

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY
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POETRY.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to man more comely than liberty"—Milton.
When the dance of the shadows
At the daybreak is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun;
When he sinks in his glory
At eve from the view,
And calls up the planet
To blaze in the blue,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love
When the moon in her midness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky;
There is beauty. But earth hath no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

In the depth of the darkness,
Unvaried in hue,
When the shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue;
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free.

In the breath of the morning,
When nature's awake,
And calls up the chorus
To chant of the break;
In the voice of the echo
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of streams
And the foaming of floods;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the thrice hallow'd sight of a nation that's free.

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain;
When the thunder is up
From his cloud cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free!

MISCELLANY.

From the Lady's "World of Fashion."
THE MINISTER'S DINNER.

BY LIDIA JANE PIERSON.

The Rev. Mr. N. was a man of excellent temper, generous feelings, and well cultivated mind, but he was eccentric even to oddity. He was a powerful preacher, and his ministrations were blessed to the reformation of many of his parish. At the age of thirty-four, he became enamored of a beautiful light-hearted girl of seventeen, and who imagined that to raise the hand of a minister would be a sin bordering hard upon the unpardonable. Well, the marriage was consummated, the bride's fat portion paid, and the husband, as husbands in their first love are apt to do, gave in to the humor of his wife, and accompanied her to several festive parties given by his wealthy neighbors, in honor of his marriage.

The happy couple were sitting together in a comfortable parlor, one evening toward spring, the reverend gentleman studying the *Venerable Bede*, and his wife equally interested in a plate of the latest fashions, when she suddenly looked up with an expression between hope and fear, and said addressed her companion.
"My dear husband, I have a request to make."
"Well, Nancy, my thing consistent."
"You do not imagine that I would make an inconsistent request, surely?"
"No—not a request you considered inconsistent. But come, what is it?"
"Why, my dear sir, and her voice trembled a little, we have been to several parties among the neighboring gentry, and now I think that to maintain our position in society, we should make a party too. The minister looked blank.
"What sort of a party, Nancy?" he said at length.
"Why," she replied; "such a party as those we have attended. We must make an elegant dinner, and have dancing after it."
"Dancing! in a minister's house," ejaculated Mr. N.
"Why, yes, certainly," replied his wife coaxingly. "You will not dance, the party will be mine; and then we have been to similar parties all winter."
"True, true, he muttered with a perplexed air, and sat silent for some time as if considering. At length he spoke.
"Yes, Nancy, you may have a party, give a dinner, and if the guests desire it, you may dance."
"Thank you, love," she cried, putting her arms around his neck.
But I have some stipulations to make about it, he said; I must select and invite the guests, and you must allow me to place some of my favorite dishes on the table."
"As you please, love," she answered delightedly, "but when shall it be?"
"Next Wednesday, if you please."

"But our furniture and window draperies are very old-fashioned. It is now time we had new. I should think it hardly necessary to renew our rooms, Nancy. All our furniture is excellent of the kind."

"But our smooth carpets, white draperies, and cane chairs have such cold looks, do consent to have the rooms new fitted, we can move these things to the unfurnished chambers."

"And of what use will they be in those rooms which we never occupy? Besides, it is near spring, and to fit up now for winter, is superfluous."

"Well, I would not care, she persisted, 'only people will call us parsimonious and ungentle.'"

"Oh, if that is all," he said gaily, "I will promise to expend a thousand dollars on the evening of the party, not in furniture, but in a manner which will be far more grateful to our guests, and profitable to ourselves, and which shall exonerate us from all imputations of parsimony; and you may expend in dress, eatables and drink, just what you please, and do not forget the wines. And so the colloquy ended. He resumed his studies, and she gave her mind to the consideration of the dress which would be the most becoming; and the wands that were most expensive."

The next day she went busily about her preparations, wondering all the time how her husband would expend his thousand dollars, but as she had discovered something of the eccentricity of his character, she doubted not that he meant to give an agreeable surprise, and her curiosity grew so great, that she could hardly sleep during the interval.

At length the momentous day arrived. The arrangements were all complete, and Mrs. N. returned to perform the all-important business of arraying her fine person in fine attire. She lingered long at the toilet, relying on the fashionable unpardonable of fashionable people, and when the hour struck, left her chamber arrayed like Judith of old gloriously, to allure the eyes of all who should look upon her, and full of sweet smiles and graces, notwithstanding the uncomfortable pinching of her shoes and corsets. Her husband met her in the hall.

"Our guests have all arrived," he said, and opened the door of the receiving room. Wonderful! wonderful! What a strange assembly. There were congregated the cripple, the maimed, and the blind; the pained, the extreme aged, and a group of children from the almshouse, who regarded the fine lady, some with wide open mouths, others with both hands in their hair, while some peeped from behind the furniture, to the covert of which they had retreated from her dazzling presence. She was petrified with astonishment, then a displeasure crossed her face, till having run her eyes over the grotesque assembly, she met the comically grave expression of her husband's countenance, when she burst into a violent fit of laughter, during the paroxysms of which the bursting of her corset laces could be distinctly heard by the company.

"Nancy!" at length said her husband, sternly.—She suppressed her mirth, stammered an excuse, and added,

"You will forgive me, and believe yourselves quite welcome."

"That is well done, whispered Mr. N., 'then, my friends,' he said, 'as my wife is not acquainted with you I will make a few presentations.' Then leading her toward an emaciated creature, whose distorted limbs were unable to support his body, he said 'This gentleman, Nancy, is the Rev. Mr. Niles, who in his youth travelled and endured much in the cause of our common Master. A violent rheumatism, induced by colds, contracted among the new settlements of the west, where he was employed in preaching the gospel to the poor, has reduced him to his present condition. This lady, his wife, has piously sustained him, and by her own labor procured a maintenance for herself and him. But she is old and feeble now as you see.'

Then turning to a group with silver locks and threadbare coats, he continued, 'These are soldiers of the revolution. They were all sons of rich men. They went out in their young strength to defend their oppressed country. They endured hardships, toils and sufferings, and such as we deem it hardly possible for men to endure and live; they returned home at the close of the war, maimed in their limbs, and with broken constitutions, to find their patriotics destroyed by fire, or the chances of war, or their property otherwise filched and wrested from them. And these worthy men live in poverty and neglect in the land for the prosperity of which they sacrificed their all. These venerable sires are wives of those patriots, and widows of others who have gone to their reward.'

They could tell tales that would thrill your heart, and make it better. This is the celebrated and learned Dr. B., who saved hundreds of lives during the spotted epidemic. But his great success roused the animosity of his medical brethren, who succeeded in ruining his practice, and when blindness came upon him, he was forgotten by those whom he had delivered from death. This lovely creature is his only child and she is both oriel and nurse she sets before him. Yet her learning and accomplishments are wonderful, and she is the author of those exquisite poems from which appear extracts occasionally in the Magazine. These children were orphaned in their infancy by the Asiatic cholera, and their sad hearts have seldom been cheered by a smile, or their palates regaled by delicious food. Now dry your eyes, ladies, and lead on to the dining room."

She obeyed, and notwithstanding her emotions, the thumping of course shoes, and rattling of sticks, crutches, and wooden legs behind her, well might divert her into another indecorous laugh.

To divert her attention she glanced over the table. There stood the dishes for which her husband had stipulated, in the shape of two monstrous, homely looking meat pies, and two enormous plates of baked meats and vegetables, looking like mighty mountains among the delicate viands that she had prepared for the refined company which she expected. She took her place and prepared to do the table honors, but her husband, after a short thanksgiving to a Bountiful God, addressed the company with "Now, my brethren, help yourselves and one another, to whatever you deem preferable. I will wait upon the children."

A hearty and jovial meal was made, the minister setting an example, and as the hours of the old soldiers were warmed with wine, they became garrulous, and each recounted some wonderful or thrilling adventure of the revolutionary war, and the old ladies told their tales of privation and suffering, and interwove with them the histories of fathers, brothers, or lovers, who died for liberty. Mrs. N. was sipping convulsively when her husband came round, and touching her shoulder, whispered,

"My love, shall we have dancing?" That word, with its ludicrous associations, fairly threw her into hysterics, and she laughed and wept at once.

