

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1842.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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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 (if post paid) to "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.

[SEE PROPOSITION.]

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, March 16, 1842.

MR. BIRNEY'S LETTER to a Committee of the National Convention.

SAGINAW, MICH., Jan. 10, 1842.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of May 12, communicating to me that the friends of liberty then assembled in New-York, had unanimously nominated me as their Presidential candidate for 1844, was duly received. Accidental circumstances having prevented my replying to it at once, further reflection led me to postpone it till the autumn elections should be past.

What is our object? Liberty—the liberty that is twin born with justice—the liberty that respects and protects the rights, not of the weak only, or of the strong only, but of the weak AND the strong; and simply because they are human rights.—We contend for liberty as she presents herself in the Declaration of American Independence—asserting that all men are created equal, that they are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and treating these rights as the gift of the Creator to man as man—therefore inalienable. In this, her clearest manifestation to the world, our countrymen have admired, not received her. We struggle for her reception, her installation. We long to see the first work of her reign—the abolition of slavery, and the protection of every human being in the land by just and impartial laws.

Will the friends of liberty succeed?—I have but faint hope they will, to set off against strong fears that they will not. If we look for success to the generous love of liberty now existing in our country, the cause is lost. But God is ever with them who contend for right, for justice, for mercy, how few soever their number; and his assisting providences are often encouragingly vouchsafed to all such as, in faith and in the line of duty, watch for his coming. The principles we as a nation profess, other nations are beginning to put in practice. Their expansion will put to flight all opposing systems. It may be, the bright example of other nations, older and more influential, will arouse in us the honorable ambition not to be left quite behind in the race of civilization. If not that, like the thief whom the coming day has surprised, and whose neighbors are already raising the hue and cry, and joining in pursuit, we may be compelled to fling away from us the spoils of rapine and marauding.

The revolution of '76 freed us from colonial dependence,—not from slavery; not from the spirit of oppression: not from its companion spirit, hypocrisy. There will, it is to be feared, be other revolutions needed, revolutions whose processes will be sad, sorrowful, sanguinary, before these malignant spirits shall be cast out. They have had too long possession of us, have driven us too often into the fire and the water, to be cast out in any but a death struggle. Under this possession, on the 4th of July, '76, calling on God and man to bear witness with our lips we declare all men entitled to liberty, whilst with our hands we were holding one sixth of our countrymen in chains. From that time to this, we have continued them in chains.

We formed the Union "to establish justice"—"to secure the blessings of liberty." This was our profession; now for our practice.

We authorize the African slave trade to be carried on for twenty years.

We forbid the free States from treating as free, men, women, children, flying from bonds, and seeking refuge within their limits; we enjoin the authorities to deliver them up afresh to their pursuers; we authorize any one claiming another as his slave to haul him before a Justice of the

Peace; it may be one of his own choosing, and to have the case decided on affidavits, and on ex parte testimony of his own procuring. This we do, and our fellow creatures, dwelling among us in peace, fearing no harm, are precipitated—often within the compass of a few minutes—from their fire-sides and families, into the horrible gulch of slavery. This we do, without the intervention of a jury, although the Constitution provides that, "in suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the trial by jury shall be preserved;" and "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."—All this we do converting the free States into hunting grounds for human prey, and attempt to cover it from the world and even from ourselves, by calling the slave, a "person held to service under laws," and the slave catcher, "the party to whom such service is due."

We guaranty to every slave State the whole power of the Union to suppress every attempt of the enslaved to achieve their own liberty; and this without reference to the treatment they receive from their masters, or to the fact, that in several of the States the slaves are the majority, and in contempt of the Declaration of Independence, while asserting that whenever any form of Government fails to protect life and liberty, it is the right of the people [the majority] to alter or abolish it.

We purchase Louisiana and Florida by treaty, say nothing now of the want of constitutional authority to do that; I say only, that the President and Senate alone have established slavery in them—not justice.

In the District of Columbia, for which Congress is the exclusive constitutional legislature, at the heart of the nation, Congress have established slavery and the slave-trade—not justice.

We glory over the nations, because of our having been the first to abolish by law the African slave trade. We didn't need it any longer. The American slave trade had superseded it. This we drive by sea and by land, in season and out of season, and under circumstances inhuman and revolting.

We acknowledge the independence of a band of Texan marauders, almost before they lay aside the arms with which they perpetrated the robbery of their generous host; we refuse to have any national intercourse with Haiti, whose Toussaint, may well stand beside any living or dead man;—with Haiti, who achieves her independence by the valor of her sons, and who has maintained it, almost with the world against her, for half a century.

We love liberty? Yet the Presidential candidates of the two great parties, at the last two elections, have been called on publicly to pledge themselves in defence of slavery. They did it, even promising the veto, should it become necessary.

Senators and Representatives in Congress habitually stigmatize the followers of Franklin, and Jay, and Rush, and Woolman, and Benezet, as traitors, incendiaries, fanatics; give their approbation to Lynch law, where they are concerned, declaring they ought to be hanged—"hanged like dogs."

The Senate, by a parliamentary trick, eludes the reading of the petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and wherever else Congress has the power to abolish it, and it has done so year after year; the House of Representatives by a rule exclude them. Thus both houses trample on the Constitution to defend slavery, and it is submitted to.

We have "freedom of speech" secured to us in the Constitution—on paper.—How has it fared the last ten years?—Who dares go into the southern half of this Union and speak of the Declaration of Independence, except in whispers, and publicly insist that the object of the Constitution—to establish justice—ought to be carried out in practice? No one, unless he has made up his mind to be scourged like a slave; to die; to be "hanged like a dog."

We have freedom of the press, too, secured to us in the Constitution. And in one view the press among us is free, and bravely does it exercise its freedom; in opposing the progress of universal liberty, the reign of impartial justice, in crouching before the slaveholder; in encouraging him in his iniquity; in treating with scorn, and in maligning the people of color in slanderously misrepresenting the object of the friends of emancipation; in vilifying their characters; in exciting the populace to tumults; in raising mobs once and again to sack and pillage the Philanthropic office, at Cincinnati, and to cast the presses belonging to it into the river; to do the same at St. Louis; to repeat it at Alton; and at length to murder LOVEJOY, in the very act of defending the true liberty of that press by whose recreancy he was made to fill a martyr's untimely grave. Yes, our press is free to persecute what is good, run with what is evil, minister to the baser passions of the high rabble and the

low rabble, and thereby put money in its pocket. As a money making machine it may be a good one or a bad one, according to the times; but as a promoter of national virtue, of national harmony, of true national prosperity; as an elevator of national character, our press is any thing else.—No man who regards the purity of his family can admit into it one of its filthy sheets.

We boast of the supremacy of our Constitution and laws. Yet persons unconvinced of crime are scourged in the public square of Nashville; throughout the South those suspected of being abolitionists are insulted and dishonored in their persons, when not hanged up like dogs on the nearest tree; in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, colored men are placed over slow fires, and their cries of agony or entreaty to be released from their sufferings by being put to death at once, are met by the taunts and revilings of the surrounding crowd; whilst in the last mentioned State, the judge charges the grand jury in reference to this murder, that it is not punishable, because the perpetrators are many; in Kentucky two men charged with a penitentiary offence are taken out of the custody of the law by a "respectable" mob of seven hundred, and hanged on the next tree; on the Mississippi river, twenty-three men are drowned and shot by a vigilance corps; in Illinois two men are deliberately tried and shot by a corps of the same name and quality—one hundred and twenty are indicted, but all acquitted of course. In Cincinnati, whilst the colored men of that city, beguiled by a promise of protection, laid down their arms, with which they were defending themselves and their families against a pro-slavery mob, and placed themselves in the custody of their advisers, the people plundered their houses, and violated the persons of their wives and daughters.

These, you know, are but a few out of the multitude of lawless cases which for a long time have been witnessed throughout our country, cases that are not only daily increasing in number, but in atrocity. Only a naked list of these cases for the last two or three years, would extend this communication to an inconvenient length. But whilst I am considering the state of the public mind as it effects our cause, I must not omit the following, the most mournful, as they are most infallible indexes of it:

The persecution of the Mormons by the State of Missouri. The Mormons profess to be a religious sect, infatuated, if you please, but this alone does not subject them to legal animadversion. To the municipal law they are bound to yield obedience, from it they have a right to expect protection, just as the people of any other religious faith, or of no religious faith. The persecution began with the people in their neighborhood. There was no attempt on the part of the subordinate magistracy to restrain them. They rather joined with the people. The movement extended became popular, enough so as to enlist the high popularity-seekers, who were already in office. A levy of troops were ordered, it was soon filled, of course by the most lawless and profligate. The Mormons were driven from their homes, despoiled of their property, hunted down like wild beasts, many of the men killed, more of them maimed and wounded, the women subjected to the most brutal violations, the remnant, forlorn and destitute, expelled from the State. As a State was the wrong doer, they were without redress, the UNITED STATES having no power, even if it had the will, to restrain a sovereign State, or compel it to make reparation.

