

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1842.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, February 16, 1842.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society respectfully report:

That the success which has attended the efforts of the friends of the slave, in this State, during the past year, calls upon us for grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, and for continued and persevering efforts to complete that great enterprise in which we have enlisted. In contemplating the present situation of the Anti-Slavery cause among us, one favorable circumstance which presents itself prominently to view, is the union of sentiment that exists among the friends of impartial liberty, in reference to those great measures which must be employed, in order to defend our own rights, and secure the emancipation of the slave.

Responsibilities are laid upon us in the double capacity of citizens, and of moral and religious beings; and in these respective capacities, we are under obligation to sustain the great principles of liberty and justice, by bestowing our suffrages on those only who will defend and carry out those principles—by using what influence we may possess, as members of the Church of Jesus Christ, to procure the purification of all the religious Associations existing among us—by refusing to receive into Christian fellowship, those who after due admonition, persist in making property of their fellow-men:—and by spreading abroad in community, those facts concerning the moral, political, and financial evils of the slave system, and our ability to remedy these evils, which are calculated to rouse our fellow citizens to a sense of the situation of their country, and secure their active co-operation in redeeming it from its greatest curse.

In the propriety of these methods of action, it is believed that all in Michigan, who have interest enough in the cause of emancipation to prompt to any action whatever, are cordially united. These several methods of action must go hand in hand. It will be in vain to vote for anti-slavery men for our rulers and at the same time, recognize slave-holders at the table of the Lord, as his blameless and unimpeachable followers; and no less absurd will it be to hope for the extinction of this 'sum of all villainies,' by speaking, and printing, and writing, and praying, against it, and at the same time, sustaining by our suffrages from year to year, the very laws by which it lives, and governs, and has its being. Moral suasion and political action must be used conjointly. Both united combine the highest testimony by which man can bear witness against oppression. The car of emancipation must roll on to its destination on these two rails; and whoever attempts to run the car upon one rail exclusively, will either be unable to make any considerable progress, or he will run off the track, and be ultimately disabled from proceeding.

POLITICAL ACTION.

At the time of the Presidential election in 1840, the necessity of a separate nomination of political candidates by the friends of liberty was but partially appreciated, and the consequence was, that a part only of them supported this movement. The great majority fondly hoped, that the leading political parties, although pledged to slavery, and composed, to a considerable extent, of slave-holders themselves, by means of moral suasion, and the withholding of their votes

from Northern candidates by the friends of liberty, might yet be induced to take that action which the cause of humanity required, and which they had abundant power to perform. But that hope has proved to be vain. The continued experience of years assures us, that both those parties are so completely subjected to slave-holding interests and measures, that their reformation can no longer be rationally expected. Since that election, the propriety of some kind of political action against slavery, has been felt by all abolitionists who use the elective franchise; and the anti-slavery papers have been unanimous on the duty of withholding political support from those who sustain slavery. Thus it is fully conceded, that by a positive or negative vote, the abolitionist who votes, ought to use his political influence against slavery; and there is reason to believe, from the result of the elections of the past year, that all the friends of liberty will soon feel it to be their duty and privilege to concentrate their suffrages on candidates selected from their own number, in whose integrity and ability they can have full and undoubted confidence.

In this State, the vote for James G. Birney for President in 1840, was 323; while the number of votes cast for Jabez S. Fitch for the office of Governor in 1841, was 1214; and for Nathan Power, 1255; being an increase of nearly four fold in one year. Liberty candidates for the Legislature and for County offices were nominated and voted for in about twelve counties; and it is believed that they received generally a larger support than the candidates for State offices. The Liberty organization must be adopted in every town. It is there in reality, that the great political contests of the day are decided; and no more effectual or speedy method of securing the attention of the mass of community to the Liberty principles can be devised, than by the few faithful friends in each town presenting its claims at the ballot box, at every town and State election. Liberty speaks then with a voice which will be neither misunderstood nor unheeded.

At the last election, the County of Washtenaw gave as many Liberty votes for Representatives, within fifty-six, as the whole State gave in 1840. In some of the counties the friends of Liberty already possess the balance of political power, and if they remain firm to their principles, as they undoubtedly will, the result of this state of things will be most favorable to the cause of equal rights.

It may not be improper to observe, that although abolitionists, in proportion to the paucity of their numbers, and the feebleness of their influence, have been contemned, slandered, and abused by both the political parties, yet it is believed that our system of political action will soon effect a change in their policy. Indications are already seen which afford reason for believing, that as soon as the number of Liberty votes shall have become so large, that the permanent success of one or the other party will be affected thereby, that efforts will be made, either covertly or openly to establish a compromise with the Liberty party, and thereby make it an ally of one of the pro-slavery parties. Such an event would be the greatest calamity that could befall the cause of emancipation. Our true policy is to separate ourselves from all connection with any parties, whose prominent leaders are slave-holders. Our principles must be presented to the honest and true hearted working men of the country; and if there is not in intelligence and virtue enough among them to sustain the great doctrine of equal rights by an independent and honorable political course, it will be vain to think of saving our country by abandoning the very principles on which its salvation depends, and by amalgamating ourselves with any combination of men, who include the slaveholders in their ranks, and whose ruling principle of action is subserviency to their dictation.

In the thirteen free States, the vote for Liberty in 1840 was not far from 7000—while the aggregate of votes for the independent Liberty Nominations in the same States in 1841, was nearly 23,000, being an increase in one year of more than three fold. In several of the States, the increase has been six, eight, and ten fold. The system of Liberty nominations is advocated by about fifteen anti-slavery papers in ten of the free States, while there are several other anti-slavery papers which do not yet approve that course.

PETITIONS.

Congress has been petitioned during the past year for that Legislative action, which it has the power to exert, and which it ought to exercise for the benefit of the slave; but the result has been, as in former years, that

while pleading for the rights of others, the sacred rights of the petitioners themselves were openly trodden under foot; and that, too, in many instances, by the very Representatives whom they had assisted to elect. The rule adopted by the House of Representatives, during the Extra Session of Congress by which that House refused to receive the petitions of their own constituents, save in certain cases which they were pleased to except, was a stretch of despotic power well calculated to excite alarm and indignation; and these feelings were not the less certain to arise in the breasts of the legal voters of Michigan, when they considered that their only Representative, and one, too, sent there by a party which has always been considered the most favorable to the right of petition was found to concur in that infamous proceeding. Since the recent meeting of Congress, the 21st Rule of the House has been readopted, whereby petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, have been denied a reception. Other petitions, relating to slavery in different ways, not embraced by that Rule, have been received by the House and referred.

The enactment of a Rule abridging the right of petition, by the joint action of both political parties, and its continuance for a series of years, in opposition to the wishes and remonstrances of vast numbers of Northern freemen, demonstrates conclusively that little can be hoped from the action of men who obtain power by their attachment to parties governed entirely by the interests of slaveholders. If such men cannot be relied upon to defend the cause of liberty, a position which all experience has thus far confirmed, it follows of course that the plan of nominating and supporting those on whom we can depend, is the only consistent and effectual course we can pursue. So far, however, as the right of petition is concerned, it may be hoped, that the multitude of petitions, praying for the rescinding of the Gag Rule, all signed by legal voters, which have been forwarded to the members of Congress from the free States, will have a favorable influence upon that body, and afford no insignificant index to the Members who present them, of the State of feeling among their constituents.