When she became quiescent, Mr. N. thus addressed the company:

"I fear, my friends, that you will think my wife a frivolous, inconsistent creature, and I must therefore apologize for her. We were married only last fall, and have attended several gay parties, which our rich neighbors gave in honor of our nuptials, and my wife thought it would be general to give a dinner in return. I consented on conditions, one of which was that I should invite the guests. So being a professed minister of him who was made so low in heart, I followed the word of command, 'But when thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind'—"

you all recollect the passage. Mrs. N. knowing who her guests were was highly delighted with the *ruse* I have provided; and I do not believe there has been so noble and honorable a company assembled this winter. My wife desired new furniture, lest we should be deemed parsimonious. I pledged myself to expend one thousand dollars in a manner more pleasing to our guests, and which would obviate any such imputation."

Then addressing the children, he said,

"You will each be removed to-morrow to excellent places, and if you continue to be industrious, and perfectly honest in word and deed, you will become respectable members of society. To you, Dr. B., under God, I owe my life. I did not know your locality, neither had I heard of your misfortunes until a few days since. I can never repay the debt I owe you, but if you and your daughter will accept the neat furnished house adjoining mine I will see that you never want again. To you, patriot sires, and these nursing mothers of our country, I present the one thousand dollars. It is just one hundred dollars to each soldier, and soldier's widow. It is a mere trifle. No thanks my friends. You, Mr. Niles, are my father in the Lord. Under your preaching I first became convinced of sin, and it was your voice that brought me the words of salvation. You will remain with me. I have a room prepared for you and a pious servant to attend you. It is time you were at peace, and your excellent lady relieved of her heavy burden." The crippled preacher fell prostrate on the carpet, and poured out such thanksgiving and prayer, as found way to the heart of Mrs. N., who ultimately became a neat and pious woman, a fit help mate for a devoted and useful minister.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM S. B. TREADWELL.

In railing the account in the Signal and other papers, of the late mobocratic outrage upon Milton W. Hopkins, while at the South, for the benefit of his health, (which has been on the decline for some years,) I was involuntarily led to the moment to "calculate the value" of a Union which tolerates and commissions the lawless enemies of human liberty in Congress and over the land by concerted pro-slavery committees. &c., to hunt down the true friends of liberty, and if possible to extinguish or suppress the last spark of humanity in the nation, in the church and the State.

But I must forbear; for have not we of the North, who have always had the power, (had we but had the heart, to control this nation for the rights of mankind,) been wantonly and most wickedly plunging thousands of our unoffending fellow beings into cruel bondage, not only by our consenting to the original criminal compact, but by our voluntarily annexing seven additional slave states, and by our continued efforts to NATIONALIZE and "INTERNATIONALIZE" so dreadful a state curse as that of human slavery?

Shall we not, then, for the sake of the slave who is suffering so much by our own past as well as present wickedness, humbly and patiently bear these reprobations, as I fear, of far greater retributive justice to come upon us, feeling meanwhile for our own bondmen "as bound with them," until we will exercise the same political power by which we have "framed this great mischief by a law," to "break the yoke of the oppressor and let the oppressed go free." The North can, if she will, speedily redeem the slave and save the nation, if indeed the measure of our iniquity be not already full, and the nation thus fitted for sudden destruction! Surely the North ought to do this. If she will not, how can she expect the judgments of Heaven to fall lighter upon her own head than upon the South? What judicial blindness is it in us of the North longer to expect to make the South the "scape goat" of our own sins! The South have but used the cruel whip, and the blood stained soil, which the North from the beginning, have so faithfully furnished to their hand, and which we have ever had the power and the right to withhold, if we would. What has Northern pretended abhorrence to Southern slavery ever availed, while Northern votes have ever been rapidly increasing and extending it.

Would it then be morally right, for the people of the North, as much as they are themselves suffering by the monstrous and merciless slave power of their own creation, to arise at once for disunion and leave the heavy chains of bondage, which we have forged and fastened upon him, because we are now beginning to feel the weight of these same chains upon ourselves and our children by comparatively slight retribution?

Shall we not rather speedily and tremblingly retrace our steps and let "patience have her perfect work," while we still sacrifice and labor assiduously to undo the dreadful deeds of darkness we have done, thus timely bringing forth "fruits meet for repentance." Can we not yet bear the little finger of our "treble slavery" which grows out of the HEAVY HAND of our "black slavery"?

Amid all the expedient changes of pro-slavery politicians, may the true friends of liberty never again be deceived by them, but ever keep their eyes on the South, and their heart intent upon the slave, in whose speedy and entire redemption we so clearly see the only hope of salvation for our country. We must never descend from our high calling of redeeming the slave and the nation to other and defunct issues with the enemies of the slave. While the long worshipped idols of silver and gold, and power, and party, (political or ecclesiastical) shall be kept up between the eyes of the people and the slave, the nation will continue to groan under its accumulated cur of black and white slavery. The judgments of heaven now upon us will never be averted till the nation ceases its oppression.

What will mere pro-slavery Northern and Southern tariff, or "home league" compromises ever do for the slave, and to remove the crying sin of oppression from our slavery cursed land? Nothing surely but to rivet the chains of slavery firmer and firmer upon the slave and the nation. The bitter pro-slavery elements North and South, might well unite in such a deceitful slave-breeding, cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing party. Let us never be a mere Northern or Southern or "home league" party, but an Anti-Slavery and a Uni party, while a national hope remains of redeeming the slave and saving the Union.

A movement so deceptive as that of a pretended Northern or high tariff party, "teagad" with staveholding cotton growers, and headed by one of the most arch slave-breeding compromisers ever made of CLAY, would, if possible prove to be a greater "guilt trap" for the real friends of liberty at the North than was the Tip and Ty and "hard cider" "humbly!" Let the friends of liberty dread such an embrace as the embrace of death.

At a superficial view, the scheme would seem to commend itself to Northern cupidity, which might again, just for "this once," "pull after cloths," make thousands, who think more of "other great interests" than humanity, forget that there was a slave in our country.

The strong probability is, however, that the old Northern allies of the slaveocracy will run an unprecedented race of servility to the South till 1854 to appease their former Southern masters, that even the new Northern allies of the old slave master will be ashamed or discouraged in longer shaking the slavery bush, while the "locos" are so sure to catch the bird. The South will have little to do with any Northern party that shall manifest any honest sympathy with liberty or humanity. Intrigue, deception, or open tyranny, will be the order of the day among all pro-slavery politicians. May the hopes of all men and all parties, that make slavery their strong tower, soon be as ropes of sand—as castles in the air.

I am at present decidedly opposed to any attempt on the part of the friends of liberty to advocate an unconditional dissolution of the Union. But should Texas be annexed to the Union, the nation dragged by the slave power into a calamitous war with Mexico, with England, and with numerous Indian tribes, to defend the slave trade on the high seas, and to support and perpetuate the endless enslavement of the African race in our country, I fully believe the "Almighty has no attribute that could take part against the slave in such an unhalloved contest," and that no people having the "fear of God before their eyes" could, or would, ever engage in such a war.

In such an event, dissolution, or the frown of Heaven, would be our only alternative. There certainly is a point in human oppression, beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue, but resolves itself into pusillanimity and cowd dice.

So thought our fathers—so they acted when they arose as one man and dissolved their political connection with the tyrannical power that oppressed them.

But to return a moment to the case of Mr. Hopkins, concerning whom I took my pen more particularly to say a word. Perhaps I feel a more lively interest in this case than I have in most of the similar cases, and still more aggravated ones, which have occurred within a few years in our country from the same cause, to wit: slavery, for the reason that I was personally and intimately acquainted with Mr. Hopkins for ten years in Albany, N. Y., his former place of residence. He was, during that time, an Elder in the Fre byterian Church, much esteemed and beloved. He is a man about 55 years of age, intelligent, amiable in his disposition, gentlemanly in his manners, and so far as I know, uniformly a consistent and devoted Christian. He had a religiously educated and highly respectable family, consisting of a wife and eight or nine children for whose support his honest and persevering industry has been well known.

