

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1842.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,
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(No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.)

ADVERTISEMENTS thankfully received and inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity.

Any friend of humanity desiring to aid the cause of Liberty, is authorized to act as Agent.

All REMITTANCES and all communications designed for publication or in any manner relating to the "Signal of Liberty," will be hereafter addressed (post paid.)

"SIGNAL OF LIBERTY; ANN ARBOR, MICH."

OUR TRAVELLING AND LOCAL AGENTS, THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ARE ESPECIALLY REQUESTED TO NOTICE THE TERMS ON WHICH THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED. AS IT IS EXPECTED THEY WILL MAKE THEIR COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES IN ACCORDANCE THEREWITH, IN EVERY INSTANCE.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, January 12, 1842.

Massachusetts.

The liberty vote last year was 1415; this year 3800; an increase of 180 per cent. One Senator and about twelve representatives of the Liberty party were elected. The election of five Senators and about 80 representatives was defeated by the perseverance of the Liberty men in supporting their own candidates. This alarmed the pro-slavery parties quite as much as the election of a few liberty men. The whig majority was reduced from 14,500 to less than 900.

The spirit of strife which has so long prevailed in Massachusetts among abolitionists is fast disappearing. The action in the churches is cheering, and it is thought that two years hence slavery will have no foothold except among a few corrupt churches in the cities. Some well qualified to judge, say that the State will vote for Birney in 1844.

Hon. Geo. Bradburn, a prominent whig member of the Legislature from Nantucket, was dropped from the Whig ticket this year, because he was so strong an abolitionist. In a letter in the Liberator, Mr. B. complains that it was unjust to proscribe him because he was an abolitionist, while he was as good a whig as he ever was. He avows himself ready to co-operate again with the whigs, when they shall do justice to abolition: but while they continue their proscription of all men who hold anti-slavery sentiments, he shall walk no more with them. He is evidently too much of an abolitionist, to be in good repute as a whig. Mr. B. says:

"Now, you and I know well enough, that the vilest pro-slavery wretches among us care very little how many such abolitionists, valuable as they may be, we have in the Legislature. They have no fears of dumb abolitionists. It is only to 'noisy' ones, that any special objections obtain, in either of the two great political parties. This is especially true of Massachusetts in general, and of this place in particular. It is a common remark here, and the remark is often quoted to show that Whigs are not opposed to abolition, that I am objected to only because of my saying so much about it, or saying it in such a way. They would be quite satisfied, if I would say nothing, or, saying something would say it in their way; as the slaveholders would be equally well satisfied with yourself, if you would just be silent, or would talk abolition only in their way."

DEMOCRACY.—The following declaration of principles was put forth by a Democratic Convention in New Hampshire.—If these are Democratic principles, what shall be thought of Democratic practice?

Resolved, That we recognize the following as the platform of the Democratic Creed; Universal suffrage; the largest liberty; retrenchment and reform; the people's money under the control of the people's servants; a sound currency; equal rights to all; no exclusive privileges; no insidious taxation; no national debt, funded or unfunded; no United States Bank; no gag rules; no pipe-laying or other cheating at elections; and no concealment of political principles.

Illinois State Bonds sold in New York on the 22d ult. at 19 cents on the dollar.—Indiana, 20 cents.

Children selling.

"For Chinese parents to sell their children, is no uncommon thing. The price of a child in Singapore, varies according to its age. A very young child, as we are told, says the missionaries, is worth more than one eight or nine years old, as one very young is said soon to forget its natural parents, and will consider its owners as its parents. Gang, one of the pupils in the mission schools, was sold for fifteen dollars. She had been sold once before, as the missionaries were informed, for \$30, but the purchaser, when she found that Gang was bound to the missionaries for five years, refused to take her. In all cases, the Chinese who buy children in this way, treat them as their own children."

The above is from "The Day Spring," a paper published by the American Board of Foreign Missions, and is cited for the express purpose of showing that the heathen are "without natural affection." Yet how much better do these Chinese treat the children that they buy, than do the Christians of South Carolina or Louisiana!—These latter are so much more degraded than the Chinese, that they rob the parents of their children without buying them at all: or if they buy them, it is only the purchase of stolen property from one thief to another. These Christians show themselves below the heathen by their manner of treating the children: they use them like brutes, while the Chinese "bow down to wood and stone," treat them as their own children. What an honor to Christianity these children-sellers are!

When a Chinese sells a child, it proves that he is a heathen, and needs the Gospel: when a Christian of the South robs the parents of their child, and the child of its liberty, and sells it, and pockets the money, or puts it into the treasury of the Missionary Board—what does it prove?

Temperance.

Mrs. Dr. Beecher is at the head of a Martha Washington Society in Cincinnati. John Welsh, a reformed sailor, has performed a tour through Long Island with great success.

At Newburgh, more than 1400 have recently signed the pledge.

The Washington Temperance Society, of New York city, embrace 1500 members, of whom about four fifths are reformed drunkards.

The Boston Washington Society numbers about 4000 members. 217 delegates have been sent out, and have visited 180 towns in the New England States. These visits have resulted in the formation of similar societies, and 50,000 signatures to the pledge.

More than 3000 have signed the pledge in Hudson, N. Y., and more than 20 liquor dealers have abandoned their business.

In Philadelphia, the Jefferson Temperance Society have held a series of meetings and a thousand have taken the pledge. In Bucks county, nearly a thousand have signed. In Pittsburgh and vicinity, more than 10,000 have signed the pledge.

The Prince de Joinville.

This young gentleman is the third son of Louis Philippe of France. In his travels in this country, he has received the most distinguished attention from our citizens. In New York, they gave him a splendid ball. The Bostonians also got up a ball in Faneuil Hall in favor of the royal stripling. The old Hall was decorated in splendid style. Fifteen hundred persons were present. The tickets were ten dollars each. The female dresses, of course corresponded in richness with the importance of the occasion. The whole expense, directly and indirectly has been estimated from thirty to fifty thousand dollars. Only four of the troop of fashionable ladies present had the prodigious honor of dancing with a Prince—a genuine son of a king! It will doubtless be a consolation to them all their days.

A TEST QUESTION.—If it was proposed to make slaves of all the northern editors and office seekers, together with their posterity, and we should advocate a yielding to the demand for the sake of the Union, we should be doing on a small scale what these gentleman editors are doing on a large scale.

They hold, however that one man's right to office is of more importance than a hundred men's right to liberty.—Emancipator.

SOUTHERN PREACHERS.—Mr. Douglas, formerly a slave at the South, at a meeting of the Plymouth county A. S. Society remarked:

"But all this prejudice sinks into insignificance in my mind, when compared with the enormous iniquity of the system which is its cause—the system that sold my four sisters and my brother in bondage, and which calls on its priests to defend it even from the Bible! The slaveholding ministers preach up the divine right of slaveholders to property in their fellow men. The southern preachers say to the poor slave, 'Oh! if you wish to be happy in time, happy in eternity, you must be obedient to your masters; their interest is yours. God made one portion of men to do the working, and another to do the thinking; how good God is! Now you have no trouble or anxiety; but, ah! you can't imagine how perplexing it is to your masters and mistresses to have so much thinking to do in your behalf! You can't appreciate your blessings: you know not how happy a thing it is for you that you were born of that portion of the human family which has the working instead of the thinking to do! Oh! how grateful and obedient you ought to be to your masters! How beautiful are the arrangements of Providence! Look at your hard, horny hands—see how nicely they are adapted to the labor you have to perform! Look at our delicate fingers, so exactly fitted for our station, and see how manifest it is that God designed us to be the thinkers and you the workers—oh! the wisdom of God!" I used to attend a Methodist church, in which my master was a class leader; he would talk most sanctimoniously about the dear Redeemer, who was sent to preach deliverance to the captives, and set at liberty them that are bruised—he could pray at morning, pray at noon, and pray at night; yet he could lash up my poor cousin by his two thumbs, and inflict stripes and blows upon his bare back, till the blood streamed to the ground! all the time quoting Scripture for his authority, and appealing to that passage of the Holy Bible which says, 'He that knoweth his master's will, and doeth it not, shall be beaten with stripes!' Such was the amount of this good Methodist's piety!"

