teach his people, the result was quite successful, both in diminishing the expense and increasing the cash, as will be seen by the table.

Hoe Culture. £ Plough Culture. £  
Hoing & digging 27 Ploughing and har. 13  
Picking & planting 18 Picking & planting 4  
Weeding, supply 20 Weeding and sup. 4  
Cleaning 57 Cleaning 20  
— — — — —  
122 41  
Crop, hds. 7 Crop, hds. 10  
Cost, per hhd, £17 2s. Cost, per hhd. £4 2s.  
— — — — —  
Str. Lucia.

A special magistrate writes to Mr.

crop of 1841 would exceed that of 1840 by 40 per cent. has been fulfilled, and from the improvements which have now been made in cultivation and machinery, and the appearance of the grounds, he anticipates that the crop of 1842 will exceed that of 1841 by upwards of 40 per cent. The writer says,—

"When I contrast their condition and habits now with what they were a few years ago, during slavery, and even in apprenticeship, the change seems almost magical; and yet liberty (by the blessing of God) has done all this. The people are the same, but they are no longer heart-broken under the cruelties and wretchedness of slavery. Instead of being trampled on and treated worse than the very beasts of burden, they now feel themselves on a level with their fellow-creatures, and by word and deed show that they are so; whilst their steady and indefatigable industry, respectable deportment, and anxiety for education, falsify most triumphantly the predictions of those advocates for slavery, who foretold that the negroes, if freed, would relapse into a state of barbarism. I have never heard or read of any laboring population who have raised themselves from the depths of degradation to such respectability in so short a period as our negroes have done; and I rejoice to say, that their improvement in every respect is progressing."

They cannot such statements find a place in any newspaper!

#### DOMINICA.

From this island, to Joseph Sturge, dated Nov. 11, 1841, says that the laborers have succeeded in raising wages from 5-14d. to 9d. sterling per day, and occupy their houses and grounds on the plantations without rent, while "the planters dare not eject, because there is no surplus labor in the market." Thus the owner of the soil is now at the control of the cultivator, but owing to the accommodating spirit of the latter, no evils arise, and the best feelings prevail throughout the island. "Great improvements have taken place in this island since the establishment of freedom. Many coffee estates on the verge of ruin (this culture having been given up here) have been converted into thriving sugar ones—expensive roads have been cut through stupendous rocks and along precipitous mountains—roads that were never dreamt of before freedom. A set of sugar works of steam power has for the first time been introduced in this island, under the beneficent reign of freedom."

#### General Intelligence.

An affray took place in Macon, Geo., on the evening of the 23d March, which resulted in the death of two individuals, and the wounding of four others. It appears that some difficulty occurred between a constable named Dukes and a man named Sumers. Dukes was standing on the sidewalk, when he was assailed with abusive language, and dared to come where he was. Dukes armed himself with a gun, a fight ensued, and several guns were fired by the parties and their friends. Thomas Kanan was badly wounded in the hip. Dukes received a full charge of buck and goose shot in his breast and arms, and his recovery is doubtful. A respectable mechanic, named M. E. Hebbard, received three balls, and died instantly. A man named Sweeney, it is said received a charge in his abdomen, and has since died. Two others, named John Welch and —Doster, were also dangerously wounded. Most of the persons injured had no participation in the affray.

**EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMBOAT MEDORA.**—The Steamboat Medora, recently built, calculated to ply between Baltimore and Norfolk, exploded while at the wharf in Baltimore, just as she was starting on an excursion down the bay to test her qualities. The bell rung, and the wheels made three revolutions, when the boiler burst with a tremendous report, throwing up clouds of vapor, attended with fragments of the vessel, and the bodies of the unfortunate human beings on board. The vessel was made an entire wreck in an instant—all her timbers, from her engine forward being rent away. It is supposed that the boiler was nearly exhausted, and had become hot, and in this state water was let in.—The names of 10 who were killed are given, and 29 injured, most of them badly.

**DISPROPORTION IN THE CENSUS.** It appears by the last census, that there are over 300,000 more men than women in the United States.

**CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—Five hundred and eighty millions of gallons annually.

**A WHALE RIDING.**—A fine specimen of the sperm whale was lately taken off New Bedford, and carried to Boston by railroad.—This is probably the first whale that ever took a ride on a railroad.

