

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

### MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

In coming together, fellow citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the People have charged us severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country. We are in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, with unexampled means of education, knowledge and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and plenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet in general, the health of the People has been preserved, and we are called upon, by the highest obligation of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessings which surround us, and who has so signally crowned the year with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing beyond example in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our dependence, for all these, on the protection and merciful dispensation of Divine Providence.

### THE McLEOD CASE.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgement of the court been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government, that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government in Canada and demanding the discharge of McLeod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the order of his government, has thus been answered in the only way which could be answered by a government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual, arraigned for a criminal offence, before the Courts of either, can obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the Courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered a *nolle prosequi*, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State Court; yet there, no more than here, can the chief Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other government. In cases of this kind, a government becomes politically responsible only, when its tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgements in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and elucidation of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having his option either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of N. Y., which had been rendered upon his application for a

discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation, and the result fully sustained the wisdom of his choice. The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal.

I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they can constitutionally do so, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligation, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, by our institutions is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it, under the organic law, by the States themselves.

### CROGAN'S ARREST.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada, invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Crogan, and under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the fact of the case being brought to their knowledge—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States than to its own regard for justice. The correspondence which passed between the Department of State, and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this Department, are herewith communicated.

### DESTRUCTION OF THE CAROLINE.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two Governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroying property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate at all hazards, than the people and government of Great Britain.

If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the high consideration of the violation of territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognize it as an admissible practice that each government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak, which on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and

without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions come to receive the sanction or to be made upon the authority of either government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighborhood towards those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their boundary with an armed force. The correspondence between the two governments on this subject, will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser.

### SEIZURE OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James. Mr. Stevenson and the minister of Foreign affairs of that Government on the right claimed by that Government to visit and detain vessels under the American flag and engaged in lawful commerce in the African seas. Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this Government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interference. However desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code, at the mere will and pleasure of other governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one, or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code—and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a Foreign Government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, or susceptible of misconstruction. American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully, on account of any alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested, or detained while on the ocean, and if thus molested or detained, while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity. This Government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood.

By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it was long since by its municipal laws, denounced with condign punishment. Many of the States constituting this Union, had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity of such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognize as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt but that a sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong, or loss, which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hands of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This Government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader, from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honorable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment others of an opposite character.

### SLAVE TRADE.

I invite your attention to existing laws

for the suppression of the slave trade, and recommend all such alterations as may give them greater force & efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had this subject under its consideration, and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

### RICE DUTIES.

I also communicate herewith the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerton, upon the subject so interesting to several of the Southern States, of the rice duties, which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Britain, and advantageously to the United States.

### NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this Government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this Government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the contiguous British Provinces is, it is believed, about to close its field labors, and is expected soon to report the results of its examinations to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with punctuality, the interest due under the Convention of 1834, for the settlement of claims between the two countries has made it the duty of the Executive to call the particular attention of that Government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfil its obligations in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit. An arrangement is in progress, from the result of which it is trusted that those of our citizens who have claims under the Convention, will at no distant day, receive the stipulated payment.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium was concluded and signed at Washington on the 20th March, 1840, and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States. The treaty was ratified by the King, but did not receive the approbation of the Belgian Chambers within the time limited by its terms, and has, therefore, become void. This occurrence assumes the graver aspect from the consideration that in 1833, a Treaty negotiated between the two governments and ratified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The Representative of that Government, at Washington, informs the Department of State that he has been instructed to give explanations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval of the late Treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at the occurrence.

The joint commission under the convention with Texas, to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors; but the final report of the commissioner of the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commission, lies somewhat further west than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which had been considered as belonging to the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

The United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to this young but growing Republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we have the happiness to know that the great principles of civil liberty are there destined to flourish under wise institutions and wholesome laws: and that, through its example, another evidence is to be afforded of the capacity of popular institutions, to advance the prosperity, happiness, and permanent glory of the human race. The great truth, that government was made for the people, and not the people for the government, has already been established in the practice and by the example of these United States, and we can do no other than contemplate its further exemplification by a sister Republic, with the deepest interest.

Our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have not undergone any material change within the past year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts in, or

between those countries are to be greatly deplored, as necessarily tending to disable them from performing their duties as members of the community of nations, and rising to the destiny which the position and the natural resources of many of them might lead them justly to anticipate, as constantly giving occasion, also, directly or indirectly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resort thither for purposes of commercial intercourse, and as regarding reparation for wrongs already committed, some of which are by no means of recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session, at the time appointed for that purpose in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that republic, which was signed at Quito on the 13th of June, 1839, and had been duly ratified on our part, but which required the approbation of that body, prior to its ratification by the Ecuadorian Executive.

A convention which has been concluded with the republic of Peru, providing for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States, upon the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazilian government, originating from captures and other causes, are still unsatisfied. The United States have, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that Empire, that it is hoped, the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

### FLORIDA WAR.

The war with the Indian tribes on the peninsula of Florida has, during the last summer and fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon, as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men, who have been engaged in that service, have suffered toils and privations, and exhibited an energy which to any other war, would have won for them unfading laurels. In despite of the sickness incident to the climate, they have penetrated the fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their encampments, and harassed them unceasingly. Numbers have been captured, and still greater numbers have surrendered, and have been transported to join their brethren on the land elsewhere allotted to them by the Government;—and a strong hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the gallant officer at the head of the troops in Florida, that troublesome and expensive war is destined to a speedy termination.

With all the other Indian tribes, we are enjoying the blessings of peace. Our duty, as well as our best interests prompt us to observe in our intercourse with them, fidelity in fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice, as well as the constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them alone, can the untutored child of the forest be induced to listen to its teachings.

### THE CENSUS.

The Secretary of State, on whom the acts of Congress have devolved the duty of directing the proceedings for the taking of the Sixth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, will report to the Houses the progress of that work. The enumeration of persons has been completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17,069,453; making an increase over the census of 1830, of 5,202,646 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 32 1-2 per cent. for the last ten years.

### STATE OF THE TREASURY.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will be informed of the condition of the finances. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of January last, as stated in the report of the secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress at the Extra session, was \$967,345 03. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to \$23,467,052 52. The estimated receipts for the fourth quarter amount to \$6,943,095 25, amounting to \$30,410,147 77; and making, with the balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, \$31,307,512 80. The expenditures for the first three quarters of this year amount to \$24,834,346 97.—The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to \$7,290,723 73—thus making a total of \$32,025,070 70, and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the first of January next, of about \$827,557 90.

Of the loan of \$12,000,000, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, only \$3,432,726 88 have been negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to run, has presented no inconsiderable impediment in the way of its being taken by capitalists at home, while the same cause would have operated with much greater force in the foreign market. For that reason the foreign market has not been res-

orted to; and it is now submitted, whether it would not be more advisable to amend the law by making what remains undisposed of, payable at a more distant day.