The treatment of the Indians. *Ad uno disce omnes.* The Cherokees have been our firm friends for half a century. Up to 1820, they had ceded to us three fourths of all their original territory. Every time a fresh grant of land was wrung from them, we formally renewed our solemn guaranty of protection and security to them in the occupancy of the remainder. We encouraged them to civilization. They made rapid advances. Schools and churches had sprung up among them; artisans were multiplying, and surprising progress was made in agriculture and domestic improvement. A further advance in civilization, as well as the fact that the several States in which their territory lay, (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina,) had left them without a hope of ever being admitted to the commonest rights of citizens, led them to the institution of regular government. This, which was but a natural step in their progress toward civilization to which we had been inviting them, and which was hailed with delight by every true friend of his country and of his race, proved the beginning of their ruin. Instigated by the slaveholding States, the government from that moment resolved to eject them from their lands. Propositions of purchase were made. The Cherokees declined selling. They still confided in the good will of the general government, so repeatedly expressed to them, and in the integrity with which the guaranty of pro-

tection would be performed. The administration finding the consent of the Cherokees could not be obtained, resorted to the fraud of a supposititious treaty. Knowing its character, the President approved it. The Senate advised its ratification. The Cherokees, as soon as informed of it, remonstrated against the unreal proceeding, and exposed the whole process by which the fraud had been consummated. But it was of no avail. Again did they come forward in a strain still more humbled and subdued. They stated they were an injured, weak, and powerless people, and had come to present themselves at the feet of a great, strong, and magnanimous nation, and to implore them to interfere on their behalf. They asked only right—justice. At least, they said, do hear us; if we do not fully substantiate and prove all our allegations, we will submit in silence, without a complaining word to whatever disposition may be made of our petition. This poor request was refused them. Their memorial was laid on the table without a hearing. At the time appointed for their removal—for it was to the wilderness west of the Mississippi they were to be sent—a military force of several thousand men was sent into their country under one of our generals. Not a hand or a weapon was raised against him or his authority, and on or before the day of their fate, every Cherokee in the State of Georgia looked for the last time on the homes and the grave of his fathers, and surrounded by the bayonets of a civilized people, turned his back on them forever. Within six months after the removal commenced, out of sixteen thousand, the whole number, two thousand perished.

The destruction of church buildings and other edifices, because they were permitted to be used for the dissemination of the principles of liberty and humanity.—Throughout all the free States outrages of this kind have been perpetrated again and again. The punishment of the wrong doers has rarely followed; if it did, it was only a mockery of punishment. Pennsylvania Hall, one of the architectural ornaments of Philadelphia, was erected with a view to its being used for the discussion of all subjects not of an immoral character. An anti-slavery meeting was held in it soon after it was opened for use. The mob threatened violence. Their threats were made known to the mayor and other city authorities. They took so little concern in the matter, that they were thought to be favorable to the movements of the mob.—The building was accordingly burnt down before the face of the mayor. He made no effort worthy of the name, to prevent it.—He was supported at the next election by the favorers of this outrage, and has, I believe, since that, filled the same high station which he then so signally disgraced. A law of the State requires the city to indemnify the owners of property destroyed by mobs. Nothing is plainer than that this case is embraced within its spirit as well as its letter. Yet from that day to this—now nearly four years—it is believed the owners of Pennsylvania Hall have not recovered a dollar for their loss. This is but a sample of the treatment which the sufferers in all such cases have received from the tribunals.

Kidnapping is carried on this country to a great extent—in some parts of it, almost without the necessity of secrecy or concealment. Scores of unsuspecting colored persons, born free, are annually spirited away from the free States, and sold into slavery in the South. This trade (for it now deserves that name,) the legitimate offspring of slavery, finds large materials in the States North of the Ohio. And such is the favor that is shown it in parts of the State of Ohio bordering on the slave regions, that no grand inquest has for years had the courage or the virtue to find a bill of indictment against a kidnapper, however plain and undeniable the proof of his guilt. Yet kidnapping, by the law, is a highly criminal offence. Extensive as this crime prevails, no instance is remembered but one which was followed by punishment, where the victim was taken from a free State.

In this category we may put the broils and tumults, the murders and lynchings, the duels and assassinations, (unpunished, for the most part unnoticed by the laws,) that are daily witnessed in our country; and the fashion of which is finding its way into Congress and the State Legislatures, portending the speedy overthrow and dissolution of social order, if that remains yet to be done.

A law abiding people under honest rulers must in the long run be a safe and prosperous people. If their laws should any of them be unsuitable, they will in due time be made what they ought to be. But a people whose rulers and leaders have cast off reverence for human laws, always preceded by casting off reverence for laws of still higher obligation—such a people can not be in a more pitiable and hopeless condition. There is much reason to fear, on a review of our domestic history for the last 12 or 15 years, that our poor country is falling, if she has not already fallen

into this condition. We have so long practiced injustice, adding to it hypocrisy, in the treatment of the colored race, both negroes and Indians, that we begin to regard injustice as an element—a chief element—the chief element in our government. Now, no government which admits injustice as an element can be a harmonious one, or a permanent one. Harmony is the antagonist of injustice, ever has been, and ever will be; that is, so long as injustice lasts, which can not be always, for it is a lie, a semblance, therefore, perishable. True, from the imperfection of man, his ambition and selfishness, injustice often finds its way incidentally into the administration of public affairs, and maintains its footing a long time, before it is cast out by the legitimate elements of government.

But it will be cast out eventually, wherever justice is the basis of the government. But a government into which injustice is admitted as an essential part, must of necessity, be broken up, that new government may be instituted, or it must dissolve—cease to be any thing that ought to be called a government—become a mere zigzag movement of brute force. Most of the South American republics are instances of the latter. They have dissolved, their leaders having no proper notion of justice as the basis of social organization. Texas will soon add to the list, if she does not already deserve to be placed on it. The British West Indies would long since have dissolved as communities, had they been unconnected with the home government. Such was the tendency of all toward utter social dissolution, at the time parliament stepped in to arrest them, that one of the Governors of Jamaica (Sir Lionel Smith) was of the opinion that even slavery would soon have run itself out, if they had been let alone.

These communities are now started afresh, on the basis of justice, and I can no more doubt of their future improvement than I can of the value of justice in all human affairs. The slave States, especially the more Southern of them, in which the number of slaves is greater, and in which, of course, the sentiment of injustice is stronger than in the more northern ones, are to be placed on the list of decaying communities. To a philosophic observer, they seem to be falling back on the scale of civilization. Even at their point of retrogression, the cause of civilization and human improvement would lose nothing by their annihilation.

The question now for the North finally to decide is, Shall the slave States draw us down with them, and both perish or shall we, by a decided conjoint exertion of virtuous energy, save ourselves and them from destruction. When I say this question is not yet finally decided by the North, I am not unaware that the North has been for a long time approaching—of late rapidly—to a fatal decision. Law has lost its honor; it is in the dust; none do it reverence; its authority to restrain, to punish, to protect, is mocked at. A new power, more prompt and energetic, has risen up, that has pushed Law from her seat; one that tolerates no dissent; that declares Law unnecessary—smelling of by-gone ages; that rises up against all laws and constitutions too, the solemn enactments of the people; not caring formally to repeal them, but setting them aside at pleasure. Public opinion, not Law, is henceforward to regulate the rights and duties, the obligations and privileges of Americans. And what is the thing called public opinion? The manufacture of demagogues who hold office. Is Pennsylvania Hall obnoxious to slaveholders, because in it their majesties are spoken of? Let it be burnt—right; public opinion demands it. Is the right of petition—the solemn guaranty of the people of the United States—written in their constitution—unrepealed by them or their authority—is it to be trampled on? Let it be done.—Public opinion sanctions it.

Are the people of this country to be scandalized by the existence of slavery and the driving of the slave trade under the eaves of their own capitol? Yes—public opinion calls for it. Are the Mormons to be robbed, hunted down, destroyed? Yes. Public opinion approves it. Is a decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, declaring that her constitution enacted by (the people) forbids slavery to exist within her limits—is this decision to be set aside and the court brought into contempt? Let it be so: public opinion is against it. Is the freedom of speech and of the press to be suppressed when it takes the field against the Goliath of the South? Storm the printing offices—destroy the types—drag the presses in triumph through the streets—cast them into the river—kill those who defend them. It's all right.—Public opinion is in favor of it.

It is against this monster of violence and blood, wherever and whenever he has appeared, whether in the old world or in the new, that the North must fight and that soon and valiantly and successfully, if she would save herself and the South—or even herself. It is against this usurp-

ion we would lead her, panoplied in the principles of '76, combatting to the death for the right and the true. But why do I indulge in such visions? The leaders of the North—bold enough at home—are either bribed into treachery, or dragged into stupor, at Washington; or else, seized with a strange panic when summoned to confront slaveholders and women-whippers. They seem blind and deaf to the plainest teaching; to the teaching of the slaveholders themselves. Take a case. Southern Senators of the whig party refused to ratify the nomination of Mr. Everett, as minister to England, because of his being an abolitionist. Without their support, the nomination, could not have been carried.

