

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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

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

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

Our Travelling and Local Agents, THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ARE ESPECIALLY REQUESTED TO NOTICE THE TERMS ON WHICH THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED. AS IT IS EXPECTED THEY WILL MAKE THEIR COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES IN ACCORDANCE THEREWITH, IN EVERY INSTANCE.

[SEE PROPOSITION.]

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, March 30, 1842.

Things in Maryland.

A friend has forwarded to us the Baltimore Patriot of March 1, containing an abstract of a bill of 35 sections, which has passed the House of Delegates, imposing the most grievous burdens upon the free colored population of Maryland, which slaveholding ingenuity could devise. Had we not seen the provisions in a Baltimore paper, we could not have believed a bill involving such a complete system of iniquity, could pass either branch of any legislative body in our country.

The very first section "provides that any free negro or mulatto, who shall come into this State, after the passage of the act, may be arrested by any person, and shall be adjudged to be his slave!" "Any free negro who shall leave the State, and return to it—shall be liable to the same penalty, unless in both cases they are travelling as servants of white persons. The fact that they are in the State to be prima facie evidence that they have come into it contrary to law."

Sec. 4 makes owners of railroads, steamboats, &c. liable to a fine of from \$500 to \$1000 for bringing a free negro into the State—half to the informer, and half to the State.

Sec. 5, forbids the transportation of any negro, slave or free, on steamboats or railroads, on Sundays and holidays, except in certain cases. Fine, \$100.

Sec. 6 requires every free negro over 14 years of age to be registered annually before a justice of the peace. On failure to do so, he shall be banished from the State, or sold for such time as the Orphan's Court may direct—proceeds of sale, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the person arresting him. Registry to be renewed on removing into other counties.

Sec. 10. "All free negroes, who have not the necessary means of support, and are not of good and industrious habits, may be sold as slaves for one year.

Sec. 11. After the first of January, 1844, "all free negroes or mulatto children of the age of eight years or upwards, whose parents have not good character, or are not in the occupancy of land upon which said children are employed, and which land is not sufficient to give full employment to such children," are to be hired out as servants, the males until twenty-one and the females until eighteen. The masters to pay the parents of the children, if males, thirty dollars, if females fifteen; and to the servants themselves, at the expiration of their term, seventy-five dollars, if males, and twenty-five, if females; provided they will leave the State. If they run away, after sixteen years of age, they may be sold as slaves at the discretion of the Court. If they serve out their time, and get their money as aforesaid, and then stay more than thirty days in the State, they shall be treated as if they had come into the state contrary to this act. Provision is made that if the parents of such child shall leave the State during the time of service, it shall be given up to them.

Sec. 13 prohibits free negroes from hereafter acquiring any real estate, or any lease hold for more than one year.—Such property now held by them, to be sold and distributed at their death.

Sec. 15, prohibits all assemblages of negroes, free or slave, after sunset, "except at religious meetings attended by some authorized white minister of the gospel, or at least three respectable slaveholders residing in the State." Penalty, on every negro, not more than thirty-nine lashes; on every white person, instigating or participating in it, a fine of from one hundred to a thousand dollars, or confinement in the penitentiary from two to five years. In Baltimore, however, religious meetings may be held, provided they do "not continue longer than ten o'clock at night, and are under the immediate control of some person to be sentenced to the penitentiary for from two to ten years, "if any thing is done or uttered in or by said meetings calculated to excite discontent among, or stir up to insurrection the people of color, or calculated to induce a slave to abscond from his or her master."

Sec. 16, fines a free negro preacher \$100 for attending an unlawful meeting for the second offence he shall be sold out of the State, and one half the proceeds shall go to the informer.

Sec. 18. Negroes manumitted by will to leave the State in 20 days. Manumission by deed, to take effect in future, prohibited.

Sec. 20. A free person, enticing or aiding a slave to run away, or concealing him, shall, if white, be sentenced to the penitentiary from ten to fifteen years; if black, be sold out of the State for life, his price to go the informer.

Sec. 21. A reward of five hundred dollars to be paid out of the public treasury to any one who shall arrest a person who has attempted to induce a slave to run away.

Sec. 21. Sheriffs, justices, or constables, neglecting to enforce this law, shall be fined from \$20 to \$100.

Sec. 32. Informers made competent witnesses.

Sec. 33. The fact that a free negro is taken up in the state, prima facie evidence that he is here contrary to law.

Sec. 34. Three slaveholders to be appointed in each election district of the counties, and in each ward of the city of Baltimore, to see that the laws relating to people of color are enforced; to notify constables, grand juries, &c.

Human nature must be different in Maryland from what it is elsewhere, if such a bill could become a law without opposition. In the same paper is a call signed by John W. Berry and 17 others, for a public meeting of citizens of all denominations and parties who were opposed to the bill, to meet in the Light Street church, Baltimore, March, 2.

The Sun, of the 3rd inst. contains the proceedings of the meeting. A preamble and resolutions were adopted solemnly protesting and remonstrating against the enactment of the bill, among other reasons, "because it is calculated to produce religious and political agitations unfavorable to the peace of the State.

Because the punishment it imposes on whites and blacks is fearfully disproportioned to the acts or omissions therein denounced, many of which involve no crime or misconduct whatever."

Because it will reduce many free persons of color to perpetual bondage—break up the dearest domestic relations of others, and produce perpetual discontent.

Because it will, in many cases, entirely prevent, and always embarrass their moral and religious improvement.

Because it tends to deprive the State of a large class of laborers whose place cannot now be filled by others.

Because it would establish an inquisitorial system, which would subject whites as well as blacks to great and unnecessary vexation.

And because the principles of evidence it proposes are subversive of civil rights.

During the discussion, Mr. Robert Purviance, the chairman of the committee, said that he was himself a slaveholder, and felt sufficient protection in the existing

laws, and he defied any one, under favor of these laws, to deprive him of that property. The gentleman enlarged, with indignant remark, on the obnoxious and disgraceful provisions of the bill, which he considered would constitute, if passed, an indelible stain upon the honor and dignity of the State.

Mr. W. H. Watson hoped the resolutions might be recommitted in order to "embody a more decided sense of the indignation with which this bill has been received by this community."

Mr. G. W. Brown in his remarks, spoke of "the repulsive character of the bill"—"of the antipathy every where manifested to the provisions of it."