Petitions have also been forwarded to our State Legislature, from various parts of the State; praying them to enact a law which shall secure to our colored fellow-citizens, a jury trial in all cases where their personal liberty, may be involved; and also to take the necessary legislative steps to procure such an alteration of the Constitution as shall confer on them equal political privileges with the white population. The first of these objects has secured the attention of the Legislature so far that a bill to secure a jury trial to all persons claimed as fugitive slaves has passed one branch, and should it meet with a favorable reception in the other, it will doubtless become a law.

CHURCH ACTION.

Some, if not all, of the Baptist Associations of this State have formally withdrawn from slaveholders the fellowship of their churches. Some individual churches of other denominations have taken the same action; and it is certain that the conviction of the propriety and necessity of the ultimate adoption of such a rule is fast gaining ground in most of the denominations of the free States.

LECTURERS.

Owing to the scarcity of funds, the Executive Committee have employed an agent to lecture only a small portion of the time. It is believed, however, that a considerable amount of labor has been bestowed in this way, in different parts of the State by gentlemen who have volunteered in this service, with the most beneficial results.

The Committee have recently engaged the services of Mr. Hall of Ohio, during the winter, as a lecturer, and he has visited parts of the Counties of Washtenaw, Wayne, Lenawee and Monroe, and every where he has been met by a spirit of inquiry, and a disposition to learn the objects and measures of the Liberty party, which afford no uncertain indication of their dissemination through all classes of the community.

FINANCE.

During the past year, the receipts of the

society have amounted to \$198,72, and the expenditures have been \$319,17, leaving a balance against the society of \$120, 55. Nothing has been received to liquidate the debt of \$659, due from the society at the time of the last annual report. The treasurers report will show the expenditures and receipts in detail.

THE PRESS.

Agreeably to a vote of the State Society at the last annual meeting, the Michigan Freeman was removed from Jackson to Ann Arbor, and its publication was resumed under the appellation of the "Signal of Liberty." A considerable portion of the old subscribers to the Freeman declined subscribing for the Signal of Liberty, and the new paper was obliged to start with a list of only 500 names. Its patronage, has steadily increased since its commencement, and the subscription list now numbers 900.

The paper has been published during the last year under the pressure of many disadvantages, which it is needless here to enumerate and which have rendered it less correct in its execution, and less interesting and useful in its contents than it otherwise would have been; but your committee believe that on all occasions, it has faithfully advocated the principles of impartial liberty, and has been efficient in extending their prevalence through the State.

In looking at the agencies which must be employed in the future, it is obvious, that in the present embarrassed state of financial affairs, funds can not be obtained to support lecturers, or for the gratuitous distribution of documents on the subject of emancipation. All experience seems to point to the Press, as the great engine by which slavery is to be overthrown. It is found, that although no anti-slavery paper fully supports itself, yet the expense of diffusing information by weekly papers is returned into the hands of those who advance it to a greater extent by this than by any other method that can be devised, and consequently requires the smallest drafts on the resources of those on whom the whole enterprise depends. Also the weekly return of anti-slavery intelligence to the fireside of the citizen is admirably calculated to produce a permanent impression upon his mind, and to excite a continued interest in the subject. It is not too much to say, that no intelligent man can be a constant reader of a well conducted anti-slavery paper, without an abiding conviction of the great truths of the anti-slavery enterprise, and of their ultimate success.

For these reasons, your Committee consider it to be of the very highest importance, not only that a weekly anti-slavery paper should be sustained in this State, but that efforts be made that shall secure its circulation in every town and school district. In order to sustain a permanent political organization in the State, there must be a medium of communication; and no paper published out of the State, however excellent in itself, can effectually answer that purpose. Owing to a deficiency of advertising patronage and other reasons, it is believed that no anti-slavery paper entirely sustains itself; and it is not to be supposed that the "Signal" so recently established, with so small a subscription, should be an exception to the general rule.

The Committee have endeavored to ascertain the amount which will be necessary to defray the expense of the publication of the "Signal" for the ensuing year, over and above the receipts of the paper—and from the best information they can obtain, that amount cannot be less than \$500.

In conclusion, the Committee would remark, that in their opinion, the state of public feeling is such, that the Liberty principles only need to be universally known to ensure their speedy success.—Recent events have greatly tended to impair the confidence of the intelligent part of community in the disinterestedness and patriotism of both the great political parties. The evils of slavery, in its effect upon the financial and political interests of the nation are felt in a greater degree than at any preceding time, and the knowledge of them is extending wider and wider.—The Providence of God thus far has smiled on all the endeavors that have been made to advance this enterprise, and nothing is wanting but continued and persevering efforts on our part to bring it to a happy and glorious consummation.

Congressional.

The case of the Brig Creole.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Calhoun, was taken up for consideration, viz:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the protest of the officers and crew of the brig Creole, on her passage from Richmond to New Orleans, should any such have been received, or any authenticated account which may have been received, of the murder of a passenger on board, and the wounding of the captain and others, by the slaves on board the same; and of the occurrences which afterwards took place, particularly after the vessel was taken into Nassau, New Providence; and also to inform the Senate, if in his opinion it can be done consistently with the public interest, what step has been taken by the Executive in reference to the transaction, having for its object the punishment of the guilty, the redress of the wrong done to our citizens, and the indignity offered to the American flag.

The resolution having been read, Mr. Porter moved that the word 'slaves' be stricken out, and the word 'persons' be substituted.

Mr. Calhoun hoped that the Senator would assign some reason for the motion.

Mr. Porter observed, that the reason was simple: the word "slave" was unknown to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun said that it was a word known to the Constitution; but if it was the intention of the Senator to deny justice to the Southern States, he wished it to be distinctly understood, and, if there was such another individual in this body, they ought to know it. That he might test the question, he would call for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays having been ordered,

Mr. Berrien said that before the question was taken, he would merely remark that the Senator from South Carolina had described certain individuals in the character in which they existed under the constitution and the laws of country. Whether the term "slave" found a place in the Constitution, was not the question, and he hoped that no controversy would arise as to the rights guaranteed by that instrument to those who held this description of property. Whenever a motion was made to strike out that which was correctly described, he was induced to inquire, what was the object of such a motion? But, if it was the object of any gentleman, to disaffirm the character given to certain property in the resolution, he was prepared to meet the question in a becoming manner.

Mr. Porter remarked that he believed the word "slaves" was not used in the Constitution, and that the framers of that instrument had been careful in avoiding the adoption of the term. The Senate would recollect that such a motion as he had made was nothing novel in the legislation of Congress, and he would ask gentlemen to look at the Constitution itself, which spoke of "persons held to service or labor." He solemnly disclaimed any such purpose as was attributed to him by the Senator from Georgia, and by the Senator from South Carolina; his main object in suggesting this amendment was merely to conform to the constitution, which he had conscientiously sworn to support. He was utterly incapable of comprehending why an inference should be drawn from his remarks that he was hostile to the rights of the slave states, so called, with regard to their property. Such an imputation resulted from a forced construction; and he would now say that his object was to place this thing in a decorous position, so far as his humble efforts was concerned, especially as it may connect itself with a correspondence with the Government of Great Britain.

