

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

"The inviolability of individual Rights, is the only security of Public Liberty."

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T. Foster, }  
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**THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY**  
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## POETRY.

From the Liberty Bell.

### SONG OF THE ABOLITIONIST.

BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

I. I am an abolitionist!  
I glory in the name;  
Though now by slavery's minions hissed,  
And covered o'er with shame:  
It is a spell of light and power—  
The watchword of the free—  
Who spurns it in this trial hour,  
A craven soul is he!

II. I am an abolitionist!  
Then urge me not to pause;  
For joyfully I enlist  
In Freedom's sacred cause:  
A nobler strife, the world ne'er saw,  
Th' enslav'd to disenfranchise;  
I am a soldier for the war,  
Whatever may befall!

III. I am an abolitionist—  
Oppression's deadly foe;  
In God's great strength will I resist,  
And lay the monster low;  
In God's great name do I demand,  
To all be freedom given,  
That peace and joy may fill the land,  
And songs go up to heaven!

IV. I am an abolitionist!  
No threats shall awe my soul,  
No perils cause me to desert,  
No bribes my acts control;  
A freeman will I live and die,  
In sunshine and in shade,  
And raise my voice for liberty,  
Of naught on earth afraid.

V. I am an abolitionist—  
The tyrant's hate and dread—  
The friend of all who are oppressed—  
A price is on my head!  
My country is the wide, wide world,  
My countrymen mankind—  
Down to the dust be Slavery hurled!  
All servile chains unbind!

\*Although it is not literally true that a price has been set upon the head of every abolitionist, yet it is undeniably true that all abolitionists are outlawed by the South, and not one of them can travel in that part of the country, except at the peril of his life.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE DISCONTENTED PENDULUM.

An old clock that had stood for fifty years in a farmer's kitchen without giving its owner any cause of complaint, early one summer's morning, before the family was stirring, suddenly stopped.

Upon this, the dial-plate, (if we may credit the fable) changed countenance with alarm; the hands made an ineffectual effort to continue their course; the wheels remained motionless; each member felt disposed to lay the blame on the others. At length the dial instituted a formal inquiry as to the cause of the stagnation; when hands, wheels, weights, with one voice, protested their innocence. But now a faint tick was heard below, from the pendulum, who thus spoke:—

"I confess myself to be the sole cause of the present stoppage; and am willing, for the general satisfaction, to assign my reasons. 'The truth is, that I am tired of ticking.'"

Upon hearing this, the old clock became so enraged that it was on the point of striking. "Lazy wire" exclaimed the dial-plate, holding up its hands.

"Very good!" replied the pendulum, "it is vastly easy for you, Mistress Dial, who have always, as every body knows, set yourself up above me—it is vastly easy for you, I say, to accuse other people of laziness! You, who have had nothing to do all the days of your life but to stare people in the face, and to amuse yourself with watching all that goes on in the kitchen. Think, I beseech you, how you would like to be shut up for life in this dark closet, and wag backwards and forwards, year after year as I do."

"As to that," said the dial, "is there not a window in your house on purpose for you to look through?"

"For all that," resumed the pendulum, "it is very dark; and although there is a window, I dare not stop, even for an instant, to look out. Besides, I am really weary of my way of life; and if you please, I'll tell you how I took this disgust at my employment. This morning I happened to be calculating how many times I should have to tick in the course of only of the next twenty-four hours: perhaps some of you, above there, can give me the exact sum."

The minute hand, being quick at figures, instantly replied, "eight-six thousand four hundred times."

"Exactly so," replied the pendulum: "well, I appeal to you all, if the thought of this was not enough to fatigue one? and when I began to multiply the strokes of one day by those of months and years, really it is no wonder if I felt discouraged at the prospect; so after a great deal of reasoning and hesitation, thinks I to myself, I'll stop."

The dial could scarcely keep its countenance during this harangue; but resuming its gravity, thus replied:—

"Dear Mr. Pendulum, I am really astonished that such a useful, industrious person as yourself should have been overcome by this sudden suggestion. It is true you have done a great deal of work in your time. So we have all, and are likely to do; and, although this may fatigue us to think of, the question is, whether it will fatigue us to do; would you, now, do me the favor to give about half a dozen strokes, to illustrate my argument?"

The pendulum complied, and ticked six times at its usual pace.—"Now," resumed the dial, "may I be allowed to inquire, if that exertion was at all fatiguing or disagreeable to you?"

"Not in the least," replied the pendulum;—"it is not of six strokes that I complain, nor of sixty, but of millions."

"Very good," replied the dial; "but recollect that although you may think of a million strokes in an instant, you are required to execute but one; and that however often you may hereafter have to swing, a moment will always be given you to swing in."

"That consideration staggers me, I confess," said the pendulum.

"Then I hope," resumed the dial-plate, "we shall all immediately return to our duty; for the maids will lie idle till noon if we stand thus."