"Dr. Bond, jr., rose again and remarked that he was opposed to the bill, not because it would make slaves of the negro, but because it would make slaves of the free white man. It invested the grand jury with powers which if exercised would deprive a white citizen of his liberty in consequence of his inability to prove a thing he did not know. He was not prepared to live under an enactment which was a direct and positive infringement of his rights as a citizen; he would never acknowledge such a power in the grand jury as this bill would invest them with, and by no act of his would he consent to or sanction any thing of the kind. The gentleman spoke at some length, and was listened to with attention and loudly applauded. Indeed the unanimity of feeling manifested by the applause which followed the strongest expressions of censure and disapprobation that fell from lips of the several speakers, we have scarcely ever witnessed in such an assemblage of gentlemen."

The male members of the M. E. Church in Baltimore have sent to the Senate a memorial against the bill, couched in strong language. They pray that the colored members of that church may be saved "from a persecution more horrible than the African slave trade." They deprecate its influence on the whites, saying, "the making slaves of freemen has been denounced by christendom as piracy, but by this bill every citizen is tempted to engage in the unhallowed work." They conclude as follows:

"In fine, believing that such a law will present, at once, to the people of this State (the alternative of enslaving the free, or freeing the slave,) we cannot but deprecate its enactment, as destined to bring into primary assemblies of the people, and into every congregation and religious body of the State, an agitation which must be perpetuated, in strife and bitterness, until consequences result most disastrous to the Commonwealth.

The result of these things in Maryland, whether the bill becomes a law or not, will be to hasten the period of emancipation.—We say let the issues between slavery and liberty be multiplied till they extend to every point where conflict is possible. Let slavery ride roughshod over every thing that a freeman holds dear—his pecuniary prospects—his domestic happiness—his personal security—his facilities for moral and religious improvement; and the day of its destruction will be proportionately hastened on.

From the People's Advocate.
Negro Hunting.

We cut the following from the "Sumpter County Whig," printed at Livingston, Alabama, July 17th, 1841.

NOTICE.

The subscriber would inform the citizens of Alabama and Mississippi, that he has DOGS for the purpose of trailing and catching runaway negroes.

His terms are five dollars a day for hunting—if he catches the negro, twenty dollars. Any person wishing his services may find him at Mr. John H. Sherard's near Livingston, Sumpter County, Alabama.

JAMES W. BELL.

May 15, 1841."

The Haverhill Gazette states, that the famous disunion petition, which caused such a tremendous excitement among the Southerners, was an exact copy of a similar petition sent from the South in the days of nullification.

The number of persons who had petitioned for the benefit of the Bankrupt act in New York on the first of March, was between five and six hundred.

For the Signal of Liberty. Just as it should be.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Liberty party was held in the township of Napoleon on Saturday the 12th inst., for the purpose of nominating township officers and such other objects as the meeting should deem expedient.

The meeting was organized by appointing Wm. Hunt, chairman, and Harvey Austin Secretary upon which the chair announced the object of the meeting and declared it organized for business.

R. B. Rexford briefly addressed the meeting showing the importance of independent political action for the accomplishment of the objects of the friends of "LIBERTY."

He then presented the following resolutions which were discussed and adopted with great unanimity of feeling.

Resolved, That every elector is morally obligated to exercise the elective franchise for the promotion of the general interest of the entire community affected thereby, and that no other consideration can be justifiable.

Resolved, That a just sense of the rights of men, & a due regard for the same, should be regarded an essential qualification for any civil station in town, county, or state; and that no person is worthy of trust as a servant of the people, who is influenced by any consideration to disregard or trample upon the rights of the most humble.

Resolved, That in compliance with our convictions of duty, we will not give our suffrages to any man, for any official station, whose sense of justice does not impel him to denounce the practice of holding men as property; and whose patriotism and philanthropy do not prompt him to withhold his suffrages from every man who will not oppose the system of slavery, and labor for the promotion of freedom.

Resolved, That the principles embraced by the "Liberty party," commend themselves to every person as allies of justice and righteousness; and we believe that the practical operation of those principles, is indispensable to the preservation of our civil and religious liberties, and to the prosperity and happiness of this and every other people.

Resolved, That we will use every just means to abolish slavery and the slave trade, wherever the general government has jurisdiction; to protect every man from any infringement or violation of his "inalienable rights," and to carry out practically, the doctrine of our fathers of the Revolution "that taxation and representation are inseparable," and that no people can be safe "if their property may be taken without their consent."

The meeting then made their nomination of officers, and the spirit and unanimity which characterized all the proceedings, were expressive of a purity of purpose and a patriotic zeal, truly ominous of a signal triumph over all the enemies of free principles.

R. B. Rexford, Morgan Case, Thomas Cotton, Joseph Townsend, and Harvey Austin were appointed a "town corresponding committee, with liberty to call meetings and transact all other business which may be deemed necessary for the promotion of the cause of HUMANITY.

Resolved, That the Signal of Liberty," is justly entitled to the patronage of every friend and lover of freedom, and we cordially pledge our efforts to increase its circulation in this town.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and be published in the Signal of Liberty."

WM. HUNT, Ch'n.

H. AUSTIN, Sec'y.
Napoleon, March 16th, 1842.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Oakland County Convention.

The abolitionists of Oakland county met on Tuesday the 15th, in the basement story of the Baptist meeting house in Pontiac in pursuance of previous adjournment.—A respectable number of delegates were present, taking into consideration the condition of the road; organized by choosing E. S. Fish, for chairman and Wm. G. Stone Secretary.

Prayer by the Rev. Robert McKay of Hadley.

A committee of three, were then chosen to prepare business for the Convention, who reported the following resolution, which were adopted with few dissenting voices.

Resolved, That we view the present aspect of the anti-slavery cause, as most encouraging, calculated to arouse every abolitionist to renewed and vigorous action; and to call forth our unfeigned gratitude to the Great Ruler of events; who on this subject has most emphatically so ordered events and circumstances as to make the wrath of man to praise him.

Resolved, That it is with the deepest regret we are compelled to continue our testimony against the pro-slavery spirit and feeling, manifested by many professors of religion; churches and other ecclesiastical bodies; and we do hereby

express it as our opinion, that we ought to withhold all christian fellowship from such.

Resolved, That it is expedient and advisable for abolitionists to organize politically for the election of town officers.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements and procure speakers, for a general County meeting to be held at some future period not far distant. Time and place to be designated, by said committee.

On motion, resolved, that we most heartily approve of the course pursued by John Quincy Adams in defence of the right of petition in Congress.

Resolved, That this convention tender their most cordial thanks to the Hon. H. A. Wise of Virginia, for his anti-slavery effort in Congress, in his recent tirade against the venerable J. Q. Adams.

A State Convention for the nomination of congressional candidates was anticipated by the convention and six delegates appointed to attend whenever the time and place, shall be designated.

Voted that the above proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary and forwarded to the Signal of Liberty for publication.

E. S. FISH, Ch'n.

WM. G. STONE, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

"Address to the Slaves."