#### THE TARIFF.

Should it be necessary in any view that Congress may take of the subject, to revise the existing tariff of duties, I beg leave to say, that in the performance of that most delicate operation, moderate counsels would seem to be the wisest.—The Government, under which it is our happiness to live, owes its existence to the spirit of compromise which prevailed among its framers—jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by that noble spirit of patriotism which prompted conciliation, and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit, the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833. While the people of no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of government, yet an innate repugnance exists to the imposition of burthens not really necessary for that object. In imposing duties, however, for the purposes of revenue, a right to discriminate as to articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists. Otherwise the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the productive, as well as well as unproductive. The slightest duty upon some, might have the effect of causing their importation to cease, whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported.

So also the government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the treasury, no well founded objection can exist against them. It might be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds distribution act of the last session, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond twenty per cent, the maximum rate established by the compromise act. Some of the provisions of the compromise act, which will go into effect on the 30th day of June next, may, however, be found exceedingly inconvenient in practice, under any regulations that congress may adopt. I refer more particularly to that relating to home valuations. A difference in value of the same articles, to some extent, will necessarily exist at different ports—but that is altogether insignificant when compared with the conflicts in valuation, which are likely to arise, from the difference of opinion among the numerous appraisers of merchandise. In many instances, the estimates of value must be conjectural, and thus as many different rates of value might be established as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation may also be increased by the inclination, which, without the slightest imputation on their honesty, may arise on the part of the appraisers in favor of their respective ports of entry. I recommend this whole subject to the consideration of congress, with a single additional remark.—Certainly and permanency, in any system of governmental policy, are, in all respects, eminently desirable; but more particularly is this true in all that affects commerce, the operations of which depend much more on the certainty of their returns, and calculations which embrace distant periods of time, than on high bounties, or duties which are liable to constant fluctuations.

#### THE CURRENCY.

At your late session I invited your attention to the condition of the currency and exchanges, and urged the necessity of adopting such measures as were consistent with the constitutional competency of the government, in order to correct the unsoundness of the one, and as far as practicable, the inequalities of the other. No country can be in the enjoyment of its full measure of prosperity, without the presence of a medium of exchange, approximating to uniformity of value. What is necessary as between the different nations of the earth, is also important as between the inhabitants of different parts of the same country; with the first, the precious metals constitute the chief medium of circulation, and such also would be the case as to the last, but for inventions comparatively modern, which have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a paper circulation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such belonged more properly to the period of the introduction of the paper system. The speculative philosopher might find inducements to prosecute the inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude, that the paper system had probably better never have been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it. The practical statesman has a very different task to perform. He has to look at things as they are—to take things as he finds them—to supply deficiencies, and to prune excesses, as far as in him lies. The task of furnishing a corrective for derangements of the paper medium with us, is almost inexpressibly great. The power exerted by the states to charter banking corporations, and which, having been carried to a great excess, has filled the country with, in most of the states, an irredeemable paper medium, is an evil, which, in some way or oth-

er, requires a corrective. The rates at which bills of exchange are negotiated between different parts of the country, furnish an index of value of the local substitute for gold and silver, which is, in many parts, so far depreciated, as not to be received, except, at a large discount, in payment of debts, or in the purchase of produce. It could earnestly be desired that every bank, not possessing the means of resumption, should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to do so, to continue embarrassments in the way of solvent institutions, thereby augmenting the difficulties incident to the present condition of things. Whether this government, with due regard to the rights of the states, has any power to constrain the banks, either to resume specie payments, or to force them into liquidation, is an inquiry which will not fail to claim your consideration.

In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporations, not among the least of which is the authority contained in most of their charters, to make loans to three times the amount of their capital, thereby often deriving three times as much interest on the same amount of money as any individual is permitted by law to receive, no sufficient apology can be urged for a long continued suspension of specie payments. Such suspension is productive of the greatest detriment to the public, by expelling from circulation the precious metals, and seriously hezarding the success of any effort that this government can make, to increase commercial facilities, and to advance the public interests.

This is the more to be regretted, and the indispensable necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics nor just data forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt but that the amount of transportation coastwise, by sea, and the transportation inland by railroads and canals, and by steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged by these means, form a general aggregate, to which the foreign commerce of the country, large as it is, makes but a distant approach.

In the absence of any controlling power over this subject, which by forcing a general resumption of specie payments, would at once have the effect of restoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave to the country but little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competency, does it become this Government to adopt? It was my painful duty at your last session, under the weight of the most solemn obligations, to differ from congress on the measures which it proposed for my approval, and which it doubtless regarded as the corrective of existing evils. Subsequent reflection, and events since occurring, have only served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained, and frankly expressed.

I must be permitted to add, that no scheme of governmental policy, unaided by individual exertions, can be available for ameliorating the present condition of things. Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency, are but the necessary means of commerce and intercourse, not the direct productive sources of wealth. Wealth can only be accumulated by the earnings of industry and the savings of frugality: and nothing can be more ill-judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation, for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources and the people full of energy, and the great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments must be sought in industry, economy, and the observance of good faith, and the favorable influence of time.

In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my last message to congress, which pledge I urge as an apology for adventuring to present you the details of any plan, the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit to you, should you require it, a plan of finance, which, while it throws around the public treasure reasonable guards for its protection, and rests on powers acknowledged in practice to exist from the origin of the government, will, at the same time, furnish to the country a sound paper medium, and afford all reasonable facilities for regulating the exchanges.—When submitted, you will perceive in it a plan amendatory of the existing laws in relation to the treasury department—subordinate in all respects to the will of congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly—self-sustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promises in theory, and repealable at the pleasure of congress. It proposes by effectual restraints, and by invoking the true spirit of our institutions, to separate the purse from the sword; or more properly to speak denies any other control to the President, over the agents who may be selected to carry it into execution, but what may be indispensably necessary to secure the fidelity of such agents; and by wise regulations, keeps plainly apart from each other, private and public funds.

It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control, at the seat of government, with agencies at prominent commercial points, or wherever else Congress shall direct, for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and a substitution, at the option of the public creditors, of treasury notes in lieu of gold

and silver. It proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed \$15,000,000—without the express sanction of the legislative power. It also authorizes the receipt of individual gold and silver, to a limited amount, and the granting certificates of deposit, divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors.—It proceeds a step further, and authorizes the purchase and sale of domestic bills and drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, payable at sight, or having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles part—which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition, that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the state in which the agency is situated.

In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan, it will be authorized to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposits, and on bills bought and sold, and thus, as far as its dealings extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest possible rates, and to subduct from the earnings of industry the least possible sum. It uses the State Banks at a distance from the agencies, as auxiliaries, without imparting any power to trade in its name. It is subjected to such guards and restraints as have appeared to be necessary. It is the creature of law, and exists only at the pleasure of the legislature. It is made to rest on actual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at the places of issue—produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation—affords no temptation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equitable in its operation—makes the Treasury Notes, which it may use along with the certificates of deposit, and the notes of specie paying banks—convertible at the places where collected, receivable in payment of Government dues—and without violating any principle of the Constitution, affords the Government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such, it has appeared to me, are its recommendations, and in view of them it will be submitted, whenever you may require it, to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be urged against the plan, the principal outlines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposit, will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver, every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver on demand, at the places of issue. They are receivable every where in payment of government dues. The treasury notes are limited to an amount of one fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the treasury; and in addition, they rest upon the faith of the government for their redemption.—If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchanges may be entirely abandoned.

