

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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[SEE PROPOSITION.]

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, April 20, 1842.

For the Signal of Liberty.

**Decision of the Supreme Court.**

PONTIAC, April 7th, 1842.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It would seem, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Pennsylvania and Maryland case, as reported in the Emancipator of March 11th, 1842, that the following points are established.

1st. That the slave holder is, by virtue of a right created by the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, legally entitled to the possession and services of his slave. That "it (the Constitution) establishes the right of the owner without 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 slave holding States, is the right of recaption."

On what principle is the right of recaption based? Does the slave holder claim the possession and services of a slave on the ground of a contract mutually entered into by the parties, binding the one to the other for any term of years? No. There is but one party in the case, who holds the other by virtue of the local law of a State, in legislature of which he was not represented, and to whose acts he never assented. The local law makes the slave a "chattel personal." The slave holder's claim, then, is based upon the chattel principle. The man becomes a mere animal for the purposes of labor, correction, and merchandize; and yet the right to claim him, though in the non-slaveholding State, for all these purposes, they being local and legal incidents of slavery, is, according to the reported decision, "created by the Federal Constitution," and is to be enforced "all over the Union."

Verily! Have we of the North "nothing to do with slavery?" Is there no slavery in the Constitution?

2nd. That Congress has "exclusive legislation in the matter of returning fugitives—not from justice—NO, but from unrequited labor"—alias injustice—alias "durance vile"—alias the land of cow skins and of blood, for the period of their whole lives; and this necessity to legislate for recapturing the noble spirits who had, without a crime, freed themselves from their galling chains, and to remand them back to the great southern prison house—the Inquisition and Golgotha of American liberty—is thrust upon the national legislature by that constitution which was professedly reared upon the broad platform of our declaration of Independence—that constitution which now binds together twenty six sovereignties for their "mutual benefit"—that Constitution which was to secure an asylum, a safe and happy retreat from the unholy exactions of despotism, "for the oppressed of all nations!" My cheek suffuses with the blush of shame while I write, and my heart burns within me, fired with indignation at this solemn, this super inhuman mockery!

3d. If the slaveholder's title to the possession and services of his slave, all over the Union, is created by the Federal Constitution; and if that title is based on the chattel principle, then the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, the decision of the same court in the late Mississippi case to the contrary notwithstanding. I must confess I do not quite comprehend the harmony of these decisions.

4th. If the Federal Constitution guarantees to the citizens of the States the right to be secure in the possession and use of their "effects," if the term effects, in its legal signification, includes chattels personal; if Congress only can legislate under the Federal Constitution; and if that Constitution recognizes the chattel

principle in slaves; then it becomes the duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of the slaveholder in the unrestricted enjoyment of this species of property; wherever he be, within the limits of the Union, if unprotected by the local law.

5th. If a slave holder sojourn three, six, nine, or any other number of months in a free state, the law of Congress would be his shield of protection so far as his slave property is concerned and hence Congress can, on constitutional grounds, subject the free states to the degradation of tolerating slavery with its incidents, within their limits, although the local Constitutions declare that slavery shall not exist within their several localities.

6th. If it is the duty of Congress to protect the right of property in slaves 'all over the Union,' that right having been acquired under the local law, then it must be protected in the District of Columbia, where congress has, by the constitution "exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever." Hence Congress cannot exercise such "exclusive legislation," and cannot abolish slavery there so far as sojourners and present residents are concerned.

7th. If a Federal Judge order the delivery over of a fugitive slave, if he be paid for so doing from the national treasury; if to unnecessarily detain stolen property from its rightful owner (in this case the man being the property, and himself the real owner) be a perpetuation of the crime of theft, then the judge, nay the whole federal Government, from the President down to the Marshall, may be compelled to become implicated in that crime; and the national treasure prostituted to perpetuate the Heaven-daring crime of man stealing.

Can it be that slavery, which was once generally supposed to be so confined within the southern portion of the Union, that the North had nothing to do with it, & was not affected by it, is so entwined around the constitution itself, that it becomes the duty of the general government to foster and protect it wherever the cupidity or caprice of the man stealers shall chance to carry it within the Union? Is it so interwoven with the very fibers of the Union as to derange its vibrations, and cause its morbid throbbings to impel the vitiated principle of vitality through the whole structure, carrying chill and death to the very extremities? Is this indeed a slaveholding nation? Is the general government made subservient to the vile purposes of slavery by the constitution itself? What! the Federal Constitution, the supreme law of the United States of America, asserting the right to hold property in man! And then the government, of course clothed with plenary power to enforce the principle, and this power coeval and commensurate with the constitution!

Horrible! If this be the character of the constitution, proclaim it from the house tops, and in less than three years the liberty loving freemen of the north will rise, en masse, and demand a thorough remodeling of that instrument.

But is there not some mistake, some misapprehension in this matter? The object of this communication is to elicit light upon this immensely important subject.—It is hoped that able pens will lend their aid, and guide us to right conclusions.

J. M.

**A MOTHER SELLING HER CHILD AS A SLAVE.**—A strange and revolting case came before one of the courts of Baltimore on Saturday last. A colored girl named Sally Jeffries, the daughter of a white woman named Ann Connor, filed a petition for freedom, against her mother, who had taken the girl to the house of a slave dealer in that city and offered to dispose of her as a slave for life. The mercenary mother pertinaciously claimed her daughter as her slave and said that the child was given her by its own father, not denying that she was herself the girl's mother.—The court desired her to acknowledge the freedom of her child by filing a response to the petition to that effect, or give bail for her appearance to answer the charge of being the mother of the petitioner. To this decision she attempted to respond by saying she would acquiesce, "if the court would make the girl go home with her and be her servant," she was not permitted to insult the court by adding more, and was ordered to be removed. Shortly afterwards she stated her willingness to file the acknowledgment, and the girl was released. She refused her mother's proposal to go home with her and well she might.

**QUITE A FAMILY.**—A hollow tree was lately felled in Bucks county, which measured seven feet in diameter, and contained, as inhabitants, a swarm of bees, three grey squirrels, two large hooting owls, a nest of flying squirrels, and a large number of mice.

**IOWA MARBLE.**—A quarry of Bird's Eye Marble has been discovered near Iowa City, that bears a polish equal to the finest Italian. Specimens have been taken to St. Louis, where they have been set in gold for breast pins.

**Hunting of Abolitionists.**

It will be seen from the following narrative from the Philanthropist, that the Slaveholders have made the hunting of abolitionists as much a regular trade as the hunting of slaves. In the North are at least 50,000 men, who at the south would be in precisely the condition of Mr. Hopkins—men of all professions, conditions and employments. Is it to be expected that they should be ardently devoted to a Union of the States under which they cannot peaceably visit one half of their native land?

Mr. M. W. Hopkins is a respectable citizen of Columbus, Ohio, an artist by profession, a man, so far as we know, of great amiability and moral worth. In November last, by the advice of his physician, he left Columbus to spend the winter in Louisiana on account of his health. A few months before leaving, he became acquainted with James Clark, of Jackson, East Feliciana parish, La., who cordially invited him to call at his residence, intimating that he would give him employment as an artist, and recommended the town of Jackson as a healthy place for invalids. He assured him also that the fact of his being an abolitionist would not endanger him, so long as he remained silent concerning it, there. Mr. Hopkins arrived at Jackson about the middle of December. Five or six weeks after Mr. Clark returned, and without having seen Mr. H. visited a groggery, and gave out that there was an abolitionist in town. A mob soon collected, and despatched two of their bullocks to Mr. H., who was quietly engaged at his work, with orders to bring him forth, and answer for the crime of thinking, (not saying) that slavery was a sin. After several violent speeches, Mr. H. by permission, addressed the meeting, and frankly told them that he believed slavery to be a sin and a curse, but, in accordance with the advice of Mr. Clark, who stood before them, and who had invited him to that place, he had said nothing about it, while there, and did not wish to disturb their peculiar institutions. His only object was to spend the winter there quietly, solely for the benefit of his health. He produced written testimonials to his character, from the North, and one from a gentleman of established character in the vicinity. Mr. Hagerman, the Presbyterian clergyman, with whom he had been lodging, certified that Mr. H. had behaved in all respects both as a gentleman and a Christian—that he had said nothing that could lead to the belief that he was an abolitionist.