Mr. Calhoun would observe that they were in the habit of making use of words in resolutions adopted by the Senate, which were not to be found in the Constitution; and, would the Senator from Michigan take the ground assumed by the Government of Great Britain, that these slaves were persons, and would he connive with that power? He regretted that our ancestors were so fastidious with regard to certain rights guaranteed in the Constitution. The word "slaves," instead of "persons held to service or labor," ought to have been asserted manfully and boldly. He would take this occasion to state that there had lately been manifested in the United States a blood thirsty disposition upon this subject, and it was but the other night that they received the resolutions of a meeting held in Williamsburg, Kings county, New York, which justified the whole course of the murderers on board of the Creole, and asserted that they were prepared to take sides upon the question; and but recently, in a religious paper of New York, an article appeared justifying the murder and piracy, and comparing the murderers to General Washington. He had seen another article, extracted from an abolition paper in Maine, and inserted in

the Journal of Commerce, upon the same subject. He named this, that the South might be on its guard: and all he now wanted was to see what Senator was prepared to take ground with a foreign power upon this great and momentous question.

Mr. Preston hoped that the amendment would not prevail. He always had regretted that the framers of the Constitution did not make use of the term "slavery;" for, it was an evasion and circumlocution insignificant in itself; the word ought to have been "slaves," and not "persons." In all their proceedings they should meet the question distinctly, and call things by their right names, and this should be done manfully. The slaves spoken of in the resolution were slaves, and not persons, either in English or in law; the very idea of which excluded "persons."

Mr. King had not supposed that any Senator from any State of the Union would have made such a motion as that of the Senator from Michigan. They could not shut their eyes to the fact that there were miserable, wretched fanatics in the country, endeavoring to embarrass the Government, invade the rights of the South, and, if they could have their own way, destroy the Government itself. He too, regretted that the word "slaves" had not been put into the Constitution of the United States; and he was astonished that any Senator should not have considered the position in which he placed himself by offering such an amendment as that which had been proposed, especially, when by so doing, he sided with a foreign power against the rights of the people of the South. He hoped that the Senator would soon understand that he had placed himself in a wrong position, and he trusted that the people of Michigan would not justify the proceeding. The Senator ought to have reflected long before he brought his amendment to the view of the Senate, and he hoped that he would stand alone, and marked, as the only man who questioned the right of the South to hold their slaves; a right which should, when threatened be maintained against the civilized world. He did not believe, however, that any respectable portion of the country was disposed to take sides with Great Britain in this matter; if so, he should come to the conclusion that the days of the Republic were numbered; and they would not continue to meet as they now did, from the North and the South, from the East and the West, for purpose of national legislation. But they had their rights, and would maintain them at every hazard, whether they should be invaded at home or abroad.

Mr. Porter would again remark that the word "persons," which he had adopted, was from the Constitution itself, and had been used in the legislative acts of Congress. But, all at once, it had been found out that it was a smouldering firebrand to destroy all that was valuable in the country. Gentlemen were mistaken in supposing that he was disposed to sustain foreign aggression. He had used the word in a constitutional sense alone, and he should vote for the amendment, but not in the spirit which had been imputed to him.

Mr. Preston respectfully asked the gentleman to withdraw his amendment. The fact was, that it did not meet the purpose of the resolution. The only question was with regard to the word "slaves," and if the Constitution was to be adhered to, *ipsisina verba*, the amendment should read "persons held to labor." But even this would not make the point for the South; if it should be made at all, let the word be "slaves." This was necessary at the present time, judging from the resolutions which had this morning been laid on the table, for in one of them, in speaking of a revolt of slaves, it was observed that those from whom these resolutions emanated would not feel bound to aid in extinguishing the sacred fire, but in the words of Leggett, pray "that the victory of the battle might go with the oppressed. He called the earnest attention of Senators to this subject, especially as their lives were threatened with infernal fanaticism.

Mr. King requested the Senator to read the first resolution.

Mr. Preston did so, and it was to the effect that the slaves on board the Creole acted in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Amistad and proved themselves worthy of their freedom, and trusted that their example would be imitated under similar circumstances. He hoped the Senator from Michigan would not persist in his amendment.

Mr. Porter observed that the Senator from South Carolina had called his attention to the resolution, which he had never seen before. The Senator objected to the term "persons," because there were free persons as well as slaves on board of the Creole, and a murder had there been committed. Now, they only knew, from the newspapers, that a murder had been committed; but might it not have been committed by persons other than slaves?

Mr. Preston remarked that they contended for the reclamation of the slaves.

Mr. Rives gave due credit to the Senator from Michigan, as he had disclaimed any sinister design in proposing his amendment. He thought, however, that the Senator had indulged in a needless degree of fastidiousness as to the term applicable to the subject in controversy. The Senator would admit that slavery was recognized by the Constitution and by law; but did he not see the bearing of his own remarks?

The British Government was exceedingly fastidious on the issue as to calling slaves persons; and in all its public documents,

and in English newspapers, these slaves were called passengers, by the public officers at Nassau. He did not understand the gentleman to take sides with the authorities of New Providence; for with him, the question was a mere matter of form; but while it was a form with him it was a matter of substance with the British Government, with which this Government had a controversy upon the subject; and would the Senator throw his influence in this body on the side of that power, by persisting in his amendment?—In the discussions which had taken place between the two Governments, this description of property had, on both sides, been called slaves. The American Government had claimed and vindicated certain rights in that name, and the British Government had not hesitated to speak the same language. Even in looking over the census returns, although there were persons designated as slaves, he did not find the precise word. Then why should the Senator indulge in a defence of fastidiousness as to having the exact word of the Constitution? He hoped that the Senator would reconcile it with his sense of duty to withdraw his amendment which was susceptible of being misunderstood and capable of doing mischief.—Heretofore, in all the resolutions proposed from time to time, upon this subject, he did not believe that there had been any fastidiousness as to the terms employed.

Mr. Phelps did not regard it as a matter of any moment whether one word was used or another; but, while he was prepared to yield to the Senator from South Carolina the privilege of attaining his object in his own way, he did not consider himself as committing himself to any question which might hereafter arise with reference to it.

Mr. Clay said that it was extremely desirable, in all our controversies with foreign powers, whether actually existing or not, to present an unbroken phalanx, and that all party divisions should cease when a question of the present character should arise. He trusted that on no side would this be made a party question, nor any thing connected with it. But he rose to make a suggestion to his friend from Michigan. He had seen what the Senator had not seen—the protest made by the passengers and officers of the Creole, on their arrival at New Orleans, and he had read the whole narrative with the most thrilling and appalling sensations. With regard to the occurrences on board of the vessel, there could be no earthly doubt that the murder was committed by slaves. He would here mention a circumstance which was highly creditable, and it was that of 138 slaves, only nineteen took a part in the murder; the rest, if for no other reason, looked on with dread, or took heart with their masters; and this was especially the case with the female slaves. There could be no earthly doubt that the murder was committed by slaves on board of the vessel. He had learned the subsequent proceedings at Nassau with infinite regret, because it added greatly to our difficulties with the British Government, which claimed that slaves, thrown into the Bahama islands by the act of God, were entitled to their liberty, and the vessel was thrown into its port by an act of mutiny and murder. It remained to be seen whether this course was to be persisted in; if so, they would be virtually denied the benefit of the coasting trade around their own country; and a vessel could not proceed from one port to another with safety to the property which might be on board. He hoped that the Senator would pause before he gave his sanction to an enormity like that committed on the Creole. But his friend from Michigan proposed to substitute the word "persons;" for that of "slaves," because the Constitution did not express the latter term. However that might be, it was a word that had been frequently used in our relations with Great Britain. In the first article of the treaty of Ghent, there was not only an express recognition of the term, but a provision providing for an indemnity on account of slaves taken away by the British from the ports of the United States. In this matter it became necessary to invoke the aid of the late Emperor of Russia, and he decided favorably to the claim, and compensation was accordingly made. He hoped that the Senator would not press his amendment.