PATRIOTISM.—At the sumptuous dinner given to the Prince de Joinville, in New York, Philip Hone, formerly mayor of the city, gave the following toast in allusion to the French Frigate, La Belle Poule, commanded by the Prince:

THE PET CHICKEN OF THE FRENCH NAVY.—She has proved the coffin of a military hero, and may hereafter be the cradle of a naval one. We give her a hearty God speed; may she be always successful, whenever her cause is just; but otherwise, unsuccessful; but if ever she is opposed to an American ship, may she be unsuccessful, right or wrong. And I also give you THE UNITED STATES—may she be always right, but always successful, right or wrong?

The Liberator remarks:

"The best excuse that could be offered to shield the man who could give such an impious toast, would be to say that he was so fuddled with wine, at the time, as to be oblivious to the claims of decency, the requirements of justice, and the retributions of Heaven. And how far such an excuse would go, we leave John Hawkins and his army of redeemed Washingtonians to decide. This is what is called patriotism! It elicited a burst of applause!"

Mr. Hone is certainly remarkable for his morality and disinterestedness. Suppose France and the United States should become involved in a war; suppose this country should be the guilty aggressor; and suppose further, that an engagement should take place between La Belle Poule and Old Ironsides. On which side would have victory incline? On that of the French ship, to be sure; for he prays that she may be successful, whenever her cause is just! But stop! there is some mistake here. After all, he is for giving the victory to Old Ironsides, whether 'right or wrong'! How both parties could be victorious under such circumstances, it would puzzle the sober moments of Mr. Hone, or of any other 'patriot,' to tell."

LIFE AT THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans Bee of November 19th says:

"We regret to record two more victims of the insatiable Moloch of duelling. Yesterday encounters took place between four gentlemen of this city; all of them highly respectable and honorable. In both instances the result was fatal. The weapons used were small swords.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a bill reducing the pay of its members from five to four dollars a day.

(Pork and mutton sell readily in the English markets at 6d. to 7 1-2d. sterling; equal to 13 and 14 cents per pound of our money.

Another Amistad Case.

MURDER AND MUTINY!—We have gathered from different exchange papers the following particulars of this extraordinary case, being all that have yet reached us.

The Creole, Capt. Enson, of Richmond, sailed from that port for New Orleans on the 27th of October, with a cargo of tobacco, four hundred and thirty-five slaves.—At 8 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 8th ultimo, the Captain supposed himself to be in the vicinity of Abaco, and hove the brig to.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans to the Charleston Courier:

"From the evidence of the acting captain, (who was mate at the time) the crew and passengers, it appears, that on the night of the 7th of November, while lying to, expecting to make Abaco the next morning, about 7 o'clock the Captain and hands having turned into their berths, except the watch deck, a negro came into the cabin, and told the captain that some of the men were in the hold with the women. The captain requested Merritt, who was attending to the negroes, getting their food, &c. to go and see who it was among the women. Merritt went down among the females, lit the lamp, and discovered a negro named Madison who attempted to get on deck. Merritt caught him by the leg, and Gifford the mate, held him by the head and shoulders, his body being on deck, and his legs in the hatchway, they intending to chase him.

While scuffling with him, a pistol was discharged, and the mate Gifford, was struck on the back of the head by the ball, but it did not penetrate. Gifford and Merritt, ran below into the cabin, woke up the captain and Mr. John Hewell. The captain took his bowie knife and rushed on deck. Hewell found a musket and prevented the negroes from coming to the cabin; fired it at them; they threw a handspike at him, and took the musket from him; they were at the entrance of the cabin in all this time; Hewell picked up the handspike, drove them from the cabin door to the forward part of the vessel; some of them in his rear stabbed him several times and he returned to the cabin and fell dead. The Captain fought, but was overpowered—thrown down, the knife taken from him; succeeded in getting away from them and run up the rigging. Gifford was already up the same mast, and finding the captain fainting from loss of blood, lashed him to the mast, and went up higher; the sailors took the rigging of the foremost.

Merritt hid in the cabin among the women, until the mutineers drove them out; he then went into a berth and pulled a mattress over him; they searched the cabin for him and eventually found him; he begged them to spare his life, and that if they did, he would take them to Nassau; they proposed going to Liberia; he told them the voyage would be too long, and that there was not water and provisions enough in the vessel to carry them that distance; his life was spared, and he was placed in charge of the vessel. McCargo, a passenger, and nephew of one of the owners, lay in his state-room until the next day, and one of the negroes belonging to his uncle prevented the others from injuring him; the next morning the captain was ordered below, and so was Gifford; the crew came down; they made the captain go into the forecastle, where they had already placed his wife, child and niece, and ordered his wounds to be dressed, the vessel on her way to Nassau.

On arriving at Nassau, the American Consul being informed by the mate and crew of what had taken place, went to the Governor of the island, and acquainted him with the fact: the Governor sent a file of soldiers on board. The third day after being in that port, the passengers, crew, &c., identified nineteen, who appeared to be the principals, the next day, and they were taken ashore and lodged in jail. The Attorney General of the Island then read, from the quarter deck, the British Laws, and told the negroes that they were free, and might go "any place they pleased." During this time a large number of boats, (those aboard of them armed with clubs,) came along side of the brig. After the reading of the laws by the Attorney General, those in the boats expressing impatience at the time, a signal was given by this officer, by waving a pocket handkerchief, and the slaves were pushed off the vessel into boats, a portion refusing to go; five would not go, and hid themselves. The Captain was taken on shore by the American Consul, and his wounds dressed by a physician.

On the arrival of the brig Creole at Nassau, as soon as the news was known among the shipping, a captain commanding a vessel from Maine, lying in the port collected up all his pistols, cutlasses and muskets, and the Consul purchased arms, took his crew in a boat with these arms, for the purpose of manning her and taking her into this port; the soldiers ordered him to keep off; that if he attempted to get on board they would fire on him; he was compelled to return. The brig proceeded on her voyage with only 5 out of one hundred and thirty six negroes."

The Detroit Advertiser says the cargo and slaves were insured in New Orleans by different Companies, to the amount of \$120,000. But as there was no policy insuring against mutiny, the insurers will not be held.

The captain is convalescing, and will probably recover, though it will be very slowly. The other wounded are doing well. On their liberation a vessel was immediately put up for Jamaica, advertising for emigrants, passage paid, and a number of them have entered their names to go."