After several speeches and violent threats, a resolution was offered, that Mr. H. be ordered to leave the place by three o'clock, P. M. It was then about noon.—Mr. Catlet, the Mayor, said, that he wanted every abolitionist driven not only out of the South but out of the United States, and into Great Britain; where they belonged, but he did not wish the man to go back to the North, and report that he had been treated like a savage, especially as he stood before them as a peaceable gentleman. He would therefore move so to modify the resolution, as to give him time to close his business, even if he should be obliged to stay till the morning. Loud threats, however, were made against any house that should give him a night's lodging, and he was allowed only till 5 o'clock to get ready for leaving.

He left for Bayou Sara, 12 miles, the nearest landing place on the Mississippi, where he arrived about bed time, followed by some of the mob, who seemed bent on stirring up another mob to lynch him before he could get beyond their reach.

Mr. Marks, the landlord, being informed of all the circumstances by Mr. Hagerman, who with a noble disregard for his own safety, had accompanied the persecuted man, promised to protect him. This prevented disturbance through the night; but the next morning, a band of twenty ruffians collected in the bar room, expressing a determination to lynch him at all hazards. The landlord, with a generous courage, at once interposed, & announced to them that he would spill his own blood before he would suffer one of them to touch his guest. His resolute bearing intimidated them, and Mr. Hopkins owes it to his efforts and those of Mr. Hagerman that he is now safe in a free State. We saw him a few days since in Cincinnati, and the facts stated above are furnished by himself.

There is another fact which he had while in the South, from the best authority. It is a horrible fact, but there is nothing wonderful in it. We wish the people of the free States to weigh it well. It is, that standing committees are appointed in most or all of the principal towns in the Slave States, especially on the Mississippi, whose duty it is to collect and keep a list of the names of Northern abolitionists; to search the baggage of travelers, and tavern registers, for the name of every man from the North who may stop in any of those towns, and if it be down on the list, to report the case at once as a fit one for the application of Lynch law!

And under provocation so brutal, so infernal, the freemen of the North are expected to be as fervent as ever in their attachment to a Union, which, while it protects the meanest dog from the South who barks on the track of a fugitive in the North, leaves them to the tender mercies of a bloody slaveholding inquisition.

From the A. S. Standard.

Progress.

All along our course, events, which we could neither foresee nor control, have aided us with miraculous power. It is curious now to imagine what might have been the present state of things, if Garrison had never been imprisoned at Baltimore for publishing an article against a slavetrading yankee, and if the kind heart of Arthur Tappan had not been stirred thereby to pay his fine of a thousand dollars.

In our small beginnings, the Faculty of Lane Seminary, did us most important service. For the sake of securing southern patronage, they made a strong effort to suppress the utterance of free thought; and thus they sent forth the flower of the institution to become anti-slavery lecturers, at a time when they were most needed. In the words of George Thompson, "these young men were firebrands, which Dr. Beecher, finding too hot for his hands to manage, threw from him, and scattered all over the land."

The outrage on the United States mail, the murder of Lovejoy, the Boston and New York mobs, the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, and innumerable other incidents of the same character, all conspired to do our work, in a manner perceptible enough to us, though not to the world. Slaveholders and their abettors have been our most powerful agents from the beginning; and they will be so unto the end. They cannot help it, let them resolve as much discretion as they may; their free-will is evermore girt round by the iron ring of necessity, forged by the circumstances of their own false position. Would it have been safe for their system to have Congress receive petitions for its abolition, and allow free discussion thereon? Most manifestly not.—So they made war upon the right of petition, and thus compelled the North, grievously against her will, to calculate the value of the Union.

And how strange it is that a man should have been trained, as it were, for thirty years, on purpose to do our work in Congress. John Quincy Adams has long been behind the scenes, in the great game of politics. He knows all the dirty backdrops, phosphoric lightning, and tin kettle thunder. He knows too much not to be afraid, and far too much not to be feared. He has been President of the U. States, and, like his father, thrown out of office by the slaveholding power. If this has not embittered his feelings, it has at least made him keenly observing of southern trickery and usurpation. Thus has the South, in no small degree, prepared him for the arduous task, which he performs like a brave old giant. Long may his mortal frame be kept strong enough to do the work of mind and heart!

But of all events having an important bearing on our cause, there is none so remarkable as that of the case of the Amistad. That those Africans should have been cast upon our shores, of all the shores of this wide earth; that they should have entered a northern, instead of a southern port; that public opinion should have been wrought up, by preceding events, to just the right pitch to make the proper moral improvement of these incidents; that the slaveholding influence in the Supreme Court should have been diminished by the sudden death of a Judge, truly these things are wonderful.

Not less wonderful is the fact, that the Amistad case should have prepared the way for the Creole. A few years ago, Madison Washington would have been dismissed by the American press, as a "base wretch," a "cut throat," &c. Now the press of the free states, with few exceptions, utters no condemnation, while very many pour forth their expressions of sympathy, not unmingled with admiration. The spontaneous gushings of the popular heart in favor of the Amistad captives doubtless performed a large share of this work.

Mr. Norris, the celebrated locomotive engine maker, has received from the Emperor of Russia a splendid ring, valued at \$6000, as a compliment to his skill and ingenuity.—Phil. Enq.

The Spanish brig of war Cubano captured a Portuguese slaver off St. Jago, a short time since, containing 320 slaves. This is the first slaver ever captured by a Spanish man of war, and speaks well for their determination to abolish the traffic.

WHAT NEXT.—The last Utica Daily News contains a prospectus for publishing on board a Rail road car, between Rochester and Albany, a neat unique, original daily paper, entitled the Locomotive Gleaner.

**Decision of the Supreme Court.**

According to the construction given to this decision by the newspapers it appears that the liberty given and secured by the people in consequence of the great and glorious struggle of the Revolution, after a lapse of sixty years has been decided to be the liberty of being seized and enslaved at the discretion of any real or pretended slaveholders; without law, judge or jury, and that the people and the State governments are by the constitution absolutely deprived of the right to protect their own liberty against the intrusions of the slavehunter, by any law describing the manner in which the runaway shall be distinguished from the citizen unlawfully claimed. This is our boasted American liberty.

We established a Government, called it free; and invited all Christendom to watch its wonderful workings; and warned all tyrants to tremble while we should proclaim the great and overwhelming influence of our free principles. For sixty years we have bid the nations behold our mighty institutions, which were to extend liberty throughout the world, and sweep off the last vestige of tyranny; and the astonished nations have looked on with awe and admiration, as if determined to catch the mighty spirit of freedom which was to produce the political millennium throughout the world; and what have they discovered? At the end of more than sixty years, it is ascertained that we have cherished in our midst a nest of the worst tyrants that inhabit the earth, and have authorized them to deprive us of our existence as men, and to reduce us to chattels; and this, without even the application of the law they themselves have made.—Now let us hide our heads from the gaze of the world; nor peep again, until, like FREEMEN in deed, we shall have altered our constitution, or have abolished it, and established a better one in its stead.

A CORRESPONDENT.

April 11, 1842.