**Capt. Jas. Pittit, of Polk Co. Tenn.,** a man with no family but 25 negroes, blew out his brains—leaving his property to his slaves, whom he directed to be freed. We suppose a hot-headed abolitionist would say to the rest of the slaveholders, "Go and do likewise."—*Boston Transcript.*

☞ We suppose a cold blooded pro-slavery man would say—"Am I my brother's keeper? or why was not this oilment sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?"—*Liberator.*

The National Home Industry Convention, which convened at New York on the 4th inst., adjourned on the 6th. Reports were made by committees on the different branches of Home Industry, which are to be submitted to the public by a committee of publication in a complete and connected form. They will doubtless be highly interesting. A delegation was appointed to proceed to Washington, and lay their views before Congress.

A Calcutta mail has arrived direct, by steam, for the first time, at Alexandria, that is, Suez. A communication, by steam, is now established by all the Presidencies of British India. From Bengal to Madras, 715 miles, was done in three days 20 hours; from Madras to Ceylon, 519 miles, in two days 19 hours; thence to Aden, 2253 miles, in eleven days and 7 hours; and from the latter to Suez, 1427 miles, in seven days and 16 hours; making in all 4,394 miles in 615 hours—averaging 190 miles a day.—This is stated to be the longest steam voyage yet made; and, considering that she was laden heavily, and detained 56 hours for coals at Aden, as favorable a voyage as could be expected.

A Mr. Tompkins, and Col. Cook, fought a duel a few days since opposite Vicksburg.—Weapons, pistols; distance 20 paces; result both killed. We should think this satisfactory.

A new knitting machine has been invented in Portsmouth, N. H., a very small affair, not more than twenty-two inches in length, and twelve inches high. The movement wheels of the machine are few, but very eccentric. The needles or teeth, however, are wonderfully ingenious. The machinery is propelled by steam, and a young woman can, with perfect ease, attend to three of these machines, and with them weave ninety pair of stockings a day.

**Curious Calculation.**—Uncle Sam, says the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, is now obliged to pay \$2000 per diem for Congressional sessions of three hours duration. This is upwards of \$866 per hour. The time required to make a call of the house, is about 20 minutes, consequently, every call of the ayes and nays costs the nation \$222.

**THE LAST ARGUMENT FOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—In Iowa, they offer as a reason for breaking a man's neck, (as may be seen by the following item,) that they have no safe place to confine a criminal!

A bill to abolish capital punishment, or hanging, and substituting in its stead, solitary confinement for life, passed the House of Representatives of Iowa, several weeks since, but was afterwards rejected in the Council, for the reason that the penitentiary was not in fit condition for the reception and safe keeping of convicts.

**IRISH REPEAL.**—Very large meetings have been held, in favor of Irish repeal, and money contributed, in New Orleans, Kentucky, New York, &c. Americans, not a few, unite in this with the Irish and their descendants. Yet we are the people who make such an outcry about "foreign interference." Gov. McDuffie says: "No State has a right to interfere with the institutions of another State, not even by discussion;" and a large majority of the United States, consider this very sound doctrine when applied to a "peculiar institution." Verily we are a consistent people!—*A. S. Standard.*

The London Times very pertinently asks: "What would Americans say, if associations were to be formed, and public meetings held, in England, for the liberation of the slaves, whom those talkers about liberty decline to emancipate? What if we were to send remittances of money to the American abolitionists? It concludes by saying that it is time for Lord Aberdeen to look to this!"

The President has addressed a letter to Gov. King, of Rhode Island, in answer to an application for military aid, assuring him that such aid will be promptly rendered in case of an insurrection, but he cannot act in any way until a rebellion shall actually have taken place.

The Grand Jury of Pittsburgh, Pa. present drunkenness as a nuisance, and recommend that it be made an indictable offence.

Whiskey is selling in Cincinnati at ten cents and a half per gallon—dull market as that.

One James Smith has been feloniously held to bail in Boston for feloniously kissing a lady in his store.

The Committee of the New York Legislature, to whom were referred the petitions for the extension of the Elective Franchise to colored persons, reported against it, as improper and inexpedient.

The Judiciary Committee have reported a bill to suppress licentiousness, which was read twice.

**Singular.**—The Chicago Democrat insists that its party should select, as candidates for office, men of good moral character.

The Postmaster General proposes to alter the rates of postage from 63, 123 and 183 cents to 5, 10, and 20 cents—also, after Sept. 30, that newspapers shall pay postage according to the size of the sheet.