Beyond this there is but little to state. After the arrival of the Creole at Nassau the slaves acknowledged that a Baptist minister at Norfolk, named Bourne, had advised them with regard to their course and given them directions how to proceed. Mr. Goddard learned at Nassau that Bourne had formerly resided there, and absconded, leaving his family. He is an Englishman, and about forty years of age.

Concerning this Mr. Bourne, the Journal of Commerce says:

"We are authorized to say by a gentleman well acquainted with Mr. Bourne that he was excluded several years ago, from all connection with the Baptist denomination, for the crimes of adultery and drunkenness, as well as desertion from his family. He was from England and officiated both at Honduras and Nassau. From the latter place he fled in 1836 or 1837 to escape the penalty of his crimes."

Forty of the slaves on the Creole were owned by Thomas McCargo, of Richmond—the balance belonged to Johnson and Epersen. Mr. Howell was the agent of McCargo, and was well known in this city. Three of the slaves were killed in the affray, and another died of his wounds after his arrival at Nassau. Five more—four females and a boy—refused to accept their freedom, and came to this port in the Creole. It is worthy of remark that a dog, belonging to the captain, fought furiously against the negroes, and bit several of them seriously. He was finally killed.

The People's Advocate, New Hampshire, introduces the preceding news with the following remarks:

"We are glad to be able to lay before our readers such a piece of intelligence as the following, and we must say that we rejoice that those men have secured their freedom, though by blood. They are fully justified by the old American doctrine, that 'resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.'

The Southern papers already begin to talk loudly about war, in case Great Britain will not give up these slaves and disclaim the doings of the New Providence authorities. Perhaps they will do it, but British policy and British interests must change very much from what they have been if they do it. England will undoubtedly laugh at our claim and refuse to pay a farthing, even though it costs her a twenty years war; and Mr. Everett, if he urges the demand, may probably be told as Lord Palmerston told Mr. Stevenson in regard to the right of search, that "Her Majesty's Government HAVE DECIDED against the claim," and as Lord Aberdeen said in relation to the same matter "It is for the American Government alone to determine what may be due to a just regard for its National Dignity." If the South want war here is a fine opportunity for them. Obstinate John Bull will not budge one inch for them, and they must pocket the affront or fight, and the latter we tell them plainly they dare not do. There is not courage enough in the South to face a Helderburgh war, and it will not be long before they will seek to bring on a crisis with England.

Still the issues between the two countries are fearfully multiplying, and the Oregon Territory and the North Eastern Boundary questions, the Bermuda slave cases already in negotiation, the McLeod Case, the detention and search of our vessels on the African coast, and this case superadded, leave us scarce a possibility of avoiding war as an ultimate resort.—When it comes slavery will be abolished; let us bear that in mind."

MISSION TO MENDI.—The Emancipator says, in reference to the Mendi mission: "Surely, never has there been so favorable an opening for introducing the gospel into Africa. It comes under auspices wholly uncontaminated with slavery. The native discernment and integrity of the African, must reject, as soon as he understands a gospel, which those who send it forth regard as countenancing the practice of slavery. How can a body of men evangelize Africa, who are so regardless of Africa's greatest crime and curse that they will not even take the trouble to consider or say whether slavery is right or wrong; a society made up in part of the buyers, sellers and holders of slaves, sending slaveholders as missionaries, and drawing their support in part from the unpaid toil of the slave."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, January 12, 1842.

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."

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at MARSHALL, on WEDNESDAY the SECOND day of February next. A general attendance is earnestly requested, as business of much importance will come before the Society. We presume the hospitality of the friends of Liberty in Marshall, will be extended to all who may come.

We are authorised to say that James G. Birney, will be present at the Annual Meeting, if the pressure of his private affairs does not prevent.

The Anniversary of the State Temperance Society takes place at Marshall on Tuesday, February 1.

We are indebted to Hon. J. R. Giddings for valuable Congressional documents.

Read the stirring Lines on the last page by J. G. WHITTIER.

The lines of "C. G. T." we have concluded not to publish.

State Legislature.

In SENATE, Jan. 3.—The Senate was organized by appointing Mr. Kingsley President, pro tem, and Mr. Kellogg, secretary. The Senate went into a joint convention, after which the Lieut. Governor appeared and took his seat.

The House was called to order by the appointment of Mr Bingham, Speaker, pro tem; and E. J. Roberts of Detroit, Clerk. The joint convention rules of the last session were adopted.

Mr LAMB gave notice of a bill to repeal the Suspension Act.

In joint Convention, the votes for Governor were canvassed, and the result was as follows:

For Mr. Barry,	20,795
" Fuller,	15,496
" Fitch,	1,214

Lieut. Governor, Richardson, 20,753.

" Bostwick, 15,536

[We shall publish the full table hereafter.]

The Governor and Lieut. Governor appeared and were qualified, when the Governor delivered an Inaugural address, setting forth the excellence of our institutions, which "secure, in harmonious union, universal freedom and equality of rights, and the undisputed supremacy of wise and benevolent laws." There are those who think some of these positions not a little erroneous.

In SENATE, Jan. 4. The following officers were elected: Secretary, S. Yorke Atlee, of Detroit. Engrossing Clerk, J. E. Platt, of Washtenaw. Sergeant-at-arms, Benjamin Sherman, of St. Joseph.

In the House, the following were elected permanent officers: Speaker, K. S. BINGHAM, of Livingston; Clerk, E. J. Roberts, of Wayne; Engrossing Clerk, A. M. Arzeno, of Monroe; Doorkeeper, T. C. Smith, of St. Clair.

The House refused to order any newspapers—directed members at the close of the session to hand back the Revised Statutes—directed the Librarian to keep an account of stationary furnished the members, and passed a resolution requesting the city clergy to open the sessions with prayer, providing no money to pay them should be taken out of the Treasury.

In SENATE, Jan. 5. Mr. BELL moved a joint resolution, authorizing the Governor to employ a private Secretary, which was passed. A resolution inviting the clergy of the city to officiate as chaplains was laid on the table. A resolution was passed directing the Commissioner to let no more contracts on the Central Rail Road.

In the House, sundry petitions were presented. The standing Committees were announced by the Speaker.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved a re-consideration of the vote of yesterday, directing the stationary to be placed in the Library.—

Mr. CRARY stated, that last year the stationary charge for each member of the Senate amounted to \$30 a head. He thought this was too much. The resolution of yesterday was reversed; so that the stationary is not to be locked up in the library.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an enquiry into the propriety of repealing the Two Third Law. Carried.

Mr. LAMB brought in a bill to repeal the Suspension Act.

The House agreed to the Senate resolution, authorizing the Governor to employ a Private Secretary, during the present session—ayes 40, nays 5.

Mr. LOTHROP moved a joint committee to receive sealed proposals for doing the public printing. Carried.

In SENATE, Jan. 6. Mr. FULLER called up the joint resolution offered by him on Tuesday, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to prevent the adoption of any rule which will abridge the right of petition.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 12; nays 4.

On motion of Mr GREENLY, the resolution was re-considered, and Mr. KINGSLY moved to amend the same so as to instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives also to use exertions to prevent the passage of any law creating any banking corporation or power.

The amendment was adopted by a party vote.

The resolution, as amended, was on motion of Mr. GIDLEY, laid on the table.

The Governor's Message.

It was impossible for us to publish this lengthy document, without excluding nearly all other matter. We shall endeavor to condense the substance of it in a small space.