**HORRORS OF INDIAN WARFARE.**—The N. Y. Commercial publishes the following letter, from which the nature of the enemy our troops in Florida have to encounter, may be seen. The occurrences alluded to we have before noticed.

Fort White, E. F. March 16th, 1842.

About the 24th of last month a party of the red devils attacked a Mr. Tillis's family, in his absence, about thirty miles from this fort, shot his wife down in the yard, stabbed a young lady, shot an arrow into each of his children, and after plundering the house retired.

As soon as news was brought me I repaired to the spot, with what force I could muster for a portion of my command was scouring the hammocks west of the Suwannee river, and found the mother and one child dead; a little boy of six years old, shot through with an arrow but alive; a little girl, of about seventeen, with an arrow sticking from her back, a poor little boy, two years old, with one sucking from his left breast, and the young lady stabbed twice, once on each side, nearly under the arm, and apparently with a butcher knife, plunged up to the handle.

I had taken our surgeon along. The last little boy died under the operation of extracting the arrow; the little girl died the next day. The arrow was extracted, but the barbed iron remained immovably fixed in the back bone.

A little babe, three weeks old had been overlooked by the savages. Just imagine all these in one house, and fancy my feelings in seeing them suffer. I can see and assist at cutting men up, but not little innocent children, for a time I felt like a woman. Strange as it may appear, I think that the young lady & the boy, from whose body the arrow was pulled thro' will recover. All the rest are dead who were injured.

Again, (since) a woman, near the natural bridge, when stooping down to dip water, had an arrow shot by an Indian about fifteen paces off, through her frock and out through her bonnet. She fled for her life and escaped.

Again, four days after the first occurrence, an old lady named Ogsby, sent her son to grind meal: he fell in with another young man, and seeing smoke proceed from the direction of his mother's, they proceeded in that direction, and saw the yard full of Indians, and the house on fire, and after alarming the neighborhood, and going to the spot, the old lady's bones were found among the embers, and the Indians gone. This was about fifty miles from this post.

It is gratifying to know that by a rapid movement, the dragoons crossing at Fort Fanning, these Indians were trailed to their camp, within about two miles of old Fort Baker, and seven of their wives and children taken. The Indian warriors, authors of this tragedy, were fired upon, and one of them shot down; but owing to the darkness of the night, they finally escaped in a state of nudity.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, April 20, 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.

State Anti Slavery Meeting.

A special meeting of the State Anti Slavery Society will be held at Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo county, on Thursday, May 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M. being the day after the grand Temperance Mass Meeting at Kalamazoo.

C. H. Stewart of Detroit, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and other public speakers will be present. Will our friends in the West make the necessary arrangements, and secure a general rally. Let it be an anti-slavery mass meeting!

LIBERTY TICKET.—Saline 19—last fall 6. Pittsfield 28—last fall 20. Webster 15: last fall 12. Sylvan 34: last fall 25. Vote of 8 towns in this county last fall 211—average vote this Spring 286—increase in 5 months 75.

Pontiac, 32 votes. In Norwich, Con 75. No choice of Representatives. The N. Y. Courier says: "it will thus be seen that the Abolitionists have defeated the whig candidates, and we have little doubt that they have done infinite mischief through the State."

At Home.

Mr. GIDDINGS.—We have just seen a gentleman direct from the District of Ohio, that Mr. Giddings represents. He says the enthusiasm of the people of all parties in favor of his election was great; and it was doubtful whether any candidate would take the field against him. Orders from the Governor to hold another election were daily expected.

The Irish Address.—The Letter of Mr. Birney to the Free Press, concerning this document, will be read with interest. The facts mentioned concerning the Irish Liberator are in perfect accordance with his character. The authenticity of the address will not be questioned long. The Advertiser has published Mr. Birney's letter, and the Free Press a part of it, and both concede the genuineness of the Address.

RHODE ISLAND.—The citizens of little Rhoda are getting into serious trouble. It is well known that the people of that State have never yet had a constitution, but have lived under the Charter of Charles II, granted in 1663. By that Charter, none are voters except freeholders and the oldest sons of freeholders, agreeably to the old English law. Rhode Island being largely a manufacturing State, about one half her citizens are thus disfranchised. Various attempts have been made to form a constitution on a more liberal basis. It seems that the Liberals last year held a Convention, and formed a State constitution, and the election is to be held under it April 18. In the meantime, these proceedings are all illegal, and the present Government, serving under the old Charter has no reliance to support public order but upon the military, and it is feared that the entire body will go over to the constitution, and thus the legitimate government be completely overthrown. Application has been made at Washington for the aid of the National Government by the Governor, and the Free suffrage party also. It is reported that the suffrage party have obtained 2,000 stand of arms from Boston, and there is "considerable talk" of fighting. People are refurbishing their arms, and preparing for duty. One Irishman has procured 600 muskets, which he is distributing among his countrymen.

DISMISSED.—The Legislature of Maine have voted to dismiss their chaplain, because he was a Peace man, and in one of his Sermons took the ground that Gen. Washington and his coadjutors were not justifiable in using arms to redress their grievances. These Legislators doubtless thought they must do something to keep up with the times, and concluded the expulsion of their chaplain would be just the thing to demonstrate their patriotism.

There have been some tremendous fires in New York of late. Two occurred the same day, and destroyed about one hundred buildings, and some three hundred families have been turned out of doors, most of them with the destruction, or great damage of their property.

A friend writes, April 15: "We had a grand meeting at Union City a week ago. They are all going over to Anti-slavery."

Massachusetts A. S. Society,—The Difference.

In Massachusetts are two State Anti-slavery societies—known there by the appellation of old and new organizations. The members of the latter are generally attached to the Liberty Party, and are consistent political abolitionists. The Liberty Party in that State gave upwards of 8000 votes at the last election, and holds on its course without faltering.

But the members of the old organization, are generally, and have been from the beginning, opposed to the formation of the Liberty Party, although they refuse to vote for pro-slavery candidates. Their ranks embrace a great variety of combinations of sentiment, such as Non-Resistance, Women's Rights, No Human Government, Transcendentalism, Anti Church, Anti Sabbath, Anti Ministry, and others too numerous to mention.

By confounding the doings of this latter society with the former, some persons have been led to think that the Liberty Party in that State are renouncing their political principles. Nothing can be more erroneous. The doings of the two bodies are totally distinct, and in many points as wide asunder as the poles. The old organizationists have a peculiar faculty of abusing, by whole sale, large bodies of men, to which the Liberty Party cannot, in all cases, subscribe. The last Liberator brings us the doings of the Essex County A. S. Society, of which Eliza J. Kenny was President. This society is a constituent part of the Massachusetts A. S. society, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, which we extract for a sample:

Resolved, That the great body of the Northern clergy, a few individuals only excepted, by their continued silence on the wrongs of two and a half millions of slaves, their malignant and persevering opposition to the Anti Slavery enterprise, and their manifest determination to fellowship southern man-stealers as Christians and christian ministers, have proved themselves, by their own professions, a great brotherhood of thieves: and, instead of being supported as the ministers of righteousness, should be held (on their own principles) in execration and abhorrence by the whole human race.

Resolved, That the sectarian corporations, and other bodies called churches in our country,—that not only refuse to bear a faithful testimony against slavery, but recognize as Christians, southern men-stealers and adulterers, and in many instances have excommunicated for their fidelity to the slave, those who dare not be partakers in their sins,—have shown themselves to be like Babylon, in apocalyptic vision, the habitation of devils, the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird; and that it is the imperious duty of every abolitionist to come out of them, that they be not partakers of their sins, and that they receive not of their plagues.