Having observed in the Signal of Liberty and from some individual friends of human rights, exceptions and objections to the address of the N. Y. Anti-Slavery Society to the slaves of the Southern States, advising them, "to take of the property of the inhabitants so far as may be indispensably necessary to effect the object of their flight from slavery to the land of freedom," I ask a small space in your columns to present to your readers a few thoughts in vindication of the advice given to the slaves. In order to arrive at correct conclusions, we must first establish, or rather ascertain what are established principles in relation to the case. For this purpose, we will suppose the slaveholding states had declared a war of extermination against the colored people within their jurisdiction; who, of the civilized or christian world, would not justify the advice given the slaves or colored people fleeing for their lives, from those States; all would approve and endorse that advice, on the principle of self-preservation even at the sacrifice of our enemies in war rather than to sacrifice ourselves. Again, suppose those States had formally made a declaration of war of subjugation of the colored population. Had that people hitherto been free, the application of the same principles would be made, and conclusions of justification drawn as in the case first supposed. And now we ask wherein the systems of slaveholding which subject to perpetual bondage, body and soul, parent and child, forever, differs in principle from a governmental declaration of war, for either annihilation or entire and perpetual subjugation. No rational man will claim that we are bound to withhold resistance, or treat as friends, (until a formal declaration of war is made) those who, by a continued series of aggressions, evince unequivocally, a determination to continue a course of the vilest oppression, and to trample in the dust the dearest rights of mankind.

HUMANITY.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—The March number of the Journal of the American Temperance Union contains the most gratifying intelligence on this subject from all parts of the country.

Hon. S. M. Gates writes that it is no longer singular, even at the President's table, to see many guests decline wine, and pledge his Excellency in a glass of clear cold water, not even colored with toast water to save appearances!

The traffic is rapidly going down—tavern keepers, merchants, and distillers are giving up the business of destruction.—Bonfires of the liquor have been made in Jonesboro, Wilmington, Alington, Va.—Kensington, Pa. and other places.

Whiskey in Cincinnati is down to 11 cents per gallon; being one half the price of last year.

In Hudson, N. Y. about 3000 have signed the pledge; in Saratoga, 2000; in Washington county, N. Y., 5,500 in two months; in Peru, Ill., 400; at Richmond, 900; at Petersburg, 1000; at Charlottesville, 700; at Louisville, 3,500; in New York 4,500 since January 1; at Mobile, 1,400; at Columbus, 1,700; at Jacksonville, Ill., 280; at Springfield, 376.

In Louisville are 366 grog-shops remaining.

THE UNION.—Will slaveholders dissolve the Union? Mrs. Child says, "as well might the town pauper talk of dissolving his connection with the town."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, March 30, 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."

Will the publishers of the Emancipator, Liberator, and A. S. Standard, direct their exchange papers to the "Signal of Liberty," Ann Arbor, Mich.

Henry Clay and the Cilley Duel.

Read the article on the last page on this subject.

Will our friends make us acquainted with the results of the township elections in their several localities as soon as may be?

RIGHT OF SEARCH.—We hear of late much on this subject, and there is some talk of going to war upon it. The sum of the matter, as we understand it, is this: Britain has concluded Conventions with Brazil, Denmark, Holland, Naples, Portugal, Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, and more recently with Austria, France Prussia, and Russia, by which each power agrees, in furtherance of the suppression of the slave trade; to grant to the cruisers of the other powers, warrants to search in certain specified cases, and if slaves be found, to send in for adjudication ships bearing its national flag. America dissents from this alliance into which the civilized world has entered.

It is obvious, as the matter now stands, that by hoisting an American flag, any slaver may be perfectly secure from search by any foreign power; whence English and other vessels engaged in the slave trade not unfrequently shew American colors, for the sole purpose of escaping a search. On this account, English cruisers take the liberty to search every suspected vessel displaying American colors; if they find she belongs to the United States, although full of slaves, they dismiss her; but if she be a slaver really belonging to one of the contracting powers, although apparently American, they take possession of her, and send in for adjudication. England claims a right to examine the papers of vessels carrying the American flag, sufficiently to ascertain that they are American, and not English, or belonging to the contracting powers. Our government denies that English cruisers have any right to detain, examine or search any American vessel, on any suspicion whatever—which is in fact, equivalent to saying they have no right to search any vessel bearing American colors. A natural consequence of this would be, that all the slavers in the world would carry on their business with perfect impunity under the flag of our nation.

From this view of the case, we cannot but think that England, if not right, is yet nearer right than we are; and before we go to war we shall do well to inquire what is the precise object for which we intend to fight.

New Hampshire Ahead!

The Liberty vote opens well in the Granite State. Only nine counties have been heard from. The result is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Liberty Votes. Includes Rockingham County (201), Strafford (315), Belknap (136), Carroll (83), Merrimack (203), Hillsboro (465), Cheshire (231), Sullivan (122), Grafton (334).

Total in 9 counties, 2090

The town of Greenfield gave 120 Liberty votes—for all other parties 28. The Liberty vote in 1841 was 22. Liberty votes were given in 85 towns in these nine counties. The democrats elected 45 representatives; the whigs 15; liberty 4, viz: Robert W. Moore, David A. Bunton, Josiah Osgood and Timothy Cook.

In the town of Sandwich, thirteen balloting were held, and the meeting adjourned without even the choice of a moderator.

WHIGS AND SLAVERY.—The Emancipator says that there have been thirteen appointments of foreign ministers since the fourth of March last, of whom ELEVEN!!! have been from the slaveholding states—that is four fifths of the officers are given to two fifths of the people. Does not this fact shew that the entire Whig party are subject to the slavebreeders? How can it be denied—or excused—or palliated—or explained? Will our Whig friends tell us?

IGNORANCE.—In East Tennessee are 203, 371 white persons over 20 years of age, of whom 25,623, being one in every 8, cannot read or write. New Hampshire, with a larger population has but 927. Such is the effect of "our peculiar institutions" on the white population.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

It appears that the account we gave last week of one of the points decided by the Court was erroneous in one respect. The Court was represented in the Philanthropist and other papers as deciding that no State magistrate has any right to act under the law of 1793, in restoring fugitive slaves to their masters.

Joshua Leavitt, who is usually very correct, has written the following notes of the decision which we commend to our readers till the decision itself shall be published.

Judge Story, in pronouncing the opinion of the court, briefly recited the points presented in the record, and then the clause in the constitution respecting fugitives from labor.

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due."

