

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1842.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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[SEE PROPOSITION.]

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, March 23, 1842.

From the Emancipator and Free American. Letter from Rev. C. T. Torrey.

Before I left Annapolis, I ascertained that letters concerning me were received from some evil minded persons in Washington, the very day I got there. And I was an object of suspicion and pointing at with the finger, and whispered remark, from the first. Even my private remarks at the table of my boarding house were sent down to Annapolis, by a certain crew, one of whom I had exposed, by a sort of accident, as a swindler. I expected to meet some old friends (slaveholders) at the Convention, who would introduce me. But I saw only one, and he was not a member. Another, a college mate, was enrolled, but not present. Though aware that many eyes were upon me, I deemed it my duty to continue my pursuits, giving no occasion of offence to any one, by word or deed, and therefore continued to note the proceedings unquestioned. While I was hesitating whether to retire or sit still, as other reporters did, Cousin moved that no reporters be admitted to the floor of the House, unless he was vouched for by some member of the Convention.

It was no time to look up some one to introduce me. And when Cousin sent the door-keeper to request me to retire to the lobby, I determined I would go into the gallery, and make my notes there, till the session closed and, then make arrangements to get a seat on the floor. This was conforming strictly to the vote; which was like the rule in the House of Representatives in Congress. A spy, however, was sent up to watch me, and when I began to note the heads of the report, he motioned to Cousin, who, as he says, sent the door-keeper to request me not to take notes. He, however, ordered me, in an angry tone, to follow him out, saying that I had violated the rules of the Convention. When he reached the floor he seized me by the collar, and attempted to force me into the committee room, to wait as he said, the order of the Convention. I denied his or their right to control me, any more than any other voluntary meeting. And when he found it no very easy matter to force me in, he urged me to go in, saying they would probably admit me to the floor. I yielded and went in. He spoke to Cousin, who brought the subject before the body.

The debate was long and loud, lasting till after I was thrust into prison. Some of the better sort were for admitting me at once to the floor, "No matter if I was a reporter for Garrison's paper." But as the debate waxed warm, the mobocratic part of the Convention and spectators, headed by one James Kent, of Anne Arundel Co., crowded the Committee room, and began first to question, and then to abuse and threaten me. Kent, as he afterwards swore before Judge Brewer, several times threatened to cut my throat, and some other things that his passion was too hot to leave him strength to perform. Others cursed the impudence of an abolitionist, coming there to take notes. Some friends of good order, citizens of Annapolis, urged me to retire, fearing a resort to personal violence; and after much urging from them I consented. This was imprudent. I should have remained. I went quickly to the tavern, and took some borrowed books to return them to their owner.

But before I had gone ten rods, the mob, headed by Kent, were howling behind me. They seized me, forced me back to the tavern, Kent telling me that "he would suck my heart's blood with as good a relish as he ever eat a breakfast when he was hungry," and gnashing his teeth with rage, forced me to pay my bill; then took me to my chamber, seized my private

papers, read them, including a few old private family and business letters, some on abolition and some on other subjects; and finally began to dispute as to what should be done with me. Others were for tar and feathers, or even hanging. But they were overruled by citizens of Annapolis. Finally Judge Brewer suggested that a Justice should commit me to jail; and a warrant was made out, without any complaint, or examination by the magistrate, illegal in form, as well as in fact, counsel denied me with oaths and then the Sheriff, and others, preceded and followed by a mob of two or three hundred, shouting, yelling and hissing, like so many crazy men, conducted me to the jail. The jail is an old brick building, in a semi-ruinous condition; the windows crazy and so insane that a jack-knife would easily liberate one who needed such a deliverance. My cell was at first very damp from druse, and a part of the time very cold, even with a fire.

The State of Maryland, "chivalrous, humane, hospitable," provides a fire and coarse food, but no bed—not even a bunch of straw, for a prisoner condemned, or committed for examination merely. My money, and the kindness of Dr. Holmes, the jailor, furnished me a good bed and food. I tried the plank floor, however, two nights, for experiment's sake, that I might fully sympathize with some of God's children who had a few rags and old rugs only for a couch. There was one person in jail charged with some petty crime, and 13 of God's poor, who had been manumitted by their late master, John D. Hutten, in life time. He died insolvent, and the creditors seized them as a part of the estate. The cause was tried before the county court, and decided in their favor, and free papers given. These were gotten from them by false pretences, and they were taken before the court of appeals, where their master was proved to have been solvent when he died, and they were once more declared free. The chancellor subsequently reversed the decision, as they and their friends alledge, without notice to them; but this is disputed. Efforts are still making to get them a new trial. The group consists of two brothers, their wives and children. I could not help weeping as I looked at the two little infants about a year old, in their mother's arms, smiling in sweet unconsciousness of the bitter doom their parents were anticipating, a sale to the trader. After listening to their sad history, you will not think it strange that I sat down and wrote, and on my knees took the pledge I venture to annex; I renew it now, in the calmness and solitude of my quiet chamber.

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, IN JAIL, }  
Jan. 14th, 1842. }

Guiltless of any offence against the laws of man, though humbly acknowledging my imperfections in the sight of the Searcher of Hearts, I am confined in this place of felons, because, and only because I hate that slavery under which millions my countrymen are groaning, my bitter and blood-thirsty accusers having no evil that they can charge against me; confined in the same prison are thirteen colored persons, freed by will, twice freed by the courts of law, but again seized by those who seek, without right to enslave them. I call my Heavenly Father to witness, that not from malice, but from the dictates of patriotism and benevolence, and from a sense of duty to him, I have made war against slavery; and I call him to witness, that henceforth, seeking his wisdom to guide, and his grace to strengthen me, I will not cease to talk, write, preach, pray and vote against slavery, till there is no slaveholder in any church, or any slave in our land. And whatever their errors may be, I will honor and love all who so labor in this cause. When death comes, and then only, will I cense.

CHARLES T. TORREY.

I should have stated that some one, either Kent or Bowie, kicked me, as I turned to leave the committee room, so as to cause pain for two days. When I turned round to see who did it, the poor coward shrunk back out of view in the crowd.

Perhaps I may as well add, in this place, an incident of another sort, illustrative of the disregard of right so characteristic of a slaveholding community.

During an interval of the sessions of the Convention, on Thursday I went into the House of Delegates, and found them busy discussing a bill to authorize the sale out of the State, of the family of a criminal, consisting of seven or eight persons, who were held for a term of years only. It was urged that precedents for such a bill existed, and a case was quoted where the legislature of 1834 authorized J. H. Bayer (I think) of Price George's Co., to sell his negro "Mary," who was a slave for a term of years only, and was accused of some crime, but acquitted for want of legal evidence.

Mr. Pressman, a fine young man from Baltimore, replied in tones of indignant eloquence, denouncing the injustice and cruelty of making the wife and innocent children suffer for a father and husband's crime. His urgency, and that of Mr. Pal-

mer, of Frederick, secured amendments to the bill, giving all possible grounds to hope that they would be released at the end of their term; but these were faint indeed. The bill passed by a vote of 33 yeas to 14 noes; about a fair test of the strength of the party hostile to slavery, as a system, in the Legislature.

Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, I was called before Judge Brewer for examination. Thomas S. Alexander, of Annapolis, who is generally considered the head of the Maryland bar, and Joseph M. Palmer of Frederick, an excellent counsellor, and member of the House of Delegates, were my counsel. I can not too much commend their kindness, fidelity, and zeal in their gratuitous services. (For they nobly declined all compensation.) The prosecution was conducted by J. M. S. Cousin, whose industry created the excitement against me at first, and who entered into it with all his heart, and Thomas P. Bowie, an amiable young man, whose better feelings made him, as I thought, averse to engaging in so base an assault upon an unoffending stranger. He did not appear after the first day. Cousin was acute, bitter, disingenuous; manifesting the spirit of a mobocrat, appealing directly to the crowd, even when conducting the cause before the Judge, and perverting both law and evidence with a skill that showed him capable of better things. Witnesses were examined, but no charge could be made out of their testimony. It was admitted that I was an abolitionist of the most ultra stamp; that I had been an agent of abolition societies; that I was a reporter for some abolition as well as other papers. It was shown that I had made notes of the doings of the Convention, and of remarks I had heard made by several persons, which I put in my pocket, and which, as they were published in court, I feel no delicacy about making known more widely. A delegate, a respectable man in his appearance, was conversing with a coarse, brutal man, who, if I am rightly informed, is a negro catcher by trade. The latter said he had "got track of a man" who had run away from Annapolis or its vicinity, lately, and sent a man after him. If he could get him he hoped to find five or six more. He spoke of recovering a runaway at Lancaster, Pa., about four years ago, and praised the magistrates there for helping him to get the slave into the cars. Perhaps some of our Pennsylvania readers know this man-wolf.