Two other resolutions were laid over for discussion, declaring that the doctrine that "we are required to belong to some organized body calling itself a Christian church, is not from heaven, but of men;" and that the prevalence of this doctrine is chargeable to a corrupt sectarian priesthood.

The following on politics was adopted, and is in keeping with the others:

Resolved, That the three organized political parties are giving most undoubted evidence that, as parties, they are destitute of moral principle, and are not the genuine friends of liberty; and we would solemnly warn all true abolitionists against wasting their political influence in their support.

Resolutions similar to the last have been adopted by the State society. From the tenor of the last resolution, the State Journal will see, that could all the Liberty men of the State be converted to the doctrines of the old society of Massachusetts, the whig vote would not be increased in the least, because the whigs, in common with the other parties, are here declared to be "destitute of moral principle," and unworthy of support. Consequently, the "diminishing of the whigs," which the Journal justly laments as a necessary consequence of the existence of the Liberty party, would be in no degree abated by the application of the remedy it has proposed. The Journal must find some other panacea for the disease.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.—A correspondent of the Emancipator writes from Maine:

"When I am asked, 'what Congress is doing this winter?' I say, 'Making Liberty voters?' for no convention which has ever met in our country ever made so many practical abolitionists as Congress has made this winter, if I may judge by the feeling in this vicinity, with respect to the action and inaction of Congress. When we voted for the whig administration of the general government, we had not the foresight of the fox, who would not permit the swallow to drive away the flies which were sucking his blood, but were nearly gorged. We got rid of one set of vermin only to make room for a more hungry set!"

Wheat.—Accounts from Ohio, Indiana & Illinois say that the wheat crop never looked more promising for an abundant harvest.

War!

The papers furnish abundance of speculations on the probability and propriety of war with England. Some think the government very remiss in providing for public defence—some think British steamers ought not to be allowed to enter our harbors, lest they learn to enter without a pilot. Some are furious for war, saying we ought to have been fighting long ago. Others think there is no prospect whatever of such an event, because it would be the very height of madness for us to engage in it, and especially ruinous to the South. In attempting to obtain pay for 19 slaves, they might lose all the rest.

Brother Leavitt, whose location at Washington has given him greater advantages for observation than some others, seems to have come to the conclusion that war is almost inevitable. He says:

"Why is there no present danger of war? Surely, our demands are sufficiently peremptory, and England's answers sufficiently decisive. How can they end but in war. But it would be such madness, you say, in the slaveholders, to go to war! I ask, in return what madness can be greater than that of cleaving to slavery with a death-grasp? Those who set up slavery as the interest by which our country stands or falls, are mad enough to do any thing. And let any one say, what can they do better than go to war? They are shut up in a sea of difficulties, and a war has at least the recommendation that it is a change, and a change which has not been, like every other, tried and found ineffectual.

Let those rely on the blandishments of Mr. Clay, who will, I believe, if the slavery can secure, as they have heretofore, the silence of northern statesmen, in the Senate and the House of Representatives, they will have war. The silence of Webster and Davis and Prentiss on the passage of Calhoun's resolutions in 1840, the silence of Senators Bates and Choate and Huntington and Evans, on five successive occasions that the subject has been brought up during the present session, the dead silence of the other House, affording to the slaveholders a pretext for saying that Congress are unanimous in support of a peremptory claim—the apathy of the Northern press,—all these are favorable to the designs of the conspirators. It may be that Giddings resolutions have broke the charm. If so, they have saved us from the horrid disgrace of a war against the whole civilized world in defence of slavery. Let us hope and pray that it may be so. The outbreak between Mexico and Texas will hasten the crisis—be it what it may."

We confess we cannot yet bring ourselves to believe that either the North or the South have become sufficiently "mad" to engage in a war with the most powerful nation on earth, in defence of the slave trade, when the government cannot muster funds, by taxation or borrowing, to pay its daily expense. To a war prosecuted for such a purpose, a large minority would be strenuously opposed, and it would be well for those who are determined to rush into it, to remember the scripture admonition on that subject, and count the cost before they commence.

Censure of Mr. Giddings.

The Boston Courier says: "During the last six or eight years, the following cases of personal and most disorderly brawls have occurred, viz:

- WISE and BYNUM, BELL and TURNER, JENIFER and BYNUM, GARLAND and BYNUM, WISE and STANLEY, RAYNER and MONTGOMERY.

All, except the last, were in the presence of the House in full session. The last occurred just outside of the door of the House, and at the moment of adjournment. All the above named individuals are from the south, and belong to Slave States. In no one of these cases, disgraceful as they all have been, and worthy only of the tippler's den, and the lowest order of bar rooms—in no one of these cases has a vote of censure or reprimand been adopted. Several of them were referred to committees and evaporated in a report. And all of them passed off as very gentlemanly and very chivalric flare-ups—growing out of the impulsive propensities and sensibilities of the generous and sunny South."

Yet Mr. Giddings was censured for discussing in his place a subject which had several times been discussed in the Senate by southern members. Will the Freemen of the North ever awake? Do not these facts show beyond a doubt that the slavebreeders rule the nation at their will? Why then talk of Whig and Democratic parties governing the nation?

Dr. Lardner.—This notorious English adulterer has had great success as a scientific lecturer in the large cities. In Philadelphia he has had large audiences of the most respectable inhabitants—among whom were several Judges of Courts, and Ministers of the Gospel. So much for public morals.

In the town of Croyden, N. H. at the recent election, they ballotted fourteen times and then gave up the hope of an election in despair, the Liberty men being determined to hold on. In Sandwich, the Liberty party elected a full board of select men.

Foreign News.

The last arrival from England brought scarcely any thing of importance. The Bank of Messrs. Wigney & Co. for forty years the most eminent banking establishment at Brighton, stopped payment on the 5th of March.

Debts due from American States.—We understand that very decisive measures are about to be adopted for the recovery of debts due by states of the American Union to British subjects. Mr. R. Crichton Wylie, himself a creditor, authorized by other holders of American securities, to represent them, has embarked in the Columbia steamer for New York. His first object will doubtless be to resist and counteract the dangerous doctrine of the repudiation of certain English claims on American states,—a doctrine equally dishonest and dangerous, but set up by some authorities in the Union. The amount of British money invested in American state bonds, banks, canal and railroads shares, is from 20 to 25 millions.

TEXAS.—Nothing of much importance has been heard from this country. Orders have been given the Texan army to cross the Rio Grande, preparatory to an aggressive movement on Mexico.

Volunteers and supplies are continually furnished from the South for the Texan army. Why do we not have a proclamation from the President, such as was issued by the Government during the Canada disturbances? The following extract from the Memphis Enquirer shows the Southern feeling towards Texas.

TEXAS.—A gentleman arrived this morning from New Orleans, states that a vessel with munitions and supplies, and 500 volunteers, left this city for Galveston on Tuesday.

A third and still more enthusiastic and protracted meeting of the citizens of Memphis was held last night, at which about eight hundred dollars in cash was contributed by the gentlemen and ladies.

Our gallant volunteers, from 80 to 100 in number, are expected to leave on Monday, or Tuesday at the furthest. Between 1,500 and 2,000 have been raised for them by our noble and valiant hearted citizens and strangers. We also learn that our Somerville, LaGrange, Holly Springs, and other sister towns, are moving in a similar manner.—Glory!!!