Mr. Porter said, that he certainly had no intention to prejudice this case or the merits of the transaction, and that his motive had not been fairly appreciated. He was aware that the term "slaves" had been used in common parlance, but his objection to its use here was, that it was an unnecessary word in the language of legislation, and in suggesting the amendment he had no other object in view but a conformity with the Constitution. He had expressed no opinion, but had merely vindicated his course. His motive was to recognize that sort of decorum which belonged to their deliberations, and which was sanctioned by the Constitution. The term slaves was not known to the Federal Government, and he thought that it was very proper to avoid the expression.

Mr. Graham remarked that, since the discussion had been going on, he had looked at nine or ten laws on the subject, and almost every one of them recognized the term slaves.

Mr. Woodbridge took the opportunity to add his own request, that his colleague would withdraw the amendment, especially as the term in the resolution confirmed

nothing and concluded nothing.

Mr. Porter said that he had no wish to stand single and alone on this subject. He could not, however, withdraw his amendment except by the unanimous consent of the Senate. If this should be given, he would have no hesitation in doing so.

The question was then taken and decided in the affirmative; so Mr. Porter withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was then unanimously adopted.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, February 16, 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."

The pressure of matters since the Anniversary has compelled us to defer the doings of Congress and the State Legislature till next week.

"The Methodist Church as it is," shall appear then.

Senator Porter and the Creole case.

We publish to day at length the debate on the Creole case in the U. S. Senate, as reported in the Madisonian. Every voter in the State ought read it. It suggests to us a number of reflections, to which we ask the reader's attention.

1. Mr. Porter was clearly in the right and it is to be regretted, after having assumed tenable ground, that he did not maintain it, even if he had "to stand single and alone on the subject."

2. The same domineering, bullying course, which has generally been pursued towards Northern members on occasions of this kind, was here displayed. Notice Mr. King's remarks. "He hoped the Senator would stand alone and marked," &c. Had he expressed himself in full, he would probably have said, as a member of the House did concerning abolitionists, that he "ought to have the mark of HELL put upon him!"

3. The Creole case will have a tendency to open the eyes of the Southerners to something like a sense of their true condition. Mr. Clay says he read the narrative "with the most thrilling and appalling sensations."

4. While Senator Porter was disposed, by this simple amendment, to carry out the Spirit of the Constitution, Mr. Woodbridge, his colleague, hung on to his skirts, as it were, to hinder him from doing his duty! Instead of joining with him in sustaining the amendment, he joined with the slave holders in endeavoring to silence the only voice in the Senate that would repel the aspersion that we are a nation of slaveholders. This, however, was no more than was to be expected from Mr. Woodbridge. "Let the people remember him for it!"

5. This discussion, and the result of it, adds another to the ten thousand proofs we have already had of the necessity of independent nominations. The interests, rights, and feelings of the Northern people never will be faithfully presented in Congress, until they shall be set forth from the lips of men who have not sworn allegiance to the Whig or Democratic parties, and consequently to slavery. Look at the thing practically as it exists to day. Human beings are sold at auction in Washington under the sanction of the United States.—Congress can stop the evil at any time. A large share of the Northern people wish it done. Some Northern Whig Senator makes a motion to that effect. The first consequence of exercising his rights on this subject, would be that a mark would be set upon him as a fanatic and a traitor. He would be threatened, abused and insulted by the Southern members, and shunned by those of the North as one whose company would be calculated to render them liable to suspicion. He would actually be obliged to stand alone. He would be looked upon by the whig party as a person, well meaning perhaps, but so greatly lacking in discretion, or so much carried away by visionary notions, that he did more hurt than good to the party, and it was a misfortune to them that he had attained a public station. And just as soon as his term of service should expire he would be dropped, and a man selected to fill his place, who would be wise enough not to trouble southern whigs by any remarks on the rights of men. This matter is well understood by the Northern members of Congress, and hence the death-like silence that is kept by most of them. It will not do for Northern members to be anti-slavery at

Washington. They may be pro-slavery to any extent, and no harm is done to the party. But to avow the old fashioned notions of '76 about liberty and equal rights in Congress would disgust the slaveholders, and thus ruin their party. These remarks apply with equal force to the representatives of both parties.

6. But the country is not only thus disgraced, and humanity outraged, but the rights of the free citizens of the North are sacrificed by the same policy. Let every citizen of Michigan remember that he has no reason to hope that his rights will be faithfully defended by a Representative or Senator of either of the slavery parties. For proof look at the past and the present. What was the course of Norvell, and Cray, and Lyon? Did they not fully "go with the South?" What has been the course of our present delegation? There is a standing rule in the Senate, that on the presentation of petitions on the subject of slavery in Florida, or in the District, the motion of reception is considered as made, and this motion is laid on the table, and the petition receives no further notice. The petitions of freemen of Michigan have been disposed of in this insulting way, since the present session commenced, and where was Woodbridge or Porter to protest against it? Have they opened their mouths against such an infamous rule? They have not! While, therefore, the friends of liberty concede to these gentlemen that degree of respect which their general probity of character may deserve, they will do well to look for Representatives among men who will maintain their rights against all opposition.

7. How absurd it is to expect that either political party, as such, will ever faithfully embrace the principles of liberty, while one third part of each party is composed of those who live by the robbery of their fellow men, and who are consequently, most emphatically, "LIBERTY HATERS!"

Local Corresponding Committees.

At the annual meeting of the Society, the following were appointed local committees in each county; and it is made their duty to correspond with the Executive and State Corresponding committees, to aid in extending the circulation of the Signal of Liberty, and anti slavery documents in their district, to procure lectures or discussions, and carry into effect the operations of the Ex. Committee. The names were accidentally omitted in our last:—

Monroe county.—Clark Olmstead, — Morehouse.

Wayne co.—Wm. A. Peters, Wm. Barnum.

Washtenaw co.—Theodore Foster, J. B. Barnes.

Hillsdale co.—R. B. Bement, Henry Vroman.

Calhoun Co.—Chas. Bardwell, Jabez S. Fitch.

Cass Co.—Luther Humphrey, Clark Olmstead.

St. Joseph Co.—Isaac Anthony, Chester Gurney.

Jackson Co.—R. B. Rexford, S. B. Treadwell.

Branch Co.—John N. Stickney, J. S. Twist.

Oakland Co.—Nathan Power, George Tibbets.

Eaton Co.—Lawrence Campbell, Nelson Thomas.

Lenauee Co.—Elijah Sumell, J. Carpenter.

Tonia co.—A. Reynolds, — Little John.

Kalamazoo Co.—John P. Marsh, R. P. Stevens.

Clinton Co.—Seth Marvin, John Gould.

Van Buren Co.—John R. Haines, Horace Stimson.

Berrien Co.—Samuel Keys.