P. S.—If the pro-slavery outrages in Congress, upon Adams and Giddings fail to arouse the long injured people of the North to a just sense of their subverted rights and liberties, it would certainly seem that their deep slumbers are such as indicate a full preparation for a degraded vassalage.

Oh that a venal party press would sound the alarm in louder and more fearless tones!

Selections.

INCONGRUITIES OF SLAVERY.

Our readers need not be startled, we are not about to deliver a lecture on abolition—to urge the dissolution of the Union—or to cast forth a blazing shaft—we are not so ambitious as to suppose we could wield a firebrand among the gunpowder institutions of the South. We only wish to call attention to the fact, that the existence of slavery in this republic—the different laws of the United States, and in the different States, in regard to the blacks; and the various views of policy which the general government to take of them have had a tendency rather to confuse men's ideas, and give an interesting variety to the meaning of language. The blacks are rather a Protean class of beings it must be confessed; and change nature and character with almost every degree of latitude. In old England, a colored gentleman rides and dines with the nobility, walks arm in arm with peeresses, and takes wine with dukes. In New England a worthy old black man was very rarely chosen a member of the State Legislature.

South of the Potomac, slaves ride inside of stage coaches with their masters and mistresses;—north of the Potomac they must travel on foot, in their own hired vehicle or in the "Jim Crow" car. In Hayti, the dark skinned man is oppressed—in Georgia he is undermost. In one state he holds property and wills it to his heirs. In another state he is property, and by the last testament is bequeathed to the nearest kindred of the man who bought or raised him. In Massachusetts, he can testify and may be hung. In South Carolina, he may be hung, but cannot testify.—On one side of a line he is a slave, and must not learn to read. On the other side of the same line he is free and flourishes a vote for Governor. In one law he is a Chattel—in another law, he is one of the people, and counts in making up a district to send a representative to Congress.—Noy, in Secretary Webster's late letter to our Southern character is almost every line.

Now he is freeman—set down in the "bill of lading;" then his right is guilty of murder and murder; next he is a freeman in one of the British islands—and afterwards his restoration to his owner is demanded as he is *proprietor*, on legs. The Moor of Venice married the gentle

presdomona. If he had lived in these days, if our old Bay State, he could not have done any such thing. What a black would have escaped this ocean? He has no nature of his own; the depends upon his location. "Moreover the contradictions that appertain to him, produce corresponding contradictions in the white man. We will not have a slave in this commonwealth, and yet, they say, we must fight to protect slavery south of Mason & Dixon's line. We must not move a finger to loosen the chains of the captive on our own soil, but we must catch with our cruisers, and consign to the hangman all rovers on the high seas, whose cargoes are colored people, with two feet, two hands, and five senses. The Amistad Negroes are sent home. The mutineers of the Creole are demanded by the Secretary of State.

Seriously, very seriously—do not the incongruities, the strange anomalies, in the condition of the colored race, clearly show there is terrible wrong somewhere? Is not the position of this well known anxiety? Philanthropy and patriotism, law and humanity—our duty to the North and our contract with the South; all are appealing to us, with different voices. The confusion of tongues is terrible; the confusion of ideas is worse. It is a time, and this is a topic, for thought and not for passion.—Miss. Spy.

THE WAR POWER AND SLAVERY.

The doctrine enunciated in the annexed extract from a late speech of J. Q. Adams is of the deepest interest, and will be new to many of our readers:

What I say is involuntary, because the subject has been brought into the House from another quarter, as the gentleman himself admits. I would leave that institution to the exclusive consideration and management of the states more peculiarly interested in it, just as long as they can keep it within their own bounds.—So far I admit that congress has no power to meddle with it. As long as they do not put the question to the People of the United States, whose peace, welfare, and happiness are all at stake, so long I will agree to leave them to themselves. But when a member from a free state brings forward certain resolutions, for which, instead of reasoning to improve his position, you vote a censure upon him, and that without hearing, it is quite another affair.

At the time this was done, I said that, as far as I could understand the resolutions proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings,) there were some of them for which I was ready to vote, and some which I must vote against; and I will now tell this House, my constituents, and the world of mankind, that the resolution against which I would have voted, was that in which he declares that what are called the slave states have the exclusive right of consultation on the subject of slavery. For that resolution I never would vote, because I believe that it is not just, and does not contain constitutional doctrine. I believe that so long as slave states are able to sustain their institutions without going abroad or calling upon other parts of the Union to aid them or act on the subject, so long I will consent never to interfere. I have said this, and I repeat it; but if they come to the free states and say to them—You must help us keep down our slaves, you must aid us in an insurrection and a civil war, then I say, that with that call comes a full and plenary power to this House and the Senate, over the whole subject. It is a war power. I say, it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the laws, and must carry it on, according to the laws of war, and by the laws of war an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and martial law takes the place of them.

This power in congress has, perhaps, never been called into exercise under the present Constitution of the U. States. But when the laws of war are in force, what I ask is one of those laws? It is this; that when the country is invaded, and two hostile armies are in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. Nor is this a mere theoretic statement. The History South America shows that the doctrine has been carried into practical execution within the last thirty years. Slavery was abolished in Colombia, first, by the Spanish General Marillo, and secondly, by the American General Bolivar. It was abolished by virtue of a military command given at the head of the army, and its abolition continues to be the law to this day. It was abolished by the laws of war, and not by municipal enactments; the power was exercised by military commanders, under instructions of course, from their respective Governments. And here I recur again to the example of General Jackson. What are you now about in Congress?

You are about passing a grant to refund to General Jackson the amount of a certain fine imposed upon him by a Judge under the laws of the State of Louisiana. You are going to refund him the money, with interest; and this you are going to do because the imposition of the fine was unjust. And why was it unjust? Because General Jackson was acting under the laws of war, and because the moment you place a military commander in a district which is the theatre of war, the laws of war apply to that district. I have a correspondence, between General Jackson and the Governor of Georgia during the Seminole campaign, in which Gen. Jackson, addressing Gov. Rabun, asserted the principle that he, as governor of the state within his (Gen. J.'s) military division, had no right to give a military order while he (Gen. Jackson) was in the field.—The Gov. of Georgia (and I do not know but what it killed the poor man, for he did soon after) did contest the power of General Jackson. He said all he could for state rights, [a laugh] but Andrew Jackson had given an order, and that order was carried into effect, while the order of the governor was suppressed.

I say, further, that the Executive department is not authorized to threaten any foreign nation with war, because they have no power to proclaim war, and because that power is among the most precious powers held by this and the other house of congress, who, under the Constitution, are made the trustees of the war power of the nation—the most solemn trust that can be committed to human hands. It becomes the House to vindicate its own authority, and to let the Executive department know that it is not for them to threaten foreign

governments with war. If war is coming, and especially if there is immediate danger of its occurrence, and if the Executive is apprised of the fact, it is his duty to inform Congress, and especially its House, of such a state of things, and refer to them the terrific question of authorizing war—a question involving, whenever it comes, the lives, the fortunes and the happiness of millions.

IRISHMEN AND ABOLITIONISM.

At a meeting of the Irish adopted citizens of Dearborn, held pursuant to public notice, in the Sch. of House at Dearbornville, on Saturday evening the 30th ult., a string of resolutions filling two and a half closely printed columns of the Free Press, was adopted, and ordered to be published in the Detroit papers. They pretend to take into consideration the address of O'Connell and the 60,000 other Irishmen that the profane genius of the writer led him to ransack the entire regions of space. We thought we had read specimens of absurd, bombastic, tedious, fully and nonsense on the subject of slavery from the South equal to any that could be produced; but this Irish writer leaves them all behind. In point of pompantry also he excels them. His Latin quotations are abundant.

The Address is described as puerile and insignificant in itself, deriving all its consequence from "having the names of an O'Connell and a Matthew attached to its head or tail."

In the following extract, a "corroding thirst for vengeance" is exalted into a noble and heroic virtue, and the whole passage shows the writer must have been very little acquainted with the spirit of Christianity.