Upon this, the weights, who had never been accused of light conduct, used all their influence in urging him to proceed: when as with one consent, the wheels began to turn, the hands began to move, the pendulum began to wag, and, to its credit, ticked as loud as ever; while a beam of the rising sun that streamed through a hole in the kitchen shutter, shining full upon the dial-plate, it brightened up as if nothing had been the matter.

When the farmer came down to breakfast that morning, upon looking at the clock he declared that his watch had gained half an hour in the night.—JANE TAYLOR.

### PEACE PRINCIPLES—A CAPITAL ANECDOTE.

We find this anecdote of William Ladd in the last number of the Democratic Review:—It was not mere good nature, but the adoption of the peace principles, which made him thus gentle-hearted. A story which he had often told with peculiar relish, will illustrate this moulding of his character—the gradual progress of his mind in adopting the Peace principles. "I had," said he, "a fine field of grain, growing upon an out-farm some distance from the homestead. Whenever I rode by, I saw my neighbor Pulsifer's sheep in the lot destroying my hopes of a harvest. These sheep were of the gaunt, long-legged kind, active as spaniels—they could spring over the highest fence, and no wall could keep them out. I complained to neighbor Pulsifer about them, sent him frequent messages, but all without avail. Perhaps they would be kept out for a day or two, but the legs of his sheep were long, and my grain rather more tempting than the adjoining pasture. I rode by again—the sheep were all there—I became angry, and told my men to set the dogs on them, and if that would not do, I would pay them if they would shoot them."

"I rode away much agitated; for I was not so much of a Peace man then as I am now, and I felt, literally, full of fight. All at once a light flashed in upon me. I asked myself, would it not be well for you to try, in your own conduct, the Peace principles you are preaching to others? I thought it all over, and settled down my mind as to the best course to be pursued."

"The next day I rode over to see neighbor Pulsifer. I found him chopping wood at his door. Good morning, neighbor. No answer. Good morning, I repeated. He gave a kind of grunt, like a hog, without looking up. I came, continued I, to see you about the sheep. At this he threw down his axe, and exclaimed in a most angry manner, 'Now aren't you a pretty neighbor, to tell your men to kill my sheep!—I heard of it—a rich man like you to shoot a poor man's sheep!'"

"I was wrong, neighbor said I—but it won't do to let your sheep eat up all that grain; so I came over to say that I would take your sheep to my homestead pasture, and put them in with mine; and in the fall you may take them back, and if any one is missing, you may take your pick out of my whole flock."

"Pulsifer looked confounded—he did not know how to take me. At last he stammered out, 'Now, Squire, are you in earnest? Certainly I am, I answered—it is better for me to feed your sheep in my pasture on grass, than to feed them here on grain; and I see the fence can't keep them out.'"

"After a moment's silence—'The sheep shant trouble you any more,' exclaimed Pulsifer. 'I will fetter them all. But I'll let you know that when any man talks of shooting, I can shoot too; and when they are kind and neighborly, I can be kind too.' And my friends," he would continue, addressing the audience, "remember that when you talk of injuring your neighbors, they talk of injuring you. When nations threaten to fight, other nations will be ready to. Love will beget love—a wish to be at peace will keep you in peace. You can only overcome evil with good—there is no other way."

**MAMMOTH CAVE.**—A house of Entertainment has been established in the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, for the accommodation of visitors. The Louisville Journal says:—"The rates of fare have been greatly reduced, and it is anticipated that this magnificent curiosity will be the grand centre of attraction during the present season. The preparations for entertaining the world there, are of course, on a large scale."

**CANINE SAGACITY.**—The Cincinnati Chronicle relates the following:—"One day last week, as a child was playing on a raft, at the foot of Irwin street, it suddenly slipped overboard; a fine Newfoundland dog which was present sprang into the water, dived to the bottom, seized the struggling child, and safely deposited it on the raft."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

### REMEMBER THE SLAVE.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Feeling a deep interest in the cause in which you are engaged, and having long deplored the apathy which pervades the Church here and I fear elsewhere on this subject, I desire to contribute a mite for your useful paper in hope that some may be induced to remember the poor slave.

Dear sisters in Christ of every name, permit one who loves the cause of Christ, and every one who bears his image, although in bondage and covered with the sable skin, to speak to you on a subject in which every Christian should be interested, and if your feelings and sympathies are not already enlisted in behalf of our suffering fellow creatures, I entreat you in love and meekness to consider the subject, and see if it is not worthy your attention. Do you ask, what can an isolated female do?

"Remember those in bonds as bound with them," remember the multitude who are even now groaning under the lash of the oppressor, and that oppressor (I blush to say) one of our own sex inflicting cruel punishment, for some trivial cause, upon the helpless victim of her tyranny.

While most of that unhappy class are in heathenish darkness, there are others who are the followers of Christ, and when "one member suffers, shall not all the members suffer with it?" Shall not every cord which binds heart to heart, vibrate when such sufferings are endured by any who bear the Christian name? Can we obey the command to love our neighbor as ourselves, while we neglect to do all in our power to ameliorate their condition? They are not called publicly to plead the cause of the slave, are we not required to plead with the God of the oppressed, that He would speedily appear for their deliverance, and avert the scourge of war which we have so much reason to fear on account of this Heaven-daring sin? O that every one who has a heart to feel would come up to the help of the suffering, that we may soon hear a "voice which thrills, Let all go free."