The other man spoke of the recent loss of a negro, who was assessed at \$900, and for whom he had refused \$1400, a man nearly 7 feet high named "Jim." And he declared his intention of compelling another of his slaves, a colored minister, whom he had allowed to hire his own time, and go where he pleased, to hire himself to one man for a year, and so stop his preaching. "He had been too indulgent to his slaves," he said. "Ah! that's the ruin of them," replied the wolf. Another delegate said to a friend, that it was "now or never" with them. If they could not put down the colored freemen and those who sympathized with them, they would be put down themselves. "In fact, we are down now," was the response. The latter then began to talk of an abolitionist from Baltimore, who was in town for some h—l—h purpose, and to curse "Tom Alexander" for an abolitionist, because he humanely plead the causes of the free colored people, when unjustly assailed. When I was arrested, I remembered these curses, and sent for Mr. Alexander at once to defend me; and the event justified my inference, that the curses of a bad man tended to show him to be an upright one.

I noted also some remarks of Mr. Hughes, the able and amiable editor of the Annapolis Republican. He said that the mass of the people would not acquiesce in violent measures for the removal of the free colored people. And if the slaveholders resorted to them, it would serve to identify all who opposed their measures, in their view, with the Northern abolitionists, however they might differ from the latter, in their view and measures. He thought, too, that colonization had not been sufficiently tried. He was in favor of depriving the free colored people of the right to own real estate, though averse to Judge Chamber's scheme of compelling them to become agricultural laborers. When Mr. Hughes asked me, as I thought, rather impudently, my residence, I evaded his question intentionally, and he inferred, though erroneously, that I meant to give him the idea that I was a delegate from Washington city. Cousin made much of this, in his demagogue speeches against me. "I had come as a deceiver, a spy, &c."

Another man testified that I told him a colored man in Baltimore told me that the colored people would die before they would leave the State, (an every day remark among them, as every body in the court knew.) This, with the fact that I wrote for abolition papers, was all the testimony against me. Cousin used every artifice to produce excitement, perverting the tes-

timony, hinting a hundred suspicions, reading extracts from abolition papers, and making most violent appeals to the passions of the eager crowd who filled the room. The members of the Legislature and Convention came, having no quorum in either body, and the mob of the night before were all present, cursing, applauding Cousin, and scowling upon me. I believe I manifested the composure and good humor I certainly felt. So the papers say.

As my notes were in brief, and intelligible to none but myself, Cousin had a good chance to twist them into any shape. He argued that I was guilty of mutiny, and constructively of circulating "incendiary matter," having "a tendency to excite discontent among the colored people; and therefore ought to be bound over for trial. I made a brief statement of facts, and my counsel replied to the legal points raised by the persecutors. And the Judge promptly decided that there was nothing, so far, to warrant detention, except that time ought to be allowed to inquire into the occasion of the remark made by a colored man in Baltimore!!! The Judge then made out a new commitment, in legal form, and remanded me till Monday.

But he did not commit James Kent, who had sworn to his own breach of the peace, and his murderous threats against me; or any of the mob, whom the Judge must have known, for he was among them the night before. Sabbath evening, David A. Simmons, Esq. of Boston, came from Washington at the request of several of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress and others, among whom I would gratefully mention Messrs. Borden, of Massachusetts and Giddings of Ohio. And by his address, promptness, and the representations he was authorized to make in regard to me, manifestly turned the current of public feeling in my favor. I desire gratefully to acknowledge his kindness, and also the sympathy of Rev. Mr. Winslow, formerly of Medford, Mass., now an Episcopal clergyman, in Annapolis, and of others, both here and there. I passed a quiet Sabbath in the prison, having sweet communion with that Saviour in whose earthly temple I was not permitted to enter.

Monday, P. M., at 2 1-2, the case was argued at great length, and with ability and eloquence, by my counsel. Cousin replied with even more ability and greater perverseness than before. In the course of his remarks, he read a part of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Abolition Society. But the Christian and republican spirit of it seemed rather to please than to excite the audience. Eager to seize upon any project to injure me, he caught at a rumor that some old lady two miles off had driven me off from her plantation, sometime before, for preaching to her negroes. But the next morning the old lady and another person testified that I was not the man; they had never seen me. This following the efforts of Mr. Simmons and the pleas of my counsel, produced a happy effect. The Convention having dispersed, the elements of mobocracy were no longer in town; and some of the more reflecting slaveholders began to suspect that they had done what Talleyrand thought worse than a crime—committed a blunder, in allowing such an outrage upon my rights, as a citizen of the U. S. A leading man declared that it would destroy all effect of the convention, not more on account of the use that I should make of it, than because it opened every body's mouth to speak of their doings, and of the slavery they were endeavoring to protect. The opinions of men of the highest note and influence in the State were strongly expressed against the results of the convention before I left; and no one thinks that the legislature will sanction their atrocities by passing them into laws. If they do, it will bring about the very result that Mr. Hughes supposed. The truth is, humanity and republicanism, to say nothing of religion, are not yet quite dead in Maryland, and the despotism of the patriachs is drawing to a close, and they know it. The Judge took from Tuesday morning till Wednesday at 3 to consider a case that a boy 10 years old could have decided in five minutes, and then gave a decision, not merely illegal in the opinion of eminent counsel, but which has been received with ridicule, wherever it has been made known. He discharged me from arrest, because nothing was found to justify detaining me, even for further investigation, and then ordered me to give bonds in \$500, with sureties, to keep the peace till April!

The rioters he did not censure or bind over. But after I had been arrested by a mob, my private papers illegally seized by them and examined, committed to jail on an illegal warrant, detained a week on no definite charge, or even tangible grounds of suspicion, at a heavy pecuniary loss to me, as a poor man, I must give bonds.

"A Daniel! yea, a Daniel!"

After protesting against the decision as unjust and illegal, by the advice of my counsel, who generously offered to become my securities, I submitted to it till I could take counsel how to rip up the decision in

the most effectual manner. I returned to this city the same day. I have no space to comment on the gross violation of the laws and Constitution of Maryland and of the United States, in my person. I am gratified to see that the better portion of the press of the North speaks out in manly tones. If my own name was not connected with it, I should rejoice at the event which calls forth such articles as those in the Daily Ledger and New Haven Palladium, &c. g.

So far as my abilities can go, I am confident slavery will reap no great advantage from her assault upon my rights. At least, God being my helper, if slavery lives ten years longer, it shall be no fault of mine.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES T. TORREY.

## The American Board and Slavery.

We cut the following from a communication in the Emancipator of Feb. 17. If the Board do employ SLAVE-HOLDERS to preach Christianity to the heathen, it ought to be known. The Emancipator is published at Boston where the Prudential Committee reside, and if untrue, it will doubtless be denied. Should any correction appear, we shall notify our readers: for we have not the slightest wish to misrepresent the doings of the Board. But if such a grave and reverend body voluntarily employ men-stealers in 1842 to proclaim "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God," the world is entitled to know it.

