

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1843.

VOL. 3, NO. 31.
WHOLE NO. 135.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by BECKLEY & FOSTER, FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, in advance. Two dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months. TEN COPIES will be forwarded to one Post Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, if paid in advance, and at one time.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For one square, one insertion, 50 cents.

For one square, one insertion, 20 cents. Legal Advertising by the line.

Terms of Advertising by the year or quarter made known at the office.

All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid, to the Editors.

STREET OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

POETRY.

From the Democratic Review.
THE WARNING.

BY R. S. ANDROS.

It shall not always be!
The air breathes where it will; the wind
Is chafless, and the storm is free,
Shall chains entwine the mind?
Creation owns no slave, and man,
And slave, and suffer, and be still!
It shall not always be—
Arise he must—and will!

It shall not always be!
Awhile he yet may wear the chain
In silence, like the northern sea
Mid winter's sunless reign;
Awhile he yet may bow him down
To Power's red scourge and Pride's dark
frown
And toil, and weep, and be a slave;
It shall not always be—
The storm unchains the wave.

It shall not always be!
The lightning scoulders in its mine.
The thunder sleeps as yet—but
Is there no tempest sign?
Hail tyrant, steel and sheathe thy brand!
Strike fetter off, from heart and hand!
Nor crush God's image in thy path,
It shall not always be—
Be just—or brave his wrath!

MISCELLANY

From the Lowell Morning Herald.
PATHETISM.

Pathetism is a word that sounds new in the ears of many; and since it has been used so frequently since the Rev. La Roy Sunderland delivered his first lecture in this city, there has been a good deal of enquiry as to the definite idea conveyed by the term. We have attended two of Mr. Sunderland's lectures, and have been much interested in his experiments and explanations, illustrating this subject, and we here propose to sketch, as near as we can, the idea the lecturer intends to convey by the term "Pathetism," and the theory which it is the object of his lectures to illustrate. If we understand him correctly, then, he applies the term "Pathetism" comprehensively to all those phenomena which have heretofore been described as Animal Magnetism or Mesmerism, which terms, especially the former, he seems to regard as indefinite, or rather, as conveying an erroneous idea. In their endeavors to account for the various phenomena of somnambulism and its kindred states, in which human existence is sometimes found to be, the disciples of Mesmer have advanced the commonly received notion that these results were produced by the operation of a magnetic fluid. The existence of this fluid, which has of course rested on supposition alone, Mr. Sunderland does not believe in; and entirely discarding this idea of Animal Magnetism, endeavors to account for the phenomena heretofore ascribed to its agency, in a more philosophical and comprehensible manner. And he has succeeded in showing by his experiments that no such agency as a magnetic fluid is necessary for the production of the somnambulant results. For he has repeatedly produced all those states of mind and body, which Animal Magnetizers profess to produce by the magnetic influence, in such a manner as to exclude entirely the idea of any such agency as a fluid passing from the operator to the patient. He has succeeded in inducing the state of somnambulism in persons he has never before seen, without touching, without being near them, and without even looking at them.

Mr. Sunderland professes (if we have rightly understood him,) that there is a certain relation which may be established between different individuals, which may be properly designated by the term, "Human Sympathy." And that there is in all persons, to a greater or less degree, a susceptibility to being affected by the influence of this sympathetic relation. This susceptibility to the sympathetic influence, Mr. Sunderland supposes to depend upon the ganglionic system, and the degree of susceptibility, upon the comparative strength of that system, as devel-

oped in the constitution of the individual. Persons then having a constitution peculiarly susceptible to this sympathy, may be impressed, by some other person of an essentially different constitution, with the "apprehension," [as the lecturer expressed the idea,] that some certain event in relation to them will take place, in consequence of certain means used for that purpose. This apprehension, or, as we should say, imagining or faith, is produced by the power of sympathy, which is one of the properties of human existence, by the influence of the operator upon the mind of a susceptible patient.—Hence, the operator, or pathetizer, knowing from the constitution of the patient that the somnambulant state can be produced in him, seeks to impress the idea upon the person that such a state will certainly follow the use of some certain [no matter what] particular means. This "apprehension," of this result is induced in the same manner that any person would seek to impress the mind of another with any truth, of which he deemed himself possessed;—in the same manner that an orator would strive to impress his idea upon the minds of his auditors by gesticulation and the modulation of his voice. When this impression is effected, and the apprehension of the patient thoroughly awakened, the power of sympathy bends, and directs all the powers of mind and body to the realization of the idea apprehended, and they, from their own sympathy, yield to the influence of the apprehension.

In this manner all the phenomena connected with somnambulism are produced. And we understand that Mr. Sunderland thinks, all those results that are common to persons in a somnambulant state may be produced upon the patient when awake. As cases in point illustrating this power of sympathy over human existence, he cited instances in which persons awake and in their usual senses have been remarkably affected by their minds being impressed with such apprehensions.—These cases we have not room fully to explain, but they are those in which persons have been led to imagine [to use a common but rather loose phrase] that certain events were to take place concerning themselves by their very apprehensions these events have been produced. We have not time now to extend our sketch of Mr. Sunderland's theory in relation to some of the most interesting phenomena connected with man's existence. His views are different from the commonly received ones in relation to this subject;—and although we do not feel ourselves competent to judge of them in all their bearings, so far as we understand them, we regard them as giving a much more satisfactory explanation of a subject that has been clothed in a great deal of mystery, than any thing that has been before advanced.

It is, certainly, no small compliment to the lecturer, that no place in this city was scarcely large enough to hold the crowds who pressed to witness the wonderful developments of mind, which he seems to unfold with such astonishing facility. And, we have before borne testimony to his urbanity and candor, displayed in his manner of answering all questions put to him respecting the mysteries of his theory.

From our preceding account of that agency which Mr. Sunderland denominates Pathetism, or physical sympathy, it will have been seen that he rejects, in toto, all the notions heretofore prevalent, as to the reality of the elimination of any fluid, nervous or electrical, from the operator into his subject. And we believe not a mesmerizer or 'neurologist' has witnessed Mr. Sunderland's method of operating, but who has agreed with him, at once, that whatever the agency is, it is not, and cannot be, a magnetic or nervous fluid.

Unlike all other operators, Mr. S. instead of selecting one subject, brings his process to bear upon his entire audience! And consequently the results of his experiments, performed in this way, have astonished and generally satisfied all who have witnessed them. His audience last Monday evening, at the City Hall, were about a thousand, and all of them strangers to him. In commencing, he informed us, that during his lecture he designed to induce a number of cases of real somnambulism; that is, he would cause those in the assembly who were susceptible, to fall into a state of sympathetic sleep, and in that state, to rise from their seats and come to him on the platform! And after fixing the attention of the audience for this purpose a few minutes, some fifteen persons (including both sexes) were found to be sound asleep. And now occurred a most extraordinary sight; it was to see one and another arise from their seats with eyes fast closed, and slowly approach the platform on which the operator was standing! Some of them seeming unable or unwilling to rise up and walk, Mr. S.

went to them, and they then followed him to his place, and one of them went up from the extreme part of the hall. Room could not be found for them all upon the platform, and they were falling to sleep in such numbers, that he could not take care of them! Hence, the process was suspended, and Mr. S. went round through the assembly and restored those to wakefulness who had not taken seats upon the platform; and we have been credibly informed, that some twenty or thirty other gentlemen and ladies were decidedly affected and disposed to somnolence, rigidity of limbs, &c. by Mr. S.'s method of operating on that occasion.

Numerous and interesting phenomena were induced by the operator from the somnambulists around him upon the platform. One was thrown into a state of trance, or ecstasy, and was enraptured with views of the Saviour, and her deceased friends. She sang in tones, and in a manner which convinced, many at least, that the phenomena were real.—And they were brought on without any of the manipulations of mesmerizers or neurologists: thus demonstrating, that the notions about the transmission of a nervous fluid, have been altogether unfounded.

Our readers are aware that the usual process of inducing sleep, has been to sit before the patient, staring him in the face, or to place the tips of the fingers, according to Dr. Buchanan, upon the head, for the communication of "neuric rays," it is said. And when the manipulators have, in this way, induced sleep, or excited the cerebral organs of one or two persons, whom they have previously trained for the purpose, they have been thought to have done wonders! But, it is certain, that Mr. S.'s experiments must annihilate these silly practices. His theory is the only rational one we have ever heard, and when we see one taking hold on this subject as this gentleman has done, working out his assumptions, and demonstrating the laws by which he operates, and doing this upon fifteen or fifty persons, at a time, without contact, and even without ever having seen them, no room is left to doubt as to the revelation which he seems destined to bring about in the views which have, heretofore, obtained on this subject.

Some of the most interesting phenomena connected with man's existence. His views are different from the commonly received ones in relation to this subject;—and although we do not feel ourselves competent to judge of them in all their bearings, so far as we understand them, we regard them as giving a much more satisfactory explanation of a subject that has been clothed in a great deal of mystery, than any thing that has been before advanced.

It is, certainly, no small compliment to the lecturer, that no place in this city was scarcely large enough to hold the crowds who pressed to witness the wonderful developments of mind, which he seems to unfold with such astonishing facility. And, we have before borne testimony to his urbanity and candor, displayed in his manner of answering all questions put to him respecting the mysteries of his theory.

From our preceding account of that agency which Mr. Sunderland denominates Pathetism, or physical sympathy, it will have been seen that he rejects, in toto, all the notions heretofore prevalent, as to the reality of the elimination of any fluid, nervous or electrical, from the operator into his subject. And we believe not a mesmerizer or 'neurologist' has witnessed Mr. Sunderland's method of operating, but who has agreed with him, at once, that whatever the agency is, it is not, and cannot be, a magnetic or nervous fluid.

Unlike all other operators, Mr. S. instead of selecting one subject, brings his process to bear upon his entire audience! And consequently the results of his experiments, performed in this way, have astonished and generally satisfied all who have witnessed them. His audience last Monday evening, at the City Hall, were about a thousand, and all of them strangers to him. In commencing, he informed us, that during his lecture he designed to induce a number of cases of real somnambulism; that is, he would cause those in the assembly who were susceptible, to fall into a state of sympathetic sleep, and in that state, to rise from their seats and come to him on the platform! And after fixing the attention of the audience for this purpose a few minutes, some fifteen persons (including both sexes) were found to be sound asleep. And now occurred a most extraordinary sight; it was to see one and another arise from their seats with eyes fast closed, and slowly approach the platform on which the operator was standing! Some of them seeming unable or unwilling to rise up and walk, Mr. S.

went to them, and they then followed him to his place, and one of them went up from the extreme part of the hall. Room could not be found for them all upon the platform, and they were falling to sleep in such numbers, that he could not take care of them! Hence, the process was suspended, and Mr. S. went round through the assembly and restored those to wakefulness who had not taken seats upon the platform; and we have been credibly informed, that some twenty or thirty other gentlemen and ladies were decidedly affected and disposed to somnolence, rigidity of limbs, &c. by Mr. S.'s method of operating on that occasion.