The Texans have invited General Coombs of Kentucky, to command the American forces.

The New York Legislature have exempted from execution for debt \$150 worth of household furniture, in addition to former exemptions.

**Fatal Shot.**—On Saturday last, at the lake end of the railroad, a dispute arose between one John Smith and James Lucy, in which the latter was shot in the breast with a gun loaded with shot. Lucy expired instantly. Smith immediately surrendered himself to the local authorities, alleging that he had killed Lucy in self-defence.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The manuscript and copyright of the works of M. Chateaubriand, have been sold by auction, to M. Defandine de Saint Esprit for 153,000f.

The number of electors in France, is 224,700. This gives one elector in 151 individuals, the total population being estimated at 34,000,000.

The income of the Pope of Rome is said to be \$1,500,000; and the Priests subject to his control and ready to do his bidding are about a million.

The remains of Che-ki-ka, and his kindred savages, still continue suspended from the trees where they were placed by order of Col. Harney in December, 1841. A scouting party lately on the spot describes the flesh on the bodies as having completely dried up.

Some disturbance having been created in the Indiana Legislature, a short time since, one of the members proposed an order for the door-keeper to bring in a basket of brick-bats, to aid the Speaker in keeping order.

Some air-tight tin containers, containing boiled French beans, were lately brought on shore from the wreck of the Royal George. A dish of these vegetables, on being dressed, was found excellent, though at least fifty-seven years old.

**Naval Rendezvous at Buffalo, N. Y.**—Commander Stephen Champlain has been directed, says the Army and Navy Chronicle, to open a rendezvous at Buffalo, for the enlistment of seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys, for the Naval service. He has also been authorized to charter a vessel to be used as a receiving vessel.

On the 1st inst., at Havana, the English squadron of the West India station was hourly expected to arrive and take measures for the release of the English subjects in prison.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1842.

### LIBERTY MEETING AT PRAIRIE RONDE, KALAMAZO COUNTY.

On the fifth of May next, public meetings will be held, during the afternoon and evening, and possibly on the following day in the above locality, most probably at School-craft, but the particulars of which will be published in the next number of the Signal, and in local papers, to discuss the principles of the Liberty party, at which politicians of all parties are invited to attend. Some one from Detroit will be present with other friends.

#### TO OUR FRIENDS.

The Central Corresponding Committee of State Anti-Slavery Society, at Detroit, some time since issued circulars (by mail, post paid) to the several local committees in the counties through the State, detailing an uniform plan of action for the ensuing year. If any friends have not received them, they will please to inform us by post, and if any counties have not such local committee, will not some friends send their names for the purpose, it will cost them nothing but time, the object being merely to disseminate our notices—election tickets—plan of action, &c.

We would impress on those who have received our circulars, the importance of attending to the suggestions therein. If they will labor faithfully with us, they may feel assured of the happiest results. Effort and action are alone wanting in a cause, so true, so good, and so noble as ours. Our prospects are most encouraging, and we daily receive proofs of the disappearance of prejudice, and the advance of our cause. The proceedings of Congress, have in themselves, alarmed their formerly staunch friends, and the whole community is now awake to and confesses what we long sounded in their ears—the danger of slavery as an institution, to the Union. We no longer hear the unthinking objection, "What have we of the North to do with slavery. Every one now feels, that he has to do with it, and ere long our ballot boxes will demonstrate this feeling.

Friends of the sacred cause of liberty, do not spare effort. Attend, we beg of you, to our circulars, and send us statements of your numbers, doings &c. We have received but one local report, from a valued friend in Eaton county, and in reply, sent to those he named, three copies of the Signal. If we are to be efficient we must work. Above all, support our organ, the Signal, and add to its circulation.—Its columns will repay perusal, and furnish a cheap, but at the same time, comprehensive synopsis of the doings of our cause.

For the Committee,  
CHAS. H. STEWART, Chairman.  
Detroit, April 19th, 1842.

#### OUR PAPER.

At the commencement of another volume, we are enabled to present our readers with a larger sheet, comprising much more reading matter and embracing a greater variety of topics. We intend to give weekly a complete summary of foreign and domestic intelligence, prices current, &c. in addition to the usual amount of anti-slavery news. Our Bank Note Table comprises all the Northern States, and may be relied on for all practical purposes.