"In coming hither we brought nothing with us but those friendships and affections that constitute the secret treasury of each individual heart, and that undying solicitude for the happiness and honor of all with which corroding thirst for vengeance in the oppressor's sin and vice land, is a selfish and unworthy passion. We brought no unworthy offerings of divided allegiance to the sacred altar of our adopted country; from the moment we passed the portals of the constitution we became as we have sworn to continue, Americans in heart and soul "in us et in eum," in love and in hatred, for good or for evil, and if it may be added, as it is intended, without profanity, Americans in Heaven or Hell itself."

We omit nearly two columns of the writers more ethereal flights of fancy, and give the concluding resolutions.

Resolved, That although none can entertain a deeper, or more sacred regard, than we do for that Gospel charity, which the Redeemer so beautifully, but alas! inimitably illustrated in his mortal life, that charity, which, starting from the central point of domestic duty well performed, becoming enlarged, as it becomes expanded into universal philanthropy, never ceases in its efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the human kind, until like the circles of the production by a pebble cast into the tranquil waters, it successfully takes in the whole ocean of human life. Words are insufficient to express the contentment we feel for that opposite, more ethereal and sublimated kind, that like a person placed on some lofty and commanding point of view, can discover nothing in the landscape to interest its sympathies but what distance has shrouded in dim and picturesque obscurity, that, instead of devoting to the improvement and happiness of those around, whom the bond of a common country gives a prior and peculiar claim on its benevolence, whoever philanthropy it could spare from the duties of the domestic circle, goes vagabondizing over the world in search of objects on which to exhaust its discursive benevolence, occasionally stopping, like a bird of passage, after its flight over the great waters, to repose and replace its weary wing among the well-fed, well-clad, well-dressed, well-housed, not over tasked, and until abolitionism had flung its firebrands among them, the proverbially contented slaves of the United States of America.

Resolved, That although we know that slavery, disguise it as we may, and we sincerely trust, ever will be a better night, we at the same time believe that its bitterness may become insupportable to those, who, like persons accustomed to the use of medicated springs, have never known, nor desired any other kind of leverage, we think that the habit of envisaging slavery with the eye of one habituated to the most unbounded freedom of thought—of supposing the slave who has never dreamt of any other mode of existence, to be actuated by the fierce and maddening feelings, which the freeman must experience if reduced to bondage, that has surrounded slavery with the exaggerated, at least, if not, in the great majority of cases, altogether imaginary horrors, under which abolitionism delights to view and present it to the world—that as long as the physical enjoyments or privations of life, as long as eating, drinking, lodging, and clothing, shall, however unopulent, be the assertion of any sound, and unfortunately constitute the sure criterion for determining the comparative happiness of the masses at large, it may be asserted without fear of reasonable contradiction or disproof, that the condition of the slaves of the United States of America, so far from offering a subject for the unwholesome sentimentality or hypocritical commiseration of British soi-disant philanthropists, presents on the contrary a source for sorrowful reproof, and bitter contrast to the laboring population of Europe in general, and to the poor, wretched, sickly, over-worked, ill-rewarded, ill-clad, stunted, lodged, half-starved, and periodically finished operatives of "merry England" in particular.

Resolved, That as a fool may ask more questions in an hour than a philosopher could answer in a year, so may an address, like the one before us, with nothing but its signatures to recommend it to our notice, disguise the subjects to place them in their true colors, more pages than it is worth, and thus, by its own length, may be asserted without fear of reasonable contradiction or disproof, that the condition of the slaves of the United States of America, so far from offering a subject for the unwholesome sentimentality or hypocritical commiseration of British soi-disant philanthropists, presents on the contrary a source for sorrowful reproof, and bitter contrast to the laboring population of Europe in general, and to the poor, wretched, sickly, over-worked, ill-rewarded, ill-clad, stunted, lodged, half-starved, and periodically finished operatives of "merry England" in particular.

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laid, when the time, place and circumstances under which it was given to the world, are taken into account—and that no benefits that might accrue to the slaves themselves, no advantages that could arise to the interests of humanity at large, would atone to the cause of liberty through all coming time for the evils, dire, inevitable and immediate that must flow from the instant, unconditional, uncompromising, and precipitate abolition of slavery as contended for by modern fools, fanatics or knaves.

Resolved, That the partitioning of the father of his country was never more applicable to any question, than it is to the all absorbing and cardinal question of slavery. For our parts, we are determined to treasure it up in our hearts and souls as we would the solemn injunctions of an expiring saint. We will not listen to the voice of the charmer, whom he never so wisely. We will spurn the counsels of all "foreign influence" that would seek to array one class, section, or interest of the community against another. We will hand down whole and unimpaired to those second selves who are so soon to take our places on the busy stage of life, the institutions we received from those who went before us, and which we have taken a solemn oath to defend. Our only hope is that the constitution of our adopted may be soon extended to our native country, and our dying wish shall be that each may endure to the end of time "et perpetua."

JOHN CRONIN, Chairman.
D. W. CARROLL, Secretary.

ALLIES OF LOCO FOCISM.

We cannot resist the conviction that the effect of the policy of the Whig party in setting up a separate candidate for Governor, will be, to throw the state into the hands of the loco focos. They must be entirely aware that they cannot elect their candidate.

What madness then to persist, when by concentrating on King, they might at once rescue the state from misrule, and place it under the domination of Liberty principles. Their determination now to make separate nominations, evidently convicts them of being the allies of Locofocism in disguise.

How do our whig friends like their own argument?—*Philanthropist.*

A RHETORICAL FLOURISH.

The Savannah Georgian speaks of the United States as "a grand and unconquered nation, whose illustrious banner, while it nobly waves defiance to him who would dare to shackle their free energies, ever generously offers its protecting folds to shield the helpless from a despotic power, and diffuse the blessings of an enlightened freedom throughout the world."

How well this is entitled to the character of a rhetorical flourish may be seen by reference to the late census. It there appears that Georgia contains 81,843 free white citizens over 20 years of age, and 691,392 slaves; so that on the average each free white man of 20 years of age, exercises "a despotic power over eight slaves." What a "diffusion of the blessings of enlightened freedom!"

AMUSING.

A writer vindicating the pretension of New Orleans to be a very virtuous city, says, "I am amazed that any sensible man should single out New Orleans as an especial specimen of iniquity. There is private hospitality enough here, there is public enterprise enough here, there is intelligence enough here, and if you will only remove that foreign floating population of fifty thousand" (the entire population is not more than twenty,) "which feeds the drinking shops and the brothels and the jills, there is virtue enough here."

The writer is a wise man. Only take all the vice and rascality out of any city, and you will be sure to leave a very virtuous place.

OUR CONGRESS.

The men whose conduct inflicts the deepest wound on the character of congress, affect a peculiar interest in its reputation. In a recent debate on the Appropriation bill, Mr. Wise said, never since he had held a seat here, had it been so inefficient a body as it was at this moment. The deterioration had been constant, as well in the despatch of business, as in the manner and matter of its debates.

Was Mr. Wise suddenly conscience-stricken? Be this so or not, he was smitten by a fellow member to some purpose. Mr. Sprigg of Kentucky, who followed him, remarked, "The gentleman had said, this House had been deteriorating ever since he had been in it, and signified something about leaving it. He hoped the gentleman would do so; then perhaps the House would grow better. God knew there was no one man in it, whose absence would so highly improve it." The House roared with laughter.

Mr. Botts is another member, who is penetrated with a deep regard for the character of congress. It affects his sensibilities mightily, to have one set of members called overseers, and another, slaves. In the course of some remarks on a point connected with the case of Giddings, he said, "If it was not due to the northern men that they should protect their own dignity and character, he held it due to the members of the South; and he was about to move, pointing to one of the reporters, for the expulsion of that man, who held a seat by courtesy in this House, and employed himself in defaming it, and characterising one portion of the House as dough faces and another another as slaves—he alluded to the editor of the Emancipator and Free American."

We have often noticed that they are most chary of their dignity and character, who have least of either commodity to lose. Joshua Leavitt draws to the life. The ill humor of Mr. Overstreet Botts as seeing his own portrait only proves, not that Leavitt is bad at sketching, but that his subject is an ugly one.—*Philanthropist.*

From the Philanthropist.

FLORIDA NEGRO-HUNT.