Gov. BARRY thinks that it is very important that the entire population should be educated—and to do this, there must be schools, and laws respecting them, and these laws must be known to the people. He recommends that the whole system be revised, and hereafter altered as little as possible.

In 1840, seven branches of the University were in operation, and 247 students instructed, and \$10,188 37 was expended for salaries and teachers. Mr. B. thinks this too much. The University buildings thus far, have cost \$49,764 41; and the cabinet and Library have cost \$9,777 42.

Provision should be made in some way to elect members to Congress under the apportionment soon to be made, either by general ticket or by districts. The last method is recommended.

The Land Distribution act is not approved by the Governor. Distributing a revenue, and supplying its place by additional taxation, is poor policy. Besides, the Western States, manufacturing less than the Eastern States, and consuming more foreign articles, will bear a greater share of the burden.

A detailed account of our several pieces of Internal Improvement, being no less than fifteen in all, is given—showing their length; estimated cost; amount expended; amount appropriated, and balance unexpended. They foot up as follows:

590 miles of the railroad begun, 233 miles of canals, and the improvement of five rivers. Estimated cost of the whole \$10,489,275, though their real cost would probably not be less than 15,000,000. Amount appropriated, \$2,842,113; of which have been expended \$2,329,263, leaving an unexpended balance of \$512,846.

The Central and Southern Rail roads are the only works that are available.—Net earnings of both for the year ending Nov. 30th \$27,956, being little more than one per cent on their cost, and probably less than their dilapidation. Total amount expended on all the public works for the year ending Nov. 30th, \$419,139. The present prosecution of these works, except where a small amount will render them productive, must be abandoned.

The whole indebtedness of the State at this time, is \$6,260,000. The annual interest on this sum at 6 per cent is \$375,617. There is due to the State on the Five million Loan, from the Morris Canal Company, \$852,625, from the U. S. Bank, \$1,306,312; on bonds issued for the Penitentiary, \$20,000. Total amount due, \$2,198,937. This sum with proportionate interest deducted, will leave a State Debt of about \$4,000,000.

Some collateral security has been given by the Morris Canal Company for the payment of their debt to this State, but whether it is of much value, is unknown. The United States Bank has given no security. It is said that that institution is rotten, and that our bonds, which were given for the five millions when the loan was made, have been pledged by the Bank in foreign countries. It is recommended to appoint one or more persons to get up these bonds, and make a settlement with the Company and the Bank. The faith of the State should be preserved inviolate.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an enquiry into the propriety of repealing the Two Third Law. Carried.

Mr. LAMB brought in a bill to repeal the Suspension Act.

All legal and moral obligations must be acknowledged and fulfilled.

The annual interest on all the bonds of the State is about \$350,000. But should an equitable settlement of affairs be made with the Bank and Company, the amount will be much reduced. The State can, if it chooses, sell the 500,000 acres of land given us by the National Government to cancel its bonds.

The Script should be withdrawn from circulation as fast as possible, and no more issued.

The Governor comes out strong against an irredeemable currency, and recommends the immediate forfeiture of the charters of all Banks that do not pay specie on demand. The Directors and Stock-holders should be personally liable for the debts of the bank. We like these last suggestions. The people of this State have been cursed with a wretched depreciated currency long enough. The message is well written, and gives a clear and distinct view of the affairs of the State.

Congressional.

Our readers are well aware that Congress is a very talkative body, and generally slow in its operations. Consequently they will not expect much important action upon the Currency, and kindred matters during the first month of the session. But abolition staves them in the face on every petition day, and must be met. The following description of our prospects at Washington is from the correspondence of the New York American, dated Dec. 15

"The aspect of the Anti-Slavery movement is most formidable; and the Southerners in spite of themselves, manifest unusual alarm at it, but in an unusual way. They see that this attempt to dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes, has only aggravated and extended the movement, given it depth, energy and a hold on the sympathies of Northern freemen, that it would have been slow to acquire without. The little rivulet that might have trickled unheard and unnoticed through its low and unobstructed channel, has, by damming up, accumulated a deluge, whose rapid risings are now fast submerging the valleys and the hills, and setting back upon the recesses of the North, to break loose inevitably, soon or late, and the sooner the better, because the lighter, upon all below, with a force that may oversweep the continent, that will shake the Southern mountains to their base and shatter the pillars of their pride.

The Anti Slavery cause, by this thoughtless obstruction, has already become the cause of free discussion, freedom of speech, NORTHERN rights and Northern HONOR.—You may see this by noticing the remarkable fact that these petitions are signed not by old women, children, and negroes, as was said in times past, but by "legal voters," every one of them being so headed and certified; and these "legal voters," too, in hundreds, in places where the ridiculous "abolition" ticket does not poll its tens. The number of several thousands of these formidable petitioners have been filed yesterday, and to-day, before the astonished gaze of the Southerners, who know as well as you do that this class of men in such numbers, must have influence on a contested election, enough to determine the course of the Whig and Loco Foco Representatives who present their petitions. Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, have poured them in to-day, and the style in which not only avowed abolitionists, but moderate Whigs, and even Loco Focoes like Floyd and Brewster, presented these papers, showed that it was no joke.

Howard, of Michigan representing in his single person an unequalled constituency of 250,000, had his desk piled with these petitions of "legal voters;" and on the Southern ground of "obedience to instructions," these must be expected to have a practical effect on him, and their largely increased representation in the next Congress.

Messrs. Cost Johnson and Wise took appeals to-day from the decision of the Speaker on two classes of these petitions, which will be debated to-morrow or soon after. Mr. Underwood also gave notice that he should take that occasion to "address the House and the country on that subject."

As to Mr. Cost Johnson's contrivance of smuggling the twenty-first rule upon the house by postponing the debate on the rules last Friday, much as he prides himself on such a pretty piece of *finesse*, it is only laughed at by those who understand the machinery of the rules. Though you supposed, and most people supposed, the original question of the rules was "nailed to the table unless taken from it by a vote of two thirds, which cannot be had," yet the rules can be amended at any time, by a day's notice, and they will be so amended directly. The petitions for a repeal of the twenty-first rule are already referred to a special committee of nine, of which Mr. Adams will be the chairman, with a majority friendly to the measure; and they will promptly report a resolution for its repeal, which will pass by a handsome majority.

The Tariff question will turn out to have some queer sympathies with the Abolition question, and will flourish in this connection. It will be a little unfortunate for "the peculiar institutions," if at the same time that they exact these grievous sacrifices from our self-respect and liberty, the products of slave labor are thrust forward

as the subject of exclusive legislative protection, the only articles through which Northern men are to obtain two thirds of their "wares and wearables." This business of making the Federal Union a mere "regulation of exchanges" between British capitalists and Southern planters—of the labor of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Staffordshire operatives, and of Carolinian, Georgian and Mississippian slaves, is getting to be looked into, and is thought "not to be the thing it was cracked up to be."

DEC. 13.—Rev Septimus Tustain of Va. was chosen chaplain to the Senate and John N. Maffit, of Mississippi, was chosen for the House. So that the "institution" will receive no detriment from the ministers of religion. An attempt was made to exclude from the House the many reporters for the public press, and commission four stenographers to do the whole reporting. But this was too aristocratic—it would not go.