Some of the whig journals were sagacious enough to play off on the South its own game, and they did it successfully too. On this first intimation of the difficulty, they cried out lustily, "We'll dissolve the Union!" if Mr. Everett is to be rejected. The slaveholders began to think there was something of earnest in the cry. The next news was, these same gentlemen had "advised and consented." To Mr. Everett's appointment, his abolitionism notwithstanding. Let the North, if she is really sincere in wishing the abolition of slavery, take a lesson from this; let her say with an emphasis that cannot be misunderstood that slavery must be abolished, or the union be dissolved, and it will be done, quickly too.

Never, gentleman, was a struggle for self-evident truth and righteousness carried on against such fearful odds. We have against us not only the church political of the country, but another, calling itself the church of Christ. And what a church! A church that cuts itself loose from the poor, (to whom the church of Christ is bound by bands indissoluble for their consolation and defence,) and leagues itself with their oppressors; a church that launches no thunderbolts against domestic traffickers in the bodies and souls of men, but provides conductors to make them harmless when they are launched by others; a church that very satisfactorily to itself ascertains the (unrevealed) purposes of God, and then religiously applies itself, *per fas aut nefas*, to bring the aforesaid purposes about, making the end sanctify the means; a church that hates a colored brother at home, but breathes out for him an overweening love after it has banished him to the morasses of Africa; a church that drives from its solemn services the poorest of this land by systematic indignities which even they cannot endure—a church that weeps over the miseries of the heathen abroad, and mocks at the miseries of heathen of their own manufacture at home; a church that compasses sea and land to convert foreign heathen, but takes especial care that its cotton fields are well stocked with heathen at home, a church that is opposed to slavery; yet a little more opposed to every effort for its abolition; a church that is warmly interested for the "poor slaves," and ready to act for their emancipation whenever Providence shall point out the way, in the mean time holds a million of them in bondage, ("for their own good")—200,000 of these their brethren—and casts out of its communion every one whose zeal outruns the leading of Providence in this matter; a church, in fine, that believes a man may compel his neighbor to work for him all his life without wages; may make merchandize of his wife, his children, scattering them to the four winds; may scourge them before his face at pleasure, (only, however, with such severity as the nature of the case calls for); may doom them to intellectual baseness and ignorance; may withhold from them all knowledge of their own spiritual life, and of a hereafter, and may send them out of this world of sorrow and suffering unprepared, to say the least, for the enjoyments of the world to come; a church that believes all this may be done, and the perpetrator be a passably good Christian prepared, dying, for the song of Moses and of the Lamb in the kingdom of heaven; and a church that will say to me, when I charge against it all these wickednesses, what the Jews said to the Saviour when he charged them with going about to kill him,—"Thou hast a devil."

I have drawn largely on your patience, gentlemen, too largely, I fear, in giving you my view as to the condition of our country, our prospects of success, the number and power of our adversaries. If my name as a candidate for office can be of any service to our cause, it is at the service of our friends, who have, through you, requested my consent to use it, with this understanding, however, that they shall have my cheerful acquiescence in their substitution of another, when one shall be found that will be more serviceable. Our adversaries are numerous and powerful; but let us remember that in this struggle they are also the adversaries of Justice, of Mercy, of Humanity, of Religion, of God; against whom they can not prevail.

Very respectfully and truly,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Messrs. JOSHUA LEAVITT,
SAMUEL WEBB,
CHAS. W. DENISON, } Com.
WILLIAM P. GREEN,
BENJ. SHAW, }

At a Democratic State Convention, recently held at Jackson, Miss. Martin Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson, for Vice President. The Democratic members of the legislature, generally, attended the convention as members.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, March 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."

WASHTENAW AWAKE!

Right of Petition and Free Discussion!!!!

Those citizens of Washtenaw who are in favor of the unrestricted Right of Petition and Free Discussion, are requested to meet at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to express their views concerning the recent transactions in Congress having reference to the Right of Petition, the Creole case, and the series of aggressions continually making there by Southern slaveholders, upon the rights and interests of the Northern people.

G Beckley,	C Garland,
J B Barnes,	R Waterman,
Sabin Felch,	C Moseley,
S D Noble,	S Hill,
Norman Gunsey,	N Tubbs,
D A McCollum,	A Delematter,
S B Noble,	P Minnis,
Thomas Hoskins,	CP Briggs,
NC Goodale,	W Jones,
George Tubbs,	SM Adaire,
Henry Dwight,	GN Stoddard,
Jacob Doremus,	J Bange,
T Foster,	H Bower,
M Kenny,	L Vance,
W W Willette,	Zenas Nash,
Ira Seymour,	S Jennings,
M Jennings,	J Powell,
D T McCollum,	J H Lund,
R Sinclair,	J W Collins,
H Welch,	J W Waite,
J Voorheis,	A M Noble,
A Shaw,	L Farrand,
B Porter,	L Beckley,
J B Woodrough,	C N Ormsby,
I Williams,	E Bottsford,
S Campbell,	J R Hadden,
J Hoff,	W W Quackenbush,
R Moor,	Job Stratford,
J Chandler, Jr.,	C L Bangs,
Wm Allen,	C L Newcomb.

Lecture on Slavery.

Rev. R. B. BEMENT is expected to lecture on Slavery in the village of Ypsilanti, on Monday, and Tuesday evenings, 21st, and 22nd instant. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Anti-Slavery Lectures!

G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will lecture on slavery as follows:

March 22, at Plymouth Corners, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

March 23, at Novi, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

" 24, " Pontiac, at 7 " "

" 25, " Commerce, 7 " "

" 26, " Milford, 7 " "

" 28, " Kensington, 7 " "

The friends in the above places are requested to give extensive notice of these appointments, and secure a general attendance.

County Convention!!

The friends of Liberty, free discussion, and equal rights, of every age, complexion, condition, employment, sect or party are expected to meet in Convention as notified to-day, to take into consideration those subjects of national importance which concern our liberties. We shall expect a large attendance from all parts of the county; from Salem that stands out foremost for equal rights, with its hard-handed yeomanry; from the hills of Sylvan; from Ypsilanti, Sharon, Manchester, and Saline; from every town where liberty has a single advocate, let her voice be heard in tones that shall startle the Slaves! Harness the double waggons—start early in the morning with a full load, and let us look one another in the face, and have a general interchange of feeling. Come, brethren! Let there be a general turn out.

NOT FAR FROM THE MARK.—In Mr. Birney's reply to the committee who informed him of his nomination, we have it as printed:—"Is Pennsylvania Hall obnoxious to slaveholders, because in it their majesties are spoken of?" It should doubtless be *mysteries*. But on the whole, it is not a very wide miss. When we read the majestic speeches of Calhoun and King, and Berrien and Clay, &c. of the Senate, especially on all matters connected with the slave question; and see the micelike bearing of our free State Senatorial serviles, it would not much surprise us to hear one of the latter squeak out one of these days, *your majesty*, when addressing Calhoun, or master! when daring to look Preston, or Clay, or Barrow in the face.

At the Charter election in Detroit, the Liberty candidate for Mayor received forty five votes.

Right of Petition.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION—so much talked about—what is it? Let us see;—it will take but a moment.

At the formation of the Constitution, no law existed, limiting this right. The Constitution, intending to keep it unlimited, forbids Congress making any law "abridging" it. The right of petition, not originating in government—nor emanating from government, but lying back of all forms of political organization; existing before, and independent of them, in our very nature, just as the right to use our tongues, our arms, or our legs—all that our Government (our Constitution) has attempted to do in relation to it, is to secure it from any, from every violation by (Congress) the body that was to be influenced by its exercise. There was no danger from any other quarter. It was intended as a barrier of defence for the people against the power of the Legislature. For the Legislature (Congress) to make a breach in it at any one point, is to make it useless as a barrier; it is in effect, to surrender to the adversary, power over all that it was intended to secure. No: Congress cannot touch the right of petition, without wrongfully trespassing; for it is forbidden to abridge it; and it is incapable of enlargement, because already unlimited.—Congress may multiply and cleanse the channels by which the right may be more conveniently exercised; but as to choosing the subjects on which it may be exercised, Congress have nothing to do with that; except to let it alone. That belongs to the people; it is their "peculiar institution," and they will duly attend to it. For, if Congress be permitted to say, on what subjects they will receive the petitions of the people, where is the right of the latter? It is not abridged. No.—But it is destroyed: yes; totally; and the most ignorant men on earth, with but half an eye, cannot fail of seeing it.

Notwithstanding, and here lies the fraudulent make-believe; petitioning may still go on. But what a legislative farce! where the body to be acted on, by the petition, prescribes what the petition shall be! For if, e.g. a majority of the House of Representatives may select a subject for their petitioning constituents, and it have a sweet side and a bitter side to that majority, will they not also confine the petitioners to the former? It is quite natural they should; and equally as reasonable as that they should prescribe the subject. In this state of things, would an anti tariff majority receive petitions praying for a protective tariff? No one would expect it.