The Committee of Expenditures in Congress have ascertained, that within five years from the outbreak of hostilities in Florida, from the 1st Jan. 1836 to the 1st Jan. 1841, "There were employed in the transportation service, seven hundred and thirty-seven steam boats, brigs and schooners. Many of them were employed at a per diem, until the price of their hire had quadrupled the sum at which originally they could have been purchased. The steamboat, John Crowell, was hired at the price of three hundred dollars a day, and her expenses and insurance. She was not worth fifteen thousand dollars, and one hundred dollars a day would have been an extravagant hire for her. For the entire period she was in service, the Government paid eighty-two thousand and five hundred dollars."

Could such extortion and wastefulness have been practiced in any other than a slave-holding country?

OVER-SEERISM.

Correspondence of the Philanthropist. In the morning, we had a curious sample of petty despotism from Mr. Botts. You have received no doubt, the admirable resolves passed by the citizens of Ashabula Co., at Jefferson, the place of Mr. Giddings residence. Among them is one offered by Hon. B. F. Wade, instructing him on his return to Congress, to offer again

his resolves on the Creole case, for the presenting of which the tyrants censured him.

On Thursday, these resolves were entered on the Journal by Mr. Goode, of Ohio, under the new title, which allows all the petitions etc. to be offered without being announced to the House. The next morning, Mr. Webster Bots of Virginia, discovered the fact, and moved to strike out that part of the record, which was carried by a vote of 94 to 73. Botts made a brief but violent harangue in connection with this matter, in which he denounced Mr. Leavitt, editor of the Emancipator, with great vehemence for his "insolence" in "spending his time, not in noting the doings of the House, but in slandering and abusing them, calling one half of them overseers, and the other slaves." He declared his intention, whenever it should be in order, to move for his expulsion from the floor of the House! Verily, we must have a care how we criticise the doings of a "high functionary of the Government!" Does this miserable driveller think to stop the press from exposing the arrogance and usurpations of the Slave Power? If he does, he is woefully mistaken. It is reported that he means to couple your correspondent in the same motion to expel, for the high crime of exposing a couple of forgeries of professed extracts, from the Declaration of Sentiments in 1833, made by this same John M. Botts of Virginia. Possibly, he may learn the "better part of valor" before the day of trial comes.

Soberly, the minute, all comprehending despotism of our human flesh-mongers in Congress is getting past endurance. It must be stopped, cost what it may. And before many years pass away, the people will rise in their majesty and put an end to it. Still, after destroying the right of petition and the freedom of speech, is it to be expected that the freedom of the Press to examine the character and doings of our public servants, will be spared? By no means! Whether with or without the form, we must have the reality of an all pervading, absolute autocracy, to be wielded by some agent of the slave power; it matters little to that agent, provided he has no heart or conscience, or sense of decency. Mr. Botts, who aspires to be the Clay leader in the House, will do as well as any other.

ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS WANTED TO BUY A WIFE AND SIX CHILDREN.

Albany, Monday Morning, May 1st, 1842.

E. W. GOODWIN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I arrived in this city from Washington, D. C. during the last week, a man by the name of FREEMAN, a carpenter by trade. He has letters from gentlemen of high standing and respectability, in Washington, and also from gentlemen in Charleston, S. C. He has formerly been a slave of the Hon. Mr. Badger, late Secretary of the U. S. Navy, from whom he purchased himself for \$500. The said Secretary, now holds in bondage his wife and six children; and utterly refuses to give them up unless the husband and father will pay him the sum of \$1,800, and has promised to retain them nine months, to give the father an opportunity of purchasing them at the expiration of that time; otherwise they are to be sold, and perhaps separated, never more to meet on earth. Mr. Freeman wishes to obtain in this and adjoining places, the sum of \$200, which with what he has now in his possession will enable him to obtain from that Honorable American Robber, that which now justly belongs to him. He is willing to work for a number of years, for any person who will furnish him means to thus bless his family. Those who have to aid the perishing, are respectfully invited to send donations to the subscriber, No. 8, South-Pearl-st.

Yours, in haste,

ABEL BROWN.

The above was furnished by friend Brown just as he was going to New York. The colored person mentioned, we have since seen but for a moment, and have had no time to inquire into his case. It would seem, however, that excellent opportunity is now afforded, for those who are perpetually opposing the abolitionists, and crying out "make remuneration and then we will join with you." Now those persons may enjoy the least of soul afforded them, of pouring their money into the lap of this great oppressor, to induce him to let a man have his own wife and children!—*Tocsin.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 16, 1842.

LIBERTY MEETING IN OAKLAND COUNTY.

At a convention of the Abolitionists of Oakland county, convened at Pontiac on the 15th of March, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements and procure speakers for a General County Meeting, to be held at some future period not far distant, time and place to be designated by said committee.

The committee have subsequently corresponded with and engaged the following speakers, viz: GUY BECKLEY of Ann Arbor, CHARLES H. STEWART of Detroit, and JAMES G. BIRNEY of Saginaw, and one or two of our colored brethren of Detroit if they can be obtained, to address a general meeting on the subject of American Slavery, its evils and the measures to be pursued to root out of our country the foul blot on the National escutcheon, to be held at Pontiac on the first day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. The committee are confident they need only announce the names of the above persons to ensure a full and general attendance from all parts of the county, and also some from the adjacent counties. The ladies are also respectfully invited to favor the meeting with their attendance, for the cause of benevolence and philanthropy can never be fully accomplished without their aid and co-operation.

It is proposed that if any one present should wish to reply at the close of a speech, or make any interrogation of the several speakers, that such opportunity will be granted, and if one day shall not be enough, we trust Heaven has more in store to be spent in the righteous cause for which we meet. Come then all, come every one, and assist in redeeming our fallen country from its present degraded condition.

Wm. G. STONE,
E. S. FISH,
NATHAN POWER.

Committee of Arrangements.

NATIONAL LIBERTY CONVENTION.

Several State Liberty Conventions have recommended a National Convention, to be held at some Central place in August or September. The object of such a meeting is defined by the Western Freeman to be "free consultation, upon the great questions, of personal security, in the enjoyment of our rights, and upon those measures of national policy, which are indispensable to the prosperity of the American people." It will be observed that it is to be called to consult upon "personal security" and "our rights," and secondly, upon "measures of national policy," comprising, no doubt, a protective Tariff, National Bank, or Fiscal policy of some kind, Land Distribution, and as many other topics of discussion as the several members might "conceive to be indispensable to National prosperity." The People's Advocate, of New Hampshire, supports the call, because "the Liberty Party must take some position upon the questions that now agitate the nation."

In reference to this proposed Convention, we

say that a meeting of the friends of Liberty from all parts of the country, to discuss the principles of Abolition and Equal Rights, and the measures, whether political or by moral suasion, necessary to be adopted to secure their universal prevalence, would probably be attended with the most salutary results. Such has uniformly been the case hitherto. Such a Convention, if called for generally, we should approve, and should be happy, if possible, to participate in its deliberations.

But it appears that the principal object of those who may wish for a National Convention, is to commit the Liberty Party, definitely and permanently, in favor of some of the financial projects we have mentioned, and consequent against others. It is wished to discuss them, and consult upon them, and this discussion and consultation will of course be valuable only as the antecedent of action. Suppose the Convention held, and some three or five hundred members present from all the free States. Will they be able, in two or three days time, to decide upon questions that have puzzled the wisest for half a century? Will they, in a few hours, be able to agree upon a plan for a National Bank, with which all the Liberty voters of the country will be satisfied? They will go to the Convention with a great diversity of views on topics of national policy—some have been strong Whigs, and some zealous Democrats—and can it be expected that a brief conversation with each other will eradicate the views they have cherished for life? And unless they can be unanimous, what will be the benefit of attending it?

But suppose they should agree that the Liberty Party ought to be in favor of a protective Tariff, or a National Bank, or against these measures. What would be the result? Obviously, these questions would become *res quaestiones*, on which Liberty voters would not vote, and Liberty principles become of secondary importance, and thus we should fall precisely into the tracks of the political parties that have preceded us.