He said, we know, historically, that the object of this clause was to secure the ownership of slaves as property, in any State to which they might escape. Such a provision was essential to the security of this species of property, and to the permanency of the domestic institutions of some of the States. It was designed to guard that property against the doctrines and principles of the non-slaveholding States. By the general law of nations, no nation is bound to recognize in its own dominions the law of slavery of another nation. Slavery being purely a municipal regulation, any recognition of it by a foreign government is a matter of comity, and not of international right. This was settled in Somerset's case, decided before our revolution. If this clause had not been in the Constitution, every State would have had the power to declare the slaves of other States free on coming within its territory. Such a state of things was calculated to engender continued strife, and could not have been acceded to by the slaveholders without endangering their property. The clause is then to be interpreted, in consistency with the words used, so as to effectuate and not so as to defeat the object. No court of justice would be justified in construing a clause in a Constitution so as to defeat its ends.

The first part of the clause contemplates an unqualified right of the owner to have the possession of his fugitive slave; a right which no State law is allowed to abridge, regulate, qualify or restrain. Without going into any nicety or criticism, any State law, interfering to delay, or postpone, or hinder the owner from enjoying the services of his slave, operates pro tanto as a discharge from service, and is void. It establishes the right of the owner without any qualification or restriction, all over the Union, the same right which he had in the State where the slave is held, and subject to all the incidents of that right. One of these incidents, universally enjoyed in the slaveholding States, is the right of recaption. This remedy is secured to the owner, provided he exercises it not in a riotous manner, nor attended with a breach of the peace. So far, the provision of the Constitution executes itself, by authorizing the owner to retake his slave throughout the Union, and thus far no aid of legislation is required.

But had the Constitution stopped here, it would have failed of its object, or it would have given the owner of fugitive slaves an insufficient and delusive remedy. In cases where he could not himself lay hands on his slave, or convey him to his own State, he might be hindered by local legislation or other opposition, and therefore the Constitution, in the other part of the clause, provides that the slaves "shall be delivered up on claim" of his owner.

It is difficult to read these words, and not feel that they contemplate a remedy by judicial process. The term claim implies as much. It is a demand of a right wrongfully withheld. The enforcement of this right evidently requires the aid of legislation, prescribing the method by which the claim is to be enforced by the delivering up of the slave himself to his owner or claimer. Such legislation naturally belongs to the National Legislature. The right is created by the Federal Constitution; Congress alone is empowered to make laws for carrying the Constitution into effect; no legislation by the States could possess the requisite uniformity or stability; the clause itself is expressly intended to be a protection against State legislation; Congress has actually legislated on the subject by the Act of 12th Feb. 1793; their legislation covers the whole subject; the court have no doubt of its constitutionality; it has been expressly recognized by the Supreme Courts of Massachusetts and New York and Pennsylvania; in our opinion the legislation of Congress is exclusive, and does not admit of any legislation by a State, either to supply the deficiencies or to limit the operation of the Act of Congress.

Such is the substance of the very elaborate opinion pronounced on behalf of the Court by Judge Story. He therefore declared the Statute of Pennsylvania to be unconstitutional, because it was an attempt to legislate on the subject of runaway slaves, which he declared to be exclusively within the power of Congress. He said that State magistrates and officers

might act under the law of congress, unless prohibited by a law of the State. He also recognized the police power of a State, to protect itself against runaway slaves, as against vagrants and paupers, to preserve the peace of the State, but not to interfere in any manner or degree with the rights of the slave owner.

Such is the decision of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice and Judge Daniel dissented from so much of the decision as denied all right of the States to legislate on the subject, because it annulled the laws of Virginia and Maryland, by which fugitives, passing through these States on their way to Canada, are liable to be seized and imprisoned until the owner can take them. Judge McLean dissented on other grounds, Judge Baldwin dissented from so much of the opinion as recognized the necessity of any legislation by Congress.

For myself, I have no fears that any decision of the Supreme Court, or any other act of any man or body of men, can now arrest the progress of free principles, or turn back the torrent of execration and destruction which is now setting in upon the system of slavery. It is a great gain to our enterprise to have these questions of law settled. If this decision has annulled our jury law, it has equally prostrated the black laws of Ohio and Illinois. No man can now take a fugitive, but the owner or his authorized agent. No State magistrate, officer, or citizen in the free States can be compelled to aid the recaption of a fugitive. No man is obliged to know that the traveller whom he helps on his way to Canada is a slave. No master can take his slave and carry him off peaceably, unless he is a good deal stronger than the slave. If it has rendered nugatory all legislation by the States for the immunity of their soil against the ravages of the slave-hunter, it has laid the foundation of an appeal to congress to afford the requisite safeguards of the public peace and the rights of free citizens of color, which Congress will not be able long to resist. It is the duty of Congress to provide the mode of trial, to enact the penalty for unauthorized seizures and abductions, to prescribe a limitation of one year (the time required in most of the free States for a native American to acquire the right of suffrage) beyond which no person shall be claimed as a fugitive, and to take measures for such an alteration of the constitution as shall relieve the free States from allowing their territory to be a hunting ground for the remorseless man hyena. To this end, we must petition Congress, and the State Legislatures must use their influence—AND IT CAN BE DONE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Freedom and Slavery.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just pronounced the most important decision which has proceeded from its bench for many years—perhaps ever.

This tremendous decision brings the question of Freedom or Slavery home to all our doors. There is not a man in the Free States who is not affected by it—whose personal liberty is not invaded and endangered by him. The Constitution knows no distinction of white, black and intermediate colored persons: it says nothing expressly of slaves; it speaks only of "person held to labor or service in one State escaping into another." Now if a negro may be apprehended in this city and carried by mere force to Virginia, to some one who claims him as an escaped slave or servant, then any of us—then Gov. Seward, Justice Thompson, or Justice Story, may be so taken? Where is the safeguard against abuse? Where is the protection to Freemen? The State law of 1840, extending the right of trial by jury to persons claimed as "fugitives from labor or service," afforded such protection. By that law a slaveholder was required to prove his property in a man or woman claimed by him, as much as in a horse or monkey. Even before the passage of that law, a slaveholder was always required to verify his legal right before a Justice of the Peace, who approved it or set the arrested person at liberty. But this proviso, if we fully apprehend the decision, is now declared a nullity, as well as the trial by Jury; and the slaveholder is authorized to take his slave any where and without any legal process or security whatever.—We need not add that this authority to take his slave is practical authority to take whomever he may think or claim to be such.

The Decision of the Supreme Court

—The Remedy.

The Correspondent of the N. Y. American writes from Washington:

"But there is a remedy—a peaceable, loyal, constitutional remedy. And that is, an amendment of the Constitution, to conform it in all parts exactly to the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which is the true charter for which we fought in the battles of the Revolution; and it is that which we won. It seems as if there were an order of immutable Providence, that the great question of radical constitutional reform and reorganization, or dissolution and revolution, should now come before the people, without delay, and be acted on them. Just as the ominous and tremendous agitation on this subject has begun to die away on the floor of the hall of the representatives, suddenly from the Supreme Court room bursts out this dreadful decision, like a mine sprung under the foundations of the capitol.