Our cause in this State is making a more rapid progress than it has ever done before, and the Committee feel confident, that by making the Signal of Liberty such a medium of information as is wanted, they shall secure the unanimous support of the friends of liberty. ☞ Will not all our friends as far as possible, favor us with their advertising patronage? Book publishers, Manufacturers, Mechanists, and all persons wishing to give information of their business through the State generally, will find the Signal as good a medium of communication as they can obtain.

In reference to the political course of the Signal, we need only to say that it will be a Signal of Liberty. It will advocate the principles of the Liberty party as heretofore set forth in its columns, as the paramount rules of action which should govern every free man. Our friends may rest assured that it will not be "a whig concern" nor "a loco loco trick," but will oppose both parties so far as their principles or acts war against the rights of man. With this brief exposition of our affairs and intentions, we announce to our friends and foes that, for another year, our course will be onward.

#### HOME LEAGUES—HOME INDUSTRY.

Notwithstanding our determination to have no controversy on this subject, we feel obliged to correct the misapprehension of our views into which some have fallen. Our article on this subject has called forth a spirited editorial from the Detroit Advertiser, in which we are taken to task for our positions, although in courteous and gentlemanly language. And here we will take occasion to say, that the Advertiser, for freedom from low scurrility and blackguardism, is, of late, far in advance of many of the political papers.

First, then, it will be observed that we did not take ground against a Tariff of duties on foreign imports. The thing did not enter our minds. It is obvious, at first sight, that the government must have a revenue. This revenue must be raised either by duties on imports, or by direct taxation. In the present state of society, the latter method, whether it be best or not, appears to be impracticable. It follows, then, that a tariff of duties on foreign imports, is indispensable to raise an adequate revenue for the nation; and, we have no doubt, that whatever party may be in power, a sufficient revenue will be raised in this way.—How heavy these duties should be, and what discrimination should be used in imposing them on the different articles for the purposes of a revenue, are points, on which we expressed no opinion whatever.

But we supposed, and so stated, that the Tariff party wished to impose heavy duties on foreign imports in order to secure a favorable market abroad for American productions. We suggested the inquiry whether this object could not as well be attained by a mutual diminution of duties, as by a course which might lead to a mutual increase. We raised this question merely as a matter deserving of inquiry. This is the head and front of our offending, so far as opposition to a Tariff is concerned.

But we do not deny that we took positions in opposition to the support of a Tariff party. We have carefully reviewed them since, and find in them nothing to alter or retract.

We said to our readers, and to all that class of community who entertain a regard for the rights and liberties of their fellow men, as well as a desire for the increase of their wealth, that we considered the Tariff party unworthy of their political support as a party, because it was limited in its plan, being a mere scheme of finance, amounting to nothing more than a proposition to impose a duty of 30 or 40 per cent, or more, on certain articles, instead of 10 or 20 per cent, more or less—sectional in its character—entirely pecuniary in its object, conversant only with dollars and cents, to the exclusion of all other subjects—totally opposed to the success, or even the existence of the Liberty party—pro-slavery, in many respects, in its materials, affinities, and predilections, and calculated, if successful, to extend and perpetuate the reign of the SLAVE POWER of this nation.

These positions we then supposed to be correct, and we do not perceive that the Advertiser has called in question any one of them. Until they can be shown to be incorrect, we shall consider them entitled to the serious consideration of our readers, and of the community generally. But the Advertiser, in this very article, has furnished the evidence of the truth of some of our allegations. It manifests its hostility to the Liberty party, by urging the moral sanction abolitionists not to follow the leaders of political abolitionism, because of "their hostility to Northern interests" (1) and Northern Rights" (11)—because of "the dangerous influence of political combinations and stratagems"—just as though the tariff party was not a political combination—because of "the selfish and corrupting motives of partisan politics" (are not your politics "partisan," Mr. Advertiser) because "our first duty is to protect and benefit our own citizens"—and because the political abolitionists are "circulating in a doubtful enterprise, for the relief of distant strangers." This string of reasons demonstrates that the Advertiser, the leading Tariff paper in the State, is fully committed against the principles of the Liberty party.