If a fear be indulged that the government may be tempted to run into excess in its issues at any future day, it seems to me that no such apprehension can reasonably be entertained, until all confidence in the representatives of the States and people, as well as of the people themselves, shall be lost. The weightiest considerations of policy require that the restraints now proposed to be thrown around the measure, should not, for light causes be removed. To argue against any proposed plan, its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every expedient, since every thing dependent on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions of Treasury notes may be issued as the maximum, but a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of Control, under that sum, and every consideration will unite in leading them to feel their way with caution.

For the first eight years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States its circulation barely exceeded \$4000,000 and for five of its most prosperous years, it was about equal to \$16,000,000; furthermore, the authority given to receive private deposits to a limited amount, and to issue certificates in such sums as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of Treasury notes. A restraint upon the amount of private deposits has seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an apprehension thought to be well founded, that in any emergency of trade, confidence might be so far shaken in the Banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of private deposits, with a view to insure their unquestionable safety when deposited with the Government, which might prove eminently disastrous to the State Banks. Is it objected that it is proposed to authorize agencies to deal in Bills of Exchange?

It is answered that such dealings are to be carried on at the lowest possible premium—are made to rest on an unquestionably sound basis—are designed to reimburse merely the expenses which would otherwise devolve upon the treasury, and are in strict subordination to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the bank of Augusta against Earle, and other reported cases; and thereby avoids all conflict with state jurisdiction, which I hold to be indispensably requisite. It leaves the banking privileges of the States without interference—looks to the treas-

ury and the Union—and, while furnishing every facility to the first, is careful of the interests of the last. But above all, it is created by law, is amendable by law, and is repealable by law; and wedded as I am to no theory but looking solely to the advancement of the public good, I should be amongst the very first to urge its repeal, if it be found not to subservise the purpose for which it may be created.

Nor will the plan be submitted in any over-weening confidence, in the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of congress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may be your action on the suggestions which I have felt it my duty to submit, to relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate by any and by all constitutional means, from a controlling power over the public treasury. If, in the plan proposed, should you deem it worthy of your consideration, that separation is not as complete as you may desire, you will doubtless, amend in that particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to have any control over the public moneys, other than what is indispensably necessary to the laws which you enact.

#### STATE DUES.

Nor can I fail to advert in this connection to the debts which many of the States have contracted abroad and under which they continue to labor. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than two hundred million of dollars, and which has been retributed to them, for the most part, in works of internal improvement, which are destined to prove of vast importance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts thus contracted the states are only responsible. I can do no more than express the belief that each state will feel itself bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality. The failure of any one State to do so, should in no degree effect the credit of the rest; and the foreign capitalist will have no just cause to experience alarm as to all other state stocks, because any one or more of the States may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engagements. Even such States, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves will not fail to leave the means, at no distant day, to redeem their obligations to the utmost farthing; nor will I doubt but that in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the States and the people of this Union, will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

#### FORTIFICATIONS.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the progress which has been made in the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, roadsteads, and inland frontier during the present year; together with their true state and condition. They will be prosecuted to completion with all the expedition which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your attention that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts, from Council Bluffs, to some point of the Pacific Ocean within our limits. The benefit thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the furtrade, over that wilderness region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements of the mouth of the Columbia river and those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying into effect the recommendations upon this head with as little delay as may be practicable.

#### INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defence. Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you, liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exists for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier calls for protection, to the furnishing of which, an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for supremacy on the Ocean,—but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the people of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to conflagration or pillage. Economy in all branches of public service, is due from all the public agents, to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means, for the protection of our domestic firesides from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitation, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant navy, which has lighted up every sea with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the country.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The request of the Postmaster General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which it contains, but because of the great importance which at all times, attaches to that interesting branch of the public service. The increased expense of transporting the mail along the principal routes, necessarily claim the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the Government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with the facilities of intercommunication which are every day becoming greater through the building of railroads and the application of steam power—but it can not be disguised that, in order to do so, the Post Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions. The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union, are, to a great extent, occupied by railroads, which in the nature of things, possess a considerable monopoly, and the Department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measures may become necessary to guard against it.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the Government, and which, I am deeply convinced, ought to be corrected. I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage rather than reason, has vested in Presidents, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute others more in favor of the dominant party. My own conduct, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power, only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit of active partizanship on the part of officers, which not only withdraws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections, and degrades the character of the Government itself, inasmuch as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate, as being a party, through his agents, in the secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in the public offices, in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of farther increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of these convictions, I shall certainly concur in any constitutional measures for regulating and restraining, the power of removal.

#### THE SMITHSONIAN BEQUEST.

I suggest for your consideration the propriety of making, without further delay, some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smithson of England, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore been vested in public stocks, until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you, I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principal of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks, in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and for a large part of the year of Congress; and considering, also, the great cost of the public buildings, and the propriety of affording them, at all times, careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December 7, 1841.

**NORTHERN SLAVEHOLDERS.**—A Mr. —, both himself and wife, members of the Congregational church in Plymouth, has resided for four or five years past in Edgefield, S. C., and bought a woman, Dinah, and it is reported on good authority, that he made in selling her \$500. The wife of Mr. — said of Dinah, that she was an excellent woman, and would often speak of her husband, from whom she was formerly sold, with tears. The daughter of these professors of religion, some 9 or 10 years old, was rebuked by some of the children at school in Plymouth, for profane swearing. She replied that most all the children at the South swore. Will not parents and grandparents begin to feel by and bye that our northern christians have something to do with slavery?

A Mr. —, who belongs in Harwinton, and who has resided fifteen years at the South, was asked by one of our friends, whether he tho't it right to take slaves, to secure debts, and he replied that he had no scruples in doing it whatever. He then stated what the above slaveholder said touching men's selling their own children, and asked him if it was true. He stated that he knew an old Yankee at the South, who had had children by his slaves and their children by his children. "That many kept slaves for their own use."—A peculiar phrase.

Charter Oak.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, December 22, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Michigan. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio.

IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY; IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY.

Petitions! Petitions!!

It is highly important that the petitions, forms of which we published last week, should be circulated immediately. The Legislature meets in about two weeks.— Let them hear from all parts of the State.

The message and the Congressional proceedings have crowded out a variety of interesting articles, and several communications which shall appear as soon as we can find room for them.

The Message.

We make no apology for the space occupied by the message. Every one doubtless desires to read it, and read it all. It is as concise as the nature of the subjects treated will permit. We like the spirit of it—plain, straight forward, and unequivocal.