Numerous and interesting phenomena were induced by the operator from the somnambulists around him upon the platform. One was thrown into a state of trance, or ecstasy, and was enraptured with views of the Saviour, and her deceased friends. She sang in tones, and in a manner which convinced, many at least, that the phenomena were real.—And they were brought on without any of the manipulations of mesmerizers or neurologists: thus demonstrating, that the notions about the transmission of a nervous fluid, have been altogether unfounded.

Our readers are aware that the usual process of inducing sleep, has been to sit before the patient, staring him in the face, or to place the tips of the fingers, according to Dr. Buchanan, upon the head, for the communication of "neuric rays," it is said. And when the manipulators have, in this way, induced sleep, or excited the cerebral organs of one or two persons, whom they have previously trained for the purpose, they have been thought to have done wonders! But, it is certain, that Mr. S.'s experiments must annihilate these silly practices. His theory is the only rational one we have ever heard, and when we see one taking hold on this subject as this gentleman has done, working out his assumptions, and demonstrating the laws by which he operates, and doing this upon fifteen or fifty persons, at a time, without contact, and even without ever having seen them, no room is left to doubt as to the revelation which he seems destined to bring about in the views which have, heretofore, obtained on this subject.

Some of the most interesting phenomena connected with man's existence. His views are different from the commonly received ones in relation to this subject;—and although we do not feel ourselves competent to judge of them in all their bearings, so far as we understand them, we regard them as giving a much more satisfactory explanation of a subject that has been clothed in a great deal of mystery, than any thing that has been before advanced.

SOMETHING SINGULAR.

WISCONSIN AND FOX RIVERS.

These rivers near Fort Winnebago on the Wisconsin, run parallel to each other, though in different directions. The distance between each is but one mile and a quarter. They are simply separated by a plain or flat piece of ground, and what is remarkable, in high water they run into each other and thus become united. Almost ever since the snow melted this spring, they have been thus connected. The flat separating them has been covered with water to the depth of four feet—some say six—the present season, or sufficient to admit a steamboat to navigate up the Wisconsin, across the flat, and thus finds its way down the Fox river into Lake Michigan at Green Bay! Think of a steamboat starting from New Orleans, travelling up the Mississippi to the Wisconsin, then up that stream to Fort Winnebago; thence across and down the Fox to Lake Michigan; thence through lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie to Buffalo; and then if there was a steamboat canal, as was contemplated, to Albany; through that to New York city; after paying a visit to several of the Eastern cities to return to New Orleans, via the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico! What an affair would be to talk about. And yet such a thing is by no means impracticable. Small boats have often crossed the flat from Wisconsin to the Fox, and have in this way gone from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. A canal could easily be constructed, one mile and a quarter in length, which would most effectually unite the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Great Lakes.—Hawek Eye.

SELECTIONS.

DUBLIN ADDRESS.

The following address was adopted at the Dublin Repeal Association, on the 11th October, in reply to the address of the Cincinnati Association on the subject of slavery:

CORN EXCHANGE ROOMS,
DUBLIN, 11th Oct. 1843.

GENTLEMEN.—We have read with the deepest affliction, not unmixed with some surprise and much indignation, your detailed and anxious vindication of the most hideous crime that has ever stained humanity—the slavery of men of color in the United States of America. We are lost in utter amazement at the perversion of mind and depravity of heart which your address evinces. How can the generous, the charitable, the humane, the noble emotions of the Irish have become extinct amongst you? How can your nature be so totally changed as that you should become the apologists and advocates of that execrable system which makes man the property of his fellow man—destroys the foundation of all moral and social virtues—condemns to ignorance, immorality, and irreligion, millions of our fellow creatures—renders the slave hopeless of relief, and perpetuates oppression by law, and in the name of what you call a constitution?

It was not in Ireland you learned this cruelty. Your mothers were gentle, kind and humane. Their bosoms overflowed with the honey of human charity. Your sisters are probably many of them still amongst us, and participate in all that is good and benevolent in sentiment and action. How then can you have become so depraved? How can your souls have become stained with a darkness blacker than a negro's skin? You say you have no pecuniary interest in negro slavery; would that you had! for it might be some palliation of your crime! but, alas! you have inflicted upon us the horror of beholding you the volunteer advocates of despotism in its most frightful state; of slavery in its most loathsome and unrelenting form.

We were, unhappily, prepared to expect some fearful exhibition of this description. There has been a testimony borne against the Irish, by birth or descent, in America, by a person fully informed as to the facts, and incapable of the slightest misrepresentation—a noble of nature more than of titled birth—a man gifted with the highest order of talent and the most generous emotions of the heart—the great, the good Lord Morpeth; he, who in the House of Commons boldly asserted the superior social morality of the poorer classes of the Irish over any other people—he, the best friend of any of the Saxons race that Ireland or the Irish ever knew—he, amidst congregated thousands at Exeter Hall, in London, mournfully but firmly denounced the Irish in America as being amongst the worst enemies of the negro slaves and other men of color.

It is, therefore, our solemn and sacred duty to warn you, in words already used, and much misunderstood by you, to come out of her, not thereby meaning to ask you to come out of America! but out of the councils of the iniquitous, and out of the congregation of the wicked, who consider man a chattel and a property, and liberty an inconvenience. Yes, we tell you to come out of such assemblages, but we did not and do not invite you to return to Ireland. The volunteer defenders of

slavery, surrounded by one thousand crimes, would find neither sympathy nor support amongst native uncontaminated Irishmen.

You tell us with an air of triumph, that public opinion in your country, is the great lawgiver. If it be so, how much does it enhance the guilt of your conduct, that you seek to turn public opinion against the slave and in favor of the slaveholder!—that you laud the master as generous and humane, and disparage, as much as you can, the unhappy slave, influencing, as Irish men ought to do, the public mind in favor of the oppressed. You carry your exaggerations to a ludicrous pitch, denoting your utter ignorance of the history of the human race. You say that the negro is really inferior as a race; that slavery has stamped its debasing influence upon the Africans; that between him and the white almost a century would be required to elevate the character of the one, and to destroy the antipathies of the other!—You add—we use your words—"The very odor of the negro is almost insufferable to the white, and however much humanity may lament it, we make no rash declaration when we say the two races cannot exist together on equal terms under our government and our institutions."

We quote this paragraph at full length, because it is replete with your mischievous errors and guilty mode of thinking.

In the first place, as to the odor of the negroes, we are quite aware that they have not as yet come to use much of the otto of roses or eau de Cologne. But we implore of your fastidiousness to recollect that multitudes of the children of white men have negro women for their mothers, and that our British travellers complain, in loud and bitter terms, of the overpowering stench of stale tobacco spittle, as the prevailing odor amongst the native free Americans. It would be, perhaps, better to check that nasal sensibility on both sides, on the parts of whites as well as of blacks. But it is, indeed, deplorable that you should use a ludicrous assertion of that description as one of the inducements to prevent the abolition of slavery. The negroes would certainly smell at least as sweet when free as they do now being slaves.

Have you enough of the genuine Irishmen amongst you to ask what it is we require you to do? It is this:

First—We call upon you in the sacred name of humanity never again to volunteer on behalf of the oppressor, nor even for any self interest to vindicate the hideous crime of personal slavery.

Secondly—We ask you to assist in every way you can in promoting the education of the free man of color, and in discountenancing the foolish feeling of selfishness, which makes the white man treat the man of color as degraded or inferior being.

Thirdly—We ask you to assist in obtaining for the free men of color the full benefit of all the rights and franchises of a freeman, whatever state he may inhabit.

Fourthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in endeavoring to procure for the man of color in every case the benefit of trial by jury, and especially where a man insisting that he is a freeman is claimed to be a slave.

Fifthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in every possible way to induce slave owners to emancipate as many slaves as possible. The Quakers in America have several societies for this purpose. Why should not the Irish imitate them in that virtue?

Sixthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in all the ways you possibly can to put an end to the internal slave trade of the States. The breeding of slaves for sale is probably the most immoral & debasing practice ever known in this world. It is a crime of the most hideous kind; and if there were no other crime committed by the Americans, this alone would place the advocates, supporters, and precursors of American slavery in the lowest grade of criminals.

Seventhly—We ask you to use every exertion in your power to procure the abolition of slavery by the Congress in the District of Columbia.

Eighthly—We ask you to use your best exertions to compel the Congress to revise and read the petitions of the wretched negroes, and above all, the petitions of their white advocates.

Ninthly—We ask you never to cease your efforts until the crime of which Lord Morpeth has asserted the the Irish in America, of being the worst enemies of men of color, shall be atoned for, and blotted out and effaced forever.

You will ask how you can do all these things—you have already answered that question yourselves, for you have said that public opinion is the law of America.—Contribute, then, each of you in his sphere, to make up the public opinion. Where you have the electoral franchise, give

your votes to none but those who will assist you in so holy a struggle.

We wish we could burn into your souls the turpitude attached to the Irish in America by Lord Morpeth's charge. Recollect that it reflects dishonor not only upon you, but upon the land of your birth.—There is but one way of effecting such disgrace, and that is, by becoming the most kindly towards the colored population; and the most energetic in working out in detail, as well as in general principle, an amelioration of the state of the miserable bondsmen.

You tell us, indeed, that many clergymen, and especially the Catholic clergymen, are ranged on the side of the slaveholders. We do not believe the accusation.

The Catholic Clergy may endure, but they assuredly do not encourage, the slave owners. We have, indeed, heard it said that some Catholic clergymen are slave owners. At all events, every Catholic knows how distinctly slave holding, and especially slave trading, is condemned by the Catholic Church. That most eminent man—his Holiness the present Pope, has, by an allocution, published throughout the world, condemned all dealing and traffic in slaves. Nothing can be more distinct nor more powerful than the Pope's denunciation of that most abominable crime. Yet it subsists in a more abominable form than his Holiness could possibly describe, in the traffic which still exists in the sale of slaves from one State of America to another.—What, then, are we to think of you, Irish Catholics, who send us an elaborate vindication of slavery without the slightest censure of that hateful crime—a crime which the Pope has so completely condemned—namely, the diabolical raising of slaves for sale, and selling them to other States.

If you be Catholics you shall devote your time and best exertions to working out the pious intentions of his Holiness. Yet you prefer!—oh! sorrow and shame!—to volunteer your vindication of every thing that belongs to the guilt of slavery.

We conclude by conjuring you, and all other Irishmen in America, in the name of your father-land—in the name of humanity—in the name of the God of mercy and charity, we conjure you, Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, to abandon for ever all defence of the hideous negro slavery system. Let it no more be said that your feelings are made so obtuse by the air of America that you cannot feel, this truth—this plain truth—that one man cannot have any property in another man. There is not one of you who does not recognize that principle in his own person; yet we perceive—and this agonizes us almost to madness—that you, boasting an Irish descent, should, without the indignation of any pecuniary or interested motive, but one of the sheer and single love of wickedness and crime, come forward as the volunteer defenders of the most degrading species of human slavery. Wo! wo! wo!