The Legislature have enacted a law exempting from Execution all the personal property any one need to have—\$400 in furniture and books—tools farming utensils—a team &c. &c. Mr. Norville is the father of the law, and unless we much misjudge, he will find it an unpopular move. It will pretty effectually stop the collection of debts by law.

The resolution of censure on Mr. Adams is still pending, and has occasioned exciting debates. The slaveholders are determined to censure him severely—if they can.

The great Anti-Slavery Convention at Peterboro adopted the following resolution by acclamation:—

"Resolved, That we solemnly and deliberately proclaim to the nation, that no power on earth shall compel us to take up arms against the slaves, should they use violence in asserting their right to freedom."

The Advertiser says the Locos has resolved on the general ticket system for electing Members of Congress. The District system is preferable, and more Democratic.

The Slaveholders Convention.

The Convention of Slaveholders at Annapolis, amongst other measures recommended,

1st. To offer large rewards for the detection of any person who induces a slave to run away.

2d. To employ bailiffs to watch the departure of every steamboat and railroad car.

3d. That Maryland should pay the expense of contesting all suits in other States, where the State laws conflict with the laws of Congress.

In order to oppress the free blacks as much as possible, they propose,

1st. To send all free blacks, convicted of crime, out of the State, instead of to the penitentiary.

2d. To forbid a free negro a gun, sword, or other weapon. J. C. Jackson recommends to make sure work of it by cutting off his fists, as they are rather weaponish sometimes.

3d. They must register themselves every year.

4th. To give security for good behavior or be hired out by a constable.

5th. Their children to be taken at the age of 8 years, and bound out without their parents consent.

6th. At death their land is to be sold, their property distributed among their heirs, and no negro is to be allowed to purchase a free hold or lease of more than one year.

Do not these things argue a beautiful State of society—the largest liberty? Their consultations will probably amount to little or nothing practically. The old rickety institution is tottering to its foundation, and will soon tumble down in spite of all the props that can be put under it.

Our House of Representatives are endeavoring to ape the manners and practices of their superiors at Washington. The last Free Press contains a list of about a dozen petitions for the alteration of the Constitution, and the trial by jury which were severally laid on the table, while petitions on every other subject were referred to appropriate committees. These petitions were from Wayne, Oakland, Washtenaw, Monroe and Livingston. Will the legal voters who signed these petitions vote for those Legislators who thus treat them with contempt? Let them be remembered next November!

FOREIGN.—Lord Ashburton has been appointed by the British Court a Minister to this Country with power to settle the Caroline affair—the Eastern boundary—and the right of search. Lord Ashburton was formerly Alexander Baring, of the firm of Baring, Brothers, and Company, and has large estates in this country.

Intelligence had been received in London of the destruction of an army of 30,000 Russians by the Circassians. With the exception of 2000, the entire army was destroyed or made prisoners.

The American Colonization Society held its twenty-fifth Annual meeting in Washington city, Jan. 13. Henry Clay was re-elected President. Among the Vice Presidents were Dr. Wayland, and Dr. A. Alexander of New Jersey. R. R. Gurley was elected Corresponding Secretary. "The Annual Report was read, showing that the Colonization cause is prosperous both in this country and in Africa." So says the Tribune.

"MICHIGAN CHRISTIAN HERALD."—We learn that the Baptist Convention of this State have commenced the publication of a religious paper under this title. We have not yet seen it, but hope to have the pleasure of exchanging. It is published monthly at Detroit at 50 cents per annum.

Honorable John B. Dawson, M. C. from Louisiana recently went to the seat of Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, and laying his hand on his bowie knife, said to him, "IF YOU ATTEMPT TO SPEAK OR RISE FROM YOUR SEAT SIR, BY—, I'LL CUT YOUR THROAT!" This we suppose is southern chivalry!

For the Signal of Liberty.

To the Friends of Liberty in Michigan.

Expecting to be out of the State at least some part of the ensuing season, I deem it proper to resign my place as a member of the State Central Committee. Also of the fourth Senatorial District and of the County of Jackson. The friends of liberty will therefore hereafter please correspond with Charles H. Stewart Esq., of Detroit of the State Central Committee and with R. B. Rexford of the above named District and Co. Committees. Our cause is now upon an immovable basis—"moral suasion, and independent political action;" and in its present able and efficient hands, with the blessing of Heaven must be destined to advance with increased energy to its speedy and glorious consummation.

S. B. TREADWELL.

It is proposed at Washington to fix the rate of Representation, at 68,000. By adopting this number, the fractions will be the smallest possible. The number of Members will then be 224. The present number is 242. Michigan will have three.

Letter from Hon. J. M. Howard.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1842.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 29th ult. enclosing petitions on the subject of Slavery, is received, and I shall embrace the first opportunity of presenting them to the House.

The Speaker has decided that the prayer for "the repeal of all laws sanctioning the holding or transporting of slaves in vessels of the United States," comes within the XXist rule, as it is in effect asking the abolition of slavery in the States and Territories. This construction is sustained by a majority of the House. The remaining part of the petition is for the passage of laws "protecting the rights of all persons, held as slaves, who may be constitutionally entitled to their freedom by going to sea, beyond the jurisdiction of the States in which they are legally claimed to be slaves." I think if you will examine this, you will see that the passage of such an act would be entirely nugatory; for, if the slave become constitutionally free, he needs no act of Congress to protect him.—The constitution itself becomes his shield, and it is plain that, without his own consent, he cannot be again reduced to slavery. What good purpose then can be subserved by petitioning for such an object? It would hardly be thought worth while to petition for the passage of a law declaring, in the words of the constitution, that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated."

As to the XXist rule, my recorded votes on every occasion when that question has come up, must be the witnesses of my hostility to it. I regard it as you do;—as an infringement of the right of petition as guaranteed by the constitution, and shall continue to oppose it both here and elsewhere.

I ought perhaps to say further, that I cannot, as requested by you, advocate one of the objects prayed for by the petitioners. I allude to the repeal of that clause in the constitution of the United States which requires the General Government "to protect each State against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or Executive, against domestic violence." To withdraw this protection would, in my opinion be to invite invasion and encourage domestic insurrection. It would directly and alarmingly weaken, not to say entirely destroy the Union. Of what use would be the Union of the States if they were not mutually bound to protect each other against any violent movement, at home or from abroad, aiming to overturn the local governments? It is clear it would be a Union only in name. Such protection was perhaps the principal object for which the constitution was established, and is as valuable to the North as to the South. It makes us one nation, and is our strength at home and our glory abroad.—He who would withdraw it is an enemy to the Union of the States: an object more than all others, inculcated by the Father of his Country in that most solemn of all appeals to his countrymen—the Farewell Address. You cannot expect me to "advocate" a doctrine fraught with so much danger. I am no friend or supporter of slavery, but the sanctity of the Union is a principle which no "political combination" present or future, shall influence me to violate. It is the palladium of our rights, our liberties and our safety, and must forever be so held by every sensible, candid and patriotic citizen.

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may see fit. I cannot but think that you will agree with me as to the danger of such a repeal; and it is not unlikely that the public have reflected less on this momentous subject than its importance requires. My object is simply to be instrumental in producing a cool and dispassionate consideration of the object prayed for;—not to accuse any class of men of entertaining a design to dissolve the Union;—a design which I do not and will not impute to the petitioners.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. HOWARD.
Mr. THEO. FOSTER, Scio, Mich.