"Next, and chiefly, as it appears to me, should all consistent abolitionists look to the present attitude of the Board towards slavery. In this, of course, I include the ground they took or continued to occupy at their last meeting, when the policy for the current year was settled. Here, then, let us enter into particulars. At their communion season in Philadelphia, during the session of the Board, they sat down together, slaveholders, conservatives, (not to use the obnoxious term to some of pro-slavery men,) and whoever could be classed under the head of abolitionists; fewer probably of the last than of the first. From the latest published reports of the Board, it appears that there are 15 or 18 corporate or corresponding members from the slave States, to say nothing of some 200 honorary members, who are entitled to a part in their deliberations, but not to vote.

From the latest accounts too, there were in the employment of the Board, from 20 to 25 male and female missionaries from the same states. Some of the former are known to be slaveholders, and some of the latter to be children of such, and most are believed to be. These missionaries are laboring in Africa, Turkey, Persia, India, Greece, and in Indian territories, regions which have all deeply felt the horrible evils of slavery. No public, and it is to be presumed no private instructions have ever been given them to discountenance the sin of slavery. Indeed there is reason to doubt whether any one of them regards it as a sin in itself, to hold human beings as property."

From the People's Advocate. Texas—Freemen Awake!

Once more to the struggle with encroaching despotism! Look at a few facts. (1) TYLER too? in his message daubs "our sister republic" with uncalled for praise. (2) Wise, Cost Johnson and Prentiss, his leaders in the House, and all the Tyler puppers, are openly in favor of the annexation. (3) The resolve of the Alabama Legislature, in favor of the measure, brought it before the Senate in an imposing form. (4) All the pro slavery press, especially at the South, at this time, has much "news from Texas" and many direct and indirect communications of annexation. (5) The last September election, in Texas, turned on this very question, and the vote stood 3 to 1 in favor of it. (6) A proposition to instruct President Houston to ask admission to the Union, is now before the Texan Congress. (7) Waddy Thompson, of S. C. has just been appointed Minister to Mexico. He is a leader in the annexation scheme, and was one of the plotters who so nearly drew us into a war with Mexico, a few years since, to favor it. Doubtless he goes to Mexico to raise disturbances, to foment discord, to seek occasions of quarrel, to favor every interest of Texas, and bring on a war to sustain Texas against the meditated invasion from Mexico. (8) If this annexation does not take place before the close of this session, the new apportionment will deprive the South forever of all power to carry it—"Now or never."

SUICIDE OF A SLAVE.—A negro in New Orleans, who was advertised as a runaway slave, was taken up on the 26th ult. by one of the commissioners on the levee; while the constable was recording his name and offence, he drew a knife and cut his throat.

The number of Washingtonians in the State of Ohio is estimated at 60,000.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, March 23, 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."

LIBERTY TICKET.

- SUPERVISOR. DAVID T. McCOLLUM. TOWN CLERK. CONVIS J. GARLAND. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. JAMES GIBSON. TOWN TREASURER. HENRY BOWER. ASSESSORS. ZENAS NASH, LUCIUS FARRAND. SCHOOL INSPECTORS. MARTIN H. COWLES, JOHN CHANDLER, JR., HARLOW L. STEWART. DIRECTORS OF THE POOR. ROSWELL MOOR, DAVID A. McCOLLUM. HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS. SAMUEL L. BANGS, SAMUEL B. NOBLE, WILLIAM ALLEN. CONSTABLES. SYLVESTER D. NOBLE, WILLIAM JONES, GEORGE N. STODDARD, ABRAHAM D. LAMATER.

County Convention! Next Wednesday.

In another column will be found a call for a Convention of the friends of Free Discussion and Equal Rights, signed by about sixty of our citizens. Let there be a numerous and spirited meeting from every part of the County.

Signal of Liberty..Volume Second.

The second volume of the Signal will commence April 25. The Executive Committee have made arrangements for issuing it on an improved and enlarged sheet. In addition to the usual amount of Anti-slavery intelligence, it will contain a Bank Note List and Price Current, carefully corrected every week from the most recent advices, and also a complete summary of News, both Foreign and Domestic. Every exertion will be used to communicate to the readers of the Signal the earliest intelligence on every point of interest to them.

Persons wishing to advertise will find the Signal the best medium of communication for all parts of the State, as our present circulation extends to nearly every County.

This paper ought to be placed on the permanent basis of cash payments. It can be done with ease. Each subscriber can better pay two dollars at the commencement of the year, than at the end of it: and by so doing, he will have the pleasure of reading a paper that is paid for—he will save the trouble and expense of an agent employed to collect his subscription—will place the paper on a permanent foundation—enable the Editor and Publisher to do better justice to its contents—and relieve the Executive Committee of continued embarrassments. Who of our subscribers will refuse thus to benefit themselves, and promote the speedy triumph of our glorious cause, merely for the purpose of delaying the payment of two dollars for a few months?

FRIENDS! Are not these things so? If they are, WILL YOU ACT UPON THEM.

TOWNSHIP NOMINATIONS.—We hear that Liberty nominations are made, or about to be made in this County in Scio, Ann Arbor, Webster, Lodi, Saline, Ypsilanti, Pittsfield, Salem and Sylvan. We publish to day the nominations made in Sylvan and Ann Arbor. What are our friends doing in other Counties? There never has been a more favorable time for our cause than the present. We have nothing to fear except from sluggishness and inaction. Friends, do not wait, but step in while the waters are troubled.

MR. TORREY'S NARRATIVE of his arrest and imprisonment in Annapolis, will be found on our first page. Do not fail to read it. We have been obliged to defer it to the present time, by the pressure of Congressional news.

If five hundred of our subscribers will have the goodness to send us two dollars each in advance for the second volume of the Signal, we shall have one thousand dollars, and this we actually need to pay up arrearages, and commence our next volume. What say you friends, will you do it? If you have any sympathy for the Executive Committee, or any wish to see our cause advance, send on your two dollars immediately.

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of the United States have made a most important decision respecting fugitive slaves. The following notes of its provisions are given by the correspondent of the Philanthropist.

"This morning the decision in the great fugitive slave case, between Pennsylvania and Maryland, was given. I will give you a full report of it as soon as I can write out my notes. The main points embraced in the decision of the majority of the Court, as delivered by Justice Story, are these:

- 1. That a slaveholder, or his agent, or otherwise, may arrest his slave, in any State, wherever he can find him, without warrant or the aid of any legal authority. 2. He must take him before a United States Judge, to establish his claim. 3. No State Magistrate has any right to act in the premises; and that part of the law of '93 which authorizes them to do so, is null and void. Congress cannot vest such power in State officers. 4. The power of legislation on the subject of fugitive slaves rests exclusively in Congress; consequently, all laws of any State, slave or free, on the subject, are unconstitutional and void. The act of 1793, except as above, is constitutional, and may be enforced by United States Judges. The various bearings of this important decision will be more fully seen in my full report. For one, I am satisfied that it is a great gain to liberty. Men can no longer be sold for their jail fees, in this city! Slaves can no longer be stopped in their progress towards a free land, by a hired catchpole, or professional man hunter. Petty magistrates can no more be hired to devote free men to slavery.

Some additional legislation will be needed to guard liberty in the free States, from the partial loss of the protection of the habeas corpus. But Massachusetts will set an example in this matter, in September. The slaveholders are very much dissatisfied with the result; far more so than the friends of liberty, wrong as the decision appears to them, in some of its aspects.

The effects of this decision will on the whole be greatly for the benefit of the fugitive slaves, although it is objectionable in very many respects. It demolishes at a single blow:

- 1. The jury trial laws of the eastern States. 2. The Black Act of Ohio. 3. The laws of all the States, slave or free, respecting the return of fugitives. 4. The power of magistrates to grant certificates, is taken away, and only United States Judges can send a fugitive back to Slavery. This provision will in part do away the necessity of a jury trial law: for the Judges are so few in number that only a very few cases will be brought before them. If these points are truly stated, we predict that this will prove one of the heaviest blows slavery has ever received.

Foreign News—Creole Case.

Intelligence has been received from England twenty-six days later. The news of the Creole affair had reached that country, and been discussed in both Houses of Parliament.