Again; if a majority in Congress may receive only such petitions as are pleasing to them; inasmuch as a majority in Congress, according to the theory of our government, represent a majority of the people; where is the use of petitioning at all? The representative majority in executing their own will, but execute the will of the constituent majority. They are, in fact, identical. It would, then, be as safe, and as right, too, for a legislative majority to do what they want to do, without a petition as with it. By this theory, and it is essentially the theory of all who uphold the right of Congress not to receive petitions on any one subject, petitioning is made superfluous, and the right to petition reduced to nothing.

But in all this, what becomes of the right of the minority; to secure and protect which and which alone, the right of petition was incorporated in the Constitution and so carefully hedged about?—They are forgotten, overlooked or trampled on. It is the minority always who petition. The majority need no petition. Their representatives, the majority in the Legislature, will of course, attend to their wants without petitions. Petitioning is a mode; and the most peaceable one; by which a minority becomes the majority. It is the most public manner of making their "grievances" and the reasons for removing them, known to their fellow citizens. A legislative majority that suppresses the publication of grievances, and the reasons for their removal, not only wrongs the petitioners, but wrongs every other citizen of the republic—for every citizen, as participating, directly or indirectly in the legislation of the country, is entitled to be informed concerning the grievances of his fellow-citizens, with a view to their redress.

But may not a majority in Congress say, they will not receive a petition which asks Congress to do what it "manifestly" has no right to do? I, at once, answer, no. Such an assumption is in direct antagonism to

the whole theory of our political institutions. "Manifestly" may be dismissed; it is introduced for effect, but is such an investigation as this, it has no weight—it is surplusage. A majority, no matter how wrong soever their ground may seem to others, always think they are right—say they are right, and, if necessary, "manifestly" right; away, then, with "manifestly."

The true theory of our government; the only sensible and consistent one, is, that the people mean to petition only for what is constitutional. If, according to the views of a Congressional majority, they ask for what is unconstitutional, ought it not to be ascribed to inadvertence—to want of full information, rather than to intention? In such a case, what ought Congress to do? Comprehensively, every thing that tends to preserve quiet; to promote harmony.—Certainly, not to vilify the petitioners; not to impute to them base and unworthy motives; not to brand as fanatics and traitors the very constituency who have placed the Representatives where they are, and who, it may be supposed, have, at least, as deep an interest in upholding the integrity of the Constitution as they have: all this, we say, tends to any thing but quiet and harmony.

But again; in such a case what ought Congress to do? Particularly—reply, respectfully, by the most intelligent and sober-minded of their number, showing the petitioners the error into which they have fallen. Treating them thus; surely no man will say that, in this country especially, any portion of the people ought to be treated otherwise;—Congress secures, in return, a respectful consideration of its arguments by the petitioners themselves. If the arguments are sound and unanswerable, they will, in all likelihood produce their legitimate effects on them. If not; if they remain perverse, others, yet unseduced by the error, will be saved from embracing it; public opinion will be a barrier to its further progress, and the evil will be stayed till it die a natural death. But if Congress suppress the particular objects of the petitioners; if they treat the petitioners themselves with contempt; if they doggedly refuse to answer their reasonings; thus leaving the community unenlightened as to their duty, they, in effect, contribute to the most rapid circulation of the virus without any thing to counteract it, and lo! presently are they amazed that the whole body of their constituents are contaminated, and that they among them who do, are beginning to give out, with bold clamor, that such things are no longer endurable.

Although Congress are not the authoritative expounders of the constitution, yet the theory of our government supposes, that they, selected from the mass of the people; are better informed, as to legislative and constitutional limits, than the mass from which they are selected. What, then, can be more appropriate to the relation of Congress-man and constituent, than that the former should correct; and do it respectfully, too; any error into which the latter may fall; especially, when it is sought to be made the ground of legislative action?

This theory also supposes that there exists at all times, an amicable relation between our legislators and their constituents. If it become otherwise from any cause; especially if it become so, because the latter are insulted and flouted at, and refused to be reasoned with, or even answered by their own servants when spoken to; it will go hard if such legislators do not fare ill in the long run.

ALARMING!—The Detroit Free Press says:

"It is an alarming fact, that since John Quincy Adams introduced into Congress the petition to dissolve the Union, the whig papers have been warmer and louder in their praises of him than they had ever before been. It really does seem as if the Northern whigs would prefer an alliance with the Canadas, rather than with the Southern States."

The Free Press has especial reasons for an "alliance" with the slaveholders at this present time. Mr. Jefferson said "the Democracy of the North is the natural ally of the South;" and we find that it is so practically. See with what unanimity they go for gags year after year. Scarcely a man dares to kick in the traces. How very few papers of that party venture to speak for the rights of northern freemen. There can be no doubt that the Northern Democrats intend to make such a confederation with their "natural allies" as will elect a President in 1844 who will be either a slaveholder or a servile and devoted creature of theirs—ready to do whatsoever his masters may require.

The slaveholders missed it when they dissolved with the Democrats in 1840, and took the Whigs under their protection. The latter are not and never will be as obedient subjects as their competitors. The Southerners now see their mistake, and are returning again to their "first love."

Mon.—In Concord, New Hampshire, the two factions of Democrats had a falling out in one of their public meetings in the Town Hall. A hundred and fifty engaged in a general melee, with clubs, fists, feet, and finger nails.

Things in Jamaica.

We have just read part of the speech of [Governor] Sir Charles Metcalfe at the opening of the legislative session in Jamaica. He tells us, that "the relations between the employers and the laborers appear to have arranged themselves on the natural basis of mutual interests; that the want of continuous labor is still complained of in some districts, but not so generally as before; that this is owing to the fact that the population, for such a country is "scanty." [sparse we would say in this country,] and that "the laboring class support themselves in a great measure by the cultivation of their own grounds;" that by the establishment of small freeholds—the clearance and cultivation of land hitherto or for a long time, waste, are making continual and rapid strides; that, "the ease, independence, and other advantages enjoyed by the laboring population are not surpassed by those of the same class in any country on the face of the earth;" and that, "the general good conduct and orderly habits of the people, and their improved feeling towards their employers are just grounds for unqualified congratulation."

Sir Charles Metcalfe also refers, at some length, to the fact that Commissioners have been deputed to this country, to Great Britain and Sierra Leone, to make arrangements for the importation of laborers into Jamaica. We do not gather from his speech, that any importations, under the arrangements alluded to, had been made from this country. He speaks discouragingly, we think, of importations of laborers from Britain, and judging from the deaths that had already taken place among those that had arrived, and the discontent that prevailed among the survivors, he, Sir Ch. M. "thought it right so far as depended on [me] him, to restrain the indiscriminate importation of European emigrants." We learn from him, that "the emigration of free Africans from Sierra Leone promises to be highly beneficial."

What a practical commentary have we here on the stupid, the suicidal scheme (in a politico—economical point of view) of Liberian colonization. The British West Indies that need labor not a bit more than three fourths of our own country do, are ransacking every quarter of the globe for labor; giving the most extravagant prices for it, and acknowledging after many experiments, that laborers brought up in Southern countries are greatly to be preferred in the W. I.—whilst we, apparently with the simplicity of a flock of half-grown jackdaws, are, at great cost, urging the exportation from amongst us of that very class of people so desirable to the British possessions, and who are taken, emphatically speaking, from the laboring class in our country. The whole scheme of Liberian colonization would be characterized as one of unmitigated folly, were it not relieved by the unchristian and grossly wicked prejudice in which it originated and by which it is yet, though in a warning manner we believe, carried on. We have neither time nor room now to expose the sham statesmanship, which sees without attempt to counteract it, the whole African race, falling under the entire control and influence of the most powerful nation in the world. When we look at our insanity as a people on any thing connected with the colored race, we almost feel as applicable to ourselves:

"Quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat!" Whom God intends to destroy, he first deprives of their senses.

WAITING MAIDS.—"Three genteel waiting maids," belonging to Mrs. Gen. Taylor of Newport, Ky., recently passed through Oberlin, on a tour to the North. Mrs. Taylor had such an anxiety for their welfare, that she offered some hundred dollars to any one who would give information of their whereabouts, that she might take care of them. The ladies, on their part, were not wanting in affection to Mrs. Taylor, but while at Oberlin, they expressed great anxiety respecting her and her family—did not know how the poor creatures would take care of themselves, as they did not know enough to cook their own food; but they had done their duty, and could not serve any longer—without pay. When settled in a land of freedom, "the genteel waiting maids" intend to manifest their affection for Mrs. T. by sending her a letter of condolence, instruction and reproof.

EXAMPLE.—It is cheering to know that the influence of a good and great man is felt in society long after he has been numbered with the dead. Mr. Arnold, M.C. of Tenn. recently gave an account of his visit to Mount Vernon in former years, where he traversed the rooms once familiar to the Father of his Country, and made a solitary visit to the grave of the departed sage and hero, and, there in the presence of God, he solemnly vowed that he would take him as a pattern of his future life—a vow which he said he had thus far fulfilled.

Statistics of Ignorance.