There is one consolation still; amid the pulsations of our hearts; there are, there must be, genuine Irishmen in America—men of sound heads and Irish hearts—who will assist us to wipe off the foul stain that Lord Morpeth's proven charge has inflicted on the Irish character—who will hold out the hand of fellowship, with a heart in that land, to every honest man, of every caste and color, who will sustain the cause of humanity and honor, and scorn the paltry advocates of slavery—who will show that the Irish heart is in America as benevolent, and as replete with charitable emotions, as in any other clime on the face of the earth.

We conclude. The spirit of democratic liberty is defiled by the continuance of negro slavery in the United States. The United States themselves are degraded below the most uncivilized nations by the atrocious inconsistency of talking of liberty and practising tyranny in its worst shape. The Americans attempt to palliate their iniquity by the futile excuse of personal interest; but the Irish, who have not even that futile excuse, and yet justify slavery, are utterly indefensible.

Once again, and for the last time, we call upon you to come out of the councils of the slave-owners, and at all events, to free yourselves from participating in their guilt.

Irishmen; I call on you to join in crushing slavery and giving liberty to every man, of every caste, creed, and color.

—DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee.

Cheese to China.—It seems that cheese is becoming a very considerable item of export to China. It is packed whole, in tin cases filled with saw dust, and the cases soldered so as to exclude the air. In this way it keeps well.

Mr. De Bonneville was recently at Dubuque, Iowa Territory, lecturing on Magnetism.

opened in the constitution of the individual. Persons then having a constitution peculiarly susceptible to this sympathy, may be impressed, by some other person of an essentially different constitution, with the "apprehension," [as the lecturer expressed the idea,] that some certain event in relation to them will take place, in consequence of certain means used for that purpose. This apprehension, or, as we should say, imagining or faith, is produced by the power of sympathy, which is one of the properties of human existence, by the influence of the operator upon the mind of a susceptible patient.—Hence, the operator, or pathetizer, knowing from the constitution of the patient that the somnambulant state can be produced in him, seeks to impress the idea upon the person that such a state will certainly follow the use of some certain [no matter what] particular means. This "apprehension," of this result is induced in the same manner that any person would seek to impress the mind of another with any truth, of which he deemed himself possessed;—in the same manner that an orator would strive to impress his idea upon the minds of his auditors by gesticulation and the modulation of his voice. When this impression is effected, and the apprehension of the patient thoroughly awakened, the power of sympathy bends, and directs all the powers of mind and body to the realization of the idea apprehended, and they, from their own sympathy, yield to the influence of the apprehension.

In this manner all the phenomena connected with somnambulism are produced. And we understand that Mr. Sunderland thinks, all those results that are common to persons in a somnambulant state may be produced upon the patient when awake. As cases in point illustrating this power of sympathy over human existence, he cited instances in which persons awake and in their usual senses have been remarkably affected by their minds being impressed with such apprehensions.—These cases we have not room fully to explain, but they are those in which persons have been led to imagine [to use a common but rather loose phrase] that certain events were to take place concerning themselves by their very apprehensions these events have been produced. We have not time now to extend our sketch of Mr. Sunderland's theory in relation to some of the most interesting phenomena connected with man's existence. His views are different from the commonly received ones in relation to this subject;—and although we do not feel ourselves competent to judge of them in all their bearings, so far as we understand them, we regard them as giving a much more satisfactory explanation of a subject that has been clothed in a great deal of mystery, than any thing that has been before advanced.

Our readers are aware that the usual process of inducing sleep, has been to sit before the patient, staring him in the face, or to place the tips of the fingers, according to Dr. Buchanan, upon the head, for the communication of "neuric rays," it is said. And when the manipulators have, in this way, induced sleep, or excited the cerebral organs of one or two persons, whom they have previously trained for the purpose, they have been thought to have done wonders! But, it is certain, that Mr. S.'s experiments must annihilate these silly practices. His theory is the only rational one we have ever heard, and when we see one taking hold on this subject as this gentleman has done, working out his assumptions, and demonstrating the laws by which he operates, and doing this upon fifteen or fifty persons, at a time, without contact, and even without ever having seen them, no room is left to doubt as to the revelation which he seems destined to bring about in the views which have, heretofore, obtained on this subject.

Some of the most interesting phenomena connected with man's existence. His views are different from the commonly received ones in relation to this subject;—and although we do not feel ourselves competent to judge of them in all their bearings, so far as we understand them, we regard them as giving a much more satisfactory explanation of a subject that has been clothed in a great deal of mystery, than any thing that has been before advanced.

It is, certainly, no small compliment to the lecturer, that no place in this city was scarcely large enough to hold the crowds who pressed to witness the wonderful developments of mind, which he seems to unfold with such astonishing facility. And, we have before borne testimony to his urbanity and candor, displayed in his manner of answering all questions put to him respecting the mysteries of his theory.

From our preceding account of that agency which Mr. Sunderland denominates Pathetism, or physical sympathy, it will have been seen that he rejects, in toto, all the notions heretofore prevalent, as to the reality of the elimination of any fluid, nervous or electrical, from the operator into his subject. And we believe not a mesmerizer or 'neurologist' has witnessed Mr. Sunderland's method of operating, but who has agreed with him, at once, that whatever the agency is, it is not, and cannot be, a magnetic or nervous fluid.

Unlike all other operators, Mr. S. instead of selecting one subject, brings his process to bear upon his entire audience! And consequently the results of his experiments, performed in this way, have astonished and generally satisfied all who have witnessed them. His audience last Monday evening, at the City Hall, were about a thousand, and all of them strangers to him. In commencing, he informed us, that during his lecture he designed to induce a number of cases of real somnambulism; that is, he would cause those in the assembly who were susceptible, to fall into a state of sympathetic sleep, and in that state, to rise from their seats and come to him on the platform! And after fixing the attention of the audience for this purpose a few minutes, some fifteen persons (including both sexes) were found to be sound asleep. And now occurred a most extraordinary sight; it was to see one and another arise from their seats with eyes fast closed, and slowly approach the platform on which the operator was standing! Some of them seeming unable or unwilling to rise up and walk, Mr. S.

went to them, and they then followed him to his place, and one of them went up from the extreme part of the hall. Room could not be found for them all upon the platform, and they were falling to sleep in such numbers, that he could not take care of them! Hence, the process was suspended, and Mr. S. went round through the assembly and restored those to wakefulness who had not taken seats upon the platform; and we have been credibly informed, that some twenty or thirty other gentlemen and ladies were decidedly affected and disposed to somnolence, rigidity of limbs, &c. by Mr. S.'s method of operating on that occasion.

Numerous and interesting phenomena were induced by the operator from the somnambulists around him upon the platform. One was thrown into a state of trance, or ecstasy, and was enraptured with views of the Saviour, and her deceased friends. She sang in tones, and in a manner which convinced, many at least, that the phenomena were real.—And they were brought on without any of the manipulations of mesmerizers or neurologists: thus demonstrating, that the notions about the transmission of a nervous fluid, have been altogether unfounded.

SLAVE REPRESENTATION.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The question whether there ought to be any representation of property has been a subject of discussion for many years—and it is very remarkable that the Constitution of this Commonwealth had, when it was first made, a provision to this effect, for the representation of property which has been gradually removed. The State of Massachusetts, prepared an address to the people in which this subject was mentioned, and the people were to pronounce upon it, whether it should be adopted or not. In that address, it was expressly stated, that in the form of government which they had made, the House of representatives was to represent the persons, and the Senate were to represent the property.—These are points, upon which there has been an amendment of the Constitution recommended, this very year, by the Supreme Magistracy. He has actually recommended that the last spark of the principle of the representation of property in the Legislature should be extinguished. I mean that of requiring any tax to precede the right of suffrage.—It is somewhat extraordinary, that while such has been the change of opinion in the minds of the people of this Commonwealth, that even the representatives who had originally, after deliberation, inserted it as a part of the Constitution, have agreed to its being expunged, and thus that the representation in both branches of the Legislature should now be founded upon the principle of representation of persons alone, that still they should submit to the Constitution of the United States, wherein it is expressly declared in the very words of the Constitution that both branches should be a representation of persons, yet, that under the name of other persons, should be included the representation of chattels or property. (Applause.) And what property?—The owners of that property, as persons, are just as much represented as we are, and yet property is excluded by the very letter of the Constitution. Thus property is at once excluded, and admitted in the name of other persons.

Now, I say, Fellow Citizens, that never was this calculated upon by our Representatives—how the effect of it is to be guarded against, I will not now undertake to say—but call your attention to the effect of it upon you and your interests.—You have ten Representatives of the persons in this Commonwealth, you have no representation of property. Your property, what you have virtuously and honestly acquired, is excluded, while the owner of the slave is not only represented, as you are, in his person, but also in the persons of his slaves. Does the slave give his vote? No. Who gave the vote?—The owner of the slave. He has a vote for himself and three votes for every five slaves of which he is the owner. And, in considering this subject in its effects and consequences, we see twelve hundred millions of dollars represented by ninety members—where you have ten—Slavery has ninety members, and all these ninety are bound together by ties of such a nature, they are all the representatives of one person; they are the representatives of that property.

I ask you, Fellow Citizens to reflect upon this; in the first place—in point of principle. If there be an objection against property being represented, how strong must be that objection, to property of such a character. If there be a propriety in admitting a representation of property, upon what ground is it that your house and land, your shop and merchandise, should not be represented as well as slave property in the Councils of the Nation. And experience has shown, that the representation is of the mass of those who, on every question, in which the interests of the country are concerned, vote together. And how think you it is possible in this state of things that right and justice can prevail. Out of two hundred and twenty three members here are ninety Representatives of that property, all combined together, and all going together.

I beg that it may be understood that I am not now speaking as an abolitionist. I do not put it upon the question of the propriety or the justice of the abolition of slavery, but upon the ground of your equal rights, in the constitution of the United States, and in the representation of them in the legislative body.

The same inequality operates against you in the election of President and Vice President. The electoral college is founded upon the same principle. And consequently, the chance of those who represent freemen, to be elected President of the United States, to that of those who hold slaves, is about as one to one hundred.

In the second place, that representation constitutes an aristocracy, or rather an oligarchy. Your country is no longer a democracy, it is no longer even a republic—it is a government of 2 or 300,000 holders of slaves, to the utter exclusion of the remaining part, and all the population of the other States in the Union.

And the wrong is as great upon the mass of the population of the slave-holding States themselves, as upon the free States. It has been shown that there are

Irishmen; I call on you to join in crushing slavery and giving liberty to every man, of every caste, creed, and color.

—DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee.

Cheese to China.—It seems that cheese is becoming a very considerable item of export to China. It is packed whole, in tin cases filled with saw dust, and the cases soldered so as to exclude the air. In this way it keeps well.