Lord Brougham brought up the subject by moving for copies of any correspondence respecting the transactions. He was of opinion that there ought to be a law among nations for surrendering criminals seeking refuge after condemnation, in other countries. There was, however, no such law in existence, and no power on the part of this country, to comply with any such demand.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, that after receiving all the legal assistance they deemed requisite, the government was satisfied that, by the law of this country, there was no authority to bring the persons who had escaped in the Creole, to trial for mutiny and murder, or even to detain them in custody. Instructions had accordingly been sent out for their liberation, unless it should appear that there was any colonial law under which they could be brought to trial. He was not, however, aware of the existence of any such law.

Lord Denman said he believed the whole of Westminster Hall was unanimous that the law of England furnished no means of delivering up the persons who had escaped in the Creole.

Lord Campbell thought the American government had no power to demand that those men should be given up, and that there was no power by the municipal law of England, to comply with such demand. The Lord Chancellor and other Lords were of the same opinion.

Lord Campbell said, "With regard to this claim for compensation, as slavery was not recognised by the law of England, the slave was ipso facto free, as soon as he had set foot on British territory, and America had no claim for compensation."

Lord Ashburton sailed from Liverpool Feb. 10, but was obliged to put back, by the gales, and remain till the 17th, when the frigate sailed, and may hourly be expected in New York.

Mr. Webster's Letter to Mr. Everett.

We regret that our limits preclude the publication of Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Everett, giving him instructions what course to pursue in reference to the Creole case.

Mr. W. first gives a brief history of this case, with which our readers are already familiar; and in doing this, in only the second sentence he shows what are his views of the rights of men; he says the Creole "sailed with a cargo of merchandize, principally TOBACCO and SLAVES!! Our nation thus stands before all the earth, with its loud professions of liberty, demanding pay for its own citizens because they are 'merchandize,' and ought to be paid for as much as 'tobacco!'"

Mr. W. considers this a clear case for indemnification, "calling loudly for redress." He argues that it was the duty of the authorities of Nassau to extend a helping hand to the American Consul in restoring to the officers and crew the command of the vessel, delivering up "the mutineers and murderers" to be taken to their own country for trial. Ordinary comity and hospitality entitled them to this assistance. "The persons on board might be slaves for life—they might be slaves for a term of years, under a system of apprenticeship—they might be bound to service by their own voluntary act—they might be in confinement for crimes committed—they might be prisoners of war—or they might be free. How could the British authorities look into or decide any of these questions? Or, indeed, what duty or power, according to the principles of international intercourse, had they to inquire at all?" It was no more than just to consider the vessel still on her voyage, and entitled to the succor due in other cases.

He further argues that the laws of England, establishing slavery in the colonies, have no effect on the case. The question does not depend at all on the state of British law. No alteration of her own local laws can either increase or diminish, or any way affect the duty of the British Government and its colonial authorities in such cases, inasmuch as such duty exists according to the law, the comity and usages of nations. The perfecting of the system of commercial communication between civilized nations requires the strictest application of the doctrine of non intervention of any with the domestic concerns of others; and without the exercise of this spirit of forbearance between this country and England, on all points relating to personal servitude, the peace of the two countries, and consequently of the world, will always be in danger.

Mr. Webster says in conclusion: "In all your communications with Her Majesty's Government, you will seek to impress it with a full conviction of the dangerous importance to the peace of the two countries, of occurrences of this kind, and the delicate nature of the questions to which they give rise."

This letter gave unqualified satisfaction to Mr. Calhoun and his friends. It was all they could wish. It takes the ground that the protection of the slave trade is a part of the law of nations. This is the position now assumed by the orator of Plymouth of Rock!

The publication of the letter appears to us very unwise. What object can there be for throwing the entire grounds upon which indemnification is demanded before the American public to be discussed in a thousand newspapers, and thus public feeling become excited upon it, before the despatches reach England? Why take such strong positions in so public a manner, and thus embarrass the work of adjustment?

We need not repeat our own views on this case. By the decision of the Supreme Court, these persons, miscalled mutineers and slaves, were constitutionally free. In asserting that freedom they acted like heroes.

They are heroes, and should be treated as such. So far as achieving their liberty is concerned, they are as much entitled to the appellation as were our fathers of the Revolution.

The opinions of the Northern papers upon this document are various. The N.Y. Evangelist speaks disparagingly of the despatch, as involving the sheer assumption that no distinction is to be made between property in opium, or other goods, and property in man. That paper mentions it as "a cobweb edifice" and asks:—"Is not this standing in the pillory before all mankind? Is this a fitting place for Daniel Webster? What spectacle more humiliating ever met the gaze of mankind?"

The Cincinnati Daily Message says:

"It is an extraordinary document. As an argument it is sophistical; as an effort of diplomacy it is a blunder. It asserts a preposterous claim, and upon the refusal of England to admit the claim, (a contingency which will surely occur,) it threatens war. As if we had not already issues enough with England, it makes a new one: and as if it was not enough to maintain the positions in which we are clearly right, gratuitously assumes one clearly wrong, in which the judgment, the feeling and the conscience of the world must be against us. It is an argument in favor of the American slave trade, in behalf of a country which denounces the AFRICAN slave trade as piracy."

Texas, Mexico and the Union.

It appears from a letter of a Member of Congress from New York to the Madison County Abolitionist, that the annexation of Texas is to take place on this wise: Mexico is owing the United States according to our reckoning, a considerable sum of money, which she cannot pay; she will therefore be willing to pay the debt by ceding Texas to us, a province she cannot subdue. Texas cannot sustain itself as an independent nation, and is therefore willing to enter the Union; and all that is necessary is that the President and Senate confirm a treaty with Mexico to this effect, and the work is done. Every one knows that Calhoun & Co. rule the Senate at pleasure, and by this management the matter will be kept out of the House, where the troublesome old gentleman from Massachusetts would raise a breeze about it; and the whole matter be consummated without noise or disturbance. Texas contains 240,000 square miles of Territory, and once admitted, will make several slave States to counterbalance Iowa and Wisconsin, which must be admitted in a year or two. There is reason to believe Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina has been sent to Mexico for this special object.

This will be the last and most desperate effort of the slave power to perpetuate its ascendancy; and if it fails in this, its fate will be speedily sealed. Shall this nefarious project succeed, and thus our nation be cursed by a national sanction of slavery for another generation? A valued friend writes us on this subject, March 14:

"I notice in the proceedings of the Senate, a resolution calling on the President for information as to outrages said to have been committed, by the Mexican people on the persons and property of American citizens residing at Santa Fee." If Americans prefer residing at Santa Fee, for whatever purpose, and do actually become residents of that Mexican town, are they any longer "citizens" of this country? Do we not insist on the right of citizens or subjects to expatriate themselves? Can there be any better proof of their having done so than their having become residents of another country? Can a citizen of the United States, residing in New Orleans or Kentucky, exercise any right belonging to citizenship among us on removing to another government and taking up his residence there (independently of any official duty requiring it,) or is he liable personally to any of the responsibilities of a citizen of the United States whilst so residing abroad? What would we say if the English or French government should take it upon themselves to interfere as we seem to be on the point of doing, in behalf of all the British or French residing among us, and prosecuting their business as other people?

"The slavery system, and the slavebreeders, are everlastingly keeping us in hot water with the free nations with whom we have intercourse. They are now trying to push us into a war with Mexico, that the end of it may be a cession by that Government of all her right to the revolted province of Texas, and the annexation to the Union of that 'valley of rascals,' at the cost it may be too of assuming its debt of twelve millions of dollars; out of which sum it has managed to swindle the European capitalists. Once more, we say to the free States, be on your guard against the annexation of Texas.—We say this, too, in more alarm than we have ever yet felt in relation to it. A slavebreeding President may authorize a slavebreeding ambassador to conclude a treaty by which Mexico shall cede Texas to the United States. What reason is there for supposing that the Senate, wholly under the slavebreeding influence, would not ratify it? Or what reason is there for supposing that the House of Representatives would not pass any law that might be necessary to carry said treaty into execution? Philip of Macedon undermined the liberties of Athens by her venal orators; the slave power is undermining ours by means of the cowardly corrupt shams that, with few exceptions, are sent by the free States to Congress. Let the Legislatures of the free States resolve at their next sessions, against the annexation on any terms. This matter ought to be attended to at once. The Santa Fee affair is about to be powerfully wielded by the slavebreeders to inflame the people against Mexico."