The seizure and detention of American vessels, alleged to have been engaged in the African slave trade, will probably afford matter for negotiation and newspaper paragraphs for some time, until the principle of the right of search shall be established on a fixed basis. It will be seen the President is still very anxious for the suppression of the African slave trade. When that shall be accomplished, we invite him to examine the slave trade in Washington. Mr. Giddings says, that the harsh voice of the human flesh auctioneer may be heard when standing in front of the Capitol. Has President TYLER never heard it, or does he rather hear it with pleasure?

The paragraph on Rice Duties, a subject "so interesting to several of the Southern States," should also be regarded with interest by the wheat raisers of the North.— What does it show? It demonstrates that we have a slaveholding President, and a Minister at the court of St James, who has been laboring to make a market for rice, while the beef and pork and flour of northern farmers is accumulating in the warehouses at prices which, in many cases, will not pay the cost of production. Why has not an effort been made to secure a market for northern products? The amount of rice exported from the United States in 1839, was in value less than \$2,000,000, while the exportation of bread stuffs amounted to \$15,000,000. Northern men can now see the benefit of having nearly every foreign minister from among the slaveholders.

The eulogy on Texas and its free institutions is disgusting.

It is hoped that "our brave officers and men" will, in the course of time, make an end of the Florida war.

The plan for another Fiscalty was evidently manufactured for the occasion, to fulfil the promise of proposing one, and satisfying the expectations of the Whigs. It would seem, from the doubtful manner in which the President speaks of its utility, and his abundant readiness to sanction its abolition, in case it should not meet public expectation, that he had but little confidence that Congress would adopt it, and little faith in its efficacy, should it go into operation. Apart from the Fiscalty, his ideas on the currency are good, and well deserve attention.

Adrian in Ruins!

We learn from the Detroit Advertiser that a fire broke out on Monday night, in Adrian, which destroyed a large portion of that enterprising village. It commenced in Crittenden's grocery in which a keg of powder exploded. It passed on to the stores of Boyd & Hammond, F. J. King, and Larzere & Cornell. The Store of Sinclair and Underwood was mostly consumed together with several other buildings. A large number of sufferers is named, there being not less than thirty in all, and the total loss is estimated at \$40,000.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT—Official canvass.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. James Kingsley, Dem. 2,838; Edwin M. Cust, " 2,757; Charles W. Lane, Whig, 2,035; George W. Lee, " 2,027; Munnis Kenny, Liberty, 209; Edward F. Gay, " 297; Scattering, 7.

MINORITIES.—A right minded minority have nothing to fear. Truth and God are with them. Sure as they persevere with faithfulness and courage, victory in the end will be theirs.—Their own interests will be safe—humanity will be blessed by their efforts, and the world will rejoice in their results.—Am. Citizen.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. Congressional.

In the House of Representatives, the first subject of discussion, and almost the first business, was concerning Abolition. Wm Cost Johnson moved "that the rules and orders of the 26th Congress be adopted as the rules of this Congress until otherwise ordered, or until the rules reported by a committee, which had heretofore been appointed, should be taken up and disposed of."

Mr. ADAMS said he had an amendment to offer to the proposition of the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. JOHNSON.) He (Mr. A.) was perfectly willing to adopt the rules of the 26th Congress as they existed at the close of the second session of the 26th Congress, with the exception of the 21st rule. (Laughter.)

[NOTE.—The rule referred to is in the following words:]

"No petition, memorial, resolution or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

Mr. A. had prepared a resolution, he said, which he would now offer as an amendment to the resolution of the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. JOHNSON;) and which was then read as follows:

"Strike out all after the word Resolved, and insert: That the rules and orders for the transaction of business in the House of Representatives in force at the close of the second session of the 26th Congress, except the 21st rule of the House, be and are hereby adopted until the further order of the House."

Mr. W. C. JOHNSON modified his proposition to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the rules and orders of the 26th Congress, as they were at the close of the said Congress, be the rules and orders of this Congress until others are adopted."

Mr. J. suggested that there might be some difficulty if the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) prevailed. The course pursued at the last session in relation to abolition petitions varied but very little from the course pursued under the rule adopted by the 26th Congress; because, at the last session, by a large vote of the House, the motion to receive these petitions was laid on the table, (thus cutting them off, by which means not a single petition even reached the table. In substance (Mr. J. was understood to say) there was no variation between the proposition he had made and the proposition to limit the motion to adopt the rules of the last Session of the 26th Congress for a few days. So far as the principle went there was no difference. All that he proposed to do was to adopt the rules referred to, until such time as the rules and orders of the House could be regularly revised.

Mr. ADAMS reminded the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Johnson,) that the rule adopted at the last Session of Congress extended to all petitions. It did not refer at all to abolition petitions; but it provided that objection should be considered as made to any petitions, with some special exceptions.

Mr. FILMORE said he foresaw that it was indispensable that this question should now be settled; and the only point to be decided was, what was the best mode.— He had been in hopes that some rule would have been adopted by which the House would have brought under its government and control the debate which must arise on the adoption of the 21st rule of the last Congress. He had been in hopes that some member would rise and propose some middling course or rule by which the debate might be controlled within a limited time; and that thus the report of the committee of the last Session might be gone through with, and such rules be finally adopted as the House might approve. He foresaw that if something of this kind were not done—if the House went into the discussion now, scenes of confusion and disorder, certainly not becoming its dignity nor the character of the nation, might probably arise.

Mr. STANLEY, in order he said, to carry out the views expressed by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Filmore,] desired to offer the following resolution, which he hoped would receive the sanction of the House, and which was read as follows:

"Strike out all after the word that, and insert the following: The rules adopted by this House at the last Session be the rules for the government of this House for fifteen days, unless others shall be adopted before the expiration of that time.

"Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Rules, made near the close of last session, be printed for the use of this House, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow, and for each succeeding day until the same is disposed of."

After making a speech on this resolution Mr. Stanley moved the previous question. This led to a long and discursive debate as to whether the motion for the previous question was in order. The Speaker's decision that it was in order was finally sustained. The question then came up on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Stanley to the amendment offered by Mr. Adams to the motion of Wm Cost Johnson.

Mr. ATHERTON, said that, in adopting the rules of the last session for the government of the House for a limited number of days, they adopted a rule which disposed of all petitions except on such subjects as were referred to in the President's message of last session, and deprived the people of the United States of the right of petition for fifteen days. On this ground he was opposed to the adoption of the amendment. He called for the reading of the rule of the last session relative to petitions.

[The rule was read by the Clerk, and provides that the question of reception should be raised on all petitions except those on subjects referred to in the President's message of the last session, and those praying for a general bankrupt law; and not to apply to business before Committees of Elections, Accounts, and Mileage.]

Mr. ATHERTON called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS 83; NAYS 86.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. ADAMS—

Mr. ATHERTON asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and being taken, were as follows:

YEAS 84; NAYS 87. So the amendment was rejected.

The question now recurring on the original motion made by Mr. W. C. JOHNSON—Mr. JAMES called the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Pending which question—

On motion of Ms. WISE, the House adjourned.