Mr. De Bonneville was recently at Dubuque, Iowa Territory, lecturing on Magnetism.

opened in the constitution of the individual. Persons then having a constitution peculiarly susceptible to this sympathy, may be impressed, by some other person of an essentially different constitution, with the "apprehension," [as the lecturer expressed the idea,] that some certain event in relation to them will take place, in consequence of certain means used for that purpose. This apprehension, or, as we should say, imagining or faith, is produced by the power of sympathy, which is one of the properties of human existence, by the influence of the operator upon the mind of a susceptible patient.—Hence, the operator, or pathetizer, knowing from the constitution of the patient that the somnambulant state can be produced in him, seeks to impress the idea upon the person that such a state will certainly follow the use of some certain [no matter what] particular means. This "apprehension," of this result is induced in the same manner that any person would seek to impress the mind of another with any truth, of which he deemed himself possessed;—in the same manner that an orator would strive to impress his idea upon the minds of his auditors by gesticulation and the modulation of his voice. When this impression is effected, and the apprehension of the patient thoroughly awakened, the power of sympathy bends, and directs all the powers of mind and body to the realization of the idea apprehended, and they, from their own sympathy, yield to the influence of the apprehension.

not more than 300,000 individuals who own slaves, in ten or twelve of the United States, and that these possess the power, which elects 90 representatives in the General Congress, and in the Electoral College, to the exclusion and wrong not only of all the people of the free States, but of a majority of the people themselves in their own States. For who has the slave property? It is of course possessed only by the rich—the poor hold none—they are hardly masters of themselves—and the proportion of the poor in numbers to that of the rich owners of slaves in the slave States, is as ten to one. In Virginia, say, there are a million of inhabitants, and out of that million there are eight hundred thousand who own no slaves. There are perhaps two hundred thousand who own slaves; and then the consequence is that these possess a representation of property, to the utter exclusion of the property of the rest.

LIBERTY PARTY PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The list of Liberty party papers in the United States is already quite respectable, and is constantly increasing. We believe there are several new ones which are not among our exchanges, but we give below the names of those we receive.

WESTERN CITIZEN. Chicago, Illinois.—An excellent weekly. Has done much within the past two years to spread anti-slavery information in that State.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. Ann Arbor, Michigan. Weekly. Well conducted, and we have no doubt well sustained.

CINCINNATI HERALD. Cincinnati, Ohio.—Daily and weekly. Formerly Philanthropist. Liberty and business paper. Conducted with as much talent as any other paper in the country. It is doing great good in Ohio.

LIBERTY HERALD. Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Weekly. Just established. Ably conducted, and bids fair to be one of our most efficient papers.

SPIRIT OF LIBERTY.—Pittsburg, Ohio.—Weekly. One of our best papers. Has always been edited with much ability.

COUNTYMAN. Perry, N. Y. A small weekly sheet, filled with anti-slavery and other matter.

LIBERTY PRESS. Utica, N. Y. Weekly.—Very able conducted. Its editors and contributors are second to those of no paper in the United States.

ALBANY PATRIOT. Albany, N. Y. Weekly.—A most able paper. It is under the control of C. T. Torrey. No editor wields a keener pen.

VOICE OF FREEDOM. Brandon, Vt. Weekly.—A very good paper.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Haver, N. H. Weekly. An excellent paper. Edited with a great deal of talent.

ESSEX TRANSCRIPT. Amesbury and Salisbury, Mass. Weekly. A Liberty and business paper. Ably edited.

THE EMANCIPATOR. Boston. Weekly. No paper in the United States is conducted with more ability. It was the first Liberty party paper established in the country, and its influence has been felt from one end of the Union to the other. Some evil disposed persons are endeavoring to destroy the influence of its editor, Rev. J. Leavitt, by circulating stories discreditable to him; but his character is too well established to be effected by them, excepting among people to whom he is unknown, and who do not have an opportunity to learn all the facts.

CHRISTIAN FREEMAN. Hartford, Conn.—Weekly. Very ably conducted. It ranks among the first anti-slavery papers of the land.

LIBERTY STANDARD.—Hallowell, Maine.—Weekly. This paper is also very ably edited. It was the first Liberty party paper in this State, and since its establishment has been a very efficient anti-slavery paper.

These papers, with our own, constitute nearly all the Liberty papers in the United States; and we do not believe there is any class of papers in the County managed with more ability. We are not exactly "disinterested spectators," to be sure, but we think disinterested spectators will say so.

Will some of the above papers "that knows" add to the above list the names of the Liberty papers we have omitted, and render it complete.—Bangor Gazette.

THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The government of South Carolina, although professedly republican, is in fact an oligarchy. The power is vested in the hands of the few, still it has the appearance of being wielded by the many. The many can vote, but under such restrictions that they have scarcely any more power than if they did not vote. They must vote for one of a certain class, not for one of the *opulenti*—of the people. A man to be a Representative to the State Legislature must be "legally seized and possessed, in his own right, of a settled freehold estate of five hundred acres of land and ten negroes; or of a real estate of the value of £150 sterling, clear of debt. If a non resident (in the election district) he shall be legally seized and possessed of a settled freehold estate therein, of the value of £500 sterling, clear of debt." The productive land is estimated for below the lands in the Northern and Northwestern States; and a man may own thousands of acres of land in different parts of the State, and still not be eligible to the office of Representative, unless he owns slaves, which he must do to make his lands profitable, if he owns as much as the law requires. And it is a fact that there is seldom, if ever, a person in the House who is not the owner of ten slaves. A man to be a Senator must own twice the amount of freehold estate more than a Representative. The Governor of the State must be worth not less than \$5,000—and must be elected by the

Legislature, composed as it is of slaveholders.

The Senators to Congress, Electors for President, Judges and Justices of the Peace, are also elected by the Legislature. The Legislature divides the State into Congressional Districts, and, of course, takes care to do it in such a manner that the Representatives shall be of this privileged class—the slaveholders.

The effect of this arrangement is to give the whole power of the State into the hands of 32,703 men, women and children, or about 4,000 heads of families! The whole population of the State, amounts to nearly 600,000—the white population to 259,034, the remainder are colored, and nearly all slaves.—So these 4000 heads of families own, as property, more than one half of the inhabitants of the State, to wit: 529,038, and have the entire political power over the remainder.

But a short time since the whole democracy of Rhode Island, and of Massachusetts, and of Maine, were ready to buckle on the knapsack, and shoulder the musket, to force the monied aristocracy of Rhode Island to do away with the "property qualification" of voters, that every citizen might have a voice in the government. How much worse is the situation of the people of South Carolina, and still the democracy do not open their mouths concerning it. That chivalrous State which produces such illustrious democrats as the Calhouns, the McDuffies and the Prestons, cannot have a government otherwise than perfect. It is not only democratic to own slaves there, but to own the people!

The legislation in that State is, as it is in the United States, for the benefit of the slaveholders. It is for their interest that manufactures should be low, hence their cry of free trade—or rather of no tariff for protection, except where the slaveholding interest requires it. There is a high duty upon cotton and a high duty upon sugar, and the people of the North must buy those articles and pay the South their own price for them—while they must furnish them with manufactures at the price they are disposed to give. This system, the slaveholders have brought about indirectly through the political parties. In their own State, they have the direct power and no political finesse is necessary to their purposes, but in the United States their power is indirect though no less effectual. By consummate tact they succeeded in getting the legislation in their favor; and they will continue to have it so while they hold the balance of power between the parties.

But we digress. The consequence of this partial legislation in South Carolina has been a decrease in the white population. The decrease was several thousand between 1830 and 1840, while there is not a free State in which there was not an increase during the same period. There is no inducement for agriculturalists to move into that State—there is no inducement for those to remain who are already there. The colored population already outnumber the white. The disparity is yearly becoming greater, and unless there shall be a peaceful revolution brought about by the non-slaveholding whites at a day not distant, it is not difficult to foresee that the State will undergo all the bloody horrors of a servile revolution.—Bangor Gazette.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We have a class of this description on our books. We have furnished them the Signal regularly for a considerable time, as good as we could make it, typographically, intellectually, and otherwise. No pains have been spared, on our part to render it what it should be. We have done our duty, and many of our friends have appreciated our labors, and promptly remitted to us our dues! These have our thanks. But to our DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS we have a proposition to make. Many of you are indebted to us from two and a half to five dollars, including the present volume. Now if you will send us, free of expense, four dollars or more before the time of our State Anniversary, (Jan. 9th) it shall answer in full for two years.

But if we send an agent to collect the amount due us, it is but reasonable that we should expect the full amount according to our terms. Now, friends, what say you? Shall the funds be forth coming and we enabled thereby to cancel our debts that weigh heavily upon us, or shall we be left to labor and suffer on, embarrassed and crippled in our enterprise for the want of the small sums which you are in DUTY BOUND TO SEND US?

A word to the wise is sufficient. We wait your response.

The Cincinnati Gazette says of Mr. Clay:

"Never lived there any statesman in any land whose spirit breathed forth a warmer love of freedom, or whose life has exerted, and is exerting a surer, steadier influence in favor of the emancipation of all men."

That will do. Hear him in the Senate of the United States:

"I would continue to oppose any scheme whatever of emancipation, whether gradual or immediate."

THE STATES.

NEW YORK.

The Christian Freeman has the following summary of the news from this State:

The Liberty vote in this State has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It will not fall short of 18,000—the New York Tribune estimates it at 20,000.—This is a very large increase upon the vote of last year, and illustrates most strikingly the manner in which the Liberty Party is "lying away."

Last year, the abolitionists polled 7,262 votes in the State—this year, we expected 15,000—which would be an increase of one hundred per cent. But our friends have done far better than we had supposed they could. Honor to the friends of Liberty in the Empire State.

Full returns of the Liberty vote throughout the State have not yet been received, but so far as we have them, they exhibit the onward progress of Liberty principles. We subjoin a few returns, which will exhibit the increase of the present year, over 1842. In Genesee County, the Liberty vote is 1600—last year, it was 115. In Madison Co. it ranges from 1700 to 1900—we have no account of the vote of last year, but we believe the increase has been not less than one thousand. Onondaga County gives from 800 to 1,000—last year, it was less than 300. Cortland County, 500—last year, 233. Orleans County, 300—last year, 91. Clinton County, 800—last year, 121. Thompsons County, 500—last year, 103. Oswego County, 800—last year, 383. We do not suppose that all the Counties will exhibit the same liberal increase—but the whole State has done well—better, we repeat, than our most sanguine anticipations.

This seals the fate of Henry Clay in N. Y. The popular vote of the State against him, is not less than 48,000—it may be more. The moral and religious sentiment of that State cannot swallow Henry Clay with his gambling apparatus, duelling pistols, and plantation of negroes. This may be regarded as a matter of certainty.

The Democratic majority on joint ballot will be 74—last year, 58. The popular Democratic majority is said to be about 20,000.

The steady progress of the Liberty votes in many towns is a gratifying presage of ultimate success. Thus the town of Mexico gave 4 Liberty votes in 1841—last year, 25, this year, 82. Hastings, last year 1, this year 11, and so on.