A FRIEND OF THE SLAVE.

For the Signal of Liberty

### A SUPPOSED HONEST MAN.

A Quakeress in Cincinnati, living in the out skirts of the city, wished to visit on its opposite extremity. Communicating these desires to her son, she said: "John, will thee harness the horses, and take me over there?" The request was promptly attended to, and anon the carriage was rattling through the enlivened streets, where the matron noticed more attentively, life's substantial comforts and society's real advantages, than the belles, dandies and gossips found in the bustling part of the city. At a certain four corners, a full nest of Grog shops, the streets were somewhat blocked, and cautious slow driving became necessary, when all at once the old lady cried out, "John, stop those horses." Startled at the unusually stern command, the youth earnestly enquired, as he curbed the steeds, "why, what's the matter, mother?" "Nothing," replied the mother, "only I wish to stop in and see that honest man." The young man, trained in the parents' strictly virtuous principles, was about to help his mother from the coach, but was first constrained to say, "why, mother, this is the worst place in all Cincinnati—nothing but Drunkeries." But said the old lady, almost impatient with queries and delay, and raising her gold mounted spectacles from her nose, "can thee not see that sign put out in such plain truth: RECTIFIED WHISKEY. ABSOLUTE DEATH."

"O no, mother, I thought thee in some mistake, it is ABSOLUTELY BROTHER'S SHOP, and he has put the whiskey sign over his name, because it is the most convenient place." "Well," said the old lady, "it ought to be as I thought it was." Howel, April 20th, 1842.

## General Intelligence.

From the Emancipator.

### GOVERNMENTAL SLAVE-TRADING.

The attention of the Anti-Slavery Committee in London, and through their vigilance, that of the British government has been called to a trade in slaves, now carried on by the government of the Netherlands, which purchases, negro men on the coast of Africa, as recruits for the Dutch army in Java and Surinam.—Lord Palmerston at once directed a remonstrance to be presented to the Dutch government, against this infraction of the treaty of 1818. The Dutch minister replies by admitting the purchase; but alleges that the negroes are made soldiers, & so are free as the soldiers of Great Britain or any other country, and after the completion of their term of service, they are returned to Africa.

Similar transactions have been attempted by the French government, which have drawn forth the most earnest remonstrances from the British authorities, on the ground, first, of the injustice done to the persons purchased, who have no option, are bought as slaves, transported in vessels fitted up like slavers, & but more especially on account of the encouragement it gives to the kidnappers and slave factors on the coast.

Extract from a letter to H. W. Macaulay, Esq., dated Rio Nunez, December 1st, 1839.

Knowing how readily the natives catch at a bait such as the re-opening of the slave trade would be, the French purpose applying to the Nalcos for a spot of ground whereon to establish a factory for the purchase of 600 slaves, to be made soldiers for the use of the government. They have gone so far as to receive tenders from the merchants of St. Louis for the supply of these six hundred slaves, and the

tenders have varied from fifty dollars to eighty dollars per head. The Frenchmen here are daily expecting two or three vessels from Senegal, under convoy of *La Fine*, carry this project into execution. Of course, it is to be under the auspices and protection of the French government.

GUIANA.

By command of Gov. Light, Mr. Walseley, a magistrate, made an inspection tour in June last. His report, says Gov. L., "is especially gratifying, as showing the highly creditable and useful manner in which these laborers who have become agricultural freeholders are conducting themselves in the new station which their industry has achieved." He also speaks of an increasing readiness in the old proprietors to sell small tracts to the laborers, of the happy settlement of the relation between employers and hired laborers, and of the sacrifices made by the laborers to obtain religious and general instruction for themselves and their families. He gives a table of estates recently purchased by laborers, the price paid, amounting to more than twenty thousand pounds sterling. Plantation Better-ver-Wayting was purchased by an association of laborers, formerly slaves in the neighborhood, for \$2,000. It was uncultivated, but by industry and judicious management, they have cleared and planted in joint-stock, 70 acres of plantains, expected to yield about \$10,000, and have cleared and planted each his separate plot of one acre as a garden. The whole management is entrusted to one of their own number. The first step after the purchase was to employ a schoolmaster. Another plantation was purchased by 123 persons, formerly slaves, for \$50,000, of which \$21,000 were paid down, and the remainder payable in instalments, at 3, 6, and 9 months. In 7 months and a half the whole was paid. In reference to another settlement, called Victoria, already growing into a village, containing a chapel, store, and druggist shop, the people of which had been charged with cattle rearing, he says,

"To any one disposed to believe an absurdity of this kind, I can only say, go to the estate, converse with the people, ascertain in what way they spend the Sabbath, find a card or a symptom of gambling among them if you can; the result must be a conviction to the mind, that as a community, there is much to admire, and but little to censure in their conduct."