The following gentlemen voted for the reception of the Dissolution petition, and must of course be accounted orthodox on the right of petition until they give evidence to the contrary. Two of them, Bitts and Arnold, are from the Slave States.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayer, Babcock, Barnard, Birdseye, Bitts, Burnell, Calhoun, Childs, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, J. Cooper, Cranston, Cravens, R. D. Davis, Everett, Fessenden, John G. Floyd, A. L. Foster, Gates, Giddings, Granger, Halstead, W. S. Hastings, Howard, James, Linn, Maynard, Morrow, Benj. Randall, Saltonstall, Slade, Stratton, Tillinghast, Toland, Winthrop, John Young—40.

For the Signal of Liberty.

"How are the mighty fallen!"

Poor Webster! I have just finished reading, almost with tears in my eyes, his instructions to Mr. Everett on the Creole affair. This mess of slavebreeding absurdities, of negro-whipping monstrosities from the "expounder" of the Constitution—from him who but a few years ago went forth with the courage of Hector against the miserable and puny assailants of constitutional liberty! Yes, but the Hector of 1830 is converted into the scullion of 1842 brought down, by cursed ambition, to prefer cleaning dishes in the kitchen of his masters, before wielding the falchion of liberty!

Just to think of it! An American Secretary of State, and that Secretary, Daniel Webster, to say, or what is the same thing, to tell another to say for him—to the minister of a monarchy against which we, in by-gone times put forth the proclamation that all men were entitled to liberty and to the pursuit of happiness—for an American Secretary to be found urging on another nation that "comity" demands of it to suspend its fundamental law of freedom, that American slavebreeders may carry on their detestable traffic! Are we reduced to this? Have we become so base? Shall an administration remain in office that would make us the scorn and scoff of the world more than we are already? In the anguish of my heart, I am ready to cry out, away with it; the slave power is our worst enemy—he that supports it is an enemy to the liberties of his country. War, war, eternal war against the inhuman pirates who have first made war against humanity.

If a Russian slave ship sailing from St. Petersburg, with 500 slaves of a Russian nobleman destined to clear up his plantation, or his principality, on the western shore of America where the Czar has possessions, were to be driven by stress of weather into Boston; or, if the said slaves should rise on the crew and take possession of the vessel, and with a single view to recover their inalienable right of liberty, bring her into Boston; or even if colored slaves of Cuba or Martinique were to do so—what would Mr. Webster say to Russia, or Spain, or France, claiming said slaves, or the price of their booties. Have the authorities of Massachusetts any power to hold these men in bonds? To deliver them to the enslavers? Has the general government such power? Or shall Mr. Webster put aside the Constitution and substitute for it the comity of nations—politely hand-cuffing men, white or black, who vindicate rights, and delivering them over to their lordly masters? Mr. Webster knows that the very thing he asks of the British Government to do, it would be the vilest treason to do in return.

Cursed, cursed ambition! what art thou daily doing! called godlike, of transcendent angel; thou makest dirty, mean, lying devils; of men thou dost make muck-worms delighting in filth. Well, it's a mournful sight, full of sorrowful thoughts. Indignant as I am, because my country is degraded—disgraced, I cannot but pity poor Webster! Poor fellow! he must be a Jew or Turk—nay a very Hyrcanian bear that—knowing from what height fallen—would not pity him. For who ought to be pitied if not he who renounces all title to the respect of the virtuous, or for himself.—The most pitiful man is at the same time the most pitiable. Poor Sampson grinding for the Philistines! sad spectacle! but not altogether sad. Sampson did it unwillingly. He was in durance vile. His soul hated what his hands did, and at last he laid down his life to show how he hated the vile drudgery. He challenges somewhat of our respect. But our Sampson! poor abject fawner! He lies down at the feet of women-floggers—does their work willingly, and rejoices when they pat him on the back. Cursed, cursed ambition!—You will soon convert the "expounder" of the Constitution into an overseer. I can almost fancy I see him skulking over the cotton field, cowskin in hand, or into a Southern auctioneer. I can almost see him now, with hammer in hand, and hear him crying out, "going—going—gone!!—take him sir, a first rate bargain you have made; a choice wench; who'll now give me a bid for her child, a likely boy of six months old?" JAY.

Slavebreeders and Domestic Missions.

A correspondent writes:—"I have before me the January number of the Spirit of Missions, a Protestant Episcopal periodical, in which is published a list of the contributions made to the cause of Domestic missions under the direction of that religious body, from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, 1841. I was struck with the disparity between the contributions of the free and the slave states. Connecticut with a population of 309,000 contributed \$405.—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Kentucky, with a population of more than 3,400,000, contributed \$341.00. Of this sum, Virginia, the "mother of States," contributed \$14. North Carolina, \$5.—Take, as connected with these facts, another. In Virginia, one out of every twelve, and in North Carolina, one out of every nine of the white population can neither write nor read. In Connecticut there is but one such person in 574 of the population."

SENATORIAL DIGNITY.—Mr. Clay (to Mr. Buchanan.) "What in the devil are you (the loco loco party) responsible for?"—Congressional Globe, p. 231.

Congressional.

MARCH 21.—The House voted to meet at 11 o'clock instead of 12—ayes 123—nays 22. This was subsequently reconsidered, 90 against 89.

The House spent several days in endeavoring to retrench its expenses respecting oil, coal, candles, mail cart and horses, printing, stationary, &c.

In the Senate, sundry eloquent speeches, were made by Mr. Clay and others respecting the tariff, retrenchment, &c.

A report of an insurrection of the blacks in Jamaica has appeared in some of the papers; but without foundation. The last advices are silent on the subject.

An English paper says: "Robert C. Cleghorn, formerly stipendiary magistrate of St. Kitts, has been recently appointed by the British Government to the office of President, or Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Nevis, with a salary of \$8,000. He is a colored man of character and talents."

The Free Press says.—"The Whig Party of the North are fast dissolving; one portion joining the Home Leaguers or Tariffites, and the balance going over to the Abolitionists."

Mr. PIERPONT has declined being a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, on account of his duties as pastor of the Hollis Street church.

Several Communications were received too late for insertion this week.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Messrs. Editors:—I was present during the discussion on the subject of slavery, at Farmington on the 2d and 3d instant. I assure you I was somewhat amused as well as surprised to see the shifts and subterfuges resorted to by the principal disputant, General Cook, on the pro slavery side of the question. He in the outset acknowledged that slavery is in itself a great wrong, and expressed a wish that it might be abolished, but contended that the abolitionists were pursuing measures calculated to produce a dissolution of the union, and to prove his proposition, he read extracts from Mr. Birney's letter accepting his nomination for the Presidency, Gerrit Smith's Peterboro address, the Haverhill petition, &c. These arguments were met by Mr. Beckley, and as I conceive, successfully refuted. The General then attempted to justify slavery as it exists in the United States, by showing or attempting to show by Bible testimony that it was practiced by the chosen people of God and that it received the divine approbation.—He was again triumphantly driven from his position. He then brought forward an entire new proposition, which was that persons taken captive in war, were legitimate subjects of perpetual slavery, and they and their posterity became chattelized, and were proper articles of merchandise or commerce, and inasmuch as it is impossible to ascertain who are the offspring of those taken in war, or to distinguish between them and those who are the offspring of those who had been stolen, all might legally and justly be held in slavery.