The following is the Liberty vote in the several towns of Madison County:

Table with 2 columns: Town Name, Liberty Vote. Cazenovia, 239; De Ruyter, 91; Eaton, 157; Fenner, 58; Georgetown, 74; Hamilton, 150; Brookfield, 127; Lenox, 164; Madison, 82; Nelson, 107; Smithfield, 160; Stockbridge, 103; Sullivan, 163; Lebanon, 89; Total, 1763.

LOUISIANA.

This State in 1840 had a white population of 153,983, while the slaves amounted to 165,219. The vices and crimes originating in slaveholding have here their full sweep in high life. Violence and bloodshed are rife with the highest classes of community. The white population of the State but little exceeds that of Rhode Island, yet the amount of crime is a hundred times greater. It is really appalling to read the accounts of violence, cruelty, outrage, lust and murder which abound in the New Orleans papers. We subjoin two or three paragraphs illustrating the general disregard of human life.

The New Orleans Bee, of May, 23, 1838, says:

Contempt of Human Life.—In view of the crimes which are daily committed, we are led to inquire whether it is owing to the inefficiency of our laws, or to the manner in which those laws are administered, that this frightful deluge of human blood flows through our streets, and our places of public resort."

The Picayune of July 30, 1837, says: "It is with the most painful feelings that we daily hear of some fatal duel."

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express writes from N. Orleans, July 30, 1837:

"THIRTEEN DUELS have been fought in and near the city during the week; five more were to take place this morning."

The N. O. Bee of Oct. 25, 1837, says: "We remark with regret the frightful list of homicides that are daily committed in New Orleans."

The same paper of Nov. 8 represents Judge Canonge as saying at the opening of the criminal court,

"Without some certain and powerful remedy, our streets will become butcheries overflowing with the blood of our citizens."

The same paper says, November 4, 1837:

"Perhaps by an equitable but strict application of that law, (the law which forbids the wearing of deadly weapons concealed) the effusion of human blood might be stopped, which now defiles our

streets and coffee houses as if they were shambles! Reckless disregard of the life of man is rapidly gaining ground among us, and the habit of seeing a man whom it was taken for granted was armed, murdered merely for a gesture, may influence the opinion of a jury of citizens, whom LONG IMPUNITY TO HOMICIDES OF EVERY KIND, has persuaded that the right of defence extends even to the taking of life for gestures, more or less threatening. So many daily instances of outbreathing passion, which have thrown whole families into the deepest affliction, teach us a terrible lesson."

We have introduced these extracts for the purpose of exhibiting something of the ferocity and barbarism of this slaveholding region. We have quoted chiefly from the Bee. The same paper is now out in favor of the recent movement for the suppression of Duelling. In an article on that subject, we find the following description of the manner of doing up things in New Orleans, according to the most approved rules of honor. As our readers are little versed in the niceties of this department of business, they will doubtless be interested in learning the science.

"A prominent cause of the frequency of duels in Louisiana is the custom relative to the choice of weapons—a custom which places the insulted party literally at the mercy of the bully and the bravo. In Europe and especially in France, where duelling still prevails, though to an extent far more limited than among us, the individual who receives the insult has invariably the choice of weapons. He has something more, for if fire arms are selected, the aggrieved party has the first fire, and the challenged party must stand the risk of being killed before he is allowed to aim at his antagonist. These two excellent provisions in the code of honor as observed in France, tend directly to render duels more unrequent, and less apt to spring from light and trivial causes.—Now let us see how the matter stands in Louisiana. Two individuals have an altercation—one of a character which under a proper system, could not legitimately lead to any thing serious. Each of the disputants fearing that the quarrel will be pushed to extremities, and anxious to anticipate his adversary in the privileges of the challenged party, eagerly seeks an opportunity to offer a personal insult; when these things are sought for, they are not difficult to find, and accordingly become many minutes, one of the parties receives a slap in the face. Now what is his recourse? He must challenge the man who struck him, and the individual who perpetrated the insult, avails himself of the weapon—one with which, peradventure, his antagonist is wholly unacquainted.—Yet must the latter meet his foe with all this fatal inequality between them, and first degraded by a blow, is in all probability to be further satisfied by six inches of steel in the ribs, or a bullet in his body. It requires no argument to prove that when the challenged party is allowed such extraordinary advantages, insults will be more commonly provoked, and duels must necessarily be more frequent."

Well, how is this horrid state of things to be remedied? As association is to be formed for the regulation not the suppression of duelling. One object of it is thus stated in the Bee.

"One of the objects of the association to which we have referred, will be to engage on the code of honor here the palpably just and reasonable practice of France. Where an insult has been offered, the aggrieved party shall have the choice of arms—where the insult has been pushed to the extremity of a blow, the further privilege of the first shot is accorded to the insulted individual, in the event of the selection of fire arms. These two innovations upon the present unjust, one-sided custom, will be as much as in the existing state of public feeling on the subject of duelling, can be rationally looked for. Their effect must be to diminish duelling. Let us hope that they may prove prelude to the total eradication of as false a system as ever sent mortality to its final account "with all its imperfections on its head."

Thus it seems the main object of the proposed association is to alter the laws of honor in New Orleans, and, of course, under the Revised Code, duelling will be more in vogue than ever. For it is obvious, that if the Association does not go against all duelling, its countenance and implied approbation will be given to all encounters which conform to its rules.—What should we think of the reformatory powers of a Temperance Society based on such a principle? The fact that the Bee proposes such a remedy, a mere regulation, as the only one the state of society will bear, displays the corruption of public morals more clearly than any actual developments of the evil. The real remedy must be sought for elsewhere.

The gentlemen who have nothing to do but gamble, run horses, drink, quarrel and consume the earnings of their slaves, must follow some useful calling. Their slaves must be set free, and all classes educated. Slavery is but another name for War. It is a contest of wrong against right, to be decided by violence, and, if need be, by deadly weapons. While this contest continues all the vices of War will flourish in rank luxuriance. Let slavery be abolished, and white gentlemen would no more stab and shoot each other in New Orleans than they do in Boston. But God is no respecter of persons; and if men will cherish and nurture their most hateful passions by practising oppression, cruelty, and violence on their fellow men, he will make their own malignant and infernal propensities the means of a just and terrible retribution.

Fifty printers have recently joined the Temperance Society at New Orleans.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The returns of the election have been received, except one town. Briggs had 57,410 votes, Morton 53,172, Scattering 8,870. Consequently there is no choice of Governor. The Senate will stand 6 Democrats to 12 Whigs and of twenty-two there is no choice. The House stands 173 Whigs to 117 Democrats, and in ninety-three towns there was no choice. Last year the House stood Whigs 176, Democrats 176; no choice, 56.

Elections were held in four Congressional Districts, and a choice effected in only one. Mr. Grinnel, Whig, is elected in the 10th, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Burrell.

The vote for Mr. Scattering has increased from two to three thousand. Five Liberty men are known to be elected to the Legislature.

The Emancipator says there is no choice in 110 towns.

REPEAL AND SLAVERY.

On our first page will be found a letter from the Dublin Repeal Association to the Cincinnati Repealers. It is signed by DANIEL O'CONNELL, Chairman of the Committee. It is a scorching article, and displays the Irish Liberator's abhorrence of slavery in the strongest light. His ground is right and consistent, and will recommend itself to the conscience of every honest man. Every consistent Repealer must be an anti-slavery man. We commend this letter to all our readers, and hope it may reach the eyes and ears of Irishmen generally. The Detroit Free Press has published it without comment. The Advertiser has the following paragraph concerning it.

MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER.—We do not feel disposed to give circulation to the letter of Mr. O'Connell in the Cincinnati Repealers, on the subject of American Slavery. To say nothing of the propriety of such an interference in our domestic concerns, the sentiments of the letter, however well intended, are not, in our judgment, calculated to do good. Slavery is certainly a great evil, but it cannot be removed by a hasty and violent political crusade. Time, the greatest of all innovators, according to Lord Bacon, working silently but efficiently on the interests and sentiments of the people, can alone bring about such a reform. We can already, we think, see its slow but certain and healthy progress.

The Advertiser has been for several years, an organ of the direct "interference" of Irish Repealers with the "domestic concerns" of the British nation. Does it really mean to say that Mr. O'Connell's interference is improper? What is the essential difference between the two kinds of "interference"? As to the "great evil" of Slavery, the Editors will doubtless admit it is a great political evil. Then why not remove it in the same way that other great political evils have been removed? The Whigs once thought the Sub-Treasury was a "great evil." What did they do about it? Did they wait for Time to remove it, or did they not act with all their might for its overthrow? What would "the men of 1840" have said to these Editors in reply to similar advice respecting the Sub-Treasury? This advice might perhaps read thus:

"The Sub-Treasury is certainly a great evil, but it cannot be removed by a hasty and violent crusade. Time, the greatest of all innovators, according to Lord Bacon; working silently but efficiently on the interests and sentiments of the people, can alone bring about such a reform. We can already, we think, see its slow but certain and healthy progress!"

Would the reformers of 1840 have listened to such advice? Or would they have scorned it? When has Time ever removed any political evil without the exertion of somebody? And if the "slow but certain and healthy progress" of Anti-slavery reform can be discerned by these Whig Editors, has it been effected by "Time," or by the labors of such men as Garrison, Tappan, Leavitt, &c.—"Time" never reformed a single political or moral evil, without the aid of human exertions.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND SLAVERY.

Our readers will recollect that in New Orleans sometime since a man was arrested for distributing Bibles among Slaves, and he was excused on the ground of ignorance, and warned against such an illegal act in future.

The American Bible Society has never been much disturbed in its deliberations by the consideration that Slavery is the greatest obstacle to the accomplishment of its own work. But even this Society, in common with other National ones, demonstrates that it is afraid to speak out or act against the abomination. At a recent meeting in Cincinnati, the following resolution was introduced:

"Whereas it has been shown in the dissertation presented to this Convention and the resolutions adopted by it, that an obligation is imposed by Heaven upon the believers in the Bible to furnish it freely to all the people,

Therefore Resolved, That all our auxiliaries located in slave-holding States, be urgently requested as far as practicable, to supply every person in their vicinities able to read, whether bond or free with a copy of the Holy Scriptures."

The Society spent a day in discussing this resolution, and various amendments to it, and then rejected it, by a vote of 29 to 17. Thus, says the Philanthropist, the American Bible Society, sitting in Cincinnati, in the year of our Lord 1843, refused, after a day's discussion, to urge or request its auxiliary societies in the slave States, to supply the two million and a half destitute slaves in their vicinity, with the Bible.

The Jury in the case of Chorr, who was charged with the murder of Dunn, Saturday evening brought in a verdict of "MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE."

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

There are several things worthy of observation respecting the late election.