In addition to these sales to the laborers, there have been 23 estates sold, since the 1st of August, 1833, for £582,500. These estates were not purchased of their former owners by speculators in lands, but by residents in the colony intimately acquainted with their real value, and able to form a correct idea of the future prospects of the colonies; and it is not a little remarkable that the two individuals, Captain Warren, of Demerara, and Mr. Laing, of Berbice, who have done more to depreciate the value of property in British Guiana than perhaps any other men, have become purchasers of estates at advanced prices; and the latter has actually doubled his stake in the colony. The proprietors are now generally holding to the estates, so that few, if any, are now in the market.

### SLAVERY IN WASHINGTON.

BY C. T. TORREY.

I daily meet with southern men, who only need a little information to lead them to a hearty adoption of our principles. Indeed, one of the most gifted men in this region, himself a slave-holder, after listening for some hours to a discussion of our doctrines and measures, seriously proposed as a measure both practical and of high importance, that a delegation of the ablest and wisest men in our ranks should be selected to visit the principal points of influence in the South, and lay our views before the leading minds. He thought much good would result from it. I do not question that such a measure will very soon be expedient. And there is a force in those words, "leading minds," as applied to a slaveholding community—where the rich and the poor slaves and white serfs constitute the only classes of society—which one, accustomed to the intelligence of all classes in a New England town, finds it difficult to appreciate. In a region where slavery decidedly predominates, that body that a dweller in the old Colony calls, with pride, THE PEOPLE, has no existence, or it means only the few very large slaveholders, and the social aristocracy of professional men, whose interests, of course, are linked with the dominant class.—"The people," alas! are poor, miserable, degraded slaves!

But a change is near, a glorious change.—The whole spirit and tone of society is changing, and becoming more friendly to liberty. I need not speak of the terrible rebuke the slaveholders suffered, or their overwhelming defeat in their assault upon the venerable sage and patriot who represents so worthily, in almost every respect, the Old Colony, in the House of Representatives. The fact that the mass of society, here, sympathize with him, and not with his persecutors, shows that a spirit is maturing that will before long declare this a FREE CITY. And when I remember that the excellent Dr. CRANDALL pined away for nine months, without trial, in that loathsome old jail, within a few rods of which I am now writing, for the crime of lending a brother physician a pamphlet concerning slavery; and then reflect that I, with not half his worth, am known to many hundreds in this city, of all classes, as an active abolitionist, a reporter for abolition papers, constantly diffusing anti-slavery news, and tramping on the distinctions of caste; nay, am honored by very many on account of it, the change already wrought here, appears to be very great. There are many here who abhor slavery, and are not afraid, at all times, to avow it; and the number is increasing. Yet here, too, the vile and dastardly spirit of slavery is seen, in every day life, continually. A father, an excellent pious man, has just been sold, by one deemed an upright citizen, from his children and his wife. The man is over fifty years of age.—His family are free, but he, it is to be feared, will be the victim of the slave trade, in New Orleans. A poor woman, spurred on by the hope of liberty, has earned and paid \$250 of the \$400 demanded for her freedom, and last week was sold to the trader for \$300, as a slave for life, by the man—the monster—who has pocketed her life's earnings! A refined and kindhearted woman told me (and she mentioned it as a proof of his regard for her!) that her husband had sold an excellent girl to the trader for a trifle of impertinence, scarcely

deserving a reprimand! 'But,' said she 'if these negroes are not made to know their place, what can we do with them, you know! I have seen a woman, apparently as refined, as lady-like, ay, and as white as any woman in Scituate—an humble Christian too, but, alas! a slave—in this District, held by the laws of Congress, clasping her hands in anguish too deep for words, b cause she was made the sport of a tyrant's lust! And then the contempt of the poor, the disregard of their feelings, the denial or undervaluing of their virtue and services, the petty and malicious infringements upon their rights, rights that even a slave may possess, conventionally, though not by law—with which I almost daily become acquainted, or see illustrated in life, fill me with new and ever increasing abhorrence of the slave system. And the despotic control which slavery exercises over our government, and the measures of intimidation, flattery, party seduction and dictation, by which that control is maintained, as they are more clearly seen and understood, strengthen my conviction that the paramount political duty of freedom is to overthrow the system of slavery. Have you not noticed that solemn declaration made by Mr. Adams, that southern members, have gone to northern members, in their seats, with dirks in their hands, and threats of assassination to intimidate them into their wishes? It is a solemn truth! And one of the better class of southern members—no lover or friend of slavery—never enters the House without loaded pistols in his bosom!—Yet, after all, the chains of party feeling bind men to the car of slavery more than the system of overseership so proudly exercised by the slaveholding minority in times past; and which is now evidently near to its final overthrow."

### ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Gerard Valley Anti-Slavery Meeting was held agreeably to appointment, on the 5th ult. The assembly was large, and the discussions and addresses very interesting. Our correspondent was so unwell as to prevent his giving the full account we should otherwise have expected. He mentions Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, as one of the most earnest and eloquent speakers.