The following table, from the census of 1840, is very instructive. It shows the vast amount of ignorance yet remaining in our country among the white population—to say nothing of 3,000,000 of colored people. Observe how regularly the New England States call off at the head of the list, Connecticut leading the van. A large share of the ignorant ones are doubtless foreigners. And then as we progress South, what a mass of untutored intellect presents itself!

A correspondent writes: "Publish these statistics in the Signal, that we dough faces of the North may know, on the best authority, how many of our masters of the South know how to indite their own names.—Would you believe it—Virginia—"Mother of States"—poor old effete Virginia, has one out of every 12 that cannot write his name. So has Mr. Calhoun's State—so has Arkansas: Tennessee has one in every 11. Poor North Carolina that sends to Congress the little wasp, Stanley, has one in every 9.—Now is not this a pretty state of the case? We talk much of the benefits and advantages of education—of the precedence it ought to bestow on its possessors—but we belie it all. We put the tail in the lead, and the head behind: the knights of the cow-skin over the knights of the pen!"

Number of Whites over 20 who cannot read or write.	523 being 1 in	574.
Connecticut,	3241	154
Maine,	2270	128
Vermont,	927	107
New Hampshire,	4448	104
Massachusetts,	2173	97
Michigan,	1600	66
Rhode Island,	6385	55
New Jersey,	44,452	49
Pennsylvania,	33,940	42
Ohio,	35,394	49
Louisiana,	4861	32
Maryland,	11,695	27
Mississippi,	8,360	21
Indiana,	38,100	18
Illinois,	27,502	17
Missouri,	19,457	17
Alabama,	22,592	15
Georgia,	30,717	13
Kentucky,	45,018	13
Virginia,	58,732	12
South Carolina,	20,613	12
Arkansas,	6,567	12
Delaware,	4,832	12
Tennessee,	58,531	11
North Carolina,	56,609	9

584,547

DEMOCRACY.—We lately proposed to the Jackson Democrat the inquiry, what he thought of that democracy which supports gags. He has favored us with a reply, in which, if we understand rightly, he takes the ground,

1. That all petitions ought to be received, except those for dissolution of the Union.
2. That the votes for the 21st Rule in Congress, given by democrats, were all given conscientiously.
3. That the righting of financial disorders is the first thing incumbent on those in power, and that, in the particular emergency in which the Democratic members were placed, they acted properly, in voting for the Gag, as the least of two evils. This last position is not expressly asserted, but the whole countenance of the article looks that way.—If we are wrong, we are willing to be corrected.

This specimen of Democracy is about in keeping with what we usually find. First, the right principle is conceded to start with—almost entirely. Next, a special plea put in, that although they acted directly contrary to their own principles, it was always done with a good intention, and in those peculiar circumstances they were not to blame—not much at any rate. So the Democrat seems to be opposed to gags in general, and in favor of them occasionally—when the public good requires it.

We are indebted to the Democrat for the following cheering information:

"Twenty thousand rank Abolitionists have been made since the present whig retrenchment and reform Congress commenced operations."

Consistency.—For the Central Board of Missions of Virginia and North Carolina, to send a missionary from a State containing 450,000 slaves, whom the laws make it penal to teach to read the Bible, to establish schools for reading the same Bible among some 20,000 or 30,000 Greeks, whom their barbarous Mahomedan rulers permit to receive and read what books they please.

—We need not recommend Mr. Birney's letter to those who are acquainted with his writings. To those who are not, we say read it, through, and contrast its startling developments with the frothy declamations of our Fourth of July orators, about "the freest nation on earth," "our glorious institutions," &c.

Mr. Van Buren is on his route to South Carolina to visit his son in law and intends before his return to call on Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage.

Gov. Corwin, of Ohio, has accepted a re-nomination for Governor of that State.

Our Domestic Institutions.

SALES OF NEGRO PROPERTY.—Several lots of Negroes were disposed of in this place on Wednesday last, at public outcry, to the highest bidder.

Sixteen of various ages and conditions, put up separately, and by different auctioneers produced an aggregate of \$7,359 50—averaging about \$460 each. Likely fellows bringing from 6 to \$700; likely young women 440 to \$510; and boys and girls of ten and twelve years old, 400 to \$420.

Another lot of eleven, mostly house servants, from 7 to 40 years old, male and female, sold for the aggregate sum of \$5,030—half Central Bank funds, the balance twelve months—averaging \$457, 57 each slave.

Thirty others, for Monroe Railroad money, brought \$27,610—averaging about \$920 each. They were generally young, and most of them likely.

These sales were all bona fide; and were well attended. They may be supposed therefore as being a pretty fair indication of the value of this species of property in this market.—Macon Ga. Telegraph.

We cut the above from the U. S. Telegraph, of Feb. 24, published at Jersey City, N. J. It is inserted merely as an article of news, showing the State of the market, without a word of comment. Observe with what regularity the trade is carried on. "Several lots" sold separately by "different auctioneers," on one day "at public outcry." Then notice the stock sold—"likely fellows"—**LIKELY YOUNG WOMEN**, "boys and girls of ten and twelve years of age," "male and female." Then note the terms of sale—"half Central Bank funds—balance 12 months." When sold for a depreciated currency the price is higher. The sales were "well attended." Here were 57 human beings sold separately at public outcry in one day, in one city: and the article is copied into a paper within a short distance of New York city, with as much indifference as though it were a sale of cows and calves. What need of going to the South while we have such Editors at the North, and readers of the like character to sustain them? Such is one feature of an institution for the protection of which we are called upon by the government to maintain a standing army, and increase our navy to half the size of that of Great Britain, at an expense of two hundred millions of dollars.

From our acquaintance with the "Massachusetts School Library," we hesitate not in pronouncing it decidedly superior to any work with which we are familiar for district and town libraries for lyceums and kindred associations. We sincerely desire its general circulation through the State as the knowledge therein contained cannot fail to instruct, amuse, and improve all classes of community. It can be purchased of Mr. J. Lamb of our village. Those who feel disposed to obtain the library will find themselves amply remunerated in the richness and variety of its contents.

District and Town Libraries.

I have lately received letters from different parts of the state, all requesting me, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, to recommend a list of books suitable for district and town libraries and for lyceums and similar associations. As this department has no legally authorized organ of communication with school officers and other persons interested in education, I take this mode of saying to all concerned that I am familiar with no work so suitable for such purposes as those constituting the large series of the Massachusetts School Library, and, inasmuch the young as well as the old should have good books to read in their leisure hours, the juvenile series should properly go with the larger one.

F. SAWYER, Jr.

Supt. Pub. Inst.

Office of Superintendent Public Instruction, Ann Arbor, Feb. 21st, 1841.

This library was highly recommended by the Hon. Jesse Buel of Albany, N. Y. To use his own words: "It contains professional books for the farmer, the mechanic, and even the housewife; books that will instruct them in their several employments; that will afford instruction to the great business classes of the country." Will the editors throughout the state copy the above along with Mr. Sawyer's notice and oblige their friend.

JONATHAN LAMB.

ABOLITIONIST CAUGHT.—The Vicksburgh Sentinel says they have caught an abolition preacher, named Lawrence, alias Smith, just on the point of carrying off three negroes, two males and one female. He was lodged in jail under a penalty of \$10,000 to save him from the wrath of the people.

NEW AND NOVEL ARRANGEMENT.—A slave in Richmond recently paid a white-man \$100 to be master to him till he could arrive in a free State. A woman and her daughter made a similar contract with another man for \$80. Both contracts were punctually fulfilled.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Ypsilanti Liberty Meeting.

At a meeting of the friends of Liberty in the village of Ypsilanti on the 8th inst. to take into consideration the expediency of organizing a Liberty party in politics, Joseph C. Burt was appointed Chairman, and H. H. Griffin, Sec'y.

After some spirited remarks from several individuals, the following resolutions passed without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That although our numbers are few, we believe the time has fully come to organize a Liberty party, and let our influence be felt at the ballot box, in the full belief, that our cause will be triumphant.

Resolved, That we meet on Friday the 25th inst. at the Great Western, at one o'clock, P. M. to nominate Town Officers for the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we hold from four to six meetings in different parts of the Town, previous to the 25th inst. for the purpose of disseminating our views in regard to political action.

Resolved, That J. Burt, A. L. Chase, J. M. Brown, J. Clark, J. Norris and S. W. Patchen be a committee to carry the above resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Signal of Liberty for insertion.

JOSEPH BURT, Chairman.