1. The result between the Whigs and Democrats was as we anticipated and had previously stated. We had ventured to express our opinion, that the Whigs, as a party, were in a confirmed minority of several thousands, and that the result of the present election would establish the correctness of our opinion. We consider the Whigs as much a proper and absolute minority as the Liberty party, and the chief difference between them in this respect lies in the fact that one party is a larger minority than the other.

2. Last year the Detroit Advertiser palliated the entire defeat of its party on the ground that the Whigs did not make an effort, and consequently there was no real issue. That plea, we think, cannot justly be made in extenuation of the present defeat. The importance of the election, as establishing the administration, and the delegation to Congress for two years, the election of a Senator in Mr. Porter's place, and its influence on the election of Henry Clay, were fully and justly urged in the Whig papers. The Editor of the Advertiser said he had "never known an election, except in 1840, which he deemed more important. The friends of Henry Clay never had a louder call."

Extra efforts were made to call out the Whigs and inspire them with confidence. The candidates for Congress took the stump. A number of letter-writers in the different counties undertook to manufacture public opinion for the ignorant, by writing to the Whig papers, "This county is good for five hundred Whig majority," &c. &c. These things show that an effort to carry the State was made, and failed.

3. One principal reason of the defeat of the Whigs was the small issues from their press. The Democrats had twenty nine newspapers, the Whigs five. In the Third Congressional District we believe they had none, or, at least, none regularly issued. The weekly issues of the five Whig papers were probably less than 3,000, while those of the 29 Democratic papers must have been three or four times as many. This prodigious disparity in the influence of the press must have made the result of the contest plain to every thinking person. We venture to say, that the Whigs will lose the election next year, on this account alone, unless they can increase the circulation of their presses, or diminish that of their adversaries. The influence of a newspaper is great, incessant, and permanent. No party can expect to succeed politically without an extensive circulation of its principles through this medium. The "Barry corruption fund," as the Whigs term the plan of securing to the administration the support of the press by dispensing the Tax Advertisements to its friends only, has operated mightily against the Whigs, and powerfully in favor of their opponents. In its effects, the result has been, to some extent, the same as though a subsidy of money had been given by the Auditor General to the publishers of twenty nine papers, for political purposes. We do not know that any thing improper has been done by the administration. We only speak of the effect of the present plan of publishing the Tax Sales. The system is bad, and should be abolished.

4. There was not a full attendance at the polls. The vote in Washtenaw was considerably less than in 1840; in Wayne, 729 less; in Jackson less, and so of other counties, notwithstanding a large increase in population. The Jacksonian says that not more than two thirds of the voters in Oakland County attended the polls.—This is also evident from the result; for the Democrats carried 23 towns in that County and the Whigs one. In a full election, such a result would scarcely take place. Why was this general falling off in the vote? The main issue was on a Protective Tariff, or rather in support of the present Tariff. We say the main issue, because there was no other; but this was but a one sided one, inasmuch as the Democrats were in favor of the present Tariff substantially. The people did not come to the polls, because there was nothing of sufficient interest to call them out. The old watchwords of Tariff, Bank, Sub-Treasury &c. have lost their power. This general apathy, we think, will not be overcome, till the great struggle shall take place between Liberty and Slavery.

5. The increase of the Liberty vote generally is not large. Why is it not larger? Because the appropriate means have not been used to augment it. For instance, in two towns in this County, no Liberty votes could be found at the polls until the second day of election; and in two other towns which contain fifty or more Liberty voters, we believe no tickets were provided, and the alternative was left to the voters of not voting, supporting a pro-slavery ticket, or writing their own votes. Is it at all strange the vote should fall off in these four towns? We presume that similar instances could be adduced in every county. The great difficulty with Liberty men is, that while they justly appreciate the importance of exerting a moral influence against Slavery—

while they endeavor to make it appear odious and hateful, and hold it up in all its hideous deformity, they do not realize the importance of corresponding political efforts. The former are merely preparatory to the latter. Slavery will never be abolished merely by talking about it.—Talking may do it by inducing action, not otherwise. When will our friends learn that the cause stands in general estimation precisely as it stands at the polls, and having made a political issue, it must be pursued. If votes are what is necessary, the appropriate means to secure them must be taken. Other parties are aware of this. The Advertiser was careful to urge on the Whigs, that a difference of four votes in each ward and township would make a difference of more than twenty-five hundred in the State. With a little exertion in each town, 1000 more Liberty votes might have been given.—What an impetus would this have given to our cause! But the way to remedy the past is to provide for the future. We, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to our friends an organization on the following simple plan.

1. Let the Liberty men of each town meet together by the middle of September, and make out a list of all the Liberty voters of that town.

2. Let another list be made of all who may probably be induced to vote the ticket, and provision made for using exertions to bring them over, by conversing with them, by furnishing them papers, or otherwise.

3. Let another Liberty meeting be held one week before election, where tickets may be distributed to all present with an abundance for others.

4. Let some persons be appointed to stay at the polls, to furnish tickets to those who need, and keep a list of those who vote the first day.

5. Let those who do not come to the polls be seasonably sent for.

We throw out these suggestions thus early because we wish them to be considered attentively. If they could be faithfully carried out, in each town, we are confident the Liberty vote might be doubled annually, instead of having a meagre increase. We shall find it is of no use to assume the form of a political party, unless we use the means necessary to its growth and efficiency.

But to return. In a large part of the State, no lectures have been given, and all that has been done, has been through the circulation of the Signal. Where other efforts have been made, as in the West, the increase is seen. In Jackson, Hillsdale, and Genesee, it will be observed that the Liberty voters bear a respectable proportion to the other parties. Which county shall the first give a Liberty majority!

6. This election in our judgment is a certain indication that Mr. Clay cannot have the electoral vote of Michigan.—Whatever efforts the Whigs may make, they cannot in one campaign overcome the large majorities against them, sustained by the influence of the administration, while there is such a disparity between the issues of their Press and that of their opponents. It was a maxim of Bonaparte that the great art of war consisted in concentrating the greatest number of armed men at a given point. In our political warfare, each newspaper permanently taken, may be considered as a soldier; and allowing other circumstances to be equal, that party will gain the victory which can circulate, through its newspapers, the largest amount of political documents.

7. We are not aware that the principles of the Liberty party have any thing to hope from the ascendancy of the Democrats, more than they would have from the success of the Whigs. The latter would probably make more professions of being "favorable," but would do no more than the Democrats. How much they will do, remains to be seen. We have no confidence in either of them, while their leaders are the abject subjects of the Slave Power. We have nothing to expect from the action of the parties whose power and influence are steadily exerted against us. They are both political enemies, and when the proper time shall come, we shall find both ready to unite for our destruction. We must pursue our own straight forward course, without being influenced by the fear or favor of either.

Recently we gave the views of Messrs. Clay and Webster on the Protection of Agriculture, by which it appeared that those gentlemen entertained sentiments exactly the reverse of each other. The State Journal says that the word "direct" before Protection was suppressed in Mr. Clay's remarks. We know nothing about this. We copied the article as we found it.

Mason Palmer, Receiver of the Merchants Bank of Jackson County, has given notice in the Detroit papers, that the whole amount of the circulation out is about 23,000—to be reduced 3,000 by a package supposed to contain that sum unbroken. Those have demands against the institution are requested to present them by the first of January.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

So much has been written and spoken on this subject during the last few years, that we have preferred to remain comparatively silent, lest our readers should become fatigued with the continual cry of "wolf, wolf," and come to the conclusion that no wolf would appear.

The object of the slave-holders in advocating the admission is plain enough. It is the perpetuation of the Slave Power. Let Texas once be annexed, and it could soon be rendered populous enough for half a dozen States, by the same political

That the mass of the Northern people will be opposed strongly in sentiment to the annexation cannot be doubted. But little reliance can be placed on the members of Congress of either party, except so far as their interest may lead them to oppose it.

The Whig press generally takes ground against the annexation, while the Democratic papers are mostly silent, or say as little as possible. We find the following just sentiments, however, in the Clintonian, a Democratic paper of Clinton County in this State.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—It has passed into a certainty almost, that a vigorous effort will be made at the approaching session of Congress by Southern politicians, to annex Texas to the Union.

It is well known that the balance of power in the Government of the United States, is and has been in the hands of a small class of its citizens—a minority even of the slave-holding States—in the hands of the slave-holders.

The slave power has become proverbial abroad as a ruling influence in the conduct of governmental affairs. The North are becoming sensible of this, and are looking about—the South notice the movement, and are alarmed. They see in prospective power equally distributed, when such is the case, we betide, their "peculiar institutions."

The question is, are the citizens of the free States willing to submit to this proffered the institutions of slavery by their direct action, or by supineness in regard to their own interests, indirectly. The population and wealth—the perseverance and ambition of the Union is concentrated at the north—the slave-holders are aware of it. Are the freemen of Michigan and the West—of New York and New England, ready to bow their necks for the feet of the slave dealer to be more firmly planted upon them? This will be the direct and immediate result of the annexation. Then look to it—it deserves candid consideration and prompt action.

STATE SENATE.

The following are the names of the State Senators and their several districts, members elect, in Illinois: 1st District—J. Shearer, Niel Gray, jr. and L. M. Mason.

Texas.—The Madisonian says, that Col. Benton is out in the Missouriian in favor of the annexation of Texas, and adds that the Colonel is a whole "team himself."

THE NAVY.

The Fourierists have a standard by which the profits of Labor, Capital and Skill are to be divided. What is the precise proportion allotted to Skill we do not recollect, but believe that it does not exceed two-fifths of the whole.

Governments, however, in all parts of the world, are of a different opinion. Their proportion gives at least five times as much to Skill as to Labor. Thus, in our Navy, the Captains are paid thirteen dollars a day, while the laborers in the Navy yard are allowed eighty-five cents, and an effort has recently been made to reduce their pay to eighty cents per day!

The object of the slave-holders in advocating the admission is plain enough. It is the perpetuation of the Slave Power. Let Texas once be annexed, and it could soon be rendered populous enough for half a dozen States, by the same political

Our Little Navy.—We have just presented with a copy of the Navy Register of the United States. A slight inspection merely of this pamphlet has furnished us with much information new to us, and which we trust will prove interesting to our readers, when presented to them in a condensed form.

- 1. Our Navy can boast at present of eleven ships-of-the-line; of which four are on the stocks, and two must be rebuilt or razed before they can be brought into service.

- 2. One razer.
- 3. Fifteen frigates of which, three are on the stocks, and one is we believe, about to be broken up.

- 4. Seventeen sloops of war, of different classes, besides the six lately ordered to be built.
- 5. Eight briggs of different sizes.
- 6. Eight schooners.
- 7. Five steamers, now, since the destruction of the Missouri.
- 8. Three store ships.

This constitutes our whole effective force in ships, viz: 66, large and small. Of officers we find 63 captains, 36 commanders, 332 lieutenants, 136 surgeons of the different grades, 21 chaplains, 23 engineers, 31 masters, 123 passed midshipmen, 9 master's mates, 35 boatswains, 40 gunners, 36 sailmakers, making a total of 1,493 person who receive liberal salaries whether idle or on duty. There are besides, 1 General of Marines, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 4 Majors, 10 Captains and 40 Lieutenants.