"Eleven years ago, in thunder-tones of eloquence, to which the whole North responded unanimously and instantaneously, we were told in this capitol, by him who was then the greatest man in the Union, that we must never permit ourselves to "calculate the value of the Union." Now behold the change in the times and in us! At this moment, as this woful exaction of the costly price of the Union is forced on the freemen of the North, how universally does the dread question rise to our lips, "What is all this worth?" The question is now solemnly put to us; and we are called on to weigh the value of the Union against the loss of the "inalienable rights" of all free-born men, for "all men are born free and equal;" and, to that question, how loudly swells the answer in those very words, by that high authority, so condemned, proscribed and outlawed—"Liberty first, and Union afterwards!"—for liberty was first and union came afterwards.—Liberty was the first great cause; Union was but an incidental effect. We will be united, if we can; but we will be free, at all events, while life and strength are left. No considerations of pecuniary interest can be allowed to enter this calculation. And now, if they tell us that our desired relief by constitutional amendment of the Constitution, is impossible, we write our answer on the walls of the capitol, for the trembling Belshazzars to read: "Mene: Tekel: Upharsin!"—"The days of the Union are numbered and finished: It is weighed in the balances, and found wanting: It is divided."

The theme is vast and awful; and I almost shudder at the responsibilities it opens to us. But we shall not shrink from them."

ITEMS.

Slave and Free Labor.—A comparison of the products of the slave and free states, shows the following result:

Table with 3 columns: Category, Slave States, Free States. Includes Mines, Prod. of the Forest, Fisheries, Agriculture, Manufactures.

Difference in favor of the free states 338,387,664

Commerce—Capital Invested, \$142,824,513 \$248,087,910

Difference in favor of the free states, 105,203,397

Tonnage—tons and 95ths, 467,380,21 1,629,036,60

Difference in favor of the free states, 1,161,718,29

Population, 7,333,644 9,718,222

Difference in favor of the free states, 2,375,278

Territory square miles, 602,940 448,336

Difference in favor of the slave states, 154,614

That is, while the free states have 31-1-2 per cent less land, and only 32-1-4 per cent greater population than the slave states, the difference in their favor is,

In value produced, 54 per cent. Capital invested in Commerce, 73-1-2 " Tonnage, 248-1-2 "

The immense aggregate of these differences must be put down chiefly to the credit of free labor.—Philanthropist.

The Anti Abolitionist, of Cincinnati, is publishing the names and occupation of the abolitionists of that city, for the double purpose of ruining their business so far as it depends on the south, and securing their lynching in case they visit the slave states.—This list is to be circulated through the south. It is headed by "Thomas Morris, Attorney at Law." The editor thinks that henceforth "it will be best for these villains to keep themselves at home."

ICE AND COTTON.—The business of exporting ice to the torrid zone yields to the New Englanders an annual income of several millions of dollars. Of late they have commenced sending their ships to the East Indies laden with ice, and bringing back in return bales of East India cotton. Who but a Yankee would ever have thought of exchanging on the other side of the globe, the covering of his mill pond for the material to keep his mill in operation.

James Forten, a colored man, very much respected, recently died in Philadelphia, being upwards of seventy years of age. His funeral was attended by from three to five thousand persons, about one half being white. He had followed the sail making business, was in easy circumstances, and universally respected. He was an efficient and untiring abolitionist.

A lady belonging to the Baptist Church in New Hampshire willed all her property to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions; but finding the Board so wedded to slavery, she made another will, giving it to the Free will Baptist Board of Foreign Missions;—with directions to expend what part they might think best in the cause of abolition.—The proceeds of the estate amount to about four thousand dollars.

The Yankees.—The papers state that there is a protective duty in Canada on the importation of salt pork, while fresh pork is admitted free of duty. A yankee has taken a store house on the Canada side, near Windsor, where he buys any quantities of American fresh pork, and salts it down. The Canadians must try again.

The article on the American Board and Slavery, copied last week from the Emancipator, is corrected by the writer as follows:

A. B. C. F. M. and Slavery.—The author of the article under this head hastened to correct a mistake which occurred from separating into two paragraphs what he intended for one. In consequence of this, the word "former" instead of referring to "members," is applied by the editor to "male" missionaries. It may indeed be true that some of the "latter" are slaveholders, but it was not intended to make any such assertion. Should they outlive their parents, doubtless they would come to hold them. The father of one is the holder of twenty slaves, supports a daughter in his own family, and defrays a part of his travelling expenses.

COTTON.—The Huntsville (Alabama) Argus, Feb. 19, says:

"Cotton in this market is almost an uncalculable commodity. We learn that some crops have been taken in payment of debts at 6 cents, which is the highest market price. A planter in the country informs us by sending his cotton to Nashville he obtained 8 cents for it, equal to 7 cents here. The prospect from all quarters is gloomy indeed for the planter's obtaining a fair remuneration for his toil, expense, and trouble in cultivating and preparing the article for the market."

SENATOR WRIGHT.—The correspondent of the Philanthropist writes:

"Senator Wright of New York is thoroughly well informed, always ready, prompt in retort, without bitterness, cautious, even when in liquor!"

JUSTICE DONE.—E. B. Reeder, a citizen of Cincinnati, and steward in the Methodist E. Church, has been found guilty of slaveholding, and removed from office, agreeably to the discipline of that Church, which provides that no slaveholder shall hold an office if the laws of the state where he lives admit of emancipation.

Liberia is a sickly country. Africa's Lullaby says:

"All animals, from man inclusive, and downwards, come from wherever they may to this Cape, are attacked with fever, and have to undergo a regular acclimating process."

It is stated that some of the London papers are nearly filled with the news from the United States. The proceedings in Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, relative to not paying their interest, are commented on with great severity.

The Correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist, writes from Washington:

"Every important movement made by the foes of slavery in the North, is watched with intense interest by the thinking portion of the slaveholders. And the outbreaking of the fires of liberty, so long pent up, in East Tennessee, where public meetings to put down the slave system have commenced, excites much attention."

JAIL DELIVERY.—Fourteen prisoners escaped from the state Penitentiary a few days since. Ten of them were taken after a desperate resistance with pistols, clubs, and stones. Their leader was killed. Mr. Videtto, who was aiding in their arrest, was badly wounded by a pistol shot.

WISCONSIN.—Gov. Doty has vetoed nine bills, seven of which were afterwards passed by the legal majority, and some of them by a unanimous vote.