"The Reverend gentleman's address was responded to with loud applause. He dwelt upon the wrongs inflicted on the sons and daughters of Africa—upon the cruel treatment of the slaves—declaring it worse than that which was rendered to the brute creation. Mr. Jeffrey declared it to be his solemn purpose to identify himself with the slave. He would, he said, use all his influence to repel the injuries ever being inflicted upon this abused race.—He saw in the countenances of those who were listening, that they were also determined to labor with him in the glorious cause."

Mr. J. assured them that there were friends at the north who had organized themselves for the overthrow of slavery, and were now calling on us to help them. He called upon his hearers to join in this work of putting down slavery in our land. Who in that Assembly, he said, were ready to use all their influence to put down this "barbarous practice" (i. e. slaveholding.) "I will," "I will," was the response from a number of voices.

The Reverend gentleman said that he was sure that a brighter and more glorious day was dawning. He could even now see the golden sun of African liberty rising in the east. Its meridian rays will soon be upon us, when the oppression of the African race must cease. We live, said he, in a crisis—a day which he believed would be made to equal, if not outshine the day of American Independence in its glory."

Our correspondent calls this a meager outline of Mr. Jeffrey's speech, but promises a better account of their future meetings. The Gerard Valley meeting adjourned to Ransboro Sullivan county, on Friday, the 1st of April. If the health of our correspondent permitted, he was to attend. Surely, the heaven of liberty is working in East Tennessee.—Friend of Man.

### MADISON WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN HIS HISTORY.

This name will be remembered as belonging to the leader of the "Immortal Nineteen," who fought for and obtained their liberty on board the Creole. Madison was the "very large and strong slave," found in the after cabin, who being seized by both the master and mate, shook them off, and in spite of their endeavors—together with those of a third sailor who stood over the hatchway—forced a passage, and rushing on deck, cried, "We have begun, and must go through!"

This scene on the Creole deck was but one chapter in the history of Madison Washington. Nothing could be more absurd than to suppose that this occasion made Madison, and not Madison made the occasion. A new clue to the character of the hero of the Creole has just been furnished us.

About eighteen months since, Madison was in Canada. He there bore this same name.—He had a while in the family of Hiram Wilson, who describes him, like the "Creole protestant," as a very large and strong slave.—Madison had been some time in British liberty.—Enough to love and rejoice in British liberty.—But he loved his wife who was left a slave in Virginia still more. At length Madison resolved on rescuing her from slavery. Altho' strongly dissuaded by his friends from making the attempt in person, he would not listen, but crossed the line into this state. At Rochester, he fell in with friend Lindley Murray Moore, who collected ten dollars to aid him in his journey towards Virginia. So strong was Madison's determination, that at this time he would have his wife or lose his life.

As he passed along, he was heard from at Utica and in Albany. The next account, he stands a freeman on the deck of the Creole—the master spirit of the noble nineteen!

We infer of course that Madison in attempting to liberate his wife was himself re-enslaved. And as it is the custom with slaveholders in the more northern slave states to send the fugitive when secured by them to the extreme South—lest he escape again—lest he communicate to other slaves the incidents of his day of freedom—as an example that shall strike terror to the breast of his fellows—he is sold to the southern market. So Madison, we suppose, was captured and as a dangerous slave was sold for New Orleans, and shipped with his 134 fellow sufferers.

The sequel we all know. Madison Washington is again a freeman under the dominion of Queen Victoria. Long may he remain free! One question, however, we greatly wish to have answered. Is he still with his beloved wife? Remember it was Madison's visit "aft among the women" that led to the first act of violence on the Creole. Might not his wife have been there among the women? Yes, and this grave Creole matter may prove to have been but a part only of that grand game in which the highest stake was the liberty of his dear wife.—Will not some British abolitionists obtain for us the story from Madison's own lips.—Friend of Man.

### THE IRON WAR STEAMER.

The House have concurred with the Senate in passing a bill for the construction of an Iron War Steamer. She is to be built under contract, by Mr. Stevens of New York, on a plan of his own, by which he thinks he can make a boat that will move faster, and fire more deadly shot than any vessel ever constructed, while the boat itself will be absolutely invulnerable by any known means of warfare. The structure, the propellers, and the armament, all of his own invention. Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, who lacks faith in the scheme, created a good deal of mirth by asking what would be the effect, if our invulnerable all-destroyer should come in conflict with another war steamer just like her! How would the war end! Mr. Wise, Chairman of the naval committee, urged the necessity of a prompt action, chiefly by the consideration of the power of England, and the exposed state of our own coast. Great Britain has in actual commission 260 ships of war. She has, on our coasts, and in the West Indies close at hand, eight war steamers, besides her commercial and mail steamers, which are so constructed as to be easily convertible into vessels of war. It is absolutely necessary, then, that we look to our defences, and increase the means of harbor and coast protection, now so imminently hazarded and threatened by English power.