The real question proposed by the Tariff advocates to abolitionists for decision is this: whether they will hold on to the support of principles they know to be just, and right, and practicable, until their final triumph shall come, as come it will, as sure as there is a righteous Governor of the Universe—or whether they will now choose, on every side, by events propitious beyond their expectations, to abandon their political and religious faith, join themselves to the same party that originated and sustained the Hard Cider revelries of 1840, and thus forever bid adieu to those great objects, for which, through reproach and ignominy, they have hitherto labored, and toiled, and prayed.

We have no unkindness of feeling towards the supporters of the Tariff party—we appreciate the large amount of intellectual and moral worth that is found among them: but we desire to have no connection whatever with their political projects, and while we would wish that they could cordially unite with us for the attainment of objects that we believe to be of paramount importance, if we cannot be gratified in this, we desire to be excused from enlisting with them in a political contest, which, whatever may be said of it in other respects, will certainly prove injurious to those interests we seek to promote.

#### THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND SLAVEHOLDER'S CONVENTION.

The Christian Advocate and Journal is an official organ of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States.

It has for many years teamed with the most vile and bitter things against the abolitionists, and especially those in the Methodist Church.

It has dealt freely with the private character of ministers, and whole Conferences, and has uniformly refused an explanation or reply from those it has misrepresented and abused. But there is a prospect of reform even in the Advocate and Journal.

Dr. Bond is its editor, and the following which appeared in that paper as editorial on the 9th of March, will be read by many of our patrons with interest.

We have appended a few notes.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

By far the most interesting matter which we have found in the Journals of the day, is the proceedings of a slaveholder's convention, held in Annapolis, Md., during the present session of the legislature.

At the time when the north and the east originated their anti-slavery societies, Maryland was steadily advancing toward a gradual emancipation of her slavery. A strong feeling against slavery pervaded the state, in which feeling many of the slaveholders themselves participated; and nothing is more certain than that a law would have passed the legislature, long ere this, making all slaves born after a certain day free at a suitable age, had no adverse influence from the neighboring free states arrested the progress of individual feeling, and changed the current of public opinion (1).

But, unfortunately, anti-slavery associations were formed where there were no slaves; and the wildest and most fanatical resolutions were passed and published; incendiary publications, and pictorial representations, were unsparingly circulated in Maryland; and emissaries were sent among our colored population, alienating them even from that portion of the whites whom they had heretofore known and acknowledged as their friends, either because they could not advocate the immediate abolition of the abolitionists, irrespective of all consequences, or because they favored colonization.

At this juncture, the awful tragedy of Southampton (2) occurred, and awakened such alarm, that it became a dictate of prudence, and of humanity to the colored people themselves, to cease entirely all agitation of questions relating to emancipation, until a fairer opportunity should arrive, until the affiliated clubs, denominated anti-slavery societies, should be rebuked and silenced by the sober and judicious part of the people of their own States, and the people of the slaveholding States be allowed to manage their own affairs. (3).

But of this pause the pro-slavery men in Maryland took advantage. It was a ready way to the Legislature to decry the madness of abolitionists; and when there they passed laws which made the friends of humanity blush for their State, while every consideration of prudence, and even the safety of the colored population, compelled them to observe a profound silence. Still opposed to the whole system of slavery, enduring it because they saw no way of acting in opposition, without incurring dangers which it was fearful to

contemplate, the great majority of the people were compelled to succumb to the dictation of a small portion, even of the slaveholders, because, to oppose them would require a dangerous agitation of public feeling.

Emboldened by the impunity with which they had been permitted to trample on the feelings of their fellow-citizens, these ultra slaveholders have arrived at a pitch of daring and wanton recklessness, which has so outraged the feelings of humanity, as to compel all who fear God, and believe in a future state of retribution, to brave the storm, and oppose the mad proceedings of the slaveholder's convention, come what will (4). We took such measures as we deemed most fit, to warn the convention of the dangerous nature of the measures which we had been advised were contemplated; and though we saw in their proceedings a verification of the ancient maxim, that "whom the gods design to destroy they first deprive of reason," we were confident their madness would be rebuked by the legislature. What, then, was our astonishment, to find that a bill, in general conformity with the resolutions of the convention, had been passed by the house of delegates, and was before the senate for concurrence.