Decision of the Supreme Court.—This important decision begins to receive the consideration it deserves. Two sensible communications on the subject will be found on the first page. It practically makes the liberty of every citizen of the North, black or white, dependent on the decision of a U.S. Judge. Suppose Gov. Barry should be claimed by J. C. Calhoun as his slave. Mr. Calhoun could lawfully take his Excellency by the throat, without any warrant or judicial process whatever, and haul him before a U. S. Judge, and his liberty for life might be determined by said Judge in five minutes, and he find himself a slave for life, without a jury trial, or the least rational hope of obtaining his liberty, unless by that vulgar process—running away. To such a condition is every northern citizen reduced. Nor let any one think his colour will protect him.—Every one knows there are many thousand white slaves at the south, and the whitening process is constantly progressing. One point in this decision we did not mention last week. C. T. Torrey writes:

"The law of Slavery is extended over the Union" only so far as it relates to fugitive slaves. Slaves coming into a free State with the consent of their masters, are not affected by the decision. So the court expressly stated. They were not "fugitives from service or labor," in the proper meaning of the terms. Consequently, they are as safe as before the decision."

MINISTERS.—The Rock River Congregational Association of Illinois, tell their constituents in a Pastoral Letter:

"We know that in the estimation of many, ministers are tucked up in the public to grind out, like so many machines, just so much stereotyped theology—to go the dull round of the tread-mill, like sightless Sampson, or the dumb ass; but as for those themes that come to 'men's bosoms and their homes,' they must not be touched. But we have no ambition, brethren, of being thus transformed, and if any such metamorphosis should take place, it will certainly be much against our will. We do not believe that ministers were made to float 'like rotten wood and dead fish, down the stream of public opinion.'"

HORRID TRAGEDY.—Murder of an Actor. A most horrid and fatal tragedy occurred at the theater last night. After the curtain had dropped at the conclusion of the first act of the first piece, a quarrel ensued behind the scenes between Mr. Ewing and Miss Hamblin, both attached to the theater, in which the latter plunged a dagger to the heart of Mr. Ewing, which caused almost immediate death. After the perpetration of the awful deed, Miss Hamblin made her escape by jumping out of the window and at 12 o'clock last night had not been arrested. She left in her theatrical attire dressed as a page.—Mobile Chron.

CONNECTICUT.—The Tribune says the Locos have made a clean sweep of the State. About two thirds of each House are Locos. Francis Gillett, the Liberty candidate for Governor, received about 1100 votes: 10 or 12 towns to be heard from. In many towns no Representatives were elected.

The Tribune says, most unjustly and falsely:

"The Abolitionists have done the best they could to insure the triumph of that party which would gag them to day and hang them to morrow, if it had full power; and have prevented a choice of some thirty or forty whig Representatives."

Now we venture to say, that the Liberty voters of Connecticut detest with all their hearts the servility of both the slavery parties; and that they supported only independent, upright men of their own principles.—How unjust, then, is the sneer of the Tribune! As to the party that would hang us to morrow, &c. Mr. Greeley would do well to remember the adage about glass houses. Did not forty seven Whigs, only four weeks since, vote to censure a member of Congress for performing his official duties? Who denies it? Hanging indeed! It is said that the National Convention of France began to use the guillotine upon obnoxious individuals within twelve months after they began to censure them. Should human nature be the same in this country, we may expect that in March, 1843, forty seven Whigs will vote to hang Mr. Giddings. In fact, several of his brother members of Congress publicly threatened him with hanging a year or two since. They are none too good for hangmen: their threats and their deportment at Washington show they are well qualified for that business. It may be said that the Locos who voted to censure were double the number of the whigs. What of that? Suppose they are a little more servile, and better fitted for sub-oversers, need the whigs contend with them the prize of infamy? We regard both, as parties, as incurable serviles—as to which can bow the lowest to the Slave Power, we leave them to settle between themselves.

N. B. Politicians will please remember that the Liberty vote in Connecticut in 1840 was 174—in 1842, 17 months after, say 1200. Thus we "die away" from year to year, and behold we live!

We cut the following from the Detroit Advertiser. It may serve to convince any who are not convinced, that the Tariff party is not in any sense an anti-slavery party. They "wage no war with southern institutions." The party does not meddle with slavery any where. It is simply a northern party, but one that intends to put into the presidential chair, that noted duellist and slave breeder, HENRY CLAY.

The Jackson Democrat thus insinuates what it dare not assert, and knows to be false:

Query.—Did George Dawson leave the editorial charge of the Advertiser, in order that Bates might advocate the cause of the abolitionists? Late numbers of the Advertiser would certainly lead a disinterested person to come to that conclusion."

We have defended the right of petition and the freedom of debate; we resisted the encroachments and dictation of the south; we have demanded protection for the industry and all the great interests of the north, and this the puny scribbler of the Jackson Democrat seeks to stigmatize as abolitionism.

We are northern men with northern principles and northern hearts, but wage no war against southern institutions. Is the dough face answered?

Mr. Cushing, in some remarks in the House of Representatives, on the resolutions of Mr. Giddings, characterized them as a British argument on a great public question between this country and Great Britain; and viewing it as such BRITISH ARGUMENT, AND APPROXIMATION TO A TREASONABLE VIEW OF THE SUBJECT, said if he was called upon to vote, he should vote "no" on them, &c.

Mr. Cushing may be able to show that the Resolutions take British ground, but if he thinks he can make them appear untenable or false, or reasonable, he will do well to try. So far as we have seen, this has not yet been attempted. Mr. Giddings has done service to his country by presenting them in the House, and thus securing their perusal by hundreds of thousands. Those papers and men who sneer at them find it much easier to cry out "treason," and "British party," than to overthrow the principles laid down in the resolutions.

A Valuable tree.—Messrs. D. C. & Pell, sold yesterday at auction, two logs Manzanilla Mahogany, for \$1,265; being at the rate of \$1 65 per foot. This, we are told, is a higher price than the same article ever before commanded in this market. The two logs above mentioned, were but one quarter of the tree from which they were cut. Another quarter was sold the other day for \$1,200. The whole tree according to these rates, was worth in this market very near five thousand dollars.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Congressional.

We cannot find that Congress has done much business since they censured Mr. Giddings. When they accomplish any thing of interest, we shall apprise our readers. The correspondent of the Philanthropist says of that affair, "the northern members were intensely excited. A sample or two of remarks will show you the feeling prevalent. Habersham of Ga. was justifying the vote of censure, in the presence of Mr. Adams. The latter with great energy exclaimed against it as destructive of the freedom of speech. "There ought to be no freedom of speech," said the consistent overseer! "That," said Mr. A. "confirms what I have often said, that the spirit of liberty cannot exist in a slave holding community. All pretensions to it are hypocrisy."

Cravens of Ia., was talking to a group of slaveholders and serviles on the subject. Said he, addressing a Kentuckian, "Triplett! Tell us, how long was it after they passed votes of censure in the national assembly, before they began to use the guillotine? About a year, was it? I reckon it will be about 18 months in this country!" Their faces looked black, as the scorching rebuke tingled in their ears."

In the House of Representatives the following resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Green, of Ky.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duties upon wines, silks, linens and luxuries, generally imported into the United States from governments receiving tobacco produced in the United States, and imposing heavy duties thereon, twenty per cent. ad valorem from and after the day of —, 1842, with an additional increase of twenty per centum ad valorem annually, until said government reduce the duties on tobacco produced in the United States, and received into their ports, to the same scale of duties levied upon such articles aforesaid received into the ports of the United States.

We hear nothing of an increase of duties, with a view to induce England, to admit our bread stuffs to be carried there to feed her hungry and starving people; but the tobacco interest must receive the special favor and patronage of the government.

April 7th. Lord Ashburton had a long interview with the Secretary of state, and it is supposed matters will soon come to a crisis.

COTTONOCRACY.—In a well written article in the Detroit Advertiser, by J. Snow, entitled, "Western products versus southern, as to foreign markets," we find the following quotation, which expresses much truth in few words. It is gratifying to find public attention awaking to these facts.