Reply to Mr. Howard's Letter.
To Hon. J. M. Howard, Representative in Congress from the State of Michigan:

SIR:—As you have written a communication to me containing your views of certain Anti Slavery petitions which I forwarded to you for presentation, and as you expressed a desire to be instrumental in producing a cool and dispassionate consideration of the object prayed for, agreeably to the liberty given me in your communication, I have procured its insertion in the *Signal of Liberty*, where it will meet the eye of a large number of the Anti-Slavery petitioners of the State. I shall take leave respectfully to subjoin a few remarks on the positions you have taken.

It must be known to you, that the Federal Government has heretofore enacted laws sanctioning and regulating the transportation of slaves from State to State, in vessels of the United States, sailing coastwise. The General Government has thus become a patron of a trade in many respects, more disgraceful and revolting than that which is practised on the African coast. The power which established

these laws, can repeal them. For their repeal, the petitioners asked. How you, or the majority of Congress can make it appear, that to ask the repeal of laws authorizing the carrying of slaves on the High Seas, where Congress has supreme jurisdiction, entirely out of the jurisdiction of any State, "is in effect asking for the abolition of slavery in the States and Territories," is a proposition beyond my comprehension, and it will need elucidation before it will be received by the petitioners.

The Supreme Court decided last winter, in the Mississippi case, that slavery exists purely by virtue of the local law of the States, that it is a local institution, and that the Constitution of the United States regards slaves as persons and not as property. According to this decision, a slave, by being carried on the Seas, the common highway of nations, becomes constitutionally free; because he can only be held a slave by virtue of the law of a State; and Congress has no authority granted to it in the constitution to enact laws establishing slavery where it did not exist.

But you argue, "if the slave become constitutionally free, he needs no act of Congress to protect him. What good purpose can be subserved by petitioning for such an object?" In reply to this, I would say, that there is much propriety in the passage of laws carrying out constitutional provisions. The constitution was not intended to be a substitute for all laws, but a substantial basis, on which laws might be enacted in accordance therewith.

The constitution of this State secures to its citizens, in civil and criminal cases, the right of a jury trial: would you therefore argue, because, in this case, "the constitution itself becomes the shield" of the citizen, that no laws are necessary to determine who shall be jurors, how they shall be drawn, who shall summon them together, what compensation they shall receive, in what cases they may be challenged, and all the other particulars which must be ascertained in order to carry out the benefit of that clause in the constitution? That instrument simply declares a fundamental principle, that there shall be a jury trial, leaving it to the Legislature to enact what laws may be necessary to secure the benefit of it to all citizens of the State.

Let me cite you to another case. The constitution of the U. States provides that persons held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, shall be delivered up on claim of the person to whom such service or labor may be due. What can be more explicit than this? Yet the slaveholder found it was not sufficient to reach the case. He wanted a law to declare who should deliver up the fugitive to him, and the amount of testimony that should be required, and accordingly a law was passed by Congress in 1793, extending to all the States of this Union, giving to Justices of the Peace, absolute jurisdiction in all cases of the kind. The slaveholder obtains laws securing his constitutional rights, and they have been steadily enforced for half a century: and when application is made for legal provisions for the benefit of persons unconstitutionally held as slaves, by virtue of laws sanctioned by Congress, shall we be told by you that no laws are necessary, that the constitution itself becomes their shield? Suppose yourself practically, in the condition of a slave, poor, black, ignorant and despised, chained to a gang of slaves by your neck and hand, and marching down to a slave trading vessel, to be transported in this condition to a cotton plantation for life, of what avail would it be to you, that by the constitution you were of right free?

Your assumption, then, that constitutional provisions supersede the necessity of legal enactments, is not sustained by evidence, and is contrary to the practice of the Government of the United States, and to the continued legislation of all the States of this Union.

But you say further: "I cannot, as requested by you, 'advocate' one of the objects prayed for by the petitioners. I allude to the repeal of that clause of the constitution of the United States, which requires the General Government 'to protect each State against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or Executive, against domestic violence.'" I certainly have not requested you to advocate the repeal of this clause, and no petitions of this import have been sent to Congress by me, or within my knowledge. This clause was not mentioned in any petition I sent you. The petition to which you must refer, prays, "that the proper steps may be made for the repeal of all

laws, and the alteration of all constitutional provisions, by which the people of the Free States, the Federal Government, or the Nation, are in any way implicated or bound to countenance, protect, or in any manner aid in supporting or continuing the institution of Slavery, or in keeping human beings in a state of Slavery." By comparing what we did ask for, with what you attribute to us, you will see there is a wide difference between the two things. We did not ask for a repeal of that clause you have quoted, but such an alteration of it as shall absolve us and the nation from all obligation to support Slavery.—The petitioners, in common with their fellow citizens, are willing and stand ready to defend every State against foreign invasion and domestic violence, save only in cases where that invasion or violence shall arise from keeping human beings in Slavery. From that they wish to be constitutionally excused. They abhor the meanness and wickedness of slaveholding, and are desirous that the free States should be absolved from the necessity of sending forth their armies and expending their treasures, for the sole purpose of continuing a system of oppression, that tramples on the rights of their fellow countrymen, weakens the Union, and is highly injurious to the interests of the Free States.

But that you have made a false issue in the case, and thereby have drawn conclusions which the terms of the petition will not warrant, may be seen by merely applying your reasoning to the specific thing the petitioners asked for—the repeal by the General Government of all legal or constitutional provisions sustaining Slavery. So far as your reasoning can be applied at all to the object of the petitioners, it applies thus: "To withdraw this protection [the legal and constitutional support of Slavery] would be, in my opinion, to invite invasion, and encourage domestic insurrection. It would directly and alarmingly weaken, not to say entirely destroy the Union. Of what use would the Union of the States be, if they were not mutually bound to protect each other [in holding human beings in Slavery] against any violent movement, at home or from abroad, aiming to overturn the local governments? It is clear [if the legal and constitutional sanction of Slavery were removed] it would be a Union only in name. Such protection [that of Slavery] was perhaps the principal object for which the constitution was established, and is as valuable to the North as to the South. It [the National protection of Slavery] makes us one Nation, and is our strength at home, and our glory abroad. He who would withdraw it [the constitutional and legal protection of Slavery] is an enemy to the Union of the States." Do you say that this application of your reasoning is foreign to your intention—that you never meant to advance positions like these? I answer, that the withdrawal of the National protection of Slavery, is the only issue that has been made in this petition; and all the arguments above cited against the repeal of a clause in the constitution which the petitioners never asked to have repealed, are entirely irrelevant to the case—the mere demolition of a man of straw of your own erection. When you say the petitioners prayed for something they did not pray for—and are enemies to the Union of the States for doing what they have not done, you do them great injustice, and grossly misrepresent their views. Any representations that the petitioners are taking a course which is inimical to the "sanctity of the Union," are unsupported by any fair construction of the words of the petition, unless it can be made to appear that the perpetuity of the Union depends for its support upon the continuance and future prosperity of Slavery.