The officers of the Navy, receive three different grades of pay, according as they are doing duty at sea, doing duty on shore, or doing nothing, besides being paid their traveling expenses when under orders, and receiving pay of a higher rank when performing the duty of that rank.

Table with 2 columns: Rank/Category and Pay. A captain at sea receives \$4,000 per an. otherwise employed, 2,500 doing nothing, 2,500. A commander at sea receives 2,500 otherwise employed 2,100 doing nothing 1,800. A lieutenant at sea receives 1,500 otherwise employed 1,500 doing nothing 1,200. A passed mid, at sea or other duty 750 doing nothing 600.

POLITICAL GAMBLING.

The following is from the Richmond Whig. "A gentleman has requested me to bet five thousand dollars that Mr. Clay will be elected next President, if he lives. The amount bet to be immediately invested in six per cent. stock of the State of Virginia, so that it may carry interest from the time of betting."

Most persons regard such offers as the effect of little wit and a full purse, as being more the result of folly than of cunning. But it would appear that such bets are often designed to discourage others of a different political faith, who are poor and cannot match them. It might be easy for either party to raise a general fund for betting, and pursue it systematically in every State. Officers through the principal papers of a party, to bet large sums, backed up at the popular elections by brawling bullies, who could personally dare their opponents to put down the stakes, might exert a powerful influence on the ignorant and simple, provided the challenge were not met by the opposite party; and if it were met, the practice of political gambling would become general. All such propositions should be frowned upon by the virtuous part of community. If Mr. Clay or Mr. Van Buren cannot be elected without being gambled into the Presidency, let some other man be chosen.—In some remarks on this offer of Mr. Lynch, the Pennsylvaniaian justly says:

in politics, the invitation to make a wager on the result should be regarded as little better than a down right affront. It may be all in character at a horse race or a cock fight; it is, perhaps, a fitting accompaniment to the "winner's oath;" and over the table of hazard it may be appropriate enough; but let not this wretched thing be suffered to taint the policy of a great nation and contribute to decide who shall be seated in its presidential chair. If it be begun, it will not only spread mischief and wretchedness throughout the land, but so sink the moral tone of our people, that years will not rescue them from the degradation."

Mr. S. D. Simonds, of the Marshall Statesman, has ceased to be its Editor, having resumed his vocation as a preacher of the Gospel. While under his charge, the Statesman was the most candid Whig paper in the State, and not inferior to any in ability.

THE ELECTION.

Monroe County.—In Dundee, 17 votes were given for Birney, 21 in London, two in Summerfield. The vote for Barry was 1121, for Pitcher, 523.

Hillsdale.—The Liberty vote for Governor was 193—a small advance on last year. The Whig vote was 552—the Democratic, 704.

Clinton.—A few Liberty votes were given in this County—how many we have not learned. Let the beginning be followed up.

Genesee.—This County has done well.—The Liberty vote for Governor was 117.—Congress 123. Senators 122. Representatives 114. The Whig vote for Governor was 441, the Democratic, 549.

Oakland.—The vote for Barry was 2161, for Pitcher 1173, for Birney 349.

Kalamazoo.—The vote for Barry was 671, for Pitcher, 607, for Birney, 202. The Liberty vote for Congress was 223, for Senator 216.

Allegan.—There were three Liberty votes in this County, two in Allegan, one in Martin.

St. Clair.—This county gave two Liberty votes this year. Last year the St. Clair banner wished us to call the attention of our readers to the fact that none were given in the "shingleweavers" county. These two will yet become a thousand, neighbor.

Barry.—Two Liberty votes were given. The following is a recapitulation of the Liberty vote for Governor as far as heard from:

Table with 2 columns: County and Votes. Washtenaw, 311; Oakland, 349; Jackson, 391; Calhoun, 204; Macomb, 72; Branch, 59; Cass, 55; Monroe, 40; Hillsdale, 193; Genesee, 117; Kalamazoo, 208; Wayne, 130; Livingston, 65; Allegan, 3; St. Clair, 2; Barry, 2. Total in 16 counties, 2201.

Lenawee, Ingham, Eaton, and St. Joseph, are to be heard from, which will increase the Liberty vote to about 2,500 or 2,600. The vote of the State last year was 2,130.

EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The colored citizens of this State are endeavoring to obtain from their Democratic (!) government, a practical acknowledgement of one of the first principles of Democracy. We hope the papers of all parties will speak their minds on the subject, and let the question of the extension of suffrage without limitation of color, be discussed candidly and fairly.—There is no necessity of any bitterness on this matter. It is a question of interest to every citizen, and should be attentively considered. The Michigan State Gazette, Whig, refers to the circular of the colored people thus:

OPPRESSION.—We recently noticed a call for a convention of the free colored people of this State to take into consideration the oppressive feature in our State Constitution, placed there by the professed friends of Liberty to the greatest number, the arrogant and self-sufficient yelped democratic party, which denies to that class of our fellow citizens the right of exercising the elective franchise. Knowing of no law found in the oracles of God, or written upon the imperishable tablets of the human conscience, that justifies a limit of the powers of a class of the community on account of their color, and well assured by our limited observation and acquaintance with the colored population of our State, that they are competent to perform all of the duties of an American Citizen, we look upon the restriction placed upon them as oppressive and unjust, and decidedly anti-democratic, and do not hesitate to become the advocate of its repeal. Our attention is now called to the subject by the call of the convention to which we have alluded, and we regret our inability at this time to give the matter the attention it deserves.

The following item shows a horrible mortality in New Orleans, and would seem to indicate some great mismanagement in the treatment of the patients, or great inefficiency in the medical art. In spite of medical aid and other aid, it seems one half the patients are sure to die.

The New Orleans Picayune states that in 1839, there were 1,066 yellow fever patients admitted to the Charity hospital, 634 discharged, and 432 deaths. In 1840, there were no admissions, 1 discharged, and 1 death. In 1841, there were 1,118 admitted, 520 discharged and 630 deaths. In 1842, there were 410 admitted, 214 discharged, and 216 deaths.—In 1843, up to the 25th ultimo, there were 1,090 admitted, 475 dismissed, and 467 deaths.

The Detroit Advertiser requests us to give the names of the two Whig slaveholders who have been mentioned in Whig papers as candidates for Speaker of the next House of Representatives.—As our exchanges have not been preserved we are unable to refer to them to ascertain their names, or whether we read the article erroneously, which is not impossible. Had we supposed the Advertiser would have had any special interest in the matter, we would have been careful to preserve the papers.

The Liberty Man's Motto.—"I wish you to understand, as my feelings, and that the question of slavery, and most particularly, the question about the domination of the slave representation, which overburdens us all, is the great question on which your interests are concerned in the government of the United States."—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, at Dedham, Oct. 1843.

The "Clintonian," a locofoco paper printed in Clinton County, publishes a portion of the call for a convention of the colored citizens of Michigan, and adds, "Go ahead, ostlers and boot blacks—Every other conventional class of society—compare notes and blush."

So Locofocoism will drop its hypocritical mask now and then to give us a transient glimpse of its beautiful phiz. We know not when we have met with a more odious and truly contemptible sentiment than the above.—Mich. State Journal.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 25, 1843. Wheat buyers offer 50 cents to say for Wheat. While flour is worth \$3.25.—Flour in New York sold on the 10th inst., at \$4.63 to \$4.75.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MR. O'CONNELL'S PLANS.

Mr. O'Connell, after the interference of the Government, described his plans for the future, in the following terms: "My course is manifest. That proclamation has done nothing to alter my course of conduct except in so far as my attendance at the meeting yesterday was concerned; but there all its influence was at an end. I did intend before Parliament set, to have had a simultaneous meeting of every parish throughout Ireland, on the same day, to petition them; and those petitions were to be signed regularly by all the resident Repetitors, commencing with the clergymen. I cannot now name a day for this great simultaneous assembling of the Irish nation; for I wish the excitement and indignation, raised by this foolish and mad proclamation in the breast of the people to be assuaged before we venture to do so. I give notice of my plan; and on a certain day, yet to be appointed, every parish in Ireland, shall meet to seek the restoration of their native Legislature. Before the next sitting of Parliament, it will be necessary to hold two of these simultaneous parochial meetings of universal Ireland. The first, for the due exposition of their grievances, and the drawing up of petitions to the Imperial Parliament; the second, to have these petitions adopted and signed man by man. These meetings will take place after mass; and the necessary business will be transacted in the little yards or inclosures attached to every chapel. I want to know how they will prevent our meeting to petition simultaneously throughout Ireland, although they may prevent our meeting in multitudes.

To arrange this was one of my reasons for giving up monster meetings; but I have still something to work out. I shall also carry into operation the plan of our Arbitration Courts universally. In this I believe the proclamation will give us no small help; and soon all over Ireland, there will be gentlemen dispensing justice to all who seek it.

I have also another plan. It is to prevent Irish estates being overladen with mortgages, the interest of which is handed over to persons in England. The object is to buy up the debts due on Irish estates; and the plan is most promising.

He concluded by offering the following resolution, which was adopted: "That whilst we wish to repeat to the people of Ireland, our conviction that 'whoever commits a crime gives strength to the enemy,' and while we pledge them and ourselves to a perfect obedience to the law, we at the same time avow before the inhabitants of the British empire, and before the inhabitants of the civilized world, that we never will desist from the legal and constitutional pursuit of the repeal of the Union, until an Irish Parliament is in College Green again."

General Intelligence

Nicknames.—There is scarcely a more disgusting practice than that to which the two great political parties of this country have given the sanction—the practice of giving nicknames. The other day we saw the following in a Democratic paper.

"A WHO AND HIS SON. 'Father didn't you say none but vulgar, low bred people made use of nicknames?' 'Yes my son.' 'Then what a very vulgar, low-bred set the Whig editors must be—they call the Democrats locofocos, which is a nickname!' 'It's high time you were in bed, my son! Suppose we parody this.

A DEMOCRAT AND HIS SON. 'Didn't you say none but vulgar, low-bred people made use of nicknames?' 'Yes my son.' 'Then what a very vulgar, low-bred set the Whig editors must be—they call the Democrats locofocos, which is a nickname!' 'It's high time you were in bed, my son! Suppose we parody this.

Strayed FROM the subscriber, in the town of Green Oak, Livingston Co., on the 1st of August, a medium sized Red Ox, 12 years old, last Spring, high horns, which have been bored for distemper. Whoever will give information where said Ox can be found, will be reasonably rewarded.