Our consolation is, that Baltimore, the city of monuments, of fountains, and of noble, generous spirits, has roused herself at this indignity. The Methodists, acting as a society, memorialized the Legislature, (5) and one of their deputations was assured, that there was no danger of the bill passing the house of delegates.—But it did pass. The Rev. Robert Breckenridge, always foremost when duty calls, and never counting the cost, when obeying its dictates, thundered from his pulpit; (6) a meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, or sect, was called, to assemble in Light-street church; (7) a strong remonstrance was sent to the legislature; and this remonstrance was advocated by many slaveholders, and some of the deputation appointed to present it are slaveholders. The state is aroused; and the people, finding that the madness of the ultraists will force upon them discussions which they had heretofore forbore to indulge, fr in motives of prudence, will now breast the storm, and show that they are competent to take care of the interests of the state, and, at the same time, to rebuke ultraism, whether it comes from abroad, or shows itself among themselves.

This mad movement of the slaveholders' convention is the more surprising, because they must have known the difficulty with which the opposite fanaticism of the anti-slavery societies was suppressed in the free states (8). To cast this firebrand into the yet smoldering materials is beyond the ordinary folly and wickedness of men. We were admonished, by the colonization convention, that some such excess was to be apprehended, and the convention most earnestly deprecated the event. And well it might; for nothing could be more fatal to colonization, than the enactment, by the legislature, of the measures recommended by the slaveholders' convention.

To our brethren we say, and to all who fear God we say, You are released. The slaveholders' convention have taken off your straight jackets (9). With an eye single to the glory of God, do your duty (10). If we have at any time compromised too much, we did it under a conviction of duty. We do not repent that we have let our moderation be known to all men. The questions which we were told it was dangerous to discuss are now forced upon us by those who conjured us to be silent, for the sake of mercy and humanity. And, with the blessing of God, we will discuss them to the heart's content of the slaveholders' convention (11).

We forbear to give a synopsis of the bill which passed the house of delegates. We should be mortified to see the pages of the Advocate stained with it. We find, among the nays, some whom we knew would be found there. We were thinking, that when we hear of the action of the senate, we would assign a prominent place in our paper to the publication of the names of the noble opponents of injustice and cruelty, and keep the firm standing, so as to give one insertion every year, making them familiar to our numerous readers, as deserving to be had in everlasting remembrance (12).

1. This is an old story, and has been repeated by the enemies of abolitionism a thousand times, twice told. We believe it to be totally and absolutely false; for we have never seen a particle of evidence to substantiate the assertion but the mere ipse dixit of those who made it.

2. The Doctor here commits an egregious error. The Southampton tragedy occurred in 1831, which was before any Anti-Slavery societies were organized, and before the agitation of this question has attracted any special attention, North or South. As our societies were not formed, our resolutions not passed, our incendiary publications and pictorial representations not in existence until 1833 or after, it is difficult to determine how these things, however exceptionable in themselves, could excite the slaves of Southampton to insurrection and bloodshed in 1831. Will Dr. Bond explain?

3. The Doctor is getting rather middle-some. He seems now inclined to interfere in the subject and aid the slaveholders in "managing their own affairs."

4. We admire this bold and fearless stand. It is just as it should be. If the Advocate had taken this ground years ago and maintained it, who can tell but ere this time the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. S. would have been purified from the deadly curse of slavery.—Mark the language, the "ultra slaveholders' wanton recklessness and mad proceedings must be opposed, COME WHAT WILL," &c. &c. We subscribe to this doctrine every word of it, especially that part which declares that duty must be done "come what will," but let us hear no more of abolitionists pursuing their course, "REGARDLESS OF CONSEQUENCES."

5. This was a revival of ancient Methodism. And for this "dabbling in politics," as it has been called, Methodist Abolitionists have been censured and condemned, again and again, in the very paper, and by the very man, who now approves of memorializing the Legislature, to prevent the passage of cruel and unjust laws. And why not petition for the repeal of all such laws have been passed, and use our influence for the appointment of such men to office as will hear our prayers, and do justice in the premises.

6. So should every minister of Jesus Christ, north and south, "thunder from his pulpit"

against slavery, and all its complicated wrongs—let the sound vibrate through the entire land, and the old Bastille will soon crumble in ruins never more to disgrace and curse our world.

7. No desecration in the house of God of course in the Doctor's mind—though to occupy a church for an Anti-Slavery meeting, has by the Advocate, been considered a departure from the rules of propriety.

8. We were not aware that the "fanaticism of the Anti-Slavery Societies," had been suppressed, unless it were in the columns of the Advocate; but silence is there broken, and surely our prospects were never better for the speedy overthrow of slavery than at the present.