SLAVEHOLDING STATE.—Ohio is virtually a slaveholding State. The condition of the colored people throughout this state, in some respects, is no better than slavery. Their evidence against white persons is not allowed in legal proceedings. A respectable colored man in Piqua, had one of his horses stolen by a white man recently, who he saw in the act of the theft.— But, on prosecuting him, the case was dismissed because the laws of the free State of Ohio would not allow the oath of a colored man to be taken, where the rights of a white skin, (or one so called) were concerned! Zion's Watchman.

Out of 14,189,108 free white inhabitants of the U. States, as shown by the last census, there are 791 one hundred years of age, and upwards. Of 2,487,213 slaves, there are no less than 1,333 of the same age.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Anniversary of the Michigan A. S. Society will be held at MARSHALL, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN FEBRUARY. The State Temperance Society meets the day previous. We give this early notice of the Anniversary, that our friends in all parts of the State may make their calculations for attending. We shall expect a full delegation from all the Counties.

Wesleyan A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Ann Arbor on the second Wednesday of January next to commence precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue through the day and evening. Let every member of the Methodist Episcopal church in this State, who loves the cause of the poor slave, and wishes well to Zion, be in attendance. We bid them a hearty welcome to our village, and will do all in our power to make them comfortable while among us.

Let those choice spirits who during the past year have felt it their duty to secede from the church come up to our solemn feast. We shall rejoice to receive them as fellow laborers in the cause of emancipation.—Come, brethren, to the rescue! to the rescue! G. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, Dec. 14th, 1841.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS FOR 1842—just received and for sale at this office. Price 6 cents single; \$1.00 per dozen. Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1841.

American Ladies' National Magazine.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR 1842.

The most splendid and valuable Monthly Periodical ever published. The only magazine devoted to Ladies and conducted by members of their own sex. Composed entirely of original articles, by the most eminent writers of the age; and embellished with a larger number and a greater variety of costly, elegant and attractive pictorial illustrations, than any similar publication.

EDITED BY Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Morton M'Michael, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, L. A. Godey.

CONTRIBUTORS TO EACH NUMBER. Miss C. M. Sedgwick, N. P. Willis, Miss E. Leslie, Mrs. C. Lee Henez, Mrs. E. C. Embury, T. S. Arthur, Theodore S. Fay, Mrs. E. F. Elliot.

In announcing to his numerous patrons and the public at large, his arrangements for the year 1842, the proprietor of Godey's Lady's Book, takes occasion to acknowledge the unparalleled and triumphant success of his Magazine, which has now reached the extraordinary number of forty thousand monthly; being a larger edition than has ever been printed of any other work of any description in America. This success he is aware has been attained by the vast superiority which the Lady's Book has always maintained over the contemporary magazines which have attempted to rival its merits, a superiority which he is still determined to preserve by keeping it, in all its departments literary, intellectual and moral, as well as pictorial, emblematic, artistic, and mechanical. That this is no idle boast, he appeals to the experience of the past twelve years, in all which time, he has made no promise to the public which he has not strictly performed, nor undertaken anything which his means did not enable him to accomplish to the utmost. Entering, as he is about to do, on the 24th Volume of the Lady's Book, with increased energy and accumulated resources; with an ample knowledge of the business in which he is engaged, acquired by long years of unremitting application; with a subscription list unparalleled in the annals of literature; with numerous facilities not possessed by any other publisher; with well-digested and wide-extended arguments; and above all, with a steadfast purpose of maintaining the lofty elevation his work has reached, the proprietor has not hesitated to incur expenses, which under other circumstances might prove startling, but by means of which he will be enabled to make the Lady's Book, the richest, the rarest, the most attractive, and the most valuable periodical, intrinsic and extrinsically, ever offered to the American public.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.—It has ever been the aim of the proprietor to impart to the Lady's Book a high literary and moral tone, and for this purpose he has, without regard to cost, procured the aid of the most eminent writers and, for several years past, has committed its editorial supervision to Mrs. J. Hale, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, and Miss E. Leslie, ladies of whom not only their own sex, but the whole country, have reason to be proud. In this respect, the Lady's Book enjoys a decided advantage over all other publications, as it is the only work devoted to ladies, ladies derive an advantage which must be obvious to every parent, husband, brother, and friend, as well as to every lady who properly appreciates the dignity and importance of her sex.— To add to its superiority in this particular the proprietor has secured in addition to the ladies already mentioned, the invaluable services of Miss C. M. Sedgwick, author of Redwood, Clarence, Letters from England, &c. &c.; a writer, whose efforts in raising the intellectual standard of her sex, and vindicating the true rights of woman, not less than her richly-gifted intellect and varied information, have gained her a reputation as wide as it will be enduring. He has also made arrangements, by which, besides regular contributions from Mrs. F. C. Embury, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. F. S. Osgood, Mrs. S. Smith, Mrs. M. H. Parsons, Mrs. J. Thayer, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Mrs. C. L. Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Edlet, Mrs. E. C. Sedman, Mrs. M. Duncan, Mrs. M. St. Loud, Mrs. C. H. W. Esling, Mrs. M. B. Snow, Miss E. Leslie, Kate Franklin. He will be enabled to furnish articles from Maria Edgeworth, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mary R. Milford, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. C. B. Wilson, Mary Howitt, and other English lady-writers of distinction, some of whom have already published in the Lady's Book the only original contributions they have ever made to American literature. Nor has he omitted to procure the assistance of eminent writers of both sex. Aware of the universal and well deserved popularity of N. P. WILLIS, Esq.; and confident that the productions of his graceful and elegant pen will be highly acceptable to the readers of the Lady's Book, the proprietor has entered into an arrangement, by which he will be able to give in each number of his work an exclusive article from the gentleman; and he has also retained of the contributors whose writings have heretofore given such ample satisfaction including Epes Sargent, Geo. P. Morris, Professor Ingraham, Jos. R. Chandler, Professor Dunitz, Robert Morris, Professor Frost, Fny Earle, M. D. Professor Walter, N. C. Brooks, A. M. Park Benjamin, Esq. E. Halden, R. S. Mackenzie, A. M'Kain, T. S. Arthur, Esq. L. F. Tasiastro, H. W. Herbert, Rufus Dawes, Jos. C. Neal, E. G. Squier, Hon. R. T. Conrad, J. M'Leffan, Jr. Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Jas. Aldrich.