"The entire cotton crop is much less than the annual productive industry of the single state of Massachusetts! Yet for twenty years has this cotton interest, a mere fraction of wealth and strength of the nation, set itself up to govern the whole. It has alternately threatened, combined, nullified and conspired to make the grain growing and manufacturing interests of the nation, subservient to its domineering and selfish spirit.

"Congress legislated for cotton; Mr. Biddle and the banks discounted for cotton; and men traded in their fellow men for cotton. And, what is the result? Hundreds of millions of dollars are sunk; banks are broken; and congress is many millions behind in its revenues."

Terrible death of the Hon. Robert Porter.—The Picayune has the following notice taken from the Caddo Gazette, of the death of Col. Robert Porter, who seems to be a well known individual in the South and Southwest. What was the occasion of the attack upon him it does not say, but the affair looks like one of those outrageous Lynch cases which frequently disgrace the land:

"He was beset in his house by an enemy named Rose. He sprang from his couch, seized his gun, and in his night clothes rushed from the house. For about two hundred yards his speed seemed to defy his pursuers, but getting entangled in a thicket, he was captured. Rose told him that he intended to act a generous part and give him a chance for his life. He then told Porter he might run, and that he should not be interrupted till he reached a certain distance. Porter started at the word of command, and before a gun was fired he had reached the lake. His first impulse was to jump into the water and dive for it which he did. Rose was close behind him, and formed his men on the bank ready to shoot him when he rose.— In a few seconds he came up to breathe, and scarce had his head reached the surface of the water when it was completely riddled with the shot of their guns, and he sunk to rise no more."

At the recent State Convention in North Carolina, some 300 whigs being present, Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency.

The Mississippi has raised uncommonly high, and is rapidly rising. It is anticipated that much damage will be done by its overflowing.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

Sir—In your paper of the 23d instant, just put into my hands, there is an extract of a publication made by Bishop Hughes, of New York, in which a doubt is insinuated as to the genuineness of the anti-slavery address, to Irishmen in this country by Mr. O'Connell, Father Mathew, Doctor Madden and sixty thousand Irishmen. In the extract, which is all I have seen of the publication, there is nothing to show that Bishop Hughes adduces any evidence even to give color to the charge.

It seems abundantly strange that one so intelligent as the Right Reverend gentleman, and so well informed as he ought to be, must be, as to the sentiments of Mr. O'Connell, Father Mathew, and Dr. Madden, and the Irish at home universally, on the subject of slavery, and in absence of all evidence, should deny the genuineness of so remarkable a document. One so sceptical must be prepared almost to doubt the existence of Father Mathew himself, and of the glorious temperance reformation, with which he has been the instrument, under God, of blessing not only his own country, but ours. Nor is it, for one of Bishop Hughes's character and official station, putting but a trifle to hazard. It is no light thing in any one, and it is a very serious thing for him, who stands before the country clothed with the influence of a diocesan teacher of christian ethics, recklessly to impute a base fraud to his neighbors and fellow citizens; for right well does the Right Reverend gentleman know, that the guilt of thus making such an imputation is, in a moral point of view, but little behind the guilt of perpetrating the fraud itself.

I propose, now, Sir, through the medium of the Free Press, the same that has given currency in his part of the country, if not approbation, to the fraudulent charge, to furnish some evidence in the case: not conclusive, I readily admit; but such as will, I think, be found worthy of consideration by all who have an interest in the subject; especially worthy is it of the respectful consideration of the Right Reverend gentleman, in as much as it is fitted in some degree to relieve his mind from the uneasiness it must now be laboring under, by showing him what his generous spirit ought to rejoice to hear, that the abolitionists are, probably at least, innocent of the base trickery which, in his prejudice and rashness, he has unhappily imputed to them.

I became acquainted with Mr. O'Connell in the summer of 1840 whilst attending the London anti-slavery conference, together with some fifteen or twenty other American delegates. Mr. O'Connell was also a member of the conference, & altho' Parliament was in session at the time, was daily present at the anti-slavery meetings, partaking in the proceedings. As soon as Mr. O'Connell learned that his countrymen, who had sought in the United States, a higher liberty than they were permitted to enjoy, or even hope for in the land of their birth, had been beguiled into co-operation with parties here opposed to liberty, with parties who were seen rivaling each other to gain the favor of slave breeders and slave sellers, the great enemies of American liberty, and this by incessantly heaping on the abolitionists, (the only party representatives of the cause of liberty among us) all manner of obloquy, contempt, injustice and oppression, the propriety of an address to them, by an old well known and well tried friend, very naturally suggested itself to him.

Mr. O'Connell seemed to think, that all that was necessary to be done to insure from his American countrymen such a course in future, as he felt confident was in strict unison with their unperverted feelings and judgement in every conflict between freedom and slavery, was to bring them seriously to reflect, to exhort them faithfully but affectionately to turn from their error; and to tell them how much they have grieved their fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters and their whole kith and kin left behind, by dishonoring the cause of liberty now everywhere associated with the name of Irishman.— Mr. O'Connell at once, gave the American delegation to understand, that, if he could command the necessary time from his official and other indispensable duties, he would prepare an address in his own name, before they should sail for the U. S. Multiplied and incessant public engagements, it is supposed prevented him from doing so.

My last interview with Mr. O'Connell was in October 1840, a few days before I sailed for New York, at a repeal meeting in Dublin. Notwithstanding his almost unremitting personal occupation for three or four hours during the meeting, he found time before he left it, to speak to me about the address; and to assure me, (and it was among the last things he said,) that I might rely on its being neither forgotten nor neglected—and on its being written and sent to this country as soon as it could be prepared. That it was not sent out as soon as was expected, was, doubtless, owing to the judicious change of the original plan, and to the time required for obtaining the signature of sixty thousand of his countrymen, who desired to be associated with him in the sublime, yet peaceful effort to advance the cause of human liberty on every soil, pressed by the foot, or tilled by the hand of an Irishman.

The address I send you, trusting you will republish it; if on no other ground as a matter of information to which your many Irish fellow citizens in Michigan are entitled from the public journals. It is

just such an address as I should expect from the clear and comprehensive mind of Mr. O'Connell in such a case.

It was no part of my object, at the outset of this communication, to examine the soundness of the reasoning, by which Bishop Hughes has been led to declare, "that it is the duty of every naturalized Irishman to reject and repudiate the address with indignation." I shall not insist on doing so at this time, characterized, as every one must see it is, by passion and declamation, and fallacious as it could easily be shown to be; but shall content myself with exercising the right which, as one of the public, but more especially as a maligned abolitionist, I possess, of inquiring how far the Right Reverend gentleman has qualified himself for the post of guardian of the public welfare in the premises.

1st. By not being himself an Irish repealer, or connected with the repeal associations in this country.

2nd. By having used his influence with his Irish fellow citizens in this country, to prevent their forming repeal associations; "to operate on questions of (British) domestic and national policy." For if Bishop Hughes is himself a repealer in name—or if he permits himself to be regarded as a repealer—or if he has not rebuked the cause of repeal as it is carried on in this country, (I say this without intending any thing for or against the cause of repeal among us,) well may Mr. O'Connell and Father Mathew, and Dr. Madden and their sixty thousand warm hearted associates in the cause of human liberty, reply to his impassioned oburgatories, "Physician, heal thyself."

Respectfully yours,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
Letter from Rev. J. Cross.

Salem, Mich. April 16, 1842.