The cost of this wonderful vessel is limited to the average cost of the war steamers, Mississippi, & Missouri, which is about \$550,000. Mr. Cooper of Georgia, wished to postpone the building till there should be an adequate amount in the treasury, after providing for the public debt and the ordinary expenses of the government, but the house would not listen to him, and the bill passed, yeas, 129, nays 51.—Emancipator.

**HORRIBLE.**—At the fire yesterday morning, noticed in our paper of the same date, we stated that apprehensions were entertained lest some of the unfortunate inmates had perished.

The remains of the stout, able bodied man, were taken from the ruins greatly mutilated, the flesh mostly burnt from the bones, and presenting a ghastly spectacle. The man who had his thigh broken, was not as represented, George Early, but a river man, the companion of the one who perished. He is now in the Hospital.

The amount of property lost is very accurately estimated at from \$3000 to \$5000.

After the fire, and when he was in the act of replacing his things which had been removed in consequence of the contiguity of the fire, Mr. Martin Patton was stabbed and mortally wounded, he declared before he breathed his last shortly thereafter, by James McLaughlin, who kept the Robert Emmet Coffee House.—One wound was inflicted in the side, and another passing through the hand, which was thrown up in defence, and penetrating the abdomen. McLaughlin went home to his bed, where he was arrested, and is now in prison. He will undergo his examination before the city court this morning. We omit any further particulars in anticipation of his trial.—Louisville Gazette.

From the Emancipator.

### THE DINNER CASES.

A curious piece of over-seerism was played off yesterday, in which my old acquaintance, Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, bore a conspicuous part. It must be observed, that the daily sittings of the House commence at 11 or 12 o'clock, and continue, generally, till 4 or 5 P. M. The Northern country members, of sober, frugal and domestic habits, find it impossible to fall into the practice of dining at 5 o'clock, without serious inconvenience, and oftentimes injury to health. In consequence many of them elect, boarding places tolerably near the Capitol, where the dinner hour is at one or two o'clock, and then, instead of resorting to the grog shop in the cellar of the building, they can ordinarily step out during a debate, and eat their dinners at a reasonable time, and return to their places, without any material detriment to the progress of business in the House.—Several attempts have been made to allow a recess for dinner, but the overseers do not like that arrangement, because it does not give them so much time as they want to drink their wine at table, & the House can never get along with evening sittings, on account of the condition in which many members too often exhibit themselves after dinner.—Now, you know, it is one of the elements of the despotic spirit to require of its subjects entire submission and conformity to its will in arbitrary matters. The overseers could not but have devised means for taking their dinner at such time as suited themselves, wholly irrespective of both the will and the example of their rightful masters.—Hence, Mr. Andrews and some others have set themselves to work with the avowed determination of breaking up the practice. On the present occasion, Mr. Andrews watched his chance, and about two o'clock contrived to get up some question on which a vote could be called, in order to show that there was no quorum present, in order to force a call of the House. To secure success, he enjoined the door-keeper, who has hardly recovered from the terror excited by his threats of removal on my account, not to allow the pages and messengers to notify, as is usual, the members who might be at the moment in the library, Senate chamber, or some other apartment of the Capitol. In this way, the trap, when sprung, caught an unusual number of members absent. And when the call of the House was begun, it was carried through, and every member who could not plead sickness or other unavoidable cause for being absent when his name was called, was fined and published as a delinquent. One-half of a day's sitting was consumed in this way, for the express purpose of breaking up the dinner arrangement. And all, chiefly, because the overseers cannot bear to allow free representatives to have a will of their own, even in regard to their hours of dining. It is deemed a part of necessary plantation discipline to humble their insolence, by making them submissive in little matters, in order that he may render them subsequently pliable for greater occasions.

TEXAS—MEXICO.

Extract from a debate in the House of Representatives, April 18th.

Mr. Linn, of New York, moved to strike out the appropriation for a minister to Mexico.

Mr. Linn gave as reasons for his motion, first, the small commercial importance of Mexico, not demanding the expense of a minister; secondly, that this withholding the supplies was the only method by which the Representatives could influence the diplomatic arguments and expenditures of the government, and, thirdly, that it was the design of this mission to promote and procure, if possible, the annexation of Texas to the Union. On this last point, Mr. Linn said the proofs are rather inferential than direct. It is well understood that Texas desired such annexation. Indeed, it is stated in the papers that a resolution to that effect has passed the Legislature. Resolutions of two other of our own State Legislatures in favor of annexation have already been presented to Congress, during the present session. The manner in which the President spoke of Texas in his opening message, was peculiar. It is a common remark that now is the time to secure the annexation. Now look at the manner in which our claims against Mexico are urged at this moment, showing a determination to use these claims as a means of forcing or persuading Mexico to relinquish her right in Texas to us. The objections against this annexation, Mr. Linn said, are great, and numerous, and weighty. An attempt of this kind would probably result in a war with Mexico, and perhaps in a general war, for it is hardly possible that Great Britain, bound as she is by treaty with Mexico, should look on this acquisition without interfering. Mr. Linn said our claims on Mexico would be settled by her relinquishment of Texas, and for that reason he wished the mission suspended. Mr. Linn repeated, that he had only given a part of the outlines of what he had intended to say, and before he adverted to the other considerations, he would wait to hear what the friends of this mission had to say.