H. H. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

Ypsilanti, March 8, 1842.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Mr. Giddings' pledge.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, who, by the way, is as we know, not among the worst of the slave breeders in Congress—we were on the point of saying the best, but we rather incline to believe, on further reflection, that best has no application to such folks.—Mr. Underwood, we say, made some honest confessions in the House of Representatives the other day, going to show that the slaveholders' threat to dissolve the union whenever any thing and every thing that they fancied was even for a moment withheld from them, is all humbug. Abolitionists have all along known this, and constantly urged it on the people of the North (scared almost out of their wits by it) that Southern slavery, as Mr. Underwood says, could not exist if the union were dissolved.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. W. appealed to Mr. Giddings of Ohio to know among other things, the prevailing sentiment of the abolitionists in reference to the Congressional stipulation to suppress all attempts on the part of the oppressed to achieve their own liberty. Mr. Giddings' reply, as it is given in the Globe, as to the political objects of the abolitionists is what it ought to have been—but nothing is said in it on the main point. And we have our fears founded on what Mr. Underwood said immediately afterward, that Mr. G. may have gone further in his assurances to the South than he was warranted in doing.—The remark of Mr. Underwood to which we have alluded is this. "As the gentleman (Mr. Giddings) had said to him, that he had no intention to refuse to pay taxes and to march when necessary," &c. Now, if Mr. G. gave a pledge on behalf of the abolitionists, that they would take up arms and march to the South to put down, at whatever expense of blood, an insurrection of the oppressed made to recover their liberty, and solely with this view, he has in our judgment, greatly misunderstood, and greatly misrepresented them, and of course greatly misled the slaveholders.—We have had our conversation with the abolitionists at least as long as Mr. G.—perhaps a good deal longer. Our acquaintance with them we think, too, is a good deal more extensive and thorough than his. We should consider ourselves as bringing their love of liberty and justice, as a principle, into gross disparagement were we to represent them as willing to render aid to the slaveholders in the case supposed. Should a conflict ensue between the oppressor and the oppressed of the South—and the probability of it will be increased just in proportion as the South is encouraged by promises of foreign aid, such promises as we fear, Mr. G. has given—should, we say, such a conflict ensue, the sympathies of abolitionists must be with the wronged, with the oppressed, who because of their wrongs and the oppression under which they groan, strike for freedom. In all our large acquaintance with abolitionists, we know not one, of whom we could say, his sympathies would be with the oppressor in such a conflict.—The constitutional stipulation, by which the power of the Union is pledged for the suppression of every attempt that the most deeply wronged men on earth may themselves make for the recovery of their inalienable rights—this too, when the government of the Union is making no movement looking to their relief—carries with it, because of the fundamental injustice, not a feather's weight of moral obligation—not more than would a stipulation to encourage and forward the dishonoring of fathers and mothers, or to connive at murder, or robbery, or theft, or perjury.—So abolitionists—so all just men, who think that God ought to be obeyed rather than man, regard it. Consistently with this view they will act, if the occasion—which nothing but emancipation can long delay—should ever occur when they will be called to act. Let not, then, the slave-breeders of Kentucky, or the slave-consumers of Mississippi take this opiate—that the abolitionists will, in any possible case, become the military executioners of their

Captain Gabriels, their Denmark Vesey, or Madison Washingtons, that they will have any, the least, agency in manning afresh their enslaved countrymen who rise up against oppression with ten thousand times more of provocation to excite them than our revolutionary fathers had, or that they will ever be found arrayed against the banner under which these same fathers fought, on which they see written in letters of eternal sunlight, ALL MEN CREATED EQUAL; ENTITLED TO LIFE, LIBERTY, PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS; SELF EVIDENT TRUTHS; THE GIFT OF THE CREATOR; INALIENABLE.

No, never. If, then, negro whippers go to sleep relying on the abolitionists to defend them from their outraged victims, theirs will be the sleep of death. They have been appealed to for ten years incessantly, to cease from their wrongs; they are fully admonished; they must guard and defend themselves against the legitimate, the natural consequences of their own inhuman system. The "Southern chivalry" has often boasted of its unaided prowess; it may soon have an opportunity of showing it.

Congressional.

The correspondent of the American Citizen writes:

MOREHEAD, of Ky, made a long and rather effective speech in favor of Mr. Clay's tinkering projects, by which two hours of good time were wasted. I may as well give you a summary of two of those speeches, now, as at any time. Suppose, then, you are listening to CLAY. His full, and sometimes clear and musical, at other times rough voice utters now and then such words as these: "Veto—British king—tyranny—guards and checks—will of the people—one man—corruption—bribery—love of my country—I have done." Imagine the interval filled up with any number of connecting particles, taken at random from the Whig papers, last summer, and you have *tout ensemble*. Turn to the other side, Buchanan with his silver locks, and open manly face, and loud, clear ringing voice, and independent, fearless, air, replies, and you catch such words as "glorious Constitution; rights of minorities preserved; men of talent in Congress needed for other offices, bribery! I scorn it! wisdom of our fathers; let well enough alone"; filled up as before, from the Globe, and you have all the thoughts. Oh, it is a waste of time most stupid, most foul.

The little end of Southern dignity stuck out, afterwards; a number of members, boarding together, proposed to give a dinner to Lord Morpeth; and to make it pleasant, to invite in a few more friends, gentlemen of distinction. All assented cordially. But when some one propose to invite Mr. Adams, — a Virginia member objected. He could not associate with Mr. Adams, not he ! ! ! ! ! (put in as many! as you please, and caution your readers not to laugh over it on a full stomach.)

Feb. 28, Mr. Giddings presented a petition of citizens of Ashtabula county, Ohio, for any amicable division of the United States, by a line running between the slave and the free States, setting forth the inequality of burdens on the slave and the free States, the national disgrace of slavery, &c. as reasons for their prayer.

Mr. G. moved the reference to a select committee with instructions to report against the petition, and the reasons therefor. The House refused to receive the petition; yeas, 24; nays 116.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md. offered a resolution, declaring the presenting of such a petition a derogation to the dignity of the House, and any person presenting one should be liable to censure. Objection was made, and Mr. Pendleton offered a similar resolution, and moved to suspend the rules for its reception, which was refused, yeas, 104, nays 65.

—S. B. TREADWELL, acknowledges the receipt of One Dollar from Joseph Elder towards liquidating the amount due him from the State A. S. Society.

LOOK!!—ALL!!!

THE undersigned, having loaned two works of Washington Irving (as he recollects,) the "Alhambra" and "Bracebridge Hall," and not remembering who they were loaned to, has lost track of their whereabouts. The same also being the case with vol. 38 of Niles Register. He would be very much accommodated indeed, if those in whose possession they may be, would return them. Or if any one knowing where they, or either of them are would inform him, he would endeavor to reciprocate the favor.

The latter work he feels particularly anxious about; as it contains the most of the debate in the senate of the U. S. some years since in relation to the Public Lands, where in Gen'l. Hayne of S. C. and Daniel Webster of Mass., were the most prominent speakers.

DWIGHT KELLOGG.

Ann Arbor, March 15, 1842. 37-3w

COPARTNERSHIP.

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

BOOK BINDERY,

where all orders in that line may be met with neatness and dispatch. They are now in creating their machinery, by which they will be enabled more promptly to answer orders for Paper, &c.

JAMES JONES,

C. N. ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, March 8, 1842. 47-1f

SPECIAL PROPOSITION.

TWO DOLLARS INSTEAD OF THREE.

To the Patrons of the Signal.—A combination of circumstances of a pecuniary nature has induced the subscriber to make to the patrons of the Signal, one and all, the following proposition, viz: That all those who will remit to us through their Postmaster, the amount of their indebtedness to the Signal, be it much or little, so that it reaches us by the FIRST DAY OF MAY next, shall have their Paper at the rate of TWO DOLLARS per annum. This proposal is made with the hope that the subscribers to the paper, generally, throughout the State, will avail themselves of its advantage, and thus benefit themselves and accommodate the subscriber.

N. SULLIVAN, Publisher.

—N. B. Those who refuse this proposition, will not of course complain, if we exact the [published] terms in every case.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of J. JONES, & SONS, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to said firm will be settled by JAMES JONES, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

JAMES JONES,

S. K. JONES,

G. C. JONES.

Ann Arbor, March 8, 1842. 47-1f

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE

POWER, MILLS, &c.

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

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

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.

Salem, 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.

JONES & ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 12, 1842. 38-1f

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

Produce of every Description,

RECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, if delivered at the Office, immediately over the store of J. Beckley, & Co April 28

CASH FOR WHEAT.

F. DENISON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store.

June 23, 1842

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS FOR 1842—just received and for sale at this office. Price 6 cents single; 50 cts per dozen.

"NO REPUDIATION."

STATE CRIP will be taken at par for Goods at the store of the subscribers a few days. JONES & ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 12, 1841

Wood! Wood! Wood!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the "Signal of Liberty." Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1841.

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.)

P. DENISON.

POETRY.

From the Philanthropist.
A Parody

10 LINES SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY AL-
BANDER SKEIKIRK.

I am monarch of thought I survey,
My wrongs there are none to dispute,
My master conveys me away
His whims or caprices to suit.
O slavery, where are the charms
That "patricians" have seen in thy face;
I dwell in the midst of alarms,
And serve in a horrible place.

I am out of humanity's reach,
And must finish my life with a groan:
Never hear the sweet music of speech
That tells me my body's my own.
Society, friendship, and love,
Divinely bestowed upon some,
Are blessings I never can prove,
If slavery's my portion to come.

Religion! what treasures untold,
Reside in that heavenly word!
More precious than silver or gold,
Or all that this earth can afford.
But I am excluded the light
That leads to this heavenly grace;
The Bible is closed to my sight,
Its beauties I never can trace.