9. Glorious proclamation this—we have long since said, and longer believed, that thousands in church and State were held in check on the subject of slavery by the would be ultraists, but an emancipation is proclaimed to our Methodist friends, who have been under Bond or "in Bonds," their "straight jacket," are taken off, a general jubilee has come, and we confidently expect that the redeemed will show themselves worthy the high boon conferred upon them.—Let them "open their mouth for the dumb, and plead the cause of the poor and needy."

10. To this we respond a hearty Amen—let all do their duty and the work is done—the church purified and the nation redeemed.

11. Free and full discussion is all that is necessary to show up the institution as it is.—This done, an indignant people will make an end of it at once.

12. Do it, Dr. Bond. We shall rejoice to see the Advocate out once a year, if no more, in favor of justice and equal rights. On the whole, we are pleased with Dr. Bond's remarks. We should be disposed to receive a "moderate correction" without murmuring each week, if it could be followed with such a burst of indignation against slaveholders and slavery as we find in the above. We wish the Doctor success in his war upon slavery.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TERMS OF CESSION, &c.,

In nearly every place where the subject of slavery and its abolition has been agitated, we are met with the objection that "Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, because the terms on which that District was ceded forbid it."

It is contended that "Virginia and Maryland, in the terms of cession, reserved the right of private property in Slaves," and consequently placed the subject beyond the jurisdiction of Congress.

To this we reply—That the cessions were made in view of the eighth section of the constitution, which declares, that Congress shall have power to exercise "exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever over such District," and as the constitution, is the supreme law of the land, every act of State legislation, incompatible with its provisions, must of course be null and void. The conclusion therefore is irresistible, that whatever the lawmaking power is competent to do any where, Congress can do in the District of Columbia.

But we copy so much of the acts of cession themselves, as bear at all on the question, from which it will appear that the supposed limitation does not, in fact, exist.

Act of Cession from Maryland.

Dec. 23, 1788, the General Assembly voted, "That the Representatives of this State, &c. be, and they are hereby authorized and required, on the behalf of this State, to cede to Congress of the United States, any District in this State, not exceeding ten miles square, which Congress may fix upon and accept for the seat of government of the United States."

Act of Cession from Virginia.

Dec. 3, 1789, the General Assembly enacted, "That a tract of country, not exceeding ten miles square, nor any less quantity, &c. shall be, and the same is, hereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the government of the United States.

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to vest in the United States the right of property in the soil, or to affect the right of individuals therein, otherwise than the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals to the United States.

"And provided also, That the jurisdiction of the laws of the commonwealth, over the persons and property of individuals residing within the limits of the cession aforesaid, shall not cease or determine until Congress having accepted the said cession shall, by law, provide for the government thereof, under their jurisdiction, in manner provided by the article of the constitution before cited."

It will here be seen that Maryland annexes to the cession, no provision whatever, and Virginia none but a reservation of the right of property in the soil, and the rights of individuals therein, i. e. in the soil, and a proviso that the laws of Virginia should remain in force in the ceded territory, till the acceptance of the cession, and the enactment by Congress, of other laws for its government.

Neither of these provisos, limits, or attempts to limit, the legislative power of Congress, but both the reference in the act of cession to the section of the constitution giving that power, and the proviso in relation to the temporary continuance of the Virginia laws, clearly imply the understanding of Virginia, that the power was still unlimited.

The same understanding in the mind of Congress is evident from the provision of the act of acceptance, by which the laws of the respective States should remain in force, each, in its own portion of the District, if Congress should otherwise by law provide.

From the above it appears that the authority of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the District is "full and absolute," and that she has the same power to abolish slavery there, that the old Continental Congress had to abolish it in the North-Western Territory, or that the slaveholding States have to abolish slavery within their own jurisdiction.

☞ We have just transcribed our subscription book. Some errors may have occurred, and should any subscribers not receive their papers they will please notify us.



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.

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 observe 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 TAPPIN.