With such aid, it is not too much to say, that the Literary Department of the Lady's Book will surpass any thing that has ever been or can be attempted. ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.—It is a source of no little pride to the Proprietor of the Lady's Book, that he first introduced into this country the plan of furnishing, along with a monthly periodical of elegant literature, embellishments of an attractive and costly character. The first steel engravings accompanying such a work were given by him; the first patterns of lace-work and embroidery were given by him; the first colored plates of fashion were given by him; the first music was given by him. These are things to which he would not refer, if some of those who have essayed to follow in his footsteps, not content with imitating all his designs, even to the form of his book, the size of his type, and the color of his cover, had not foolishly put forward claims to originality, and attempted to found a right to an exclusive merit on doing that which they have borrowed from his example. But what he has done heretofore in the way of embellishments to his Book, though it far exceeded any effort of those who strove to copy his movements, cannot compare with what he now means to do. His arrangements for this department of his work have been projected on the most liberal scale of expenditure, involving an extent of outlay such as has never before been dreamed of in any periodical, European or American. As an evidence of his intentions, he now states that each number of the Lady's Book for the ensuing year, will contain at least three splendid engravings; embracing in the series every possible variety of subjects. Historical, Landscape, Pictorial, Portraiture, Imaginative and Emblematic, and executed in every possible variety of the art; mezzotint, line and mezzotint, stipple, medallion, and that most chaste and expressive manner, the line and dot combined, which has given such world wide celebrity to the works of modern artists. Splendidly colored plates of the fashions, will also be given every month, containing at least four female figures, and embodying in every instance the latest costumes, received directly from a correspondent at Paris. In order to give the greatest attractiveness to the subjects of his embellishments, the Proprietor has given orders to various American Painters, of established reputation, who are now engaged in preparing expressly for the Lady's Book, numerous original pictures, on National and Historical events, some of which are nearly completed, and soon will be in the hands of the engraver. Among the painters thus engaged he may enumerate J. G. Chapman, Painter of the National Picture of the Baptism of Pocahontas. P. F. Rothermel, J. P. Frankenstein, S. S. Osgood, of Boston, I. Williams, &c. He has also established a correspondence in London, through which he will receive early proof impressions of the finest prints executed in that metropolis, and will thus be constantly supplied with an immense variety from which to make suitable selections as well as a series of pictorial illustrations of Shakespeare; two of which, Anna Page and Master Slender by Leslie, and Katharine and Petruccio, by Cattermole, and are now nearly ready. Among the subjects at present in preparation for the Lady's Book, may be mentioned Morning Devotion and Evening Devotion,—two superb pictures of domestic piety; the Effects of Industry and the Effects of Idleness,—admirable illustrations of great moral truths; The Old Soldier and his Family, a beautiful transcript of patriotic feelings; several of Sir David Wilkie's most valued compositions. Departing for the Fair and Returning from market,—charming specimens of rural life; The Village Amanuensis, Fortune Telling; The Secret Discovered, The Maiden's Chamber, The Elopement of Bianca Capella, &c. &c.; and Edwin Landseer's last and greatest production. Youthful Innocence, of which the only copy in the country is that which belongs to the proprietor. Determined to gratify every possible variety of taste, the proprietor has also made arrangements for a series of the most superb Mezzotints ever executed in this country, several of which are already engraved, and will be given to his subscribers, as soon as a sufficient number of impressions can be taken to supply his immense edition. Besides the services of H. S. SAND, of New York, who has now in hand a number of plates, the proprietor has secured the services of Mr. HUMPHREY of London; who is universally conceded to stand in the foremost rank of English Engravers, and whose splendid efforts in mezzotint have commanded the admiration of the most distinguished amateurs and critics. This eminent artist is now engaged in preparing expressly for the Lady's Book, a number of mezzotint pictures, which the proprietor pledges himself will be of an unsurpassed excellence; and of the most interesting and attractive subjects.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.—The price of this publication is three dollars per annum—two copies, one year, in advance, five dollars. Address L. A. GODEY, 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

by him; the first patterns of lace-work and embroidery were given by him; the first colored plates of fashion were given by him; the first music was given by him. These are things to which he would not refer, if some of those who have essayed to follow in his footsteps, not content with imitating all his designs, even to the form of his book, the size of his type, and the color of his cover, had not foolishly put forward claims to originality, and attempted to found a right to an exclusive merit on doing that which they have borrowed from his example. But what he has done heretofore in the way of embellishments to his Book, though it far exceeded any effort of those who strove to copy his movements, cannot compare with what he now means to do. His arrangements for this department of his work have been projected on the most liberal scale of expenditure, involving an extent of outlay such as has never before been dreamed of in any periodical, European or American. As an evidence of his intentions, he now states that each number of the Lady's Book for the ensuing year, will contain at least three splendid engravings; embracing in the series every possible variety of subjects. Historical, Landscape, Pictorial, Portraiture, Imaginative and Emblematic, and executed in every possible variety of the art; mezzotint, line and mezzotint, stipple, medallion, and that most chaste and expressive manner, the line and dot combined, which has given such world wide celebrity to the works of modern artists.

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ROCHESTER CITY STORE; Four Story Brick Store, Ann Arbor, (Lower Village.)

THIS DAY RECEIVED.

20 Pieces Beaver & Broad Cloths, 18s to \$7.00 from 12 to 16s. 20 " Cadet Broad Cloths from 12 to 16s. 30 " Satinett & Sheeps Grey " 4 " 12c. 40 " Fr. Eng. & Ger. Merino " 44d. 12s. 40 " Saxony & Muslin DeLanes 18d. 5s. 200 " Fr. Eng. & Amer. Calico 3 to 3 1/2. 10 " Ladies Cambrils d'ble widths 5 to 7s. Silks and Lace Goods, Ribbons, Silk shawls, Silk Mantillas, Dress Shawls, Gloves and Hosiery; with a full assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, all of which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine, and they will then be convinced that they can buy Dry Goods as cheap at the Rochester City Store, as they can in any Eastern City or Village.

ALSO. READY MADE COATS, made in the latest style. A. PARDEE, Agent. Ann Arbor, Nov. 28, 1841.

CLOTH DRESSING!

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity that they are prepared to dress a few hundred pieces of cloth in the best style, and on the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction to their customers. Send on your cloth without delay. J. BECKLEY, & Co. Ann Arbor, Dec. 1841. 841

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

A Psalm of Life.

Life that shall send
A challenge to its end,
And when it comes, say, 'Welcome friend.'

Not enjoyment and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like Gumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, how'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the glorious Present!
Heart within, and God o'er head!

Lives of all great men remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footsteps on the sands of time.

Footsteps, that, perhaps another
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing shall take heart again.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

From the Madison County Abolitionist.
Keep it before the people.
That there are 2,500,000 slaves in the United States.

Keep it before the people—That slavery has twenty-five representatives upon the floor of congress, as the representatives of property.

Keep it before the people—That Ohio, under the old ratio of representation, with a free population of 2,000,000 more than Virginia, had two members less than Virginia.

Keep it before the people—That Pennsylvania, with a free population, equal almost to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky, will have, according to the new ratio, say 60,000, twenty-eight representatives, while these States will have 43!

Keep it before the people—That New York, with a population of 2,428,919, is to have forty representatives, while the thirteen slave States, with a free population of less than double that of New York, will have ninety-seven representatives in Congress!

Keep it before the people—That the free population of the North is 9,653,762 and will have on the floor of Congress one hundred and fifty-four representatives; while the South, with a free population of 4,812,873—less than half—is to have 97!

Keep it before the people—That the distribution of the revenue, from the sale of public lands, say \$3,000,000 per annum, is made according to the electoral vote, instead of the free population. So that the slave states receive, for a free population less than half in number to those of the free States, twice as much of the revenue, in proportion to the population.

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of Representatives, who has the appointment of all the committees.