Now Messrs. Editors, I conceive that justice is immutable, that it is an attribute of the Almighty, and that what was right a thousand years ago is right now. Allowing, then, that I am right in my conclusions, and that it was right in the early settlement of America to enslave such of the African race as had been captured in war, and had consequently become articles of commerce, mere chattels according to Gen. Cook's theory, what a set of blockheads must the United States Congress have been composed of, who in 1807 passed a law prohibiting the foreign slave trade, and making it piracy for any person to engage in it. Surely they must have had a limited knowledge of the principles of justice and the natural rights of man, or Gen. Cook, is most egregiously mistaken in his conclusions. Suffice it to say that on the 2d day towards night, the General left the field and D. W. C. Chapin Esq. was called to finish the contest. He opened his argument by some handsome allusions to the political institutions of our country, and after electrifying the audience by his sallies of wit and humour, he proceeded to the question, and urged that as the statute laws are among the political institutions of the country, and that slavery being a creature of statute law, those who oppose slavery are acting in opposition to the political institutions of the country; consequently the principles and measures of the abolition society are not in accordance with the political institutions of the Government.

This, Messrs. Editors, is the sum and substance of his argument. Now if the conclusion of Mr. Chapin's argument is correct, all who disapprove of any of our laws and make use of means (let them be ever so proper) to procure a repeal or abolishment of them will find themselves arrayed against the political institutions of the country, and exposed to the censure of their fellow citizens, and liable to the penalties of law. It appears to me that the very slender pegs to which the gentlemen were obliged to resort, to hang an argument upon, will show (to use a homely phrase) how near they came to being used up.

Yours respectfully,  
SPECTATOR.  
Farmington, March 3, 1842.

For the Signal of Liberty.

SYLVAN, March 12, 1842.

Messrs. Editors:—The Liberty Party met at the house of Thomas G. Davis, and chose a Chairman and Secretary, and made nominations for Officers to be supported at the April Town Elections. E. D. Tryon, Amos W. Davis, Horace A. Smith, Jeremiah Thomas and Horace H. Holcomb were appointed a committee of Vigilance to use measures to secure the election of their Ticket, and obtain subscribers for the Signal of Liberty. Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Signal. Yours truly,  
THOMAS G. DAVIS.

SYLVAN NOMINATION. LIBERTY TICKET.

- SUPERVISOR. JOHN B. WHEELER. TOWN CLERK. JOHN C. WINANS. TOWN TREASURER. THOMAS G. DAVIS. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. HORACE A. SMITH. SCHOOL INSPECTORS. HORACE A. SMITH, JOHN WARNER, JARED A. PARKS.

- HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS. RODOLPHUS TRYON, HORACE H. HOLCOMB, ORLO H. FENN. OVERSEERS OF THE POOR. IRA SPAULDING, Sen. EDMUND E. CONKLIN. CONSTABLES. EDWIN D. TRYON, IRA SPAULDING, Jr.

From the Friend of Man.

The South are asking us for the Address to Slaves! Read the following letter from Tennessee:

JONESBORO, TENN, Feb. 9th, 1842.

MR. EDITOR: Dear Sir: In looking over your valuable paper of recent date, I see that our abolition friends of New York have put forth an address to the slaves of the South; and being a strong friend to the cause myself, I wish you to send a few copies of it to this place. I am much pleased with the movements of our abolition friends in your State.

The PEOPLE, with a few exceptions, in this country, are with you, and you have our best wishes for your success in the good cause. We held a meeting, a short time since, in this place, which was numerously attended by some of our most worthy citizens. The principal speakers were the Hon. Jacob Nicholas, Henry Blair Esq., Isaac Gammon Esq., Joseph Clin, Backus Chester Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, a very talented and eloquent speaker, also, Rev. Richard Luckey and Rev. Mr. Warner. There was considerable feeling manifested on the occasion. It is quite a new thing in this country, and the people are beginning to get their eyes opened, and to see things in their true light.

You are at liberty to publish the above, and do not omit the speakers' names, as many of them are influential men, and formerly slaveholders. It will, in all probability, cause many others to come over to our side of the question. I think I can procure several subscribers for your paper, at our next meeting, which will be held at Givard Valley, the 5th of March, 1842. Very respectfully, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—J. G. Whittier, remarking on the Dissolution petition, contends that, so far as abolitionists are concerned, the Union is already dissolved.

"The right of locomotion—the privilege which the Constitution secures to the citizens of one State to travel safely and transact without molestation his lawful business in another,—has been denied to every man who is not willing to remain silent on a question once dear to the heart of Americans—the question of Liberty. Look at the recent arrest of Charles T. Torrey in Annapolis! Look at the case of another citizen of Massachusetts, Amos Dresser, publicly scourged in the public square of Nashville! The writer of this was warned last spring in Baltimore, that by handing a book on the subject of slavery to one or two of his personal friends in that city, he had incurred the liability of imprisonment for ten years in the felon cells of the Maryland Penitentiary. Look at the Lynch committees, formed throughout the South! At the threats of slaveholding Senators and Representatives on the floor of Congress! Look at the seizure and imprisonment of colored freemen from other States, in Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas. At this very time we are told by the public prints there are 300 colored seamen, citizens of Massachusetts, New York, &c., confined in the jails of Mobile."

SPECIE.—The Madisonian publishes a table showing that within the last four years, there has been \$42,741,615 of specie imported into this country, and \$27,630,363 exported; leaving 16,111,252, in the country. That Paper adds: "All money changes hands, on an average, at least once a month, twelve times a year. And the sum of fifteen millions passing through twelve revolutions, would furnish an amount of currency equal to \$180,000,000 annually."

Our National Slave Trade!

The correspondent of the Philanthropist writes from Washington:

"A word as to the Creole case. A trusty abolition brother, who has been on board the Brig Creole at Richmond, since her return from New Orleans, and become acquainted with those interested in the affair, says that there is a strong desire, in that region to hush up the affair. And there is one little circumstance that makes some persons desire it, almost too bad to tell, but that it illustrates the character of the American Slave Trade. The captain had his white wife on board. Six other white men, on board, took as many of the female slaves into the cabin, with them, as their mistresses. Some of these poor creatures, you will recollect, refused to remain at Nassau. No wonder such men desire to hush up their deeds of darkness!"

Anti-Slavery Lectures!

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

- March 23, at Novi, at 7 o'clock, P. M. " 24, " Pontiac, at 7 " " " 25, " Commerce, 7 " " " 26, " Milford, at 7 " " " 28, " Kearsington, 7 " "

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

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, Sabu Felch, C Moseley, S D Noble, S Hill, Norman Gurnsey, N Tubbs, D A McCollum, A Delematter, S B Noble, P Minnis, Thomas Hoskins, C P Briggs, N C Goodale, W Jones, George Tubbs, S M Adaire, Henry Dwight, G N Stoddard, Jacob Doremus, J Bangs, T Foster, H Bower, M Kenny, L Vance, W W Willetts, 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 Hidden, J Hoff, W W Quackenbush, R Moor, Job Stratford, J Chandler, Jr. C L Bangs, Wm Allen, C L N. wcomb.

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.

DIED.

MACON, March 10th, 1841.

Very suddenly on the 7th inst. at his residence in Macon, Lenawee County, JAMES H. DENNIS, aged 35 years. It has been truly said, that in the midst of life we are in death. The day previous to that on which he died, the deceased was well, except that he complained of some soreness in his throat. He was able to walk about the house till a few minutes before his death;—he expired while sitting in his chair. He has left a wife and two children to mourn his irreparable loss. May He who tempers the chilling wind to the shorn lamb, be their stay and support. The subject of this notice was a warm friend to the benevolent enterprises of the day; the cause of the poor oppressed slave, lay very near his heart.—His loss is deeply felt by a large circle of friends; but they humbly hope and trust he has gone to that habitation where pain and sorrow are unknown, and where the weary will be forever at rest.—[Com.]

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. G. Beckley Mr. HIRAM STORMS and Miss ALICE CAMP BELL, both of Ann Arbor.

On the 16th, by the same, Mr. JOHN HOUGH of Superior, and Miss CATHARINE BULLIS of Ann Arbor.

On the same day, by the Rev. Geo. Hornell, Dr ROBERT GILFILLAN, of White Lake, to Miss AGNES D. VOORHIS, of Pontiac. Parties and guests tee-totalers.

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. 33 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. 47-3w

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

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, JAMES JONES & CALLEB 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 3, 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.