The truth is, these are and must be, minor questions with us, until the tremendous slave power that governs our country shall be overthrown. And how shall this ever be accomplished, unless we are united? The other political parties are aware of the only rock on which we are in danger of splitting, and they are seeking to drive us on to it. They hold out these questions of policy, and urge us to take sides with them, well knowing, that whichever side we may choose, our destruction will be certain. We are invulnerable in every other point. Who undertakes to deny the correctness of our principles? They are undeniable, and the political parties are well aware that while we hold on to them, without any collateral issue, we shall go on from strength to strength, and from conquering to conquering. Already the South trembles, as she hears, from day to day, the progress of free principles in the North. Already, in several States, the avowed advocates for Liberty principles begin to take seats in the Legislatures, and the town elections bear witness that our course is to be steadily onward. Is this a time to throw our noble principles into the back ground, and "make to ourselves gods like unto the Philistines"?

We dissent, then, from a proposition for a National Convention to consult upon questions of national policy, with a view to their adoption or rejection by the Liberty party. To adopt any of them as circumstances now are, will be in the language of William Goodell, to hitch our ear to the slave power locomotive. We may make progress indeed, and rapid progress, but it will be progress away from our principles, and we shall ultimately be compelled to unhitch, and return to the place whence we started.

On the first page will be found a few thoughts on the anti-slavery cause from S. B. TREADWELL. Read them!

Also, a small portion of the resolves of an Irish meeting at Dearborn. A vilest pogeny of sentiments never came from an Irishman's head or heart. It is a great pity that those who passed the resolutions cannot be made to try the actual happiness of slavery in person. Even according to their own position, that "eating, drinking, lodging and clothing constitute the surest criterion of determining the comparative happiness of the masses at large," (and what a conception of happiness is this!) we apprehend they would escape from such a state of felicity with all possible speed. Is there any thing enviable in the condition of slaves in these respects?—Those who can conceive of no greater happiness than these animal enjoyments afford; or who think the greatest amount of felicity which the masses of civilized men can possess, demonstrate a degree of mental degradation which renders them unworthy of the blessings of liberty, and points them out as the most fitting materials to be held as property in man.

We regret that Michigan should contain citizens entertaining the sentiments embraced in these resolutions, and especially that they should be so lost to all sense of decent respect for the principles of liberty as unblushingly to promulgate them. Those who entertain them "had better go to the South." They are slaveholders in heart and feeling, and among the Southern menstealers they might find a kindred community of feeling, which, as we hope, will not be found among us. The working men of Michigan, should shun the promulgators of such doctrines as they would the pestilence. They are to be regarded as the poor man's curse! Slavery, they say, is according to the law of nature, the Declaration of Independence, and according to the Old and New Testaments! If such sentiments are to become current in the free States without rebuke, we shall begin to think Gov. McDuffie was not far from right in prophesying the establishment of slavery all over the Union in twenty-five years. In Michigan, it appears we have men ready to become masters, on Scriptural grounds, and how convenient it will be to enslave the poor white men of this State, for their own good—the poor hard working Irishmen for instance! The color makes no difference. The Bible says nothing about black slaves. In those times, the slaves were nearly all white. And then, if they are only "well fed, well clad, well clothed, well housed, and not overtasked," how happy the working men of Michigan will be! Their contentment will be "proverbial."

TEXAS.—A correspondent inquires whether the assertion made by the last Convention held at Ann Arbor, that Texas is large enough to make 50 slaveholding States of the size of Connecticut, is correct. By consulting the most recent Geographies, he will find that the present boundaries of Texas embrace a territory of 240,000 square miles. Connecticut has but 1760, and Massachusetts 7500. Texas then would make 50 States as large as Connecticut, and a fraction over, or 32 as large as Massachusetts, or six as large as the peninsula of Michigan. The Texan Congress, we believe, have laid claim to an extent of country considerably larger than this.

SEVERE.—The Tribune says of Mr. Van Buren, "we oppose him as the Northern man with Southern principles, who voted for an abhorrent espionage and tyrannical rifling of the mails, and who in his inaugural, countenanced mobs and Lynch law to put down peaceable discussion—as the man who, in his whole life, was never known to do a generous, a heroic, or an unselfish act."

LIBERTY VOTE IN CONNECTICUT.—The number of Liberty votes given in Connecticut for representatives, it is said, was greater than that for State officers—being over 1500. The vote last year was about 400.

Mr. GIDDINGS is elected by a majority of 3,343. The whole number of votes polled is not so large as in 1840—but his majority is larger in proportion, than it was then.

The feeling that is prevalent among his constituents may be inferred from the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation at a meeting of the citizens of Ashabula county.

The Hon. B. F. Wade offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Hon. J. R. Giddings, on his return to Congress, be and he is hereby instructed at the first moment that it shall be in order, to introduce the identical resolutions *over again* which he before offered, and insist that the House of Representatives act upon them by a direct vote.

THE PALMYRA PRISONERS.—Our readers will remember the case of these three young men, who were condemned to linger out twelve of the best years of their life in the Penitentiary, for an act which was no crime against the laws of God or man. An attempt was made to secure the liberation of one of them by appealing to the clemency of the Governor of Missouri. The Church in Connecticut, of which he was formerly a member, sent a petition for a pardon, stating his good Christian character, when among them, and the happy seasons they had enjoyed with him, but tacitly conceding throughout that he was really a criminal, and calling for mercy in his behalf.

The Governor answered, that he had no doubt they were previously disappointed to find that the man whom they loved so much as a Christian brother, had become a thief and a felon.—But he did not know that this was any reason why thieves and criminals should be pardoned.—If they had been well instructed in the principles of Christianity, and had enjoyed Christian Society, their guilt was so much the greater, and he accordingly refused to interpose the Executive clemency.

It is a consolation to Abolitionists to reflect that the prisoners are guiltless of crime, and are, doubtless, sincere Christians. The Philanthropist well remarks concerning their case:

"For a little while, let us recognize the fact that slaves are men, most wickedly deprived of liberty; and elevate ourselves above the mists with which slavery has surrounded us. The two young men who risked their lives in an attempt to liberate the noble Lafayette from a despot's dungeon, won for themselves, imperishable glory. The object of their sympathy, was an illustrious one. If they failed and were arrested, no disgrace would attach to their names; but the prayers of the world would go up in their behalf. If they succeeded, every heart would thrill at the mention of the names of Bollaun and Huger.—The objects of the benevolence of the young men of Quincy, were not slaves, despised, down-trodden slaves. Success would insure them no reward on earth; detection would consign them to a dungeon, and their names, to infamy. And yet, with high resolves, they ventured on their work of mercy. Is there a man with a soul so debased, as not to recognize in their act, a sublime daring, than in that of the heroes of Olmutz? May God be with them in their prison! Let them be of good cheer—twelve years hence there will not be left one stone upon another of the great Bastille of slavery."

At the Court of General Sessions, held in New York, May 3, Judge Noah charged the Grand Jury, that it is their duty "to present and indict every person who shall suggest or discuss a project for the dissolution of our happy form of government, and the Court declares, that they will convince any body of men, making this city the theatre of their deliberations, that their objects and intentions must be strictly legal, rational, and justifiable."

The Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society have disavowed the dissolution project of Garrison.

LIBERTY MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.—The following appointments are out for June.

At Springville, Erie Co., June 8th and 9th.—At Castle, Wyoming Co., June 15th and 16th. At East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., 23d and 24th. At Port Byron, Wayne Co., 20th and 30th.

"YOUTH'S EMANCIPATOR."—This is the title of a new paper, published at Oberlin, Ohio, by a Youth's Anti-Slavery Society. It is monthly at 25 cents per year. It is on the right plan.—Let the children all become through abolitionists, and there will soon be no lack of liberty voters. We wish it much success.