Keep it before the people—That since 1830, there have been five appointments to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and every one from slave States.

Keep it before the people—That the District of Columbia is the greatest slave mart in the world; and that on the pages of its statute book, among other laws, bloody as death, stands unrepented the following: 'A slave convicted of setting fire to a building, shall have his head cut off, and his body divided and hung up in the most public places.'

See Laws of the District
Keep it before the people—That such a law makes a model of our republic, for Prince Metternich to laugh at, and to give his public criminals the choice of working in the State mines for life, or being banished to the United States; and to know that they choose the former.

See Brooks Letter from Austria.
Keep it before the people—That from 1826 to 1828, six persons were sold for their jail fees, in the District of Columbia; and that on the 8th of February, 1835, eighty-two northern congressmen voted that Congress ought not, in any way, interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia.

Our Prospects.
[BY ALVAN STUART.]
Every thing is promising. I returned home from the delightful meeting at Worcester, perfectly satisfied the Mene Tekel was written upon American Slavery—believing there is not the least mistake to be apprehended in our present course; we have at length got down through our own wretched abstractions and miserable inconsistencies of praying, pleading and petitioning to abolish slavery and going straight to the polls and voting for our party pro-slavery or slaveholding candidates for Congress or Vice President of the United States.

This belongs to the hazy, indistinct cloudy course of the past. We have at last got our feet down on the clean rock bottom, with a clear sun shining on their path. Our friends now see that political action is the great power of this country, and that it is most eminently a religious power, for which we are responsible to the Almighty so to use it for the slave as to promote the happiness of the greatest number, as we are to speak the truth when sworn as witnesses in a court of justice.

Mr. Collins spoke at the State meeting at Worcester, and expressed himself for political action; and many, it is supposed, of Mr. Garrison's friends see that there is no other way for us, and I hope Mr. Garrison himself will see that true expediency requires this course, and that he will employ his grand powers of intellect in conducting the anti-slavery army to triumph on the field of political action. Hament that he so seriously injured our movement in the year One of our political Exors, and as he sees his friends concluding to go with us in many instances, that he will for the future pour the broadsides of his 74 into the squadron of slavery, instead of the Liberty party.

I see no hope in New England or New York, of the present pro-slavery church being used, as a good church might have been, to have overturned slavery alone.—We have no choice therefore left, but by a vigorous use of political power as a Christian duty, to storm the castle of slavery. The Church has refused the great and immortal honor of overthrowing this horrible power.

The power of the church was naturally fitted, and by force of position and moral capital eminently suited to have undertaken this work. She had the immortal honor tendered to her, for seven long years, but she refused, as a great whole, to give us the benefit of a single censure, or even a well-timed scowl at slavery; but she has been liberal in the use of the same kind of grape and cannister shot, which she has levelled at us, as her target, with scientific dexterity. If we could not employ the church of this country to overturn slavery, what other means had we left but a resort to the ballot box. Most clearly we desired to have it otherwise in the beginning of the reformation, but political action has been forced upon us, as a dernier resort, or else abandon the glorious enterprise. This year will settle the question in the minds of the slaveholder and his apologists, and those timid neutrals who are existing at the centre of gravity, and are as likely to go one way as another, or from an equality of attraction to be held half-way between a well balanced doubt and a thriving conjecture, until they petrify for want of motion, and pass down to coming times as the victims of position. That political action, the instrument by which slavery was created and perpetuated, is now to be employed in the holy business of undoing the mischief and wrong which in days gone by it had perpetrated, I am confident.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.—The Essex North Conference recently resolved that it was time to come out against slavery and appointed a committee to draft an expose of their views. A writer in the watchtower ventures to affirm that unless they report in favor of non communion with slaveholders it will divide the churches.

A delegation of reformed drunkards is visiting different towns in Ohio, lecturing and spreading the blessings of the present reform movements

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Barney Davanny to Jacob L. Larzelere and George B. Daniels, dated July the 21st, A. D. 1837, and recorded in the register's office in the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in favor of mortgages at page two hundred and eighty-three, whereon is due at the date of this notice two hundred and eight dollars and forty four cents, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber.

Notice is therefore hereby given that on Thursday the third day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, will be sold at public auction the premises in said mortgage described, being all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan and bounded and described as follows: it being the west half of the southwest quarter of section number seven, in township number one south of range number four east, containing eighty one and thirty one hundredths acres of land.

FRANCIS MC CONIN, Assignee.
L. H. HEWETT, Attorney.
Dated Nov. 1st 1841.

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

THE undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES.

The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good Threshing Machine is 120 dollars, at the shop; without the Machine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well), and it will not be hard work for the horses. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common wagon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; without the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.

They also manufacture STRAW CUTTERS, recently invented by S. W. FOSTER, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or water power. They also work by hand.—Price, fifteen dollars.

CAST-IRON MILLS for grinding provender, at the rate of six to eight bushels per hour, with two horses or by water.

SMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER.—Price, sixty dollars.
S. W. FOSTER, & Co.
Scioto, June 23, 1841.

IN ATTACHMENT.
In attachment, before C. W. Lane Justice,
William Sperry, } Washtenaw county, ss.
Carlos Joslin, }

IN attachment having issued in the above entitled cause, and the defendant not having appeared at the return thereof; notice is therefore hereby given that the said cause is continued to the 13th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the said justice in the village of Ypsilanti, in said county.

WILLIAM SPERRY.
August 4, 1841.

TAKEN UP
BY the subscriber, living in the town of Green Oak, Livingston County, on the 5th of October, inst., a dark brown steer, two years old; no other marks perceivable. The person, owning such steer, will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN MONAHAN.
Green Oak, Oct. 12, 1841.

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

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop.—Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particular invited to call.
Ann Arbor, October 6, 1841.

NEW GOODS.
A GOOD assortment of most kinds of Goods that are needed are now opened and ready for display or sale, at the store formerly occupied by Degraff & Townsend, in Ann Arbor, (Upper Town), which will be sold to those who wish to buy and pay money or almost any kind of Produce, by

F. DENISON.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1841.

Not knowing the prices at which Goods are sold in this region, I must request those who wish to know if they are cheap to call and examine for themselves. Pork, Wheat and Butter are taken in exchange for goods and at fair prices.
F. D.

Produce of every Description, RECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of J. Beckley, & Co.
April 22.

DYE STUFFS.
INDIGO, Madder, Alum, Coperas, &c. for sale cheap at Ann Arbor, (Upper Town,) by
F. DENISON.
Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

Proposals for the second volume

OF THE WESTERN FARMER.

PUBLISHED AT DETROIT, MICH.
The Second Volume of the Western Farmer will commence on the first of January, next. The encouragement extended to the first volume, and the prospect of increased patronage, will enable the publisher to present the next volume with new type, better paper, and embellished occasionally with engravings. The publisher would add, that the Editorial Department will be under the direction of Bela Hubbard, Esq., of the State Geological Department, and whose interesting and valuable communications in the first volume, are familiar to the public.