Messrs Editors.—Passing recently through the sixteenth congressional district in Ohio, lately represented in Congress by that fearless and independent statesman, J. R. Giddings, Esq., I was induced to spend a few days in observing the pulsations of the public heart, under the operation of the quack nostrum of "Botts" & Co. I found a strong feeling of just indignation for the injury inflicted on them, through their representative, almost universally prevalent. Mr. Giddings represented a free population of about a hundred thousand souls, with an elective franchise equal to one fourth of the "old dominion." The outrage perpetrated by the House in censuring Mr. G. unheard, under the gag of the previous question, has roused the spirit of Ohio freemen, and they will speak at the ballot box a language not to be "misinterpreted, or misunderstood."

A few illiberal and narrow minded only, were found to sympathise with the majority of the House, while the great mass of intelligence, and influence, will rally to the polls, and send back the man, through whom the overseers with their subs, and laqueys, sought to give a death stab to the liberty of speech in the House, and the rights of northern freemen at their own firesides. Large and respectable meetings have been held in different places in the district at which whigs, democrats, and abolitionists, have all voted unanimously to sustain Mr. Giddings, and there can be no doubt that he will be returned to Congress by an overwhelming majority; perhaps without any organized opposition.— Their highland measures are unmasking the patriarchal institution, & making even the most stupid, and heedless feel, that slavery has something to do with northern rights and liberties, and they are beginning to echo the rallying shout, TO THE RESCUE." Yours fraternally,  
J. CROSS.

The Mormons have found a new book called the book of Abraham. It purports to have been written by that patriarch, and is said to have been found at the Catacombs of Egypt by an English traveler who brought it away with 11 mummies.— Jo Smith is engaged in translating this book for the Nauvoo 'Times and Seasons.' The first chapter appears in the last number that has reached us.—Tribune.

THE TAX BILL SIGNED.—Gov. Seward has signed the bill passed by the legislature of New York, fixing a direct tax and it is now a law. The whole amount which will be realized from this tax of one dollar on a thousand, will be in the state at large, about \$600,000; of which about two fifths will be paid by the city of New York.—Ledger.

SPECULATION IN ICE.—Mr. James A. Black, and Mr. C. H. Turner, of Troy, New York, have sold this article, the former \$2,200, and the latter, \$1,600 worth. The cost originally was only from \$70 to \$100. It was sold to speculators from the South.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "It is stated that there is now due from the government to Indian Agents near three millions of dollars. A large part of this money is due from the Agents to Merchants in New York. This is one fact illustrating the internal connection which exists between the integrity of the nation and that of its citizens."

Fare to Boston Reduced. The Western Railroad Company have reduced the fare to \$5 for the whole distance.

Terrible Accident!

The Washington papers of yesterday state that notice had been received by the Navy Department that the U. S. steam frigate Missouri in ascending the Potomac on Monday ran aground some sixty or eighty miles below Washington, opposite the harbor of Port Tobacco. Every effort was immediately made to get her off by backing her engines and taking the guns and other weighty articles aft. Lieut. JOHN. F. BORDEN was sent out in charge of a boat's crew with an anchor, for the purpose of heaving the vessel off, when by some means the anchor got overboard, carrying with it the chain cable, which in running out either killed or carried overboard every one of the sixteen men on board, including the Lieutenant, and all perished. The Madisonian says that so far as the facts have come to the Department every precaution seems to have been taken, and there is no reason to attach blame to any one. The Mississippi had been despatched to render aid.

RIOT IN NEW YORK.—At the recent charter election, a band of rioters, called the Spartan Band, made a general attack on the Irish population. The Irish rallied their forces, and commenced an attack almost without discrimination on all they met. Some of the time from one to two thousand were engaged in the fight, and many were dreadfully beaten. The contest lasted with intermissions, till late at night. Several buildings were completely riddled, and the windows of the House of Bishop Hughes were broken in. The Cathedral was saved by the presence of an armed force. A number of persons have been arrested for participating in the riot, but had been discharged for want of testimony.

MURDER.—The overseer of Messrs. Brown & Grady, of Woodford county, Ky. was killed on the 28th ult. by a negro, whom he had threatened with correction. They were alone in the hemp house, when the overseer attempting to take hold of the negro, the latter drew a knife and killed him. The negro has been lodged in jail to wait his trial.

And yet another serious Fire. A large barn owned by Stephen Garrison, of Harbarnus, near Jersey City, together with a considerable quantity of hay, were consumed yesterday afternoon. Thirty cows, which were in the barn, were burnt to cinders. The man being employed at some distance from the barn, the fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has been decided in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, that the Bankrupt Law of the United States does not supersede the State Laws on insolvency, but that both may exist together, and that the debtor may apply for the benefit of either, as he chooses.

The Tariff or compromise act of 1833, which goes into complete operation next June, provides that, with the exception of a few articles admitted duty free, all imported merchandize shall pay a duty of twenty per cent on its value.

The British naval force on the North American station consists of thirty two vessels, carrying five hundred and forty three guns.

NEW TITLE.—Colt, the celebrated manufacturer of pistols, in New York, labels some of the pistol cases, "Laws of Texas." ["Land of rascals" would be better.]

MARRIED.

In Manchester, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Wolcott, of Adrian, Rev. A. N. PRENTICE of Grass Lake, to Miss ELIZABETH FREEMAN, of the former place.

DIED.

On the morning of the 11th inst. at his residence in Southfield, Oakland Co. Mich. PITTS PHILLIPS, Esq. He has left a wife and daughter, an only child, and a numerous circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. In him is lost a tender husband and father, and a devoted friend of universal liberty. He was ever ready to go any lengths in justice and truth to destroy slavery where ever it exists, and in him the slave has lost a great and bold and fearless defender of his rights in this part of the country. He was not an open professor of religion, yet we are not without hopes of his happiness. He was a zealous friend to good order and religious freedom.—Communicated.

SPECIAL PROPOSITION.—NOW OR NEVER.

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.

CLINTON SEMINARY.

THE above name is given to an English and Classical school in the village of Clinton, Lenawee county, Michigan; the school is conducted by George W. Bancroft, assisted by Mrs Bancroft, and is open for the youth of both sexes. The summer term will commence on Monday, May 2nd, and continue twelve weeks.

Tuition is to be paid in advance.

For the studies of the young children in the Primary Department, \$2.50.

For the ordinary English Branches, including English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Geography of the Heavens, Botany, &c. \$3.00.

For Latin and Greek, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Geometry, &c. \$4.00.

Special attention given to young gentlemen preparing for College.

The Teachers will make no efforts to render the school attractive to the indolent, the refractory or the vicious; but for the industrious, the teachable and the good, no pains will be spared to make their study with us both pleasant and profitable.

GEORGE W. BANCROFT, Principal.  
Clinton, April 6, 1842. 50-3w

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. 56-1f

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 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

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

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 23

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

"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

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty. The Sea Gull.

TUNE—"Old Cedar Tree."

A song to the gull, the brave sea gull Who ruleth o'er old ocean free; What reeketh he, that the waves doth lull, Or that the wind bloweth o'er the sea.

Chorus.

Then sing to the gull, the brave sea gull.

He laugheth o'er the feathery foam That danceth o'er the wide, wide sea, For in its arms, he findeth his home And revels in its purity.

Then sing to the gull, the brave sea gull.

A song to the gull, the storm-wing'd gull, Who flitteth gaily o'er the sea; Tho' storms may rage, or billows lull He wingeth it on, right merrily.

Then sing to the gull, the brave sea gull. D. B. B.

Speaking Kindly.

A little word in kindness spoken, A motion or a tear, Hath often healed the heart that's broken, And made a friend sincere.

A word—a look—has crushed to earth, Full many a budding flower, Which had a smile but owned its birth, Would bless life's darkest hour.

Then, deem it not an idle thing, A pleasant word to speak; The face you wear the thoughts you bring An heart may heal or break.

From Kendall's Union Democrat. Taxes on Human Labor.