Wesleyan Hymn Books, JUST received and for sale by G. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, Nov. 18, 1843. 30

Attention Ladies, SPINNING WHEELS, QUILL WHEELS, REELS and SPOOLS, for sale by C. J. GARLAND, November 18, 1843. 30

Tailoring WILLIAM WILKINSON CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and the surrounding country, and informs them he has located himself on the North side the square, near the Post Office, opposite the rear of the Court House, where he is always on hand to wait on those who wish to oblige him with a coat. The farmers are sure to be suited with good comfortable fits. All who are more fashionably inclined can be accommodated, having received the latest Fashions for Fall and Winter.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL. NORTHERN, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE. THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Public, that he is now the Proprietor of this well known establishment. The House having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The House occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.

MRS. BUFFINGTON RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just received her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps, Cloaks, and Dresses; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She likewises renders them her sincere thanks for their patronage for the past year, and begs a continuation thereof. Her establishment will be found midway between the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. 25-1f

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. 25-1f

is a novel mode of making butter, and should it prove successful milk cans will be suspended to all the railroads in the country. Who doubts the ingenuity of Americans? Truly this is "a great country."—True Sun.

War the most expensive way of getting what we want.—In a letter to his sister, (1788) Franklin says, "I agree with you perfectly in your disapprobation of War. Abstracted from the inhumanity of it, I think it wrong in point of human providence; for it would be much cheaper for a nation to purchase with ready money whatever advantages they desire of another, than to pay the expenses of acquiring them by war. An army is a devouring monster, and when you have raised it you have not only the fair charges of pay, clothing provisions, arms and ammunition, together with numberless other contingents, and just demands, to answer and satisfy; but you have all the additional knavish charges of the numerous tribe of contractors or defray, with those of every other dealer who furnishes articles wanted for an army, and takes advantage of that want to demand exorbitant prices."

Whigs and Democrats.—While the Whigs at the North are claiming the credit of being, par excellence, the friends of the colored men, their brethren at the South seem resolved that the Democrats alone shall have the honor. The Louisville Journal says—

"The Gov. Morton, of Massachusetts, one of the chief chiefs of Northern and Southern Locofocoism, thinks that negroes have a right to ride side by side with ladies and gentlemen in railroad cars and other public conveyances, and that the law ought to secure them from molestation in the enjoyment of that right."

The Journal editors thought they might be shocked at the presence of a genteel colored man who had paid his fare, would not have the slightest objection to the proximity of a negro, with the brand "SLAVE" upon him.—Cincinnati Herald.

MARRIED. On the 21st inst., by Rev. G. Beckley, Mr. ELIJAH WARD, and Miss MARY ANN LENOX, both of Ann Arbor.

DENTISTRY. DR. JEWETT, would respectfully give notice that he performs all operations for the permanent preservation of the TEETH. He would invite attention to his new and peculiar method of plugging Teeth, by which the fillings almost invariably remain, rendering them durable as long as the teeth themselves last. The best METALLIC INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH, inserted on pivots or gold plate so as to combine all the requisites of beauty and utility. Diseases of the gums and sockets scientifically treated, and Tooth Ache cured without the pain of extraction. All operations warranted. Advice gratis. Undoubted and satisfactory references given. He may be found at the office of Dr. Wells, or enquire at Col. Geo. W. Jewett's, Upper Town. Ladies will be attended at their dwellings if so desired. Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1843. 21-3w.

Notice. A Gentleman, educated in the city of New York, wishes occupation as a School Teacher in the neighborhood of Ann Arbor.—He has permission to refer to Drs. Denton and Comstock of this town. Any letter addressed to A. B. C. through the Post Office, will receive prompt attention. Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1843. 31-1w.

Chancery Sale. Philip H. Reeves, vs. Daniel H. Scully, & Mary Scully, IN CHANCERY, 2d CIRCUIT. In pursuance of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery, in and for the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, on the fifteenth day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day, the following described premises, "to wit": "All that certain tract or parcel of land lying in 'Webster, and described as follows, 'to wit': 'The west half of the south east quarter of section thirty six, in township one south, of range five east, containing eighty acres, more or less.' 'Also the east half of the north east quarter of section thirty six, in township one south, of range five east, containing eighty acres, more or less.' 'or less, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the complainant for his principal, interest and costs in this cause. GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. GEO. MILLS, Compt. Sol. Nov. 24, 1843. 31.

Wesleyan Hymn Books, JUST received and for sale by G. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, Nov. 18, 1843. 30

Attention Ladies, SPINNING WHEELS, QUILL WHEELS, REELS and SPOOLS, for sale by C. J. GARLAND, November 18, 1843. 30

Strayed FROM the subscriber, in the town of Green Oak, Livingston Co., on the 1st of August, a medium sized Red Ox, 12 years old, last Spring, high horns, which have been bored for distemper. Whoever will give information where said Ox can be found, will be reasonably rewarded.

Wesleyan Hymn Books, JUST received and for sale by G. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, Nov. 18, 1843. 30

Attention Ladies, SPINNING WHEELS, QUILL WHEELS, REELS and SPOOLS, for sale by C. J. GARLAND, November 18, 1843. 30

Tailoring WILLIAM WILKINSON CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and the surrounding country, and informs them he has located himself on the North side the square, near the Post Office, opposite the rear of the Court House, where he is always on hand to wait on those who wish to oblige him with a coat. The farmers are sure to be suited with good comfortable fits. All who are more fashionably inclined can be accommodated, having received the latest Fashions for Fall and Winter.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL. NORTHERN, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE. THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Public, that he is now the Proprietor of this well known establishment. The House having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The House occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.

MRS. BUFFINGTON RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just received her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps, Cloaks, and Dresses; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She likewises renders them her sincere thanks for their patronage for the past year, and begs a continuation thereof. Her establishment will be found midway between the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. 25-1f

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. 25-1f

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. 25-1f

ABBOT & BEECHER. DETROIT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drilling, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Aprons, Checks, Bagging, Barlings, Diapers, Crabs, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Satinets, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, Wolvener Coatings, Alpaca Lustrs, Changeable Stripes Do. Fancy Alpines, Crapes, Delaines, India Cloth, Mouslin De Laines, Parisians, Chusans, Shetlands, Rob Rays, Cardinals, Dunaks Shawls, Black, Blue, Black, Brown, and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot Over Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, and Superior

BEAVER CLOTHS, Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco. All of which Goods will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES that they can be bought for West of New York City, and we wish our Friends to give us a Call before BUYING.

POT ASH, WOOL AND FLOUR, For which we will pay the highest prices either in CASH or GOODS, at the CHEAPEST CASH PRICES, No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner Bates Street, Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-1f

LEATHER. THE undersigned has just received from the Manufacture and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortment of EASTERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH or HIDES. He will continually have on hand Spanish and Slaughter

SOLE LEATHER, of Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Upper Leather, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Kip, Skins, Putan and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings, Shoe Thread, &c.

All persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid in CASH FOR HIDES. J. D. BALDWIN, 29-6m. Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

UNITY OF INTEREST. NOBLE AND SPRAGUE, WOULD call the attention of the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the community in general to the fact that they, believing that two heads are better than one, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its branches. They will always on hand, two doors West of the Washenaw, in the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, where all who favor them with their patronage may be sure of satisfaction. No pains will be spared in making their garments fashionable, comfortable, and durable. They feel confident from past experience, and from the attention which they pay to their business, that they cannot fail of giving universal satisfaction, and they are determined not to be outdone by any establishment west of New York. N. B. CUTTING done on short notice, and strict attention will be paid to the orders of the customer.

P. S. We like to have forgot by the way to mention, that we too are in the receipt of the New York and Boston Fashions, for the Fall and Winter of 1843-4. 28-3m. NOBLE & SPRAGUE, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 3, 1843.

Notice. A. M. NOBLE would respectfully remind his customers, that as he has taken a partner, and is making new arrangements in his business, he wishes for an immediate settlement with all who are indebted to him. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843. 28-3m.

NEW GOODS!! HAVING retired, not from business, but to the old and good G. Ward, I will sell GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely new, and embraces a good variety, well selected, and the goods cannot fail to satisfy those who wish to purchase. I have a great amount of the summer and part of the fall, in New England, where the Goods are made; and I have been able to purchase such goods as I wanted; and at such prices, as will enable me to sell them about as low as they have been sold in New York, from Jobbing at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county aforesaid, on the seventh day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the debt secured by said mortgage, and interest on said mortgage, as well as costs for foreclosing the same, and described as follows: "All that certain tract or parcel of land lying in the State aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the south west quarter of section seven, in township two north, of range five east, except fifteen acres on the north side of said quarter section, being one half mile in length running east and west." Dated at Ann Arbor, this sixth day of November, 1843.

Woolen Cloths, from the coarsest to superfine. 3-4 & 6-4 Cloths, Satinets, Cassimeres, &c. &c. at low prices. More! I have on hand a good stock of Combs, Tooth Brushes, Pins, &c. &c. which I can and will sell to you, who wish to buy by the quantity at very low rates. I will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or PEARLASH at my Ashery; and will sell SALERATUS in quantities to suit purchasers. TERMS—Cash, Foreign, or good Credit. I am, Gentlemen and Ladies, Respectfully yours, F. DENISON, Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 7, 1843. N. B. Cash paid for FLOUR, or Pot and Pearlash, or advanced on the same and sold as usual. 29-1f.

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE. W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform the citizens of Detroit, and surrounding country, that he has constantly on hand a valuable assortment of

Hats, Caps, Furs &c. which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue. GENTLEMEN and LADIES from abroad on visiting the City will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843. 29-6m

\$25,000 WORTH! Whew! They must be dear, Sir. \$50,000 WORTH!! Worse yet, judging from appearances. \$75,000 WORTH!!!! This is it, judging from price. Call at understandingly, and sell Goods so that a good stock will amount to less than \$10,000 under the present system. Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1843. VIATOR, 27-1f.

MRS. BUFFINGTON RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just received her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps, Cloaks, and Dresses; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She likewises renders them her sincere thanks for their patronage for the past year, and begs a continuation thereof. Her establishment will be found midway between the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. 25-1f

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. 25-1f

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. 25-1f

RAIL ROAD HOTEL. 1843. BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS. OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

THIS Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and fitted up in a style equalling any public house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience.—Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, being situated on the Public Square, and in the immediate vicinity of the Central and Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the principal

STAGE ROUTES diverging to the different parts of the State. TRAVELERS wishing to take the Cars or Boats cannot find a more convenient place than this, being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boarding of Passengers. The Proprietors assure the public, that no pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best Market affords, and their customers with every attention in their power, requisite to their comfort.

CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge. TERMS—75 cents per day, or 25 cents per meal. PATRICK & ANDREWS, 25-6m. Nov. 6, 1843.

1843. J. JEFFERSON, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous School, and Classical Books; Letter and Copy Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Calendar Ink, of various kinds.

BLANK BOOKS, Full and half bound, every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORY 51-2f.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c. which have been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best quality. As they are determined not to be undersold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing to purchase.

Among other things too numerous to mention, they have a large and excellent assortment of SHEETINGS, DRILLINGS, SUMMER STUFFS, CALICOES, SATINETS, FULLED CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BROAD CLOTHS, GAMBROONS, LINENS, CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