It appears that in Cincinnati is an anti abolition society. The Philanthropist has notices of meetings for discussion between the members of that society and the Liberty men. That is right. Let proslavery advocates bring forth their strong reasons.

The repeal of the Intermarriage Bill, after passing the senate of Massachusetts by a large majority, was lost in the House—yeas 140—ayes 136.

Mr. Webster takes the ground that the Government knows no distinction between property in MEN, and property in THINGS! Is not this precisely the doctrine of the Algerine pirates?

The Columbus (Ohio) Freeman has taken down the name of Henry Clay, and raised that of Leicester King, the Liberty candidate for Governor in its place.

Daniel Webster has now the start of the Democrats, "the natural allies of the South," by becoming the great champion of the slavetrade, and of a war with England in defence of it.

Twenty-six Missionaries in Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, have formed an A. S. society, auxiliary to the American and Foreign anti slavery society.

The London Times declares the claim for restitution in the Creole case "the most audaciously untenable" that it is possible to imagine.

The Mendians of the Amistad have arrived in safety at Sierra Leone.

Mr. Clay's resignation takes effect to-morrow.

Congressional.

A man in Ohio, named Jacob Beecher, sent a petition to the Senate, proposing a new plan for the Exchequer, based on a brass and iron coinage of \$200,000,000, instead of the precious metals! When many thousands present to the Senate the claims of the poor, their petitions are unceremoniously kicked under the table as a matter of course! When an insane idiot comes with his grave fooleries, he is soberly referred to the Committee on Finance!

The members of the House have reformed themselves down to \$25 per term for stationary for the long session, and \$20 for the short session.

A petition was presented from the owners of the slaves, now freemen, on board the Creole, praying remuneration for their loss! They were very careful to send it to the Senate. There is no Adams or Giddings there.

Mr. Barnard of N. Y. presented a petition from Kings county, setting forth the wrongs of the North, and asking that these may either be redressed, or the Union be peaceably dissolved. He moved its reference to a select committee, with instructions to report against a dissolution, and also a resolution for a repeal of the 21st Rule. It lies over for debate.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune March 14, says: "The arrival of despatches from England at the State Department, produced quite a sensation in the city today, and the Cabinet has been anxiously deliberating upon them all the morning.—Among the most enlightened politicians, it is believed that our Government will recede from the position assumed in the case of the Creole, and turn their negotiations with increased spirit upon the subject of "visitation" and the right of search. On all these points I am convinced that British Diplomacy will be too much for us.

If we desire to sustain in civilized Europe, a character for sincerity in legislation, our Government will not interdict visitation of our ships on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of ascertaining their nationality. And until we can rightfully reclaim our fugitive slaves in Canada, in vain may we demand the blacks liberated by the authorities at Nassau."

In the Senate, March 14.—Mr. Clay presented a petition from Pennsylvania, and one from Orleans county, N. Y. complaining of the disreputable proceedings of Congress, its inefficiency, for public good, &c. and advising them to adjourn.

Several lengthy plans of Fiscal Agents, Exchequers, &c. have been brought forward and discussed, but it is probable nothing will be decided on till the last of the session.

Resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas, by the Legislature of Tennessee have been presented to Congress, and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, of which Mr. Adams is chairman.—The Detroit Advertiser says: "We cannot help remarking the very different reception, which this petition in favor of Texas met with, from that of those against it. No man objected to it; no man raised any petty question of order; but the whole matter was disposed of as it should be, in the regular course of business. Northern people will not fail to mark the difference."

Temperance in Augusta.—We learn from the Banner that the Governor of Maine, six of his Council, eighteen of the Senate, and 152 members of the House, besides the Adj. General, Land Agent, and Secretary of State, have signed the temperance pledge. This is capital legislation!

The N. Y. Tribune says: "There are many towns in this State where the whigs have been defeated in the elections this spring by abolition tickets, run with a direct understanding that such would be the result."

The Liberty Association of N. Y. have procured the insertion of the National Address, of May, 1841, in the Tribune. Its insertion is paid for, of course.

In Amesbury, Mass. the Liberty vote last fall was 31; this spring 60. In Salisbury last year, 36; this election, 87. In both towns the two old parties combined and acted together.

A new anti-slavery paper, called the "Citizen's Advocate," has been commenced in New York city, by C. B. Ray, formerly editor of the Colored American.

A Leather dealers Convention, comprising 500 delegates, met in Boston on the 2d, to take measures for the more efficient protection of their branch of industry.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MARSHALL, 12 March, 1842.

BROTHER GERRIT SMITH:—I am so frequently interrogated how I am pleased with your Address to the Slave? If I can subscribe to all the doctrines therein contained? If I can go with you in your recommendation, where the slave is recommended to take on his way from the prison, the horse, the boat, &c., I have concluded through the Signal to answer the above inquiries, as I understand you to mean and as I myself would judge, whether the doctrine be in accordance with precept and example. And in answering those questions, I believe it is admitted by all, that they are bond men and in bondage, slaves, held to service and considered chattels, and that they are oppressed, few will pretend to disbelieve, and in this situation the poor colored man is placed, and therefore has he not a right, notwithstanding all this, where he beholds in himself the image of his Creator, and finding himself a human being, to assert his freedom, and a perfect right to break the yoke and throw off the shackles. If so, has he not equal rights with others to use all the necessary means which are in his pathway to obtain that deliverance, and if it be absolutely necessary to save life to take the boat, the horse, in his flight from the tyrant, although it might subject him to be arraigned before an earthly tribunal should he be taken, he could but suffer, and if he is overtaken and again taken back into bondage, he certainly must suffer—but the question is, where is the precept and example? To the notions of Europe, past and present, and to the American Revolution, I refer them.