New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

- American Slavery as it is, in music 50
Anti-Slavery Manual 20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 37 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 35 1-3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Boxton on the Slave Trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1,00
Chloe Spear 25
Channing on Slavery 25
Donnan on Slavery 25
Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constitution discovered 50
Fountain, plain binding, 84mo. 12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa 50
Grimké's Letters to Miss Beecher 37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2
Joy's View Light and Truth 20
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Haynes 75
Do of Lovejoy 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 63 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 3vo. 1,00
Rankin's Letters, 12mo. 100 pp. 20
Right and wrong in Boston 20
Star of Freedom, music 12 1-2
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society. Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery; Do, an Abolitionist's Thoughts on Slavery; Address to the Synod of Kentucky; Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 82mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 33 1-3
Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 25
Wheatley, Phillis Memoir of 25
West Indies, by Professor Hovey 50
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in music, with portrait 12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

- Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 57 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color 3
Ancient Landmarks 3
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as it is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition 2
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States 1
Address on Slavery (German) 1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland 1
Address of National Convention (German) 1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 25
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery 2
Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city 4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 12 1-2
Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 3
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 3
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches 2
Birney on Colonization 2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chipman's Discourse 6
Channing's Letters to Clay 6
Condition of Free People of Color 6
Crandell, Reuben, Trial of 6
Dissertation on Servitude 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 3
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? 3
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative 3
Extinguisher Extinguished 3
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 3
Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle 6
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6
Generous Planter 6
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse 6
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12 1-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 3
Liberty, 8vo. 20; do 12mo 15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 3
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered 6
Tower of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 6 1-4
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society 1
Pro-Slavery 1
Rural Code of Haiti 6

- Roper, Moses, Narrative of a Fugitive Slave 12 1-2
Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
Ruggles's Antidote 6
Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
Slavery's Speech in Congress in 1833 6
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie 6
Do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se" 6
Southern's Manual 6
Star of Freedom 6
Schmucker and Smith's Letters 4
Slaveholder's Prayer 1
Slaveholding Weighed 3
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 5
The Martyr, by Beriah Green 6
Things for Northern Men to do 6
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse 4
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 4
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy 1
Why work for the Slave 6
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

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

PRINTS, &c.

- Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 5
The Emancipated Family 25
Slave Market of America 3
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson 3
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 2
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 1
Do. with Kneeling Slave sheet 1
Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 50
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Mendian fund.
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25
Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6
Congressional Document relating do. do. 6
Portrait of Clinquez 1,00
March 3d, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK!

Now in the course of Publication.

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

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

London, Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad. S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Multi. &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with one thousand two hundred and forty new 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.

1. To facilitate 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.

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

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

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

5. 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.

6. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may distinguish 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 brier 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.

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

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

To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York. 12w31

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned JAMES JONES & CALER N. 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

BUCK-BINDERY,

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

JAMES JONES, C. N. ORMSBY, if

Ann Arbor, March, 8, 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

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

JONES & ORMSBY, if

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

THE MAGNET.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish a periodical with the above title, devoted to the investigation of HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, PATHOLOGY, and ASTROLOGICAL, 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 Magnetical Nature, which is governed by laws peculiar to Magnetical forces.

2. That the two Magnetical 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 Magnetical poles.

4. That the Magnetical 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 forming 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 Eventually, 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 Pity; and so of the organs of Conscientiousness, Belief, Amiability, Love of Approbation, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, &c. &c.

And I believe there are, at least, three pairs for language, one for mere words, connected by the Magnetical poles with Marvelousness, and giving a person the disposition to talk; one for proper names; and the other connected by the Magnetical 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, &c. &c.

7. That the Magnetical 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 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, in 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, &c.

The subscriber has been engaged for some time, in a course of magnetic cerebral experiments, the results of which go very far, as he believes, towards demonstrating these assumptions, and if they should prove to be true, all must admit that they are immensely important, as much so as any discoveries ever made illustrating the Physical or Mental natures 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 present 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 subject relating to the Physical, Mental, and Magnetical Natures of Man; explaining the phenomena of Sleepwalking, Somnambulism, Monomania, Insanity, Madness, Dreaming and Faticism, the whole designed to exhibit the claims of these subjects on the attention of the candid, and to assist them in ascertaining how far magnetism has been, or may be used, as a medicinal agent.

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

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

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

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, 133 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.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

F. DENISON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES.

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

The subscribers 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 who has any power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them, and to enquire of those who have used them.—There will be one for examination at N. H. Wine's, Doctor, village and one at MARTIN WILSON'S, Doctor, in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

The price will be \$180 for a four-horse power, with a threshing machine, with a stave or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 8300 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.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

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

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

SMUT MACHINES.

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

S. W. FOSTER & CO. 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 AND ARTS.

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

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

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New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1841. 1w33

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