DEC. 14.—Mr. LOWELL, of Maine, introduced a bill to reward the valor of the Maine militia in the Aristocraft war. They wanted a little short of a million of Uncle Sam's money. Of course it must be paid. People cannot afford to be patriotic for nothing!

Petitions respecting the removal of the seat of government, and the responsibility of the North to support slavery, were referred to the judiciary committee. Wise tried to hinder the reference of those relating to Hayti, but Mr. Adams insisted that they said nothing about slavery. "They refer to the black republic of Hayti; there's NO SLAVERY THERE!" said he, with one of his sarcastic smiles, and a stinging emphasis. In one or two of the petitions from Massachusetts, the resolves passed by the Legislature of that State were embodied. But these came within the gag rule, and could not be received. "What?" said he, "the Legislature of Massachusetts refused a hearing!" These petitions came from every part of the Union, almost.

DEC. 27.—There was a discussion in the House on the Tariff. In the Senate, Mr. BENTON introduced a bill to postpone the operations of the Bankrupt Bill from February to July, 1842.

DEC. 28.—The Bill introduced yesterday by Mr. BENTON, was laid upon the table for further action.

The following notes are given on the authority of Stroud's Sketches of the Slave Laws.

Laws of Slavery.

In Virginia, by an act passed in 1678, for the better encouragement of soldiers, it was declared, that whil Indian prisoners should be taken in a war in which the colony was then engaged, should be free purchase to the soldiers taking them.

In 1683, it was declared that all servants brought into Virginia by sea or by land, not being Christians' whether negroes, Moors, Mulattoes, or Indians, (except Turks and Moors in amity with Great Britain,) and Indians which should thereafter be sold by neighboring Indians, or any other trafficking with us, as slaves, should be slaves to all intents and purposes.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey decided in 1797, "That Indians might be held as slaves."

In South Carolina, any slave, emancipated otherwise than according to the act of 1800, may be seized by any person, and converted to his or her use, and kept as his or her property.

In Virginia if any emancipated slave shall remain in the state more than twelve months after his or her right to freedom shall have occurred, such slave may be apprehended by the overseers of the poor, and sold for the benefit of the Literary Fund!

In Mississippi, every negro or mulatto found in the state, not having ability to show himself entitled to freedom, may be sold by order of court.

The law of South Carolina declares that every negro, Indian, Mulatto and Mestizo is a slave unless the contrary be made to appear. This rule prevails in nearly every state.

In South Carolina, any person teaching a slave any manner of writing whatever, forfeits 100 pounds currency, and any assembly of slaves, free negroes, mulattoes, and Mestizos, whether white persons are present or not, met together for the purpose of mental instruction, shall be dispersed by the magistrates, and they may inflict such punishment, not exceeding twenty lashes on such free negroes &c., as they may judge necessary for deterring them from the like unlawful assemblage in future.

The city council of Savannah, in 1818, passed an ordinance, by which any person, who shall be seen teaching a colored person, slave or free, to read or write, or causes such person to be so taught, is subjected to a fine of \$30 for such offence; and every colored person who shall keep a school to teach reading and writing shall be subject to a fine of \$30, or be imprisoned ten days, and whipped 39 lashes!

In Georgia, any slave presuming to strike a white person, for the first offence, shall suffer such punishment as the justice or justices shall think fit, not extending to life or limb; and for the second offence DEATH. The law of South Carolina is the same, except that death is the punishment of the third offence.

In Maryland, a justice may direct the offenders ears to be cropped, even though he be a free black,

In Kentucky, any negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, lifting his or her hand, in opposition to any person not being a negro, mulatto or Indian, shall suffer for such offence, proved by the oath of the party, before a justice of the peace, shall receive thirty lashes on his or her bare back well laid on.

It will be seen by the preceding provisions, that no colored female, ever if free, is allowed by law to defend herself against the outrageous acts of any white man whatever. A case was recently reported in a New Orleans paper, in which a gentleman! was chivalrous enough to haul up a colored female before the police, to answer for striking him!

The law of Louisiana says: "Free people of color ought never to insult or strike white people, nor presume to conceive themselves equal to the whites; but on the contrary, they ought to yield to them on every occasion, and never speak or answer them, but with respect, under penalty of imprisonment, according to the nature of the offence."

In South Carolina, any slave, travelling without a written pass, may be punished with twenty lashes by any person. In other States, similar punishments may be inflicted by a justice of the peace.

A slave, coming on to a plantation, without leave, or without being sent on business, may be punished by the owner of the plantation with ten lashes.

Any person who shall see more than seven men slaves, without some white person with them, assembled or travelling in any high road, may inflict a whipping on each of them, not exceeding twenty lashes a piece.

In Missouri and South Carolina, for keeping or carrying a gun, or powder, or shot, or a club, or other weapons whatsoever, offensive or defensive, a slave incurs for each offence, 39 lashes by order of a justice of the peace; and in North Carolina and Tennessee, twenty lashes by the nearest constable, without a conviction by a justice.

In N. Carolina, for travelling in the night without a pass, forty lashes; being found in another person's negro quarters, or kitchen, forty lashes; and every negro in whose company such vagrant slave shall be found, incurs twenty lashes.

THE STATE JOURNAL.—In the Journal of the 4th inst. there is an article from the Emancipator of November 1839, headed "SIXTEEN REASONS AGAINST A THIRD POLITICAL PARTY;" written by Lewis Tappan. It appears to us that there must be a famine in the land of argument against a "third political party;" or our neighbors of the Journal would not have gone back to '39, and lugged in the "SIXTEEN," stale and worn out "REASONS," of that day against our organization. However we suppose the old adage that "drowning men will catch at straws," is as true now as ever, and that any thing like argument against the glorious cause we have espoused, is out of the question.

We give our friends of the Journal credit for doing the best they can, and hope they will keep at work, for every attempt they make to bring

Moral Condition of Slaves.

The following is from the S. W. Christian Advocate, June 4, and was written by Bishop ANDREWS. Of course it is not an abolition story."

"Oh what a work is this! thousands and tens of thousands of immortal souls living in this land of vision, who know little more of God or heaven than their sable brethren in the interior of Africa, for whose soul no man careth, while with the avails of their sweat and toil the Southern Church has been contributing her thousands to send the Bible and missionaries to perishing pagans beyond the seas. I have no quarrel with what has been done for foreign work; we are still in arrears to foreign pagans; but when the balance sheet is struck, how fearfully will Southern Christians be in arrears to their own slaves! In this case, at least, charity should begin at home; and it seems to me that we should never forget that the first and greatest claimants on the charity of the Southern Churches are the slaves of our plantations. There comes up a voice from the cabins of our rice fields and cotton farms to which we must listen, or meet an awful reckoning at the bar of God. Christian slaveholders must be brought to feel that their negroes are more than mere property—that they are fellow-heirs of immortality, and that we must care for their souls as well as their bodies.—Until Christian masters have their hearts deeply imbued with this principle and recognize it fully in their conduct, we shall not be well pleasing to God!"

What a dreadful picture! Thousands and tens of thousands of immortal souls who know but little more of God than the distant heathen, who never saw a Bible or heard the name of Christ pronounced!

What then are we to think of Southern christianity? for these slaves belong to professed christian masters, not to infidels.

But again, it is said, for these "souls no man careth." Christian slaveholders, and yet not care for the souls of their slaves!

We repeat, what is Southern christianity?