Mr. Linn thus briefly presented a mere index of his speech, declaring that he felt impelled by a sense of duty to bring the subject before the House and country, but that, for the sake of saving the time of the Committee, he would only give his speech in full through the press. [This is done in the Intelligencer, and we will give it in our next.]

[The result of this very modest and conceding course ought to be a lesson to northern men. Let them learn to take their share of the time of the House, and to sustain one another in it. Instead of receiving any credit from his own party for sparing the time of the House, Mr. Linn was immediately beset with the leaders, Fillmore, Granger, and others, for his blundering and bad management. The overseers however, soon took the business into their own hands, and such a scene they made of it, that I could compare it to nothing so well as the treatment of a slave who has had the impudence to remonstrate with his overseer for attempting to ill treat his wife. Poor Linn was at first cuffed by P., tied down by sub-overseer C., paddled by Granger R., switched by J., and then cat-hauled by W., with a full dressing of brine, poisoned with red pepper and brimstone. For three mortal hours, he took it, right and left, and if he has not learned better than to intermeddle with the concerns of his betters, the overseer men will have to give him up as intractable, and allow that he was never made to be a slave under such drivers as Wise, Pickens and Cushing. As soon as Mr. Linn took his seat, there was a thundering rush among the slaveholders for the floor, each seeming eager to have the first chance at the culprit, under the apprehension, that the first dressing would annihilate him, and absorb all the glory of the achievement in one man.]

Mr. Pickens, of S. C. (slaveholder), said he should not have said a word, but for the remarks of the gentleman from New York.

He said the gentleman from New York, in his narrow and contracted feelings as to the annexation of Texas, had struck a vital blow at the interests of every portion of the republic.

When he looked at the great and delicate question involved in that quarter, he felt pity and contempt for the narrow policy that would strike out such a mission. As to our sympathy with Texas, Mr. P. said he gloried in the cause of Texas, and he envied not the feelings or the patriotism of that man who can smother every honorable emotion in the base fanaticism, which looks with heartless indifference upon the wrongs done to our own race, whilst filled with tender emotion at the imaginary wrongs done to the black race. He said the commercial and navigating portions of the country had a far greater interest in the annexation of Texas than even the South. There could be no event which would prove a greater moral and political blessing to the whole country, North and South, than the annexation of Texas to this Union on fair and liberal principles, and when gentlemen opposed the mission to Mexico because it might look to this result, he trampled on that spirit with feelings of scorn and contempt.

Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, said his constituents wanted Texas annexed to the Union, and he would vote to send two or three ministers, if it would have that effect. He rambled over the N. E. boundary, the coast of Africa, England, and several other regions of space and imagination, and was repeatedly called to order.

Mr. Cushing could not lose so favorable an opportunity of exercising his tactics, and proving his fealty to "the John Tyler Administration," as he pledged it last summer.

The gentleman from New York had said we ought not to have a minister to Mexico because it would lead to the annexation of Texas. [Mr. Linn explained—his statement was that this present mission was created expressly for the purpose of annexing Texas to this country, and he had information that the President had said he would do all in his power to promote the annexation of Texas.] Mr. Cushing said the gentleman professed to believe this story, but had he any evidence, any knowledge of it? [Mr. C.] Was very careful, however, not to deny it. I suppose the President of the United States is not unwilling, that Texas should be annexed to the Union, what has that to do with this mission? As to the gentleman's supposition, that the question was one of war, not with Mexico, but with Great Britain, it was dishonorable to the House. Are we to be deterred from promoting our own interests through the apprehension that Great Britain might frown upon us? It is degrading to the nation to be told that we must not negotiate with a neighboring country, because, if the result of that negotiation should happen to be an extension of the United States, Lord Aberdeen will shrug his shoulders.

Mr. Slade next obtained the floor, and in a very fearless and forcible manner, expressed his thanks to the gentleman from New York for bringing the subject forward. He should not vote for it he said, because he did not see how we could dispense with a mission to Mexico, but the motion had opened the door for a debate on a subject which was of vast importance to the people of this country, and vital to

the preservation of the Union itself. He would not give a snap of his finger for this Union after the annexation of Texas. He declared that it would be dissolved, ipso facto. He wanted our government to repudiate, at once and for ever, any connection whatever with Texas. He assured gentlemen they might carry their point on parchment, but they never could effect it in reality. He demanded a strict and perfect neutrality between Mexico and Texas.

Mr. Slade spoke on the impulse of the occasion, and it was a noble impulse, and he made a speech worthy of the occasion and of himself. It was listened to with great respect, and produced a good and weighty impression. The development of the plan for annexing Texas through a treaty with Mexico was very clear, and must have made the conspirators feel that they were detected, and all their machinations made known to the world.