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

SMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER.—Price, sixty dollars. S. W. FOSTER, & Co. 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. 53-1f

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

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

Weekly and Semi-Weekly New.

York Courier and Enquirer. TO THE PUBLIC.—From and after Friday, 11th instant, the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Courier and Enquirer will be enlarged to the size of the Daily paper, and offer inducements to the advertiser and general reader, such as have rarely been presented by any papers in the United States.

SEMI-WEEKLY.—This sheet will be published on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—On the outside will be placed all the contents of the Daily sheets for the two preceding days, together with appropriate matter for the general reader selected for the purpose; and the inside will be the inside of the Daily paper of the same day. Thus all advertisements in the Daily paper on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will also appear in the Semi-Weekly paper for these days, without any additional charge to the advertiser. This publication will of course, be mailed with the Daily paper of the same date, and carry to the reader in the country the very latest intelligence.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER. Four Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Five Dollars per annum, in all cases when payment is not made in advance.

Any person forwarding twenty-dollars in money not more than five per cent below par, free of postage, will be entitled to seven copies to be sent to the same post office; and at similar rates for any larger number of subscribers. When the money sent is more than five per cent below par in this city, it will be sold at the current rates, the proceeds carried to the credit of the subscriber, and the papers sent for a pro rata period of time.

WEEKLY COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

This sheet, also of the size of the Daily Courier, and the largest weekly paper issued from a daily press, will be published on Saturdays only; and in addition to all the matter published in the Daily during the week, will contain at least one continuous story and a great variety of extracts on miscellaneous subjects, relating to History, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts.

It is intended to make this sheet the most perfect, as it will be one of the largest of the kind, ever offered to the reading public; that is a newspaper in the broadest sense of the term, as it necessarily will be, from containing all the matter of the Daily Courier, and at the same time very miscellaneous and literary, by reason of selections and republications set up expressly for insertion in this paper.

The politics of the Courier & Enquirer are too well known to the public to require any explanation. It was this paper which first gave the name of WHIGS and LOCO-FOCOS to the two great parties in the United States; and could its counsels have prevailed at Harrisburg in December, 1839, HENRY CLAY would now have been President of the United States. Its motto is "Justice to HARRY OF THE WEST," let the consequences be what they may," and it is the only paper in the great commercial emporium of the United States which has assumed and will maintain this position.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

To single subscribers, three dollars per annum.

To two or more subscribers less than six, to be sent to the same Post-Office, two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

To six subscribers, and less than twenty-five, to be sent to not more than three different Post-Offices, two dollars per annum.

To classes and committees over twenty-five in number, to be sent in parcels not less than ten to any one Post Office, one dollar and seventy-five cents per annum.

In no case will a WEEKLY COURIER be forwarded from the office for a period less than one year, or unless payment is made in ADVANCE; and when the funds sent are below par, they will be sold at the current rates and the discount be deducted from the amount carried to the credit of the subscriber. In like manner, when postage is not paid, it will be deducted from the amount enclosed.

All Postmasters are authorized by the Postmaster General to forward funds for subscribers, free of postage; and all remittances made through Postmasters will be at our risk.

General Agents, Carriers, &c. &c. will always be supplied with any number of copies they may require, on giving two days' notice, at four dollars per hundred.

The Daily Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer, in consequence of its great circulation, has been appointed the OFFICIAL PAPER of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States to publish all notices and other proceedings in cases of Bankruptcy in the Southern District of the State of New-York; and all such notices will be inserted at least once, in both the weekly and semi-weekly papers. In addition to which, we shall also publish in our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly papers, a full list of all the applications in the United States for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

Prices Current and Review of the Market, will of course, be published at length in each of the three papers.

Country Papers with which we exchange, are respectfully requested if convenient, to give this advertisement one insertion and call attention to the same; and every daily, weekly, or semi-weekly paper in the United States, with which we do not exchange, will be entitled to an exchange for at least one year, on giving this advertisement an insertion and calling public attention to it.

The weekly and semi-weekly of Saturday next, will contain the first four chapters—all that have appeared—of "Our Mess, or the Life Guardsman," by the author of "Charles O'Malley." New-York, February 2, 1842. 11f 1td & 1t

Wanted Immediately, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY." Ann Arbor, Dec. 23, 1841.

"NO REPUTATION."

STATED CRIP will be taken at par for Goods at the store of the subscribers a few days. JONES & ORMSBY. Ann Arbor, Jan 12, 1841

For the Signal of Liberty.  
**Moral suasion and the Ballot Box.**  
Messrs Editors:—Happening to be one of the Convention, which nominated the Liberty ticket for the county of Washtenaw, I heard very much relative to ballot-box abolition. Indeed so much was spoken in praise of this potent "weapon firmer set, and better than the bayonet," so much panegyric, and such high encomiums lavished upon that immortal "Spartan Band," those choice spirits; those *invincible, chivalrous, inimitable warriors*—the "Ballot-Box Heroes" of 1840; that at least a superficial observer might not have been very unlikely to receive the impression that all other Abolition except that manifested through the medium of the ballot box, was spurious; and all other means for the accomplishment of those glorious objects we have in view, considerably worse than useless. It is not my design to make invidious reflections, but truth demands the disclosure, humiliating though it may be to some, that those were present who strenuously advocated the adoption of the principle, in selecting candidates, of excluding all those as unworthy of our suffrages, who had not exhibited their devotion to our cause the year previous, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box.

This proposition, I rejoice to say, received its just desert; a *stern rebuke*; nevertheless, it was obvious that many individuals of the Convention, not only supposed, but firmly believed that political action was not only by far the most useful, energetic and efficient that could be bro't to bear; but as also in a great degree, superceding all other means.

Now I would be very far from under-rating or derogating from the utility; *uay more*, the absolute necessity of ballot-box agency in the holy cause of impartial justice and equal liberty; yet I beg leave to dissent from such preposterous opinions, and not only so, but I shall take the freedom to express my conviction of the evil of imbibing so *dangerous* doctrine. I have seen its tendency and unavoidable results in too many instances exemplified to hesitate in pronouncing them "evil and only evil, and that continually."

I have witnessed with deep regret and painful solicitude, the apathy of those who drink in this pernicious error; and their almost total indifference to, and entire neglect of that vast array of means and ends by which political anti-slavery must be sustained, and without which it would inevitably and speedily be annihilated. This has been most forcibly and clearly illustrated in the subsequent conduct of those ballot-box heroes—the "immortal three" who voted the first Liberty Ticket in this Town. So far as my knowledge and observation extend, I do not recollect of hearing it even *insinuated* that they had done any thing to render themselves obnoxious to pro-slavery censure, or to advance the cause of abolitionism, except their constant devotion at the shrine of the ballot box. I admire and commend their consistency in this particular, but I deprecate and deplore the evil influence of their example in other respects. Where, I would respectfully inquire, has been the evidence of their faith in the patronage and support of anti-slavery periodicals? Where their zeal in attending anti-slavery meetings? discussions? debates? Where have been their pecuniary sacrifices in this behalf? And echo answers where?