You further say you are no friend or supporter of slavery. You will allow that it is a fair rule, that every tree should be judged by its fruits. What, then is your position? On this subject, neutrality is impossible. It comes up in a great variety of shapes, and the very pains taken in Congress to shut it out from discussion, has shown to every one how intimately it is intermixed with every question of importance that arises in that body. You are a constituent part of that body. You, in conjunction with the other members, have the undoubted right to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and in Florida, and to repeal all laws regulating and sanctioning the slave trade. You will not deny that you have full jurisdiction in all these matters. If, then, these national abominations exist by your concurrence, in common with others, are you not responsible for their continuance, and while you make no movement for their removal, may it not be justly said, that you are a "supporter" of slavery? Each member of Congress has a right to act on the subject so far as to propose their removal; and it is not known that you have ever proceeded so far as to publicly express your disapprobation of

them. On the contrary, when requested to advocate a petition involving all these points, your only reply is an argument to show that some point which the petitioners never asked for, is destructive to the sanctity of the Union, and they cannot expect you to advocate "a doctrine fraught with so much danger." I cannot but think that you will agree with me, that the responsibility of the continuance of these evils rests with Congress, and that while immortal beings are held as slaves, and bought and sold, under the sanction of the laws of that body, no individual member of Congress can consistently claim an exemption from the charge of being a "supporter" of slavery, until he publicly avows his opposition to the system, and does all he constitutionally can for its removal—a course which you, so far as I have learned, have never yet pursued, and which there is no satisfactory evidence for believing, you ever intend to adopt.

Very respectfully yours,
THEODORE FOSTER.
Scio, Feb. 12, 1842.

Congressional.
Last week we mentioned the motion to censure Mr. Adams for presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union.—The following extract shows what his position is upon that subject. It is worth reading.

Mr. Adams followed and remarked that he would not enter upon his defence against the extraordinary revelations of the resolution, until he found that the house was disposed to entertain them. He commented with great bitterness and vehemence upon the resolution. He was charged with high treason. Sir, said he, the crime of high treason is defined in the Constitution. It was not left to the puny mind of the member from Kentucky to define it.—Mr. A. went on in a strain of indignant eloquence; to state his authority for the course he had taken. He called upon the clerk to read the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence: The following paragraph was read.

"That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men: deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their happiness."

"It is the right of the people," continued Mr. Adams, to alter or abolish their government. Upon that fundamental principle of our institutions do I base my proposition. Mr. A. went on to state what would be his course of defence should the House make it necessary for him to defend himself against these resolutions.

He would prove, he said, that there was a conspiracy, on the part of one section of the country to destroy all the guaranties of the Constitution—to abolish the right of trial by jury; and the right of habeas corpus. They did not confine their views to the enjoyment of their own peculiar institutions, at home, unmolested; but went into the free States with their principles. He would show that in the controversy between Georgia and Maine, and between Virginia and New York, there was a deliberate attempt to force on the free States the support, maintenance, and perpetuation of slavery and the slave trade. He would prove, too, that a project was on foot to smuggle this country into a war with Great Britain for the support of the foreign slave trade.

He did not approve of the prayer of the petitioners. He had ascertained that they were respectable and responsible men: and he would inform the House that many others, as well as they, would prefer a dissolution of the union to a union upon unequal terms. His object in moving the reference of the petition was to bring forward some reasons in opposition to their prayer. He wished to show that the time had not yet come when a dissolution was necessary in order to remedy their grievances. He wished to point out other resources and remedies against those grievances. The country knew his position in regard to the right of petition. He would sustain that position, and he doubted not this House would be compelled to receive petitions from the non slaveholding as well as the slaveholding States. Until that object was effected, there were thousands of freemen who would never rest. Even the gentleman from Ky. had admitted to him that these petitions ought to be received.

"ONE IN A THOUSAND."—The number of clergymen in this country is represented at 15,000—white population 15,095,000 or one clergyman to a thousand souls.

ANTI-SLAVERY DISCUSSION AT FARMINGTON.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to previous arrangements, a public debate on the principles of Abolition will be held at Farmington Village, Oakland County on Wednesday, the second day of March next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., between G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, and E. F. COOK of Farmington.
A general attendance is solicited.
Ann Arbor, February 16, 1842.

LECTURE AT NORTHVILLE.
G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will lecture on Abolition at Northville, on Tuesday the first day of March next, at one o'clock P. M.

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

ANN ARBOR BOOK-STORE.

At the sign of the Book, one door west of the Lafayette House to be sold on commission at Detroit cash prices, by C. Moseley. In addition to the Classical and school Books advertised by others in this village, are offered copies of classical and school books which cannot be found elsewhere in the village, together with a good assortment of interesting Books, and Stationery, &c.

Any book wanted which I have not on hand if to be found in the city of Detroit, will on short notice, be procured without extra charges.

CHARLES MOSELEY
Ann Arbor, Feb. 16 1842 43-3w

CIRCUIT COURT NOTICE.

THE Judges of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, have determined that said Court which now stands adjourned to the fifteenth day of February, will on that day be adjourned till Tuesday the twenty second day of February instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. (one week.) And all persons having business in said Court, or who are required to appear as witnesses or as jurors, will appear on the twenty-second, instead of the fifteenth instant.

By direction of William A. Fletcher, Chief Justice, &c.

L. C. GOODALE, Clerk.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Feb. 1, 1842.

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, on or about the fifteenth day of September last a small RED COW, some white on the back, belly and tail; no artificial marks visible, supposed to be twelve or fourteen years old. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.
ELISHA B. PARKER.
Salom, Jan. 25, 1842 42-8w.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

Published under the direction of the Board of Education.

FOR SALE BY J. LAMB, OF ANN ARBOR.
THIS LIBRARY is recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction
Jan. 25, 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for any quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.
J. JONES & SONS.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 12, 1842. 38-1f

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Rufus Crossman and Lucy his wife, to the undersigned, January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and recorded in the Register's Office, in the county of Washtenaw, in Liber number seven, page three hundred and one, of the equal undivided half of the "Scioto mill property," including the water-power, Mills, and Machinery, and about twenty-five acres of Land, adjoining the village of Scio, in said county, and lying on both sides of the River Huron, together with the rights of flowing lands covered by the mill pond, (for a more particular description of the premises, reference is made to the record of mortgage,) and no proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the instalment which became due on the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and forty-one, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises (or some part of them) at public vendue at the Court House in Ann Arbor, in said county, on the the twenty-fifth day of April next, at noon.
SAMUEL W. FOSTER, Mortgagee.
Scio, January 24, 1842. 40-13w

THRASHING 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 THRASHING 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 Thrashing 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.

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

—ALSO—
SMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER.—Price, sixty dollars.

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.
Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-1y

PORK AND WHEAT wanted by F. DENISON, for which goods or money will be paid at fair rates.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 21, 1841. 26 1f

TIMOTHY SEED AND HIDES.—Cash will be paid at all times for Timothy SEED, HIDES and WHEAT, when delivered at my store in Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) F. DENISON.
D. c. 23, 1841. 36-1f

CASH FOR WHEAT.
DENISON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store.

POETRY.

Remember the Slave.

[BY E. L. FOLLEN.]

Mother! when around your child
You clasp your arms in love,
And when with grateful joy you raise
Your eyes to God above.

Think of the negro mother, when
Her child is torn away,
Sold for a little slave,—oh then
For the poor mother pray!

Father! when'er your happy boys
You look upon with pride,
And pray to see them, when you're old
All blooming by your side;

Think of that father's withered heart,
The father of a slave,
Who asks a pitying God to give
His little son a grave.