The Signal of Liberty continues its war on the protection of home industry and northern labor. It offers no reasons founded on the merits or demerits of that policy, but simply denounces the movement in its favor. The whole scheme is so apparent, that little need be said about it. The editor is an adroit and skilful politician, and nothing more. He would be a prominent leader in any of the political parties of the day, or the best manager in the ranks. He wants to build up his own party, and of course, opposes all other parties in whatever they may do or say, right or wrong. The whigs are in favour of a protective tariff, and therefore, he is against it. This is the whole mystery, and it is quite common-place. If this is to be the end and aim of anti-slavery, then what

has been termed the great moral movement of the age, will terminate in a political humbug. If the party shall ever become a majority, why, a few of its leaders will get high offices, and the poor slaves will take care of themselves. But the whig abolitionists who have been sincerely desirous of maintaining northern interests, will hardly follow such a leader in his opposition to the protection of home industry. They are too much in earnest.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

We are somewhat surprised at the appearance of the preceding article in the Advertiser. From the usual tenor of the articles in that paper, we had thought better of the Editor than to believe he would adopt the last resort of fourth rate politicians and venal scribblers—impugning the motives, and blackening the character of opponents, whom he does not and will not attempt to overthrow by argument. His article conveys the impression to his readers, that all the leading political Abolitionists are a set of heartless knaves and profound hypocrites, unworthy of confidence or respect, whose flagitiousness needs only to be mentioned to show its enormity. He represents them as guided by no moral principle, and as ready and willing to advocate wrong as right.

To such charges we shall make no reply.—Had they come from a different source, we should not have noticed them. We shall make no argument to show that we have the cause of the slaves sincerely at heart. We expect to show our faith by our works. Besides, argument is unnecessary. The Editor of the Advertiser does not, at heart believe his own statements, and we are inclined to think that, upon reviewing the article, he will himself be ashamed of it.

But we deem it proper to repeat once more, that we are NOT AGAINST A PROTECTIVE TARIFF. We make no issue upon that subject.—A protective Tariff is no part of the object of the Liberty party. If a majority of the people wish for a protective Tariff, it will undoubtedly be had. We leave every one to be persuaded in his own mind on this subject.

But we have felt it our duty to warn the friends of the slave against an attempt now making, which is calculated, and as we believe, designed, to be a second edition of the Log Cabin and Hard Cider operations of 1840—an attempt to secure upon the high pressure principle, by mere hue and cry, the election of a Whig Slavebreeder to the Presidency in 1844, and thus once more perpetuate and strengthen the reign of the SLAVE POWER.—Such a result we deprecate, and shall certainly oppose in all proper ways.

RUFUS MATTHEWS AND THE LIBERTY PARTY.

It will be recollected by the readers of the Signal that the name of Rufus Matthews, of Northfield, appeared on the Liberty ticket for the office of County Commissioner at the last fall election.

His name was introduced to the convention that made the nomination by myself, at which time I assured the friends that the said Matthews had become a political abolitionist, and given permission to have his name used for office if it would subserve the interests of the Anti-Slavery cause. Accordingly he was nominated as above. I saw him repeatedly after his nomination, but never did he express to me any dissatisfaction concerning it, until since town meeting, the last spring. On the morning of the town election, in consequence of some opprobrious epithets being thrown out against him, (he being candidate for supervisor) he publicly declared that his name had been used on the abolition ticket without his knowledge or consent. This, as might be supposed created an excitement, and I was accused of unfairness in giving his name to the convention, and with falsehood in saying he gave me permission to do so.

Several private interviews with Mr. Matthews have failed to effect an amicable adjustment of the affair. And however much I may dislike personal bickerings, yet duty to myself actually demands that I should give a fair statement of the facts to the public. In order to arrive at a better understanding of the actual difference between us, and that the reader may clearly see the point in controversy, I will place our statements in juxtaposition.

G. BECKLEY. I solemnly aver that Rufus Matthews, of Northfield, did give me permission to use his name for the office of Senator on the Liberty Ticket, if the friends saw fit to give him a nomination.

R. MATTHEWS. I never gave to G. Beckley, or any other person, permission to use my name on the Liberty Ticket, and if he says I did, I am willing to be qualified that I did not.

I am gratified that I am able to give the public something beside my *ipse dixit* in this affair. The following certificates will, I trust, exonerate me, and fix the responsibility where it belongs.

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

RUFUS THAYER. Plymouth, April 11th, 1842.

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

CERTIFICATE OF MR. LAPHAM. To all whom it may concern, this certifies, That on the 1st day of November, 1841, being the day of the fall election—in consequence of certain reports unfriendly to the abolitionism of Rufus MATTHEWS, of Northfield, who was the Liberty candidate for county commissioner, I went before the opening of the polls in the morning, and had an interview with the said MATTHEWS. He told me he gave his consent to Mr. BECKLEY to be the candidate for the office of Senator, and expressed some dissatisfaction that his name was used for county commissioner, and not for Senator as was proposed. Still he said "he was willing to have his name used as County Commissioner if it would be of service to the party," and further said, "he should vote a part of the

Liberty ticket that day, and had no doubt but he should finally go the whole, as he felt the principles of the party were constantly stealing upon him."

J. B. LAPHAM.

Salem, Washenaw County, April 11, 1842.

From this certificate it appears, that he told Mr. Lapham, that he gave me permission to use his name for the office of Senator and this is all I contend for. But when circumstances rendered it necessary to use his name for another office (if used at all) than the one about which we more particularly talked—it was so used, supposing the office of County Commissioner would be acceptable to him. But we have learned our mistake, and I was never more surprised than when I learned that he positively denied ever having given his consent to be a candidate for office on the Liberty ticket.

G. BECKLEY.

Ann Arbor, May 16, 1842.

RIGHT OF PETITION.—The most flagrant case of the denial of the right of petition, under the 21st Rule, has just occurred. Dr. Channing, of Boston, and 43 others, petitioned for such a modification of the present act of Congress, as to allow a jury trial before the surrender of a fugitive slave. This is a violation of right under every view in which the case can be considered. The prayer of the petition is within the power of Congress to grant; for it was to modify one of its own laws. The petition must have been respectful, or it came from gentlemen who never use any other language. Dr. Channing is second to no clergyman in the United States, for ability, learning, piety, and devotion to his country. He is inferior to no member of Congress, either in standing, reputation or talent. It is a most flagrant case, and such as is every day widening the breach between the North and the South.

We cut the above from the Advertiser. We are pleased to find it speaking out, as usual, in favor of the right of petition. But in what does the "flagrancy" of this particular instance consist? Why was it any more flagrant to refuse to receive the petition of Dr. Channing, and 43 others of Boston, than to refuse to receive the petition of Amasa Gillet and 50 others of Washenaw? But it is said that Dr. C. is able, learned, pious, patriotic, of high standing and character. What of that? Is a man's right to be heard, or the obligation of Congress to hear, to be measured by his learning, piety, or standing in the community? Certainly not. The right of petition is equal and common to all.

By the way, we should like to inquire whether our Senators in Congress can ever be induced to open their mouths in favor of the right of petition. There is a standing Gag rule in the Senate, against which they have hitherto said not a word. Is their silence to be eternal?

We will be the first, in a frank and liberal manner to award them a due measure of commendation. We are not of those who would forbid others casting out devils, because they follow not us. But we in common with a large portion of their constituents, consider them now, in many respects, *unfaithful to the interests intrusted to them.*

Can not we have a delegation in Congress that will speak for their constituents?

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Atlas.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26, 1842.

The Committee of the Whole, after a protracted discussion to day, have altered their mind, and adopted another number, viz: 50-179 as the ratio of representation. The vote was 90 yeas, to 59 nays. So large a majority as 31, would seem to show that the House has now adopted a ratio to which it will fixedly adhere, if any thing could remain fixed longer than a day in this fluctuating city of Washington. I send you a table showing the number of Representatives falling to each State under the ratio.

States.	Pres.	Rep.	Rep. Fractions unrepresented.
Maine,	8	10	1,793
New Hampshire,	5	5	34,574
Massachusetts,	12	14	37,690
Rhode Island,	2	2	8,828
Connecticut,	6	6	10,008
Vermont,	5	5	41,948
New York,	40	43	28,945
New Jersey,	6	7	23,036
Pennsylvania,	23	34	24,007
Delaware,	1	1	27,043
Maryland,	8	8	24,124
Virginia,	21	21	10,202
North Carolina,	13	13	5,022
South Carolina,	9	9	13,553
Georgia,	9	11	29,014
Alabama,	5	9	39,348
Mississippi,	2	5	47,567
Louisiana,	3	5	35,039
Tennessee,	13	15	5,986
Kentucky,	13	14	6,825
Ohio,	19	31	19,468
Indiana,	7	13	35,855
Illinois,	3	9	26,051
Missouri,	2	7	10,416
Arkansas,	1	1	39,600
Michigan,	1	4	12,267
	242	305	

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...