Among very many instances and examples in proof of what I have written I shall at present cite only the following: Some time during the winter of 1840 and '41, a pro-slavery champion appeared in this vicinity and issued challenges to any and every abolitionist, far or near, to meet him in public debate. He boasted his numerous victories, over vanquished opponents, and proclaimed his determination to annihilate that species of fanaticism called abolition, and to implant in its stead in the minds of all who should hear him, a rational conviction of the beauty, utility and necessity in this "land of freedom and equal rights" for the existence of the Patriarchal Institution." No one immediately accepting his challenge, he became like "Goliath of Gath," *desperate*, and defied "priest and potentate," and declared that consciousness of the certainty of defeat alone, prevented abolitionists entering the lists against him. The earth seemed to tremble as he walked back and forth "defying the armies of the living God. Where at this critical juncture were those "Quixotic heroes," who had displayed so much moral courage at the Polls, the November previous? At length an individual desperate was found, as to step into the arena and

"seize the glove"—one too, who had never evinced his abolitionism at the ballot-box. I would give his name but for the fear of incurring his censure; for he is too modest and unassuming to seek notoriety. Lest however some one should erroneously infer that I am blazing forth my own good deeds, I will venture the hazard:—JOEL B. BOYNTON, was the reckless man, who boldly, when all others failed, stepped forth in defence of those high and lofty truths; those sacred principles, and those immutable and inalienable rights, upon which is founded the holy cause of abolition. The time was set; the preliminaries arranged, and the combatants met in *deathless* encounter. A host of curious and anxious spectators had assembled to encourage and support by their presence, and their applause their respective favorite; all was hushed in deathlike silence; at last the affray commenced. There was a dreadful clanking of armor—a terrible clashing of arms. For "Arms on armor clashing brayed horrible discord; and the maddening wheels of brazen fury raged"—

Our pro-slavery hero was a powerful man; his physical organization unrivalled, his temperament of the first order. From his massive forehead, projected eventuality in bold relief;—Comparison, Individuality, Locality and Imitation were quite conspicuous, while Causality seemed retiring from observation, and Firmness, Self-esteem, Approbateness, Hope, Amativeness, Marvelousness, Combativeness & Destructiveness projected immensely. Adhesiveness, Philoprogenitiveness, Benevolence, Veneration and Conscientiousness courted not the scrutinizing gaze and admiration of the "disciple of Gall and Spurzheim."

From this data the phrenological abolitionist will draw his portrait, deduce his character, and whenever and wherever he meets, be able to recognize and identify him.

But to return. Long and desperate was the conflict—neither seemed inclined to yield while strength remained to wield a weapon; and to act the part of an impartial historian, I must add, that our anti-slavery combatant was in no respect inferior to his opponent. At length, however, our pro-slavery hero began to reel beneath the well directed blows of his powerful opposer—but quickly drawing from his pocket a phial or small flask, he swallowed a part of its contents; and again seemed nerved for deeds of desperate daring. But the strength derived from unnatural stimuli being quite evanescent, soon seemed subsiding; when as the night was waning, a truce was proposed and the case submitted for an award to the umpires. A deep and painfully thrilling suspense pervaded the vast assemblage, while the judges withdrew for mutual conference previous to rendering a decision. This suspense was heightened and increased by a rumored disagreement between them; soon a third was chosen and the joyful intelligence communicated, of a verdict in favor of equal rights.

And where may I again inquire were our giants of the ballot box? Possibly had they been sought they would have been discovered snugly and comfortably seated round the cheerful blazing fire—or perhaps "old Morpheus had waved his ebon wand"—and they were slumbering on beds of down locked in the fond embrace of the dear partners of life's hopes and joys.

Perchance the clanking of the galling chains of slavery—the sharp crack of the driver's scourge—the blood and tears—the groans and death of hopeless and interminable bondage, were forgotten. And why should it be otherwise? No gentle zephyrs sighed through summer foliage and flowers. Nought but the rude blasts of chilling Boreas were to be met without.—There were no honors to be reaped—no laurels to be won—no gold to be amassed—and "last though not least," there was no ballot box in the affair—nothing of the kind—nothing but "kicks and cuffs"—drudgery and unrequited toil, and inglorious defeat awaited the friend of the slave. They had accomplished the Herculean task of depositing in its proper place the anti-slavery ballot, and "it would hatch," and a promising brood of ten for one arise. And such indeed was the result. But who imparted the genial warmth requisite to expand into perfect being the oviparous batch? Certainly not the ostrich that buried it! And who fed and nurtured to maturity the chick—the duckling and the gobbler? Most assuredly that kind and tender hearted matron—*moral suasion*.—And I very much doubt whether the whole

had not proved addle, but for a particle of prolific moral suasion embryo. Though very probably the sulphuretted hydrogen had exploded, and the calcareous shell had burst, and its odoriferous contents bespattered the vestments and visages of those so unfortunate as to be contiguous.

But to be serious—I most ardently hope that liberty party-ism elsewhere as it has here will not in the minds of some of its devotees, supercede the necessity of other peaceful and moral means for the overthrow of slavery. Indeed I know that such to any great extent will not be the consequence of political abolition, yet that in any degree so pernicious doctrine should obtain would be cause of painful regret.—I verily believe had there not been a culpable deficiency in the opposition manifested against slavery—had all the laudable means in our power been brought to bear against it in this town—instead of thirty, we had at the last election polled double that number of abolition votes.

These considerations induced me to appear on the present occasion. I hope no one will be offended—for my object is not to widen but to heal the breach that already exists in our ranks. Should our noble vessel founder and be lost by unskilful management, or from sheer negligence and laziness on the part of the mariners whose will be the guilt? Then let none be slothful. Sacrifices in time and money must be made—or rather perhaps I should have said duty in these respects, must be discharged. Funds must be raised for the gratuitous circulation of the Signal of Liberty and other anti-slavery papers. Those abolitionists who cannot conscientiously carry their principles into politics, should never censure those who cannot conscientiously do otherwise, and the latter again should never denounce and proscribe the former.

In a word, let each and all concentrate their energies as far as practicable, and direct them not against friends, but enemies of universal liberty. There should be more conciliation more of a spirit of compromise and mutual concession, and above all of "brotherly love" among those who would see our beloved country, and the world universally cleansed from the foul stains of slavery. There should be greater unity of purpose, and concert of action among that heaven directed band who aim to "break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free" and establish throughout the earth on a sure foundation, an immovable basis those natural, inherent and inalienable rights, which derived from Heaven are its free gift to all.

In conclusion, then, permit me to sound "an alarm," and suggest to all, but more especially, our political friends the necessity, while they use "bullets"—political action, of remembering the powder [moral suasion] without which "bullets" will not only be useless, but an actual incumbrance. Give us as much political action as you please, but let it be backed and sustained, and supported by *moral suasion*.  
J. P. W.  
Sylvan, March 18, 1842.

#### MORTGAGE SALE.

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

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

**Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!!**  
JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank summons, subpoenas, Executions, &c.—For sale at this office.  
Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1841.

**CASH FOR WHEAT.**  
DENISON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store.  
June 23, 1842

**Wood! Wood! Wood!**  
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY."  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 23, 1841.

#### 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 character 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 Christianity—a paper which admits suitable articles on all subjects upon which the community 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 communications will enrich its columns from time to time, on natural and revealed theology, revivals, missions, human rights, temperance, 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 Saturday, at 126, Fulton street, New York, where subscriptions are respectfully solicited.  
Dec. 29, 1841. 36-1f

#### THE FOLLOWING WORK,

HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE LONDON PICTORIAL BIBLE;

WHICH SELLS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR \$18 TO \$25 PER COPY.

Every man, woman and child in the United States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of

Scripture Illustrations.  
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE,  
AND VIEW OF THE HOLY LAND.

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

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

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

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

Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of sabbath schools, agents of religious newspapers and periodicals, postmasters and booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents.  
No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.—Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above entire without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice,) and giving it 12 inside insertions, shall receive a copy of the work, (subject to their order,) by sending directions to the Publisher. 29-12w

The above work may be had at the Book store of Dea. Chas. Mosely, one door west of the Lafayette House, Ann Arbor.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.  
Persons in the country, wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122, Nassau street, N. Y.  
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

#### 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 if to be found in the city of Detroit, will on short notice, be procured without extra charges.  
CHARLES MOSELEY  
Ann Arbor, Feb. 16 1842 43-3w

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

#### American Ladies' National Magazine.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR 1842.  
The most splendid and valuable Monthly Periodical ever published. The only magazine devoted to Ladies and conducted by members of their own sex. Composed entirely of original articles, by the most eminent writers of the age; and embellished with a larger number and a greater variety of costly, elegant and attractive pictorial illustrations, than any similar publication.

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

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

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

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

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, and 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 Waverley'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 remitted 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 subscribing, 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,  
101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

TIMOTHY SEED AND HIDES. | Cash will be paid at all times for TIMOTHY SEED, HIDES and WHEAT, when delivered at my store in Ann Arbor. (Upper Town.) F. DENISON.

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