Ye winds, that have made me your sport,
Convey to this sorrowful land,
Some cordial endearing report,
Of freedom from tyranny's hand.
My friends, do they not often send,
A wish or a thought after me?
O, tell me I yet have a friend,
A friend I am anxious to see.

How fleet is a glance of the mind!
Compared with the speed of its flight;
The tempest itself lags behind,
And the swift-winged arrows of light.
When I think of Victoria's domain,
In a moment I seem to be there,
But the fear of being taken again,
Soon hurries me back to despair.

The wood-fowl has gone to her nest,
The beast has laid down in his lair;
To me there's no season of rest,
Though I to my quarter repair.
If mercy, O Lord, is in store,
For those who in slavery pine;
Grant that when life's troubles are o'er,
I may be accepted as thine.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Messrs Editors.—I know not but your
paper is intended for politics instead of re-
ligion. It may be you will admit a word
however, relating to the interests of Zion.
In reference to this place I can say with
great pleasure and satisfaction, "Out of
Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath
shined." A series of meetings under
conduct of Rev. Messrs. Limbaker and
Bement commenced some time since re-
sulting in the conversion of a considerable
number, and I hope and trust the welfare
and upbuilding of the church. Under the
administration of truth, many have under-
stood the import of the poet's language,

"Lord where shall guilty souls retire,
Forgotten and unknown?
In hell they meet thy dreadful fire!
In heaven thy glorious throne."

And under this same influence they
have comprehended the meaning of an in-
spired Evangelist, "If we confess our sins
he is faithful and just to forgive us our
sins." Confess your faults one to another,
and pray one for another." In these meet-
ings, I have witnessed the spirit of sin-
cere prayer evincing the appropriateness
of these words: "For ye have not re-
ceived the spirit of bondage again to fear,
but whereby we cry Abba Father; In
whom we have boldness and access with
confidence, by the faith of him."

In like manner, we have seen in our
proceedings much love, union and agree-
ment among the different denominations.
"The fruit of the spirit is love;" and
Christians in the possession of this grace,
forgetting minor differences of sentiment,
will grasp the universe in the strong em-
braces of benevolence.

"Th love that makes our cheerful feet
In swift obedience move;
The devil know and tremble too,
But Satan cannot love."

Professing christians seem determined,
to consecrate themselves anew, to the
cause of doing good, remembering the de-
claration, "Herein is my father glorified
that ye bear much fruit."

These exhibitions of regenerating pow-
er, are but another demonstration of the
truth of Revelation, and should augment
our confidence in that great and good Be-
ing who looks down upon all with a ten-
der regard for their happiness here and
their enjoyment hereafter.

I might name among others who have
contributed a helping hand in these meet-
ings, Rev. Messrs. Hamlin, Crippin, String-
ham and others. At this time of writing,
the meetings are in progress, and seem
to be attended with the usual interest.—
In view of these facts we are ready hon-
estly, and sincerely to thank God and take
courage. "Finally, brethren, whatsoever
things are true, whatsoever things are
honest, whatsoever things are just, what-
soever things are pure, whatsoever things
are lovely, whatsoever things are of good
report; if there be any virtue, and if there
be any praise, think on these things."

With much respect,

I remain yours truly,
G. F. McEWEN.

Jackson, March 2, 1842.
P. S. Another meeting has just com-
menced with a good degree of interest in
the church of Rev. Mr. Harrison.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Temperance—Emancipation.

During my absence from home while
attending the State A. S. Anniversary, the
40th number of the Signal brought a reply
of J. Carpenter to some remarks that I had
made on a communication of his written to
the Signal just after the fall election.

His strictures on mine seem to be writ-
ten with kind feelings and in good faith,
which spirit, I believe prevails throughout
the political A. S. ranks the whole coun-
try over. But if my friend Carpenter
has ever known the cause of freedom ad-
vanced in the hands of drinking men, he
has seen what has never fallen to my ob-
servation. Men are not likely to advance
a moral cause unless they practice upon
morals themselves; it is not all the Tem-
perance people that are Anti-slavery, but
I may repeat again that I know of no Lib-
erty men but what are friends of temper-
ance—such as can be relied upon to ad-
vocate and carry forward the cause of
emancipation.

With very little exception, the State
Temperance Anniversary was composed
of the same persons that made up the
next day the State A. S. Anniversary.—
Our late President of the A. S. society, J.
P. Cleveland, was elected President of the
State Temperance Society, and Charles
H. Stuart, the presiding officer of the State
Temperance Society, was elected Presi-
dent of the State A. S. Society. I thought
this looked something like amalgamation,
although we do not allow of it in all cases.

My friend Carpenter should not un-
derstand me as saying we mean "to set our-
selves up as exclusives and say we do not
want the votes of any but temperance
men." In my first communication, I was
merely giving the history of what had
fallen under my own observation without
intending to proscribe any. The vote of
one man goes as far to advance freedom
as that of another, and will always be
gratefully received by the friends of the
cause, as well as by the oppressed.

Still I view the temperance enterprise
allied to the cause of the emancipation
of the slave as the coming of John the Bap-
tist to the Gospel dispensation.

J. Carpenter says, "our liberty papers
at the East, though they advocate the prin-
ciples of temperance, (as all well disposed
papers do,) yet I see not any attempt made
to render that and the slave a common
cause, &c. Henry B. Stanton says, we
are running a ticket this fall headed, No
Slavery—No Alcohol, which received an
editorial commendation. In the Emancipa-
tor, dated 29th October, 1841, is the
Fulton County Address, headed "Liberty
ticket, No slavery, No Intemperance."—
After enumerating some of the many evils
that have been brought upon us through
the ascendancy of the slave power, the
writers in speaking of their own candi-
dates, say, "these gentlemen are also en-
emies of THE RUM POWER. There
are about 8000 licensed taverns and grog
shops in this State, each of which on an
average kills his man every year. This
dreadful evil has been greatly aggravated
by the Legislature throwing its legal pro-
tection over the traffic in ardent spirits,
thus rendering respectable a business
which lives by destroying 8000 of our citi-
zens annually, by ruining their families,
and like the slaveholder, by robbing men
of their property. If elected, these gen-
tlemen will do all in their power, to de-
stroy this giant evil." The above doctrine
has been advocated in the Emancipator so
far as I have been able to see, ever since
the organization of independent political
action has been practiced, and that with-
out any remonstrance from any so far as
I have known. And in conclusion, I am
full in the belief that the Temperance
cause has and will serve very much to ad-
vance the cause of human rights in all
and every of its bearings through the
length and breadth of the land.

Respectfully thine,

NATHAN POWER.

Farmington, 4th of 3rd month, 1842.

From the Charter Oak.

Extract of a letter from a Young Lady
in —, S. C. to her friends in —,
Connecticut,

"I commenced teaching in Mrs. W's fam-
ily in a week after my arrival, and con-
tinued here still, but such are the cruelties
practiced by her that I am resolved not to
remain with her. She is a northern lady
with southern principles and habits.—
While on the passage and after her arrival
home, she appeared to be a very amiable
woman. For some time my presence
served as a check, but of late her cru-
elty knows no bounds. My health
would be excellent, were it not for the
sight of cruelty which would destroy the
health and happiness of any but those
whose hearts are made of steel. Char-
lotte, Mrs. W's waiter, is whiter than I am.
Seated at the table I cast my eye upon her;
she stood submissive, lame and almost
blind, one eye so swollen that she has not
opened it for three days, perfectly black,
with matter continually running down her
face. This was done with a blow from a
stick of wood. I was so wrought upon
that I rose without tasting a morsel, and
escaped to my room to weep for the suffer-
er. This gave offence.
"Charlotte is beaten every day more

or less. She was beaten three times in
one hour; first, with the broom handle over
the head and face; second, with the table
sticks; it seemed as if every blow would
take life; third, with a dust brush. She is
beaten with a raw-hide upon the bare flesh,
but Mrs. W. says that does not hurt her
any.

"The cook works night and day with
little intermission. The tongs have been
used for her correction. She has a little
babe, not a year old, which has already
begun to feel the blows of the tyrant mis-
tress. O! what agony fills that mother's
heart. O! could the advocates of slavery
see what I have seen, and hear what I
have heard, they would pity the slave.
The horrors of slavery can never be told;
ink will refuse to commit to paper cruelties
such as I have seen.

"I am afraid that the abolitionists of
Middlesex are relaxing their efforts. O,
tell them to labor and pray, spend and be
spent for the slave; for it is a noble cause.
O what mockery to send missionaries and
Bibles to the heathen, whilst three millions
of our own countrymen are in heathenish
darkness, and suffering more than heathen
cruelties. Whilst women are groaning as
I have heard them groan, when they
thought no ear but that of God could hear,
—O God, have mercy, O may my life be
short, will women at the North look on
and be indifferent?

"Maria says she once repented of all
her sins and was about to commit the fi-
nal deed, when she thought one sin could
not be repented of. This was all that
saved her.