It is designed to make this volume of the Farmer first and chiefly, a medium of communication among the Farmers of the West, of their views and experience, and a disseminator of useful knowledge on the subject of Agriculture—the most useful and honorable of all occupations. In addition, it is proposed to devote some portion of the paper to such other General Intelligence and Literature as may be read with profit at every fireside in the State. We propose, also, to furnish much Statistical and other information, that will render our paper useful to the general reader, and valuable for future reference.

No State is more fortunately situated for agriculture; yet there is not a paper in Michigan, ours excepted, which is even partially devoted to the Farmer's interests.—The rest are governed by party politics.—Our paper is, by far, the cheapest published in the State; and with the support we promise ourselves, we hope to make it the best.

FARMERS OF MICHIGAN! 38,000 in number, and friends of Agriculture in the West! in view of these facts, we ask your aid to sustain us through a second volume.

TERMS.
One dollar a year, payable in advance; one dollar and fifty cents if paid within six months or two dollars if not paid until the expiration of six months. No subscription will be considered in advance unless paid at the time of subscribing.

Any person who will forward us the names of five subscribers, and five dollars in cash, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis. Persons acting as agents, will please forward the names of such subscribers as they may obtain, as soon as practicable.—In no case, will the Farmer be sent to any subscribers who is in arrears for the first volume.

Subscribers' names, and remittances, if handed to Post Masters can be forwarded free of Postage. All letters must be addressed (free or post paid) to the publisher.
B. F. ARMSTRONG.
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5th, 1841.

THE FOLLOWING WORK, HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE LONDON PICTORIAL BIBLE; WHICH SELLS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR \$10 TO \$25 PER COPY.

Every man, woman and child in the United States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEW OF THE HOLY LAND.

New, cheap and valuable publication.—Four hundred pages, 8 vo. fine paper, handsomely bound. Price only TWO DOLLARS. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap and splendidly Illustrated work. Published and for sale at No. 122, Nassau street, New York city. Its features are better defined by the title:—

Two hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the SCRIPTURES, CONSISTING OF VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND;

Together with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the old and new testaments, representing sacred historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters, the landscape scenes, taken from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting letter-press descriptions, devoted to an examination of the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of Young People, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book for every thing valuable relating to oriental manners, customs, &c. and comprises within itself a complete library of religious and useful knowledge. A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals—it will never be out of date. It is beautifully printed in new long primer type—handsomely bound in Muslin, gilt and lettered; and is decidedly, the best and cheapest publication (for the price) ever issued from the American Press.

The above work may be had at the Book store of Dea. Chas. Mosely, one door west of the Lafayette House, Ann Arbor. A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Persons in the country, wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122, Nassau street, N. Y.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.
Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of sabbath schools, agents of religious newspapers and periodicals, postmasters and booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents.

No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.—Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above entire without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice), and giving it 12 inside insertions, shall receive a copy of the work, (subject to their order,) by sending directions to the Publisher.

CASH FOR WHEAT.
DENISON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store,
Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1841.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Publishers of the New York Tribune, encouraged by the generous patronage and hearty approval which has been extended to their Daily paper since its establishment, and which has already rendered it the second in point of circulation in the city, propose to publish on and after the 18th day of September, a Weekly edition on a sheet of mammoth size, excluding all matter of a local or transitory interest, and calculated mainly for Country circulation.

The Tribune—whether in its Daily or Weekly edition—will be what its name imports—an unflinching supporter of the People's Rights and Interests, in stern hostility to the errors of superficial theorists, the influence of unjust or imperfect legislation, and the schemes and sophistries of self-seeking demagogues. It will strenuously advocate the Protection of American Industry, against the grasping, and to us, blighting policy of European Governments, and the unequal competition which they force upon us; also, against the present depressing system of State Prison Labor. It will advocate the restoration of a sound and uniform National Currency; and urge a discreet but determined prosecution of Internal Improvement. The Retrenchment, wherever practicable, of Government Expenditures and of Executive Patronage, will be zealously urged. In short, this paper will faithfully maintain and earnestly advocate the Principles and Measures which the People approved, in devolving on Whig statesmen the conduct of their Government.

But a small portion, however, of its columns will be devoted to purely Political discussions. The proceedings of Congress will be carefully recorded; the Foreign and Domestic intelligence early and judiciously presented; and whatever shall appear calculated to promote morality, maintain social order, extend the blessings of education, or in any way subserve the great cause of human progress to ultimate virtue, liberty and happiness, will find a place in our columns.

The Weekly Tribune will be published every Saturday morning in Quarto form, on a very large imperial sheet, (31 by 42 inches), and afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year. Six copies will be forwarded a year for Ten Dollars. Ten copies for fifteen dollars, and any larger number in the latter proportion. Payment in advance will be invariably required, and the paper stopped whenever the term of such payment expires. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by

GRIELEY & McCLERATH, 30 Ann-st.
New York, August 17, 1841.

Editors of weekly Journals who desire an exchange with the Tribune are requested to give this Prospectus an insertion in their columns.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

H. H. GRIFFEN, Principal, who formerly had charge of the Teachers' Seminary at Ann Arbor, and also at Grass Lake.

The sixth term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER.

next, and continue eleven weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good English education, particular attention will be given to those preparing to Teach. The Language not being taught in this Seminary, the more exclusive and uninterrupted attention will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English Branches.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Surveying Instruments, &c. &c. to the amount of \$300.

Tuition.—In the Common English Branches, \$3.50. In the Higher English Branches, from \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Extra Branches.—Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem Painting, \$3.00 each, for 12 Lessons, taught by Mrs. GRIFFEN.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.

Board for \$1.50 per week, including washing. Rooms may be had reasonable, where persons may board themselves.

For further particulars enquire of the Principal.
Ypsilanti, Oct. 27, 1841.

CAUTION.

ISRAEL E. GODLEY, an indented apprentice, about fourteen years old, having been coerced from the employment of the subscriber; the public are hereby cautioned against trusting said Boy on his account, as he will pay no debts of his contracting from the present date.

Z. WALDRON.
Northfield, Nov. 17, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE SIGNAL.

A. McFarland, Detroit.
H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti.
Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield.
Thomas McGee, Concord.
J. S. Fitch, Marshall.
E. Child, Eaton.
W. W. Crane, Easton Rapids.
R. H. Ring, Rives.
R. B. Rexford, Napoleon.
L. H. Jones, Grass Lake.
Rev. Sam'l. Bebens, Plymouth.
Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem.
Nathan Power, Farmington.
Joseph Morrison, Pontiac.
James Noyes, Pavilion.
N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft.
W. Smith, Spring Arbor.
U. Adams, Rochester.
R. L. Hall, Tecumseh.
L. Noble, Pinckney.
Dr. V. Mecker, Leslie.
Clark Parsons, Manchester.
Elias Vedder, Jackson.
M. Aldin, Adrian.
Josiah Sabine, Sharon.

M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co.
I. Pennington, Macon, Len. Co.
Janus Ballard, Grand Rapids.
R. B. Bement, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co.
Henry Brownson, Franklin, Oakland Co.
S. B. Thayer, Climax, Kal. Co.