From the Old Dominion.
HOME.

If ever Peace, with gentle wing,
Visits our cold and cloudy clime,
Or stoops, her radiant lines to fling
Upon the stormy shore of Time;
Surely her light and gentle feet.—
A timid dove—delight to roam,
Where heart to heart in union meet,
Among the quiet scenes of home.

If ever joy in robes of light,
To bless the bound and weary one,
Comes downward through the long, long
night
Of sorrow, from her sunlit throne;
Where can her resting place be found—
Her pure and stainless spirit come,
But in the sympathies around,
And to the blessed holds of home.

If ever Love, the first the best,
The surest dream to mortals given,
One little spot of earth has drest
With dews, and rays, and flowers of heav-
en;
It is that spot of verdant green,
Where virtue and her handmaids come,
To deck with simple charms the scene,
And bless the holy haunts of home.

If ever Hope, that to the heart
Is as sunshine to the flower,
Comes to the spirit to impart
Her sweetest and her freshest power;
'Tis when pale sorrow washes her shroud,
The darkest in life's vaulted dome,
And sweetly beams upon the cloud
Her rainbow promise—pointing Home.

Supplication.

When on the sad and yearning heart,
The clouds of early sorrow fall,
Oh! what shall bid their gloom depart,
And lift the spirit from their thrall?
When 'neath the foldings of their fall,
The lost and beautiful are laid,—
Oh! who shall answer to the call
By watchful Love in anguish made!

When from our daily paths, like flowers,
Our kindred wither, one by one,
And what shall gild the weary hours,
Or bring again the unshadowed sun
To smile all darkening scenes upon?
To chase the clouds that round them rise;
Recall again each vision gone,
And bathe in light the uplifted skies?

When, with a shadow o'er them flung,
Appear the sear autumnal leaves;
And every blast their boughs among
Awakens mournful images;
What on the lapse of hours like these,
Can Earth with all her phantoms fling,
When hope hath ceased her melodies,
And folded up her rainbow wing?

Is it not sweet when song and dream
Have passed, like sunset's sky of fire;
When Love's false pinions sheds no gleam
O'er Pleasure's crushed and tuneless lyre,
To raise with purified desire
The prayer, in earnest supplication given,
Which lifts the immortal spirit higher,
And antedates the joys of Heaven!

What a burning shame for the United States to boast of her Democracy, and equal rights, and at the same time by their united suffrage, place a man in office, and clothe him with power to reduce to interminable slavery, without "Judge or Jury," any number of his fellow creatures that his selfishness or caprice may dictate. Read the following facts! ponder them well, and blush for our slavery-ridden country, and talk no more of despotic power in other lands:

From the Madison and Onondaga Abolitionist.
Power of the Marshal in the District of Columbia.

We opine that in Russia or Constantinople the power of the Emperor or the Grand Sultan is not more absolute than that of the U. S. Marshal. This individual has the authority to arrest any man who may, in his sight, conform externally to the terms of an advertisement, which some individual may have handed to him for a runaway slave.

Now we do not complain that an officer is clothed with summary powers in the matter of arrest. He who is suspected of the commission of a crime may need a long arm to reach him, as the law can only guard the rights of its members by a quick and searching process. But this can only be justified when the presumption is that crime has been committed. If the law oversteps this boundary it becomes despotic, and tends in its operation to ab-

solitism. So if this officer arrests a man by virtue of law, for no crime, but for position, he is an agent of tyranny. Does the law of Congress, by which this officer is created, and under which authority he acts, empower him to grasp and shut up in jail a man for no crime but an attempt to secure to himself his liberty? Most assuredly. He who goes to the District of Columbia must risk the chance of an arrest at least, for his liberty's sake. This is the commencement of a process which ere it closes, oftentimes, strips him of all that he values and ends his existence on a slave plantation. It is often said that a single departure from a rule of right, opens the sluice ways for all evil, and the truth of this proposition is most clearly exemplified in the course pursued by Congress, in clothing a man with a terrible and absolute authority. We give below some of the constituents of his authority.

1st. Is the power of arrest. He can arrest upon an advertisement without a warrant.

2nd. He can commit to prison, upon arrest, for an investigation.

3rd. He is the investigator and and none but he.

4th. He is the adjudicator, that is, he decides upon the fact of the man's answering to his advertisement.

5th. He can demand of the imprisoned individual, such testimony, in kind and quantity, as may suit his caprices.

6th. He is the authorised agent to feed, warm and clothe the individual while in duration.

7th. He is empowered by law to set such price upon this food, clothing and fire, furnished, as may suit his avarice.

8th. He is by law authorized to demand that the man pay his jail fees, in other words, the bill the marshal has filed in against him, or that the marshal shall have power to sell him on a given day at public auction, in the Capitol of the greatest Republic in the world.

9th. He has whetted up to the keenest edge, his appetite for gold, by being permitted to sell the man he has seized, for the highest sum possible, and put the surplus money over and above the cancellation of his "bill of fees," into his pocket as a perquisite of office.

Reader, put these elements of authority together. Weave them tightly, like Ozier work—spread them over the shoulders of one man, and then tell us whether he is not a despot—such as conforms to your ideas of a despot. Give him a sufficient sweep and what hinders him from being a Nero, and fiddling while the Republic burns? Can you tell? Well, dear good Democrat, this man is the creature of Congress, and Congress is your creature. When will you commence the process of uncreation? J. C. J.

Mulattoes.

Whose children are they? This question has often been asked by honest and well disposed persons. The following extract of a letter in the Emancipator from a scientific gentleman of the west to a Member of Congress dated Cincinnati, Dec. 23, 1841, it contains as good an answer to the above question as we have seen.

"During my sojourns here I have frequently noticed that there were many young mulattoes; a disproportion to the number of colored people, especially to the colored children.

I could never get a solution of the mystery until within a few days. On suggesting the circumstance to an intelligent colored man, he informs me that, "At this time there are numerous mulatto children, the offspring of Southern 'gentlemen' and their female slaves, residing in this city, who are emancipated and sent here by their fathers. In many instances they and their mothers are emancipated and come together; in others, again, they are sent into families of free blacks, are furnished with the necessary supplies of money, and are maintained at school or are put to some useful employment. Even houses and lots have in some instances been given them."

"This course, I presume, is pursued by these 'chivalric Southern gentlemen' in order to prevent their children from becoming slaves. However commendable their motives may be, I for one wish that our free States should cease to be the outlet for the productions of their vices and debaucheries."

THE EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.—The official estimates of the expenses of Congress, including members, officers, and clerks, estimating the sessions for which each member is elected, at 218 days—are Senators, \$90,688

Speaker of the House at \$16 per day, 3,488
241 members at \$8 per day, 420,304
Delegates from the Territories, 5,232
Travelling expenses of the members, 154,000

The Secretary of the Senate receives \$3,000 and the clerks of his office \$9,300; Chaplain of the Senate \$500; ditto of the House \$500; Postmaster of the House \$1500; Stationary, &c, for the Senate, \$60,000. Incidental expenses of the House \$160,000. The Library of Congress, including the salaries of its officers and contingent expenses, \$12,300; gross expenses, 1,079,570. This includes salaries for door keepers, assistant do. clerks of the House, sergeant at arms, and all other sub officers connected with the two Houses.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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

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.

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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.

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