"I will not attempt to write any more;
pen and paper cannot convey any idea of
what I will tell you when kind Providence
permits me to see your loved faces a-
gain."

THE NEW YORK WATCHMAN.

Devoted to the interests of protestant
Christianity, Literature, Science, Education,
the Arts, Agriculture, the moral enterprises
of the age, and to the diffusion of general
intelligence. "Knowledge is as the light of
heaven; free, pure, pleasant, exhaustless. It
invites all to possession; it admits of no pre-
emption, no rights exclusive, no monopoly."
For six years, this paper has been gaining
in the confidence of the public. Its charac-
ter as an independent, literary and religious
journal, is now fully established, as is evident
from its circulation among all classes of the
community. Those who desire

A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Free from those features of sectarianism,
which are so offensive to the spirit of Chris-
tianity—a paper which admits suitable ar-
ticles on all subjects upon which the commu-
nity need to be informed—a paper open,
especially to the claims of suffering humanity,
may be assured that no efforts will be spared
to render this acceptable and worthy of their
patronage. It has a large number of able
and intelligent correspondents, whose com-
munications will enrich its columns from
time to time, on natural and revealed theol-
ogy, revivals, missions, human rights, tem-
perance, education, sabbath and common
schools, moral reform, health, agriculture,
geology, physiology, natural and mental
philosophy, music, reviews of books, &c.—
In a word, it occupies a field of usefulness,
not appropriated by any other periodical in
this or any other country.

The seventh Volume commenced January
1, 1842. The price is only two dollars a
year, in advance; and this is sufficiently low
to put it within the reach of all.

Reader, you have a personal interest in
the New York Watchman! For, he who
has a heart to know his whole duty, whose
soul thirsts for information on all those
subjects most directly connected with man's
highest happiness, will find assistance in the
columns of this paper.

The WATCHMAN is published every Sat-
urday, at 126, Fulton street, New York,
where subscriptions are respectfully solicited.
Dec. 28, 1841. 36-1f

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 Wash-
tenaw, in Liber number seven, page three
hundred and one, of the equal undivided half
of the "Scio mill property," including the
water-power, Mills, and Machinery, and a
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 descrip-
tion 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 six-
teenth day of November, in the year of our
Lord, eighteen hundred and forty-one, or
any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that said mort-
gage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mort-
gaged 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

ANN ARBOR BOOK-STORE.

ONE door west of the Lafayette House,
to be sold on commission, at Detroit
cash prices, in addition to the Classical and
school Books, advertised by others in this
village, copies of classical and school books
which cannot be found elsewhere in the
village, together with a good assortment of
interesting Books, and Stationary, &c.

Any book wanted which I have not on
hand it 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

BLANKS of every description neatly
executed at this office.

American Ladies' National Maga- zine.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR 1842.

The most splendid and valuable Monthly
Periodical ever published. The only mag-
azine devoted to Ladies and conducted by
members of their own sex. Composed en-
tirely of original articles, by the most emi-
nent writers of the age; and embellished
with a larger number and a greater variety
of costly, elegant and attractive pictorial il-
lustrations, than any similar publication.

EDITED BY

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

CONTRIBUTORS TO EACH NUMBER.

Miss C. M. Sedgwick, N. P. Willis,
Miss E. Leslie, Mrs. C. Lee 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 acknowl-
edge 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 ev-
er been printed of any other work of any
description in America. This success he is
aware has been attained by the vast superi-
ority 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 mecha-
nical. 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 per-
formed, 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 re-
sources; with an ample knowledge of the busi-
ness 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 main-
taining the lofty elevation his work has
reached, the proprietor has not hesitated to
incur expenses, which under other circum-
stances might prove startling, but by means
of which he will be enabled to make the La-
dy's Book, the richest, the rarest, the most
attractive, and the most valuable periodical,
intrinsic and extrinsic, ever offered to
the American public.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.—It has ever
been the aim of the proprietor to impart to
the Lady's Book a high literary and moral
tone, and for this purpose he has, without
regard to cost, procured the aid of the most
eminent writers and, for several years past,
has committed its editorial supervision to
Mrs. J. Hale, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, and
Miss E. Leslie, ladies of whom not only
their own sex, but the whole country, have
reason to be proud. In this respect, the
Lady's Book enjoys a decided advantage
over all other publications, as it is the only
work devoted to ladies, ladies derive an ad-
vantage which must be obvious to every
parent, husband, brother, and friend, as well
as to every lady who properly appreciates
the dignity and importance of her sex.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.—It is a source
of no little pride to the Proprietor of the
Lady's Book, that he first introduced into
this country the plan of furnishing, along
with a monthly periodical of elegant litera-
ture, embellishments of an attractive and
costly character. The first steel engravings
accompanying such a work were given by
him; the first mezzotint engraving was given
by him; the first patterns of lace-work and
embroidery were given by him; the first col-
ored plates of fashion were given by him;
the first music was given by him. These are
things to which he would not refer, if some
of those who have essayed to follow in his
footsteps, not content with imitating all his
designs, even to the form of his book, the
size of his type, and the color of his cover,
had not foolishly put forward claims to origi-
nality, and attempted to found a right to an
exclusive merit on doing that which they
have borrowed from his example. But what
he has done heretofore in the way of embel-
lishments to his Book, though it far exceed-
ed any effort of those who strove to copy
his movements, cannot compare with what
he now means to do. His arrangements for
this department of his work have been pro-
jected on the most liberal scale of expendi-
ture, involving an extent of outlay such as
has never before been dreamed of in any pe-
riodical, European or American. As an evi-
dence of his intentions, he now states that
each number of the Lady's Book for the ensu-
ing year, will contain at least three splendid
engravings; embracing in the series every
possible variety of subjects. Historical, Lan-
scape, Picturesque, Portraiture, Imaginative
and Emblematical, and executed in every pos-
sible variety of the art; mezzotint, line and
mezzotint, stipple, medallion, and that most
chaste and expressive manner, the line and
dot combined, which has given such world
wide celebrity to the works of modern artists.

Splendid colored plates of the fashions,
will also be given every month, containing
at least four female figures, and embodying
in every instance the latest costumes, received
directly from a correspondent at Paris.

In order to give the greatest attractiveness
to the subjects of his embellishments, the
Proprietor has given orders to various Amer-
ican Painters, of established reputation, who
are now engaged in preparing expressly for
the Lady's Book, numerous original pictures,
on National and Historical events, some of
which are nearly completed, and soon will
be in the hands of the engraver. Among the
painters thus engaged he may enumerate
J. G. Chapman, Painter of the National Pic-
ture of the Baptism of Pocahontas.
P. F. Rothermel, J. P. Frankenstein,
S. S. Goodrich, of East I. Williams, &c.

TRANSMISSION BY MAIL.—One advantage
the subscribers of this work will have, will
be its early reception. It will be received
at the remotest cities of the Union, by the
first day of the month of publication.

CLUBBING.—Lady's Book, 1 year, \$5.00
People's Library, 1 year, \$5.00
Lady's Book and Young People's Book, 5,00

Do Pictorial Library, 1 year, and
People's Library, 1 year. 10,00

Do and Young People's Book, 10,00
Lord Bacon's works, Thiers History
of the French Revolution, and Waver-
ley's Novels, in 5 vols. 20,00

Do Thiers Revolution and Scotts
Works, complete in 10 vols. 25,00

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.—The price of
this publication is three dollars per annum—
two copies, one year, in advance, five dollars.
Those of our friends wanting to subscribe
to the best Two Dollar Weekly Family
Newspaper, published in this city, can be
accommodated as follows:

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, one
year, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year,
sent for 5,00

Five copies of the Lady's Book 1 yr. 10,00
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 yr.
and Lady's Book, 1 year. 10,00

Eleven copies of the Lady's Book 1 yr 20,00
Thirteen copies of the Lady's Book, 1 yr.
and Walter Scott's Novels, complete, or his
miscellaneous works, whichever may be
preferred. 30,00

In all cases where money is emitted for
"Clubbing," the most liberal allowances will
be made. The money, in all cases, to be
positively received before a number is sent.
No letters will be taken from the Post Office,
unless the postage on them is paid. Unless
positive orders are given at the time of sub-
scribing, the work will be continued after
the first year, and if not paid during the
year, the price will be increased to 4 dollars.

Address L. A. GODEY,

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HOLY LAND.

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LARS. The subscriber respectfully in-
vites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers
of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and
Booksellers throughout the United States, to
the above New, Cheap and splendidly illus-
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122, Nassau street, New York city. Its
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copied from celebrated pictures, principally
by the old masters, the landscape scenes,
taken from original sketches made on the
spot, with full and interesting letter-press
descriptions, devoted to an examination of
the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

On examination this will be found a very
pleasant and profitable book, especially for
the perusal of YOUNG PEOPLE, abounding in
the most valuable information, collected with
great care, from the best and latest sources.
It may, very properly, be designated a com-
mon place book for every thing valuable re-
lating to oriental manners, customs, &c. and
comprises within itself a complete library of
religious and useful knowledge. A volume
like the present, is far superior to the com-
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