Still worse, while they do not care for their souls, "with the avails of their sweat and toil the Southern Church has been contributing her thousands to send the Bible and missionaries to perishing heathen beyond the seas." Understand, the "Southern Church" has done this, not Southern infidels. These slaves, as ignorant as the distant heathen, for whose souls no man cares, belong to church members, for the "SOUTHERN CHURCH" has taken the avails of their sweat and toil "to send the Bible to the heathen beyond the seas."

N. E. Christian Advocate.

Indiana.

The State Liberty Convention met at Spiceland, Nov. 22. It appears from a report to the convention, that in Wayne county the candidates nominated by the Liberty party received from 299 to 442 votes each. In New Garden township, the Liberty vote, was from 135 to 157, while the votes for the Whig and Democratic parties ranged from 15 to 43. This is a specimen of what can be accomplished by "moral suasion."

The following resolution was proposed by Arnold Buffum, and was carried after an animated debate.

Resolved, That we recommend the assembling of a National Convention of Delegates; either at Pittsburg or Cleveland, the first 2nd, day in 6th mo. next, for the purpose of adopting a Declaration of Sentiments, in relation to the questions of national policy, which now divide the sentiments of the American people.

Five delegates were appointed to attend such convention, should it be approved by the Liberty party in other States.

A marble statue of Washington has recently been brought from Italy, in a vessel called the Sea, and landed at Washington city. The same vessel has gone, or is about to go, to New Orleans with a cargo of human beings in irons, who were as well endowed by their Creator with RIGHTS as General Washington, and according to the doctrine of '76 they were born equal" with him, but, unfortunately they were black, and a very different fate on that account has befallen them.

THE ELECTIONS.—In twelve States there has been a falling off in the whig vote, in every State. Less whig votes in these States compared with the election of last year, nearly 200,000. In five of these States, the Democratic vote is larger than it was last year. In the twelve states the falling off of Democratic votes, compared with last year, amounted to about 50,000.

The following was written apparently by a Quaker, in reference to his brethren of that denomination, but it will apply very well to some leading on-the-fence gentlemen of other denominations among us:

"We are wearied and disgusted with the continual sophistical cant, this unnecessary caution about working in our own strength and time, for the promotion of the abolition of slavery. Men are naturally cautious enough about doing good. Wonder whose time and strength those people work in, who do just nothing at all but find fault with those who do work."

THE VETO POWER.—The Clay papers argue that the will of one man should not control the will of the nation. The following calculation in the *Madisonian* shows that one-third of both Houses of Congress can enact any law they please, whether the President approve it or not:

"It appears by the Constitution that a bill may become the supreme law of the land, after having passed each House by barely a majority of the "quorum for doing the business," provided it is "approved" by the President, and it will also become a law by having been passed by a majority of two thirds of this "quorum," in spite of the President's objections."

Thus a law may be passed by barely one-fourth of the members of each House, in the one case, and barely one third in the other.

Thus: Of the House, a majority of 242 is 123; and a majority of 123, 62—and "two thirds" of 123 is 82. Of the Senate, a quorum is 27; and a majority is 14; and "two thirds" of the "quorum," is 18.

So a bill after it is vetoed, may become a law by the votes of 18 Senators, and 82 Representatives—one third of each of the Houses."

For the Signal of Liberty.

In pursuance of a call of twenty legal voters of the town of Pittsfield, a meeting was held at the Woodard schoolhouse, on Saturday, the first day of January, A. D. 1842, for the purpose of organizing an independent Liberty Party of said town.

F. M. Lansing was appointed chairman, and Horace Carpenter, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated, and their chairman addressed the Throne of Grace.

After which, brief and pertinent remarks were made by several persons on the importance of such an organization, when the meeting unanimously resolved to proceed to organize.

Voted, That there be a standing committee of three appointed in said town whose duty it should be to correspond with the county committee and transact all other business that the interest of the party requires and their duty enjoins.

Samuel D. M'Dowell, Moses F. Collins, and Horace Carpenter, were appointed said committee.

Voted, That there be a committee of one in each school district, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the standing committee, and preside at all meetings held in their respective districts for the purpose of lecturing or discussing the principles of the Liberty Party. Josiah Newell, Jr., Joseph Collins, John Moseley, Isaac Elliott, Alvah Pratts, Philo A. Prichard, Daniel Underwood, Horace Kellogg, F. M. Lansing, Jarvis Leonard, and James H. Mills were chosen said committee.

Voted, That there be a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting.

Resolved, That as moral suasion alone, is insufficient to accomplish our object in establishing liberty and equal rights, where people are bound by civil laws; therefore a resort to political action is our only remedy.

Resolved, That slavery is a foul blot upon our national institutions, and to continue the system is inevitable ruin to our republicanism, jeopardizing the interests of our nominally free nation, an insult to humanity, and a burlesque for the subjects of monarchical freedom, to accuse us of hypocrisy in professing to be what we are not as a democratic government.

Resolved, That the time has arrived in the political history of our country in which the patriot, philanthropist, and christian should carry the principles of liberty and equal rights to the ballot box, and that we recognize in the independent liberty party the elements of those principles, and that there is honesty, activity, and perseverance enough in the citizens of the town of Pittsfield to (approximate,) may cause those principles to predominate.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and request it to be published in the Signal of Liberty.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the school house near Charles Woodard's, the 15th inst., at one o'clock, P. M.

Pittsfield, January 1st 1842.

F. M. LANSING.

HORACE CARPENTER, Secretary.

BRITISH DEMAND OF THE CHINESE.

The New York American says that according to a private letter from Macao, dated the 23d Aug. and which is deemed in the city of very good authority, the following are the conditions which Sir Henry Pottinger, under his instructions from his government, is to demand from the Chinese as the basis of a treaty of peace between the two powers:

1. The opening of all the Chinese ports situated on the eastern coast to all European nations without exception, who will be permitted to trade freely, subject to a moderate duty on the entry and departure of their vessels.

2. The abolition of the monopoly hitherto enjoined by the Hong merchants.

3. The appointment of an English ambassador to reside at the Court of Pekin.

4. Indemnity to the English merchants for the loss sustained by the destruction of opium and the abolition of the trade.

Capt. T. W. Thompson, the well known master-spirit of the Texas Navy, has been stabbed at Tobasco, and killed. An officer who was with Thompson, at the time, killed the assassin.

A Tub to the whale.

"Honest Jake" is no fool of a tactician. If we have not mistaken the source of the Advertiser's Washington correspondence, he has already begun to electioneer most adroitly for abolition votes to assist in returning him to Congress next fall. We cut the following from a late number of the Advertiser.

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.
House of Representatives,
Washington, Dec. 8, 1841

The petition question is disposed of for the present by the resolution of W. C. Johnson, adopting the rules of the 26th Congress until the new Parliamentary Code, reported at the last session, can be acted upon.

The celebrated "21st Rule," so fruitful of angry altercations, and expense to the country; so direct a violation of the constitution—so boyish and paltry in its conception—so tyrannical and insulting in its practice, will, I think, be abolished. It is a disgrace to the country and to the age.—What man worthy to be a freeman is afraid to introduce to the consideration of the legislature of a free and fearless people, petitions relating to the subject of SLAVERY!—Away with such cowardice! Let the petitions be received and reported upon. If Congress has no power over the subject, or any part of it, let the petitioners be so informed why it should or should not be exercised. But the denial of the right is an affront, and serves no other purpose than to irritate and inflame the resentment of a large and respectable class of our fellow citizens, who justly regard such conduct as an infringement of their constitutional rights. In this connection I will add that Mr. Adams, and Mr. Slade are both in their seats and in fine health."