As to your doctrine that appears fraught with such horror, to recommend a man to save his life, if it be necessary in asserting his freedom to mount a horse that may be tied to a stake or the manger, and ride a few miles to obtain that which all men have a passport from their Maker as freeman—for no other has any property in man but his Maker—I would ask, did not our Revolutionary Fathers declare themselves free from the British yoke, and pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor that they would be free from the oppression of that Government, and where in the act of suffering is the comparison to be made between our fathers and the poor down trodden and scarred slave of the South, and did not they as well as all other nations from the time the children of Israel left Egypt, consider it justifiable and right, and according to the usage, in all cases where a people rebelled from the government they were under, to take the property of their oppressors, or of any others that they absolutely stood in need of to effect their deliverance and convert to their own use and benefit, and who said aught against it but Tories. And had not our Fathers of the Revolution, who were styled rebels, succeeded in gaining their freedom, would they not have been hung between the heavens and the earth, or shot dead? And can there be a reasonable argument brought to prove that the slaves of the South, or any other quarter of the Globe, have not a perfect right as well as our forefathers, to rebel and assert their rights for freedom, and pledge their lives and their scarred bodies, (having been robbed of their just dues they have no fortunes to pledge, and like the children of Israel, when they leave to journey north they must borrow) that they too will be free, and should they find it necessary to sustain strength on their excursion to the land of freedom, to take some of the effects of others to obtain this liberty, and save life, who can be so utterly inconsistent to deny them the precept and example. Does any one dare to raise an objection to the declaration of Blackstone, when he says, "the principles of slavery are directly against the law of nature and of God," the slave is under no moral obligation to obey the law so far as relates to keeping him in bondage, and such a law he has a right to violate, and is bound to do it for his own benefit and that of his posterity, and according to the Heaven-born principle of nature, he is authorized to use violence to effect the deliverance of himself and family if no other way is offered to break the chains. Although it may be desirable that a peaceable deliverance should be obtained, yet if all other means fail, and he is assaulted and driven to the necessity to maintain the right of self defence, which Blackstone declares can never be taken from him by human laws, he is authorized to assert his right even to the taking of life. And if New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Michigan, or any other State, have pledged themselves to the Southern States, to deliver up the fugitive, and such a contract does exist in some of them, he is in a land whose laws would prevent his escape, and is under the power and influence of slavery until he gets beyond the jurisdiction of such inhuman laws.

There is one other subject, although it is not directly connected with the address, yet I consider it is not much out of place in introducing it here. As the resolution is a new one of a bold character, it is very much calculated to make the slaveholder and his apologist tremble, and probably it will yet appear that no one resolution ever passed by the anti-slavery party has produced such an astounding effect upon the oppressor as this. I refer to the resolution passed at the convention, in your place, "that there was no power on earth that should compel them to take up arms to prevent the slave from obtaining his freedom." How was it, I would ask the

dough faces of the North and West (for hearts to feel and I fear they have not) in the resolution? Were not those who would not aid and assist those that rebelled against the British yoke branded with infamy, and styled Tories, disgraced, themselves and their posterity, and down to this day are looked upon as enemies to freedom? It appears that the time has arrived that the friends of liberty feel that they must take high ground for action, and vary the mode of attack upon the monster. And praying men, true patriots and all honest hearted politicians feel that if they want righteous rulers, they must, to be Christians, not only pray but also vote for them. The liberty party in Michigan is rapidly increasing, and will soon have the ascendancy over the slaveryocracy, which may the Lord grant, for there is one thing certain, if the Liberty party in the Northern and Western States can not sustain and carry on and succeed in their principles, then farewell to this professedly republican but slave ridden government. Prepare, brother Smith, to give the slaveholders another broadside from the battery at Petersburg. I like to hear the roar of the artillery as it passes over the hills of New York up the lake to this Peninsula, and from here will many a voice re-echo, slavery! slavery! thou art wounded and must die!

With much affectionate regard,
I am your fellow-laborer in the cause of human rights,
J. S. FITCH.
From the Liberty Bell.
The Effects of Slavery.
BY EDMUND JACKSON.
In the autumn of 1839, in travelling South, I deviated from my direct way to visit Mount Vernon, with something of the purpose of a pilgrim to the tomb of his Prophet, or a devotee to the shrine of his Saviour. It is not necessary for the present purpose to enter into particulars, or to describe the feelings still freshly remembered, which thronged upon me as I stood upon the grass covered tomb, and recalled the history and contemplated the character of the man: the nature and force of these will be readily imagined by every one.

The devotion, with which Washington long indulged in the pursuits of agriculture, led me to anticipate an exuberant soil and well cultivated plantations. I was therefore proportionally disappointed to observe only barren enclosures and unclaimed forests. Is this, I enquired of a gentleman who overtook me on the road to Mount Vernon;—is this the plantation of Washington? Yes, was the reply. "But this is a miserable soil. Where are the fields, which experienced his care, and repaid with abundant crops a liberal cultivation?" "There they are" he replied before you; but they are worn out; and so is all the land in this neighborhood."

Worn out!—I did not understand the phrase, but further inquiry made it plain, and after acquaintance with eastern Virginia and much of the low country South, showed a large portion of it in the same melancholy condition.

Soon after leaving Mount Vernon, I overtook a man on horseback, with three others hand-cuffed and marching before him.—In my simplicity I asked, aside, "What have they done that they are taking them off to jail in this manner?" honestly supposing the group to be a civil officer and three criminals. "Nothing," he replied; "I am not taking them to jail; I have bought them for the Tennessee market, and am going to Lynchburg, where I have seventy more, which, with these and a few more I expect to pick up on the way, will make up my drove." He was a slaver. "They are unwilling to go, I suppose, that you manacle them thus?" "No," he replied, "they say they are willing, but they have wives in this neighborhood, and I do not like to trust them so near home, for fear they should give me the slip!" Alas! thought I, for the Ancient Dominion—the land of Washington!—her soil worn out—her children led away captive—surely a curse has fallen upon her: why is it so?

Ignorant slaves and indolent tyrants prove but unthrifty cultivators, who take every thing from but return nothing to the soil. Energy is paralyzed, labor dishonored, intellect darkened, and the soul crushed. The accursed system spreads over community a moral, as over the soil a physical servility, and points to a fearful destiny already at hand in Eastern Virginia. Where are now the sumptuous dwellings and productive plantations which formerly adorned the banks of the Potomac, the Rappahannock, and James Rivers? Their glory has departed—the thorn and bramble have sprung up in their garden—premature decay lowers around; and the mansion of the Aristocrat and the hut of the slave are following hard upon the fate of their own Jamestown.

Where now is that noble band of patriots and statesmen of Virginia, who from 1760 to 1790 were the glory of our country—each and all of whom earnestly advocated abolition? The places which then knew their names now know them no more. In their stead have sprouted up unblushing advocates of slavery; demagogues wrangling over the spoils. Such have claimed the large manes of their sires, with which to cover a multitude of sins. These pseudo patriots

"May flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made.
But a sound yeomanry; their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied!

Longevity.—There are now living, and in good health, seven sisters, daughters of the late Deacon Jeremiah Jewett, of Rowley, Mass. whose united ages amount to five hundred and forty-nine years—averaging more than seventy-eight years to each—the eldest being eighty-nine and the youngest seventy-one. A brother died, five years since, at the age of seventy-seven.

The Texan Congress have passed a resolution extending the limits of Texas from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean; and along the coast fifteen miles in the sea, to the Oregon territory, so as to include the Californias in the territory of the republic.

There are in the Maine Legislature, 85 Farmers, 34 Merchants, 33 Mechanics, 22 Lawyers, 13 Mariners, 9 Ministers, 4 Physicians, and 1 real jobunker.—Gospel Banner.