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

NEW YORK, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

- American Slavery as it is, muslin 50
Anti-Slavery Manual 20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 57 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 53 1-3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Buxton on the Slave Trade 51
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1.00
Chloe Spear 25
Channing on Slavery 25
Duncan on Slavery 25
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64c. 12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa 50
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 57 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 57 1-2; Jay's View 50
Light and Truth 20
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 57 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 53 1-8
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 6vo. Rankin's Letters. 16mo. 100 pp. 1.00
Right and wrong in Boston Star of Freedom, muslin 12 1-2
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society; Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery; Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky; Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 82mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 53 1-3
Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, 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 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 Do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York City 4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 8
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South Bible against Slavery 3
Collection of Valuable Documents Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization 2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chippman's Discourse Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude Dickinson's Sermon Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative Extinguisher Extinguished Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 3
Freedom's Defense 3
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union Genesius Planter Gillet's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 5
Liberty, 8vo. 2; do; 12mo 13
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society Pro-Slavery 6
Rural Code of Haiti 1

Roper, Moses, Narrative of a Fugitive Slave 12-2
Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
Ruggles's Antidote 6
Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
Slavery Rhymes 6
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1833 6
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie Do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se" 6
Southard's Manual 1
Star of Freedom 4
Schmucker and Smith's Letters Slaveholder's Prayer 4
Slaveholding Weighed 3
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 8
The Martyr, by Beriah Green Things for Northern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 4
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 6
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave 1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

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

PRINTS, &c.

- Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 8
The Emancipated Family 25
Slave Market of America 25
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 1-2
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 to the Mendham fund. Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25
Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6
Congressional Document relating to do. 6
Portrait of Cinquez March 8d, 1842. 1.00

IMPORTANT WORK!

Now in the course of Publication.

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE. By Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S., M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad. S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Honor. Meli. &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with one thousand two hundred and forty one engravings.

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

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

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually, from official authority, at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new breviter type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each payable on delivery.

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

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

To every editor who gives this advertisement twice in 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. 12mo

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

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

JONES & ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

COPARTNERSHIP.

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

where all orders in that line may be met with business and despatch. They are now increasing their machinery, by which they will be enabled more promptly to answer orders for paper, &c. JAMES JONES, C. N. ORMSBY. Ann Arbor, March 8, 1842.

Thrashing Machines.

The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other 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 light to break or pass, as they may desire it, as any other Horse Power, and will work an acre and a half as much with four horses as it will do with any other power with four horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

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

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

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

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

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

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 8000 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.

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

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841. This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and believe it to be constructed on better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

E. S. SMITH.

Scio, April 11, 1842.

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make every good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$30. 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 road, 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 work to all of their subscribers who receive the work in advance from time to time. Their object in making this offer, is to place those persons who are so situated that they cannot take the work through a agent, and therefore free of charge of transportation, on the same footing in this respect with city subscribers. Subscribers by mail here have to pay from \$1 to \$1.75 per annum for postage, which has been a sufficient consideration to induce many to decline taking the work. Now that this objection is removed, upon the simple condition of punctual remittance, the Editors confidently hope that the number of their mail subscribers will be much increased; and they make no apology for their present supporter and contributors, for asking their assistance in aiding them to sustain this experiment, by making this notice more public, and by inducing their friends to subscribe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advertisements are inserted at the customary rates, and the European circulation of the work renders it a desirable article for the advertisement of American publishers: the usual publication day is the last of every quarter. New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1841. 1w3

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

[The Casella and Gentleman's World.]

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

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

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

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

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

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

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

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

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

LIBERAL PROPOSAL.

is made. Five dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Gwley's Lady's Book for one year, addressed post paid, to

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TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

BY HOBERT & TERHUNE.

(CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

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

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

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

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

J. BECKLEY & CO.

Ann Arbor, April 25, 1842.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By order of the Hon. Geo. Selwidge, Judge of Probate, in and for the county of Washington, bearing date the 31st day of March, A. D. 1842, authorizing the sale of a part of the real estate of John Egan deceased, I shall sell at public auction at the Court House, (or where the lost circuit was held) in the village of Howell, and county of Livingston, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1842, at one o'clock, P. M. the following described land, to wit, the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six in township three north of range four east, containing eighty acres. DANIEL COOK, Administrator. Howell, April 12th, 1842. 3w

PORK AND WHEAT.

wanted by F. DENISON, for which goods or money will be paid at fair rates. Ann Arbor, April 29, 1842. 1t

CASH FOR WHEAT.

F. DENISON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store. 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, HYGIENE, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, and ASTRONOMICAL, and HUMAN MAGNETISM. Having made these subjects matters of serious and patient investigation for some time past, and considering the increasing attention which has lately been given to them by the learned, both in this country and in Europe, it is believed that such a periodical is called for, and that it will meet with liberal encouragement from the lovers of science, in this and other countries.

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

- 1. That every living being possesses a Magnetic Nature, which is governed by laws peculiar to its organization.
2. That the two Magnetic forces are the seat of sensation, and also, of voluntary and involuntary motion.
3. That every Mental and Physical organ, every muscle, has its corresponding Magnetic poles.
4. That the Magnetic forces from the different organs terminate in the face and neck, and by means of them the various expressions of Fear, Hope, Love, Anger, etc. are expressed in the countenance, and the muscles and limbs are made to obey the human will, thus laying the only true & rational foundation for the science of Physiognomy, and showing how it is, that the passions and feelings are expressed in the features of the face.
5. That these organs and their consecutive poles may be excited, separately, and their action modified as the condition of the patient may require.
6. That the Phrenological organs are not only located in groups, corresponding with the nature of their action, but most, if not all of them exist in double pairs, and one or more in triple or quadruple pairs!

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

And I believe there are, at least, three pairs for language, one for mere words, connected by the Magnetic poles with Marvelousness, and giving a person the disposition to talk; one for proper names; and the other connected by the Magnetic poles with Ideality, and Weight, for the concentration 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, Retention, Wit, as distinguished from Mirificalness; Melody as distinguished from Harmony, etc. etc.

7. That the Magnetic forces, from the different organs, have a peculiar connection with each other, by means of which they influence and excite each other to united action.
8. That the poles in the face are located in correspondence with the different groups of Phrenological organs.

9. That the functions of some of the organs are in opposition to each other. As, for instance, one organ is for Joy, another for Sadness; one for Love, another for Aversion; one for Self-Government, another for Submission; one for Forgiveness, another for Retribution; one for Patience, another for Complaining; one for Courage, another for physical Fear; one for Confidence in man, another for suspicion or Jealousy. This discovery gives the true solution of various shades in the characters of different individuals which have never been explained, either by Phrenologists or in any system of Mental science, heretofore offered to the world. And mysteries of a similar kind are further explained by other organs.

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

The subscriber has been engaged for some time, in a course of magnetic cerebral experiments, the results of which go very far, as he believes, towards demonstrating these assumptions, and if they should prove to be true, all must admit that they are immensely important, as much so as any discoveries ever made illustrating the Physical or Mental 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 steel, and as much as they will not only explain many magnetic phenomena hitherto unknown, or not understood, but one or more will be given illustrating those features in the human face, where the magnetic currents terminate from the different physical and mental organs, a thing never before known; and thus will be seen the only true explanation of Physiognomy ever given to the world. In a word, the work shall be filled with new and valuable matter, on every question relating to the Physical, Mental, and Magnetic Nature of Man; explaining the phenomena of Sensitiveness, Somnambulism, Mesmerism, Insensibility, Dreaming and Ecstacy, 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 till 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, 138 Fulton street, New York City."

LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

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

DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—House and Office, a few doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day. Ann Arbor April 29th, 1842.

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Orders for the Library, addressed to me at this place will be attended to. Ann Arbor, April 15, 1842.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

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

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop. Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call. Ann Arbor, April 27, 18