How important it was that Mr. Howard should let the readers of the Advertiser know that Messrs. Adams and Slade, the abolition leaders in Congress, were in their seats and in fine health! The Signal of Liberty should endeavor to engage the services of our whig Representative, as an abolition correspondent from Washington.

Detroit Free Press.

"APATHY."

The Journal of Commerce of Saturday contains this consoling paragraph for the poor abolitionists:

"ABOLITION.—The abolition vote in 12 of the 17 Wards was 90 for Arthur Tappan and 97 for Horace Dresser. The Assembly ticket averages about 85 in the same Wards. We remember the time when the abolitionists polled over 200 votes in this city. There appears to be considerable apathy among them."

MORE "APATHY."—The advertising columns of the same paper, on Monday, had an advertisement of which the following are the material facts, only a little abridged:

TO CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

OFFER for sale the half or the whole of the stock of the HIGH SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The Company was incorporated by the Legislature of North Carolina, for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Nails. The property is situated in Lincoln county, N. Carolina, and consists of between sixteen and seventeen thousand acres of land, twenty slaves—all men, and six wagons and teams.

I refer for my character to W. F. Hamilton and Arthur Bronson, of New York, and Thomas Fleming and Dr. W. Blanding, of Philadelphia.

Any person wishing to purchase, or any further information, may address me at Lincolnton, N. Carolina.

ROB. H. BURTON.

Well may abolitionists complain of "apathy," when the Journal of Commerce opens its columns, in New York, to advertise the sale of "TWENTY SLAVES."—It is a question of some moment to the country, and in which abolitionists are no more personally concerned than the rest of their fellow citizens, whether this "apathy" can be overcome, or whether slavery is to have its course.

LIFE AT THE SOUTH.

The following is the record of outrages perpetrated in the city of Raleigh, and its immediate vicinity, within a few days.—A stage robbed—a trunk cut from the carriage of Samuel Simpson, Esq.—a wagoner knocked down, almost assassinated—a Mr. Hughs, whilst passing through capitol Square, with saddle-bags on his arm, was felled to the earth by a blow on the head from a bludgeon, which almost deprived him of life; and the last was an attempt to fire the city. This is truly a dark catalogue, bad enough for larger cities.

A recontre took place last week between a young man, named McKissick, and Pitt Coleman, Esq., in Hernando, Mississippi, in which the latter was mortally wounded and has since died. Upon a hearing before a magistrate, McKissick was discharged upon the ground of self-defense.—Louisville Journal.

The Ohio State penitentiary has paid into the Treasury the present year \$26,700 besides defraying all expenses. The number of convicts sent to it this year is 121, being a decrease of 30 per cent from previous years.

"NO REPUDIATION."

STATE SCRIP will be taken at par for Goods at the store of the subscribers for a few days.

J. JONES, & SONS.

Ann Arbor, Jan 12, 1841

Moral and Political Action.

Every act, voluntarily performed by a moral agent, is a moral action, whether it be voting or lecturing against rum and slavery. Those who make a distinction between moral and political action, doubtless understand by moral action that kind of action which influences the mind by means of arguments and motives addressed to the understanding and conscience, and in this sense there is no difference between moral and political action. Voting and legislating upon the subject of rum and slavery are called political action, while lecturing, passing resolutions, and printing books and news papers, are called moral action. Now, with us, nothing is more plain than that this distinction exists only in imagination. A few illustrations will show this. Suppose we meet in a great convention, and pass resolutions against rum and slavery, and say that no man is fit to make laws who will not legislate against them; this is good, moral action, because it is intended to influence men's minds, but wherein is it less moral if the same persons deposit their votes in the ballot box, withholding said votes from certain candidates because they will not legislate against rum and slavery, and giving them to certain other candidates because they will legislate against rum and slavery? At the last Presidential election there were seven thousand antislavery votes cast. Now, suppose these seven thousand men had assembled in seventy different conventions, at different points of the country, and passed resolutions that Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler were not fit to rule over this nation in consequence of their proslavery principles, it would have been good moral action; but we are unable to see why it was any less moral, when they gave the same votes through the ballot box. Would it have been saying that slavery is wrong to have passed such resolutions in conventions?—It was no less saying so when they gave the same votes at the election.

LUTHER LEE.

Elections.

The following table will be found convenient as a reference. It has been compiled with great care and is believed to be accurate:

State Election. Pres't. Elec.		
New Hampshire,	March 10	Nov. 2
Connecticut,	April 6	2
Rhode Island,	15	18
Virginia,	23	1
*Louisiana,	July 6	3
Alabama,	August 3	9
Kentucky,	3	2
Indiana,	3	2
*Illinois,	3	2
Missouri,	3	2
Tennessee,	6	19
N. Carolina,	in August,	19
*Vermont,	Sept. 1	10
*Maine,	14	2
Georgia,	Oct. 5	2
Maryland,	7	9
South Carolina,	12 by legislature.	
*Pennsylvania,	13	Nov. 6
*Ohio,	12	6
*New York, Nov. 23 and 4 Nov. 23 & 4		
*New Jersey, Nov. 3 and 4	3 and 4	
Mississippi,	2	2
Michigan,	2	2
Arkansas,	2	2
*Massachusetts	9	9
*Delaware,	10	10

*Those States marked with a star, choose members of Congress on the same day that State officers are chosen.

The electors meet at the capitols of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the 2d day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.—Boston Democrat.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

It is well known to all the subscribers of the "Signal," that for nearly nine months, this paper has been regularly and promptly issued. During that time, a debt of no inconsiderable amount has been incurred in the mechanical department, which must be met, and MET IMMEDIATELY. Reader! the small pittance which will cancel your subscription for the present year, will aid us very much. And we do earnestly hope that this APPEAL for HELP!!! will meet with the same prompt response, that has characterized this publication since its commencement. Who will be the first to respond? Deposit the amount of your subscription with your Postmaster, and he will remit it to us free of expense.

Those who cannot make it convenient to forward the money to pay for their paper, before the first of February, can send the amount by their delegates attending the State Convention, which meets at Marshal on Wednesday, the second day of February next, where we shall be happy to meet them.

N. B. All those indebted for the Michigan Freeman, (and there are many,) are earnestly requested to cancel their indebtedness without further delay.

PORK AND WHEAT wanted by F. DENISON, for which goods or money will be paid at fair rates.

Ann Arbor

POETRY.

Our Countrymen in Chains.

[BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.]

Our fellow countrymen in chains!
Slaves—in a land of light and law!—
Slaves—crouching on the very plains
Where rolled the storm of Freedoms war!
A groan from Eutaw's haunted wood—
A wail where Camden's martyrs fell—
By every shrine of patriot blood,
From Moultrie's wall and Jasper's well.
By storied hill and hallowed grot,
By mossy wood and marshy glen,
Whence rang of old the rifle shot,
And hurrying shout of Marion's men!—
The groan of breaking hearts is there—
The falling lash—the fetter's clank!
Slaves—SLAVES are breathing in that air
Which old De Kalb and Sumpter drank!