Roman Catholics.—The Missionary Chronicle says that the Roman Catholics in the world cannot be rated less than one hundred and fifty six millions.

The Richmond Star says that two hundred and sixty presentments have been made against persons for gambling in that city.

The Slave Trade.—The British sloop of war, Fantuma, has captured 33 slavers, and liberated 3427 slaves. What American cruiser has ever captured a single slaver?

A Woman Rowdy.—A boarder in a respectable house at Mobile had a quarrel with her landlady, and cow-hided her, until her ear rings were torn out, and her body cruelly lacerated.

REPUTATION.—The London Times remarks concerning the pecuniary affairs of America:

"Summary work this, with creditors and public officers; but the piper will be paid, gentlemen, and if the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Indiana, are not very well inclined to pay him, somebody rather more "innocent" must. And so we suppose, when all the commercial houses, banks, and individual States of America have become bankrupt, it will then be the turn of Congress. Meantime things go on merrily enough; Texas shall be incorporated, and the Florida Indians subdued, and the Canadian's barns burnt, and the navy increased, and England fought with; and "Who's afraid?" says Messrs. Upshur and Stevenson."

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NOTICE.

E. D. LADD will deliver a lecture on Education, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at the Baptist church: commencing at 7 o'clock.

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.

SPECIAL PROPOSITION.

TWO DOLLARS INSTEAD OF THREE.

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

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

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of J. JONES, & SONS, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to said firm will be settled by JAMES JONES, who is duly authorized to settle the same.
JAMES JONES,
S. K. JONES,
G. C. JONES.
Ann Arbor, March 8, 1842. 47-1f

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, JAMES JONES & CALLED 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 increasing their machinery, by which they will be enabled more promptly to answer orders for Paper, &c.
JAMES JONES,
C. N. ORMSBY.
Ann Arbor, March 8, 1842. 47-1f

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 Jun. 25, 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for any quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

JONES & ORMSBY.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 12, 1842. 38-1f

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

Ann Arbor, Dec. 21, 1841. 26-1f

Produce of every Description,

RECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if delivered at the Office, immediately over the store of J. Beckley, & Co April 23

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS FOR

1842—just received and for sale at this office. Price 6 cents single; 50 cts: per dozen.

POETRY.

From the Herald of Freedom. An Address to Christian Abolitionists.

Now is the hour that southern power For desperate conflict rallies, And sends her threats through all the land, And summons all her allies;

Our cause is pure and will endure, Till liberty's extended To every man throughout the land, And slavery is ended;

From the Philanthropist. Henry Clay and the Cilley Duel.

The reference Mr. Adams lately made in the House, to the well known Cilley duel, has led to some interesting developments. It will be recollected, that Mr. Wise implicated Mr. Clay as being concerned in that bloody transaction.

This being true, and it is certainly in perfect keeping with the character and past history of Henry Clay, what are we to think of a man who can lightly speak of the cold blooded murder of a fellow being, as "a nine days' bubble?"

Washington City, Feb. 23, 1838. "As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognized among gentlemen. My friend, Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion.

You accepted this form and adopted it in lieu of your own, copied it in your handwriting, destroyed the manuscript of Mr. Clay, and then insisted that I should immediately bear it to Mr. Cilley.

"It seems then," the Cincinnati Chronicle remarks, "that the honorable duellists did not exactly know what they were to fight about—until, he might have added, they were instructed by the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay. Mark the last sentence of the foregoing—'Mr. Clay added his persuasions to yours, and I was prevailed on to bear it to Mr. Cilley.'"

When they had selected rifles, as their weapons, Mr. Wise says: "As soon as I could (about 6 o'clock, P. M.) I went to Mr. Clay's room, and submitted the terms to him. I think you were present. I protested they were unusual, barbarous, and should not be accepted."

It is impossible to read these statements without horror. If they be true, and they contain nothing at variance with the character of a duellist, as Mr. Clay is known to be, Mr. Adams' terrible rebuke of Mr. Wise, was far more richly merited by Mr. Clay. We deeply regret that the Cincinnati Chronicle, a paper generally distinguished for its high moral tone, attempts to screen this gentleman from the indignation which a virtuous community ought to feel against him—on the presumption that Mr. Wise has truly represented his conduct in this affair.

LOOK!—ALL!!!

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

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

DWIGHT KELLOGG. Ann Arbor, March 15, 1842. 47-3w

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

The undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWERS and THRASHING MACHINES. The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good Threshing Machine is 120 dollars, at the shop; without the Machine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well) and it will not be hard work for the horses. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common waggon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; without the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars. They also manufacture STRAW CUTTERS, recently invented by S. W. FOSTER, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or water power. They also work by hand.—Price, fifteen dollars.

ALSO—

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

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.

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 Whites and Locofocos 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 8, 1842. 11f 1td&t

Wood! Wood! Wood!

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

"NO REPUDIATION."

STATE SCRIP will be taken at par for Goods at the store of the subscribers a few days. JONES & ORMSBY. Ann Arbor, Jan 12, 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 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 abridgment (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 Stationery, &c.

Any book wanted which I have not on hand if to be found in the city of Detroit, will on short notice, be procured without extra charges. CHARLES MOSELEY Ann Arbor, Feb. 16 1842 43-3w

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.

Mrs. C. M. Sedgwick, N. P. Willis, Miss E. Leslie, Mrs. C. Lee Hance, 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, ministerial 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.

Address L. A. GODEY, 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Rufus Crossman and Lucy his wife, to the undersigned, January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and recorded in the Register's Office, in the county of Wash tenaw, in Liber number seven, page three hundred and one, of the equal undivided half of the "Scio mill property," including the water-power, Mills, and Machinery, and 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.

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.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

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

AGENTS FOR THE SIGNAL.

- A. McFarrand, Detroit. H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti. Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield. Thomas McGee, Concord. J. S. Fitch, Marshall. E. Child, Eaton. W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids. R. H. Ring, Rives. R. B. Rexford, Napoleon. L. H. Jones, Grass Lake. Rev. Sam'l. Bebens, Plymouth. Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem. Nathan Power, Farmington. Joseph Morrison, Pontiac. James Noyes, Pavilion. N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft. W. Smith, Spring Arbor. U. Adams, Rochester. R. L. Hall, Tecumseh. L. Noble, Pinckney. Dr. V. Meeker, Leslie. Clark Parsons, Manchester. Elias Vedder, Jackson. M. Aldin, Adrian. Josiah Sabine, Sharon. M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co. I. Pennington, Macon, Len. Co. Janus Ballard, Grand Rapids. R. B. Bement, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co. Henry Brownson, Franklin, Oakland Co. S. B. Thayer, Chimax, Kai. Co.