Few persons are aware of the many ways in which the industry of the people is taxed to support Government and the other institutions of society.

At the head of our Taxing Power in our country, stands the General Government. It taxes almost every thing that we eat, drink, wear and use.

It taxes us in our salt, so that every mouthful of bread and meat we eat, as well as most of our vegetable food, is taxed.

It taxes all liquors, so that we cannot make merry with our friends or take a drop for medicine without paying a tax.

It taxes all the broadcloth, cotton, linen, hemp, woolen, leather and silk which enters into our clothing, so that our coats, pantaloons, jackets, shirts, flannel, stockings, mittens, gloves, hats, shoes, pocket-handkerchiefs, stocks, collars cravats, women's dresses, as well as men's, our bedding, tablecloths, curtains, bed-cords, carpets, rugs, towels, every thing of the cloth or leather kind we use, pays a tax to the Government or to the manufacturers.

It taxes iron in all its shapes and forms. The farmer ploughs his field with a taxed plough and trace-chains, while with taxed lines he guides his horse, clad in taxed harness and shod with taxed shoes. He cuts wood with a taxed axe, hoes corn with a taxed hoe, digs his garden with a taxed spade, raises rocks with a taxed crow bar, reaps his wheat with a taxed sickle, mows his grass with a taxed scythe, pitches his hay with a taxed pitch fork, and hauls it home on a taxed wagon. His house is built with a taxed hammer; his doors are hung on taxed hinges, and fastened with taxed latches and locks; he makes his fire on taxed andirons and stirs it with taxed tongs; the light shines upon him through taxed glass, his candle burns upon a taxed candlestick, and he sleeps upon a taxed bed. His food is cooked in taxed pots and pans, is served upon taxed dishes, and he eats it with taxed knives, and forks, and spoons.

It taxes sugar and molasses, so that we drink taxed coffee and tea, made in taxed pots and sipped from taxed cups and saucers; the wedding cake is taxed, and the urchin eats taxed gingerbread, and cries for taxed bread and molasses.

The blacksmith hammers his taxed iron with a taxed sledge upon a taxed anvil; the carpenter and cabinet-maker measure with taxed squares, bore with taxed augurs, and mortise with taxed chisels. The shoemaker cuts his taxed leather with a taxed knife, pierces it with a taxed awl, and sews it with a taxed thread. The miller runs his mill upon taxed gudgeons, and saws logs with a taxed saw.

In fine, there is no business in society which the tax on iron does not reach and affect; for no article enters more generally into the occupations and comforts of civilized man.

Taxed thus from infancy in almost all we eat, in most that we drink, in most that we wear, in our business and in our pleasures, in our habitations and our beds, we take taxed medicines from taxed phials, die upon taxed pillows, are wrapped in taxed winding sheets, carried to the grave in taxed hearses, and are buried in taxed coffins.

These taxes, and almost numberless others, are imposed upon us through the instrumentality of a Tariff of Duties on imported products and merchandise. The whole amount paid, however, does not go into the Treasury of the United States.—The Tariff of Duties increase the prices, not only of the imported articles, but of all articles of a similar character manufactured or produced within our own country; and while the government obtains a revenue on the imported articles, the favored manufactures and producers obtain an equal revenue upon their fabrics and pro-

ducts. It is in effect a partnership between them and the government to get money out of the people.

The General Government levies other taxes in the shape of Clerks', Marshals', Attorneys', and other fees in the administration of justice and otherwise, to no small amount.

The next Taxing power in our country is the State Government. Their systems are various, but most of them impose direct taxes on lands and buildings, so that every Farmer lives in a taxed house, burns taxed wood, shelters his stock and his crops in a taxed barn, cultivates taxed fields, and feeds his cattle on taxed pastures. Nor is there any other thing belonging to man, or any private business carried on by him which the State may not tax, and many things and some kinds of business they do tax.

Subordinate to the States, the Counties, Cities, Towns, and Parishes, exercise the power of taxation. Generally, the State and General Government do not tax the Freeman's head; but these authorities, in most parts of the Union, find man taxed in every thing else, seize upon his scalp. So that man getting up from a taxed bed, covering himself up with taxed clothing, eating taxed food from taxed plates with a taxed knife and fork, goes forth from a taxed house to cultivate taxed fields with taxed implements of labor.

Nor do these authorities content themselves with taxing the poll. They increase the burden upon property and labor in various ways, and sometimes to a great extent.

The citizens is taxed to make and repair roads, streets and bridges.

He is taxed to pay preachers, schoolmasters and magistrates.

He is taxed to build meeting-houses and school houses—court houses and jails, to free rogues and felons, to try criminals and hang murderers.

He is taxed in every civil suit brought by him or against him, the clerk's fees, lawyers' fees, magistrates' fees, sheriff's and constables' fees and commissions, and loss of time.

He is taxed for the record of deeds, and other papers, for certificates and copies, upon his marriage license, and upon the proof of wills and the administration of estates.

He is taxed in toll upon bridges, turnpikes, railroads, and canals.

In addition to these taxes imposed by public authority, there are almost numberless modes by which men's income or capital is abstracted from them by what may be called voluntary taxation. Such are contributions, regular and irregular, for the support of churches, missionary societies, bible societies, masonic societies, and all other societies and associations; Religious, Moral, Philosophical, Literary, Historical, Professional, Musical, or of what nature soever pertaining to the relations of man to man or man to nature, and man to God. The contributions made by many for such purposes, are more than all its institutions.

WAR.—The following sarcastic recommendations are given by Dr. Benjamin Rush, an eminent American physician and philanthropist, who died about thirty years ago.

"In order to impress more deeply the minds of the citizens of the United States with the blessings of peace, by contrasting them with the evils of war, let the following inscription be painted on the sign which is placed over the door of the war office at Washington, namely:

An office for butchering the human species.

A widow and orphan-making office.

A broken-bone making office.

A wooden-leg-making office.

An office for creating public and private vices.

An office for creating public debt.

An office for creating pestilential diseases.

An office for creating poverty, and for the destruction of liberty and national happiness.

In the lobby, let there be painted representations of the common instruments of death; also human skulls, broken bones, hospitals crowded with sick and wounded soldiers, villages on fire, ships sinking in the ocean, rivers dyed in blood and extensive plains without a tree or fences, or any other object but the ruins of deserted farm houses.

Above this group of woful figures, let the following words be inserted in red characters to represent human blood: "NATIONAL GLORY!"

LATE DECISIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.—Judge Story of Boston, decided—1st. That a debtor is entitled to all his earnings from the day that he files his petition to take the benefit of the general bankrupt law. 2d. That between the date of the petition and the appointment of the assignee, the debtor is bound to take care of the property for the benefit of the creditor, and is entitled to the allowance of the same as a trustee. 3d. That a wife can be deprived of her jewelry given her by her husband, but not of jewelry owned by her before marriage, or given her after marriage by persons other than her husband. Presents to any persons made by an insolvent, can be claimed by the assignees.

NUMBER OF TETOTALLERS IN IRELAND.—The ticket says the Lord Mayor of Dublin, signed by Father Mathew, was marked five millions two thousand two hundred and two.

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 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.

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

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

They also manufacture STRAW CUTTERS, recently invented by S. W. FOSTER, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or water power. They also work by hand.—Price, fifteen dollars.

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

S. W. FOSTER, & Co. 10-1y

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 crasing 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

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 Whites 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 from 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 3, 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. 23, 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

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 Hertz, 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.

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 installment 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 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. McParrand, Detroit. H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti. Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield. Thomas McGee, Concord. J. S. Fitch, Marshall. E. Child, Eaton. W. W. Crane, Linton Rapids. R. H. Ring, Rivus. 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, Climax, Cal. Co.