What, ho!—our countrymen in chains!—
The whip on woman's shrinking flesh!
Our soil yet reddening with the stains,
Caught from her scourging, warm and
fresh!

What! mothers from their children riven!
What! God's own image bought and sold?
American's to market driven,
And bartered as the brute for gold!

Speak!—shall their agony of prayer
Come thrilling to our hearts in vain?
To us—whose fathers scorned to bear
The paltry menace of a chain;—
To us whose boast is loud and long
Of holy liberty and light—
Say, shall these writhing slaves of Wrong
Plead vainly for their plundered Right?

What! shall we send, with lavish breath,
Our sympathies across the wave,
Where manhood on the field of death—
Strikes for his freedom, or a grave?
Shall prayers go up—and hymns be sung
For Greece, the Moslem fetters spurning
And millions hail with pen and tongue
Our light on all her alters burning?

Shall Belgium feel, and gallant France,
By Vendome's pile and Schoenbrunn's wall,
And Poland, gasping on her lance,
The impulse of our cheering call?
And shall the slave beneath our eye,
Clank o'er our fields his hateful chain?
And toss his fettered arm on high,
And groan for freedom's gift, in vain?

Oh say, shall Prussia's banner be
A refuge for the stricken slave:—
And shall the Russian serf go free
By Baikal's lake and Neva's wave;—
And shall the wintry-bosomed Dane
Relax the iron hand of pride,
And bid his bondmen cast the chain
From fettered soul and limb, aside?

Shall every flap of England's flag
Proclaim that all around is free,
From "farthest Ind" to each blue crag
That beetles o'er the Western Sea?
And shall we scoff at Europe's kings,
When Freedom's fire is dim with us,
And round our country's alter clings
The damning shade of slavery's curse?

Go—let us ask of Constantine
To loose his grasp on Poland's throat—
And beg the lord of Mahmoud's line
To spare the struggling Suliots.
Will not the scorching answer come
From turbaned Turk, and fiery Russ—
"Go loose your fettered slaves at home,
Then turn and ask the like of us!"

Just God! and shall we calmly rest,
The Christian's scorn; the heathen's mirth;
Content to live the lingering jest
And by-word of a mocking earth?
Shall our own glorious land retain
That curse which Europe scorns to bear?
Shall our own brethren drag the chain
Which not even Russia's menials wear?

Up, then, in Freedom's manly part,
From gray-beard old to fiery youth,
And on the nation's naked heart
Scatter the living coals of Truth.
Up—while ye slumber, deeper yet
The shadow of our fame is growing—
Up—while ye pause, our sun may set
In blood around our alters flowing!

Oh rouse ye—ere the storm comes forth—
The gathered wrath of God and man—
Like that which wasted Egypt's earth,
When hail and fire above it ran.
Hear ye no warnings in the air?
Feel ye no earthquake underneath?
Up—up—why will ye slumber where
The sleeper only wakes in death?

Up now for Freedom!—not in strife
Like that your sterner fathers saw;
The awful waste of human life—
The glory and the guilt of war:
But break the chain—the yoke remove
And smite to earth oppression's rod,
With those mild arms of Truth and Love,
Made mighty through the living God!

Prone let the shrine of Moloch sink,
And leave no traces where it stood
Nor longer let its idol drink
His daily cup of human blood!
But rear another alter there,
To truth and love and mercy given,
And Freedom's gift, and Freedom's prayer
Shall call an answer down from Heaven!

From the Emancipator.

Tylerising.

About five or six years ago, a Baptist minister of the north, a man of the highest integrity and scrupulousness of conscience spent a few days in Richmond, Virginia, where he was hospitably entertained at the house of a Baptist lady. Among the servants who waited, our friend's attention was particularly drawn to one young man, of very genteel address and pleasant appearance, whose complexion was so very light as to make it difficult to believe he bore any African blood in his veins. Our friend was so much interested in his appearance, and so well pleased with his behavior, that he sought an opportunity of conversing with him in regard to the welfare of his soul. During the interview, some conversation took place, and which has been brought to remembrance by the events of the last six months.

Mister—Are you free, my friend?

Servant—No, master, I belong to the lady who keeps the house.

M. Then you are a slave!

S. Yes, Master, I am a slave.

M. Were you born in this house?

S. No, master, I was bought. My mistress bought me of my old master, Governor Tyler at Williamsburgh.

M. Were you born on Governor Tyler's plantation.

S. Yes, master, I was born there.

M.—What is your name?

S.—My name is John, sir: my Mother called me JOHN TYLER, because she said Governor Tyler was my father. You know such things happen sometimes on plantations.

M.—Governor Tyler your father; and did he sell you?

S.—Yes, master; planters do it, you know the same as others.

M. Were there any other children of your mother that were thought to be your master's children?

S.—Yes, sir, several.

M.—And what became of them?

S.—I reckon they are all sold before now.

Now, we would not express the slightest belief that the man who is now the acting President of the United States ever had children by his slaves, or ever sold his own children; although, from what is known of his pecuniary circumstances, and from the general practice among the slaveholders in lower Virginia, it is altogether probable he has supported his family by selling the increase of his slave stock. But we have the fullest confidence, the certainty, that such a conversation as we have described did take place in Richmond, and that the genteel, slender-built, light-complexioned, young slave did tell Rev. Mr. —, a Baptist minister, that he believed himself to be the son of Gov. Tyler. Whether the slave told the truth or not, Governor Tyler knows: we do not, and therefore tell the story, as it was told to us, for what it is worth.

In the year 1837, or the beginning of 1838, a colored man passed through Poughkeepsie, on his way to Canada, who called his name Charles Tyler, and who seemed to have a good deal of knowledge of things at Washington. He told the friend who gave him food and clothing for his journey, that his master had been in Congress, and that he was his body servant. Some months afterwards another man passed by the same route, who called himself Gideon, and said his master was a Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, who had been in Congress. Gideon said his wife had been sold away by his master, and, as he understood, was sent to New Orleans. He also said he knew Charles Tyler, and that Gov. Tyler thought so much of him that he would rather have lost every one of his other slaves, than that Charles should leave him. Charles Tyler remained in Canada, gaining the good will of all, until Lord Durham, then Governor General, returned to England, when he took Charles with him, as his waiter, or in some other confidential capacity; and it is supposed he is still in England, perhaps in the service of the Durham family. Perhaps Gov. Tyler might do well to instruct his worthy ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, EDWARD EVERETT, to make a peremptory demand for the surrender of his property, thus wrongfully withheld by the humbug of British law.

We will finish off, by giving an extract of a letter written by the above mentioned Gideon Lee, to his friend, Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Poughkeepsie, dated Feb. 22, 1839. It should be remarked, that six months before the writing of this letter, Gideon could not read or write.

"Sir, the petition is written in my heart, and I can go to the judge of quick and dead, and on my knees present it; and ere long it will receive reference—to an earthly committee? no, no—but to Wilberforce and others, glorified spirits on high. Will you, one and all, sign a petition with me to the throne of grace, for the deliverance from cruel oppression of my poor father and mother, sisters and brothers, for they are very near my heart. Give my love to every abolitionist you see, and tell them their cause is God's cause, and the cause of humanity—in restoring to man his freedom given him by a power older than the laws which enslaved him, older than the country which gave him birth, older than the primeval days of time, and which shall endure when this world is on fire, and time shall be no more—by God himself."

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