Wide followed in a speech of unparalleled wickedness, in favor of the annexation of Texas, and of a war against Mexico, to be carried on by the plunder of priests and the robbery of churches. Texas, he said, is weak in herself, and in her own resources, for a defensive war on her own soil, but as an invading power she could be resisted. The volunteers would flock from the valley of the Mississippi, armed and supported at their own cost, and plant the one star of Texas on the ramparts of Mexico. They would drive Santa Anna into the ocean. The boundless wealth of captured towns, and rifled churches, and the plunder of a lazy and vicious priesthood would enable Texas to support her soldiers, pay her debts, and push her victories across to the Pacific, and in less than a quarter of a century the extension of slavery would reach the shores of the Pacific. Let this work once begin, and Mr. W. said he did not know as this House would hold him very long. [Several members cried out, agreed, agreed.] It would be a hard money war, and every golden image which had received the prostration of a false worship should be converted into American eagles. If it should produce a war with England, all the better, that was the war he most desired if he could have his pick. Let war come; with France, the United States, and Texas on our side, and England and Mexico on the other. He believed a vast majority of the people of the United States were in favor of the annexation. He would not fear to trust the question with the democracy of the North. He said we ought to demand of Mexico the non-invasion of Texas, and say to her, "if you strike Texas, you strike us!" Such a state of things would make the abolition party hide their heads. He would not allow Santa Anna to fulfill his boast to drive slavery back to the Sabine, to raise the standard of slave insurrection in Texas, and rally the Indian tribes against Texas, and then carry his fire across our line into Arkansas and Louisiana.

During the speech, of which this is not even a sketch the tone and manner of the orator were in full keeping with his language. I could think of nothing but a fiend incarnate, howling with exultation at the prospects of carnage and desolation on which his eager hopes were already rioting in anticipation. It was amazing that a human being in a world of mercy, could by any fanaticism or power of malignity be brought into a state of mind capable of making such a speech in such a manner.—*Emancipator, May 2.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1842.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

A great effort is being made in Congress by the Southern members to procure the annexation of Texas to the Union. The peculiar friends of the President regard a war with Mexico as the surest course to accomplish this object. An attempt has often been made to arouse a war spirit against Mexico with the secret purpose of receiving Texas from the hands of that nation in full satisfaction of former claims, and as the basis of peace. The true object of the annexation of Texas is to extend the power of the Southern States, and entail the curse of slavery over a wider country. We are opposed most heartily to extending the bounds of our republic at the risk of the destruction of the Union, and the certainty of making other lands blush with the blood of bondage. If Texas could become a part of the Union without the institution of slavery, it would still be a doubtful question, but with it, every true friend of his country and of the human race will raise his hand and voice against it. Southern influence must cease to control the destinies of this nation, or its decline and fall will be close at hand. Yet who would be surprised to see the Northern Locos join the South on this question? Would their conduct, if they should, be different from what it has been on former occasions? How often have they joined with the South to defeat the right of petition, in the adoption of the 21st rule of the House? Did they not recently madly join the South in censuring Mr. Giddings without the slightest cause? And what assurance have the people that this portion of their representatives will not basely ally itself to the South, and vote for the annexation of Texas to the Union? It behooves every patriot to examine, to scrutinize the conduct of Northern men with Southern principles, and see if they do their duty, and nothing but their duty, as Representatives of the free North. If the South are intent upon their own interests without regard to the interests of the free North, every man should steadily oppose every measure that would not tend to benefit the whole. But who doubts, but that many of the Northern locos would readily aid the South in any measure, could they thereby secure to themselves and their party a little fleeting power.—*State Journal.*

We cut the above from the last State Journal. It coincides with our own views in every point. We were not aware before that our neighbor was so much of an abolitionist. He speaks of slavery as a curse—"the land blushing with the blood of bondage"—says that "southern influences must cease to control the destinies of this nation, or its decline and fall will be close at hand"—that many Northern locos will join the locos in the plan of annexing Texas, they have in adopting the 21st rule, and in "censuring Mr. Giddings, without the slightest cause."

True, every word of it. But did not 47 whigs vote to censure Mr. G. without the slightest cause? And yet, perhaps, the next number of the Journal will call on Northern voters to support Henry Clay, the slave breeder! for the next President, as the only hope of the North—just by way of making, "the southern influence cease which controls the destinies of the nation." An admirable prescription for the disease, proceeding doubtless on the well established principle, that the bite of the same dog will cure the wound he had previously inflicted.

To be honest about it, we must say that we think the Democrats, as a party, are more servile—more subservient—better qualified for underlings and sub-overseers for the slave power, than the Whigs. In this respect, they have greatly the advantage of the Whigs. Northern Whig representatives are obliged to vote against gags,

and thus displease the Southern Whigs. Should they sustain gags, their whig constituents would not stand it, and they would have to stay at home. Thus they are in a bad dilemma. Their best way will be to dissolve the alliance with the South, formed in 1840, and let the Democrats step in, and be overseers for the Southern man-stealers.

The Democratic members of Congress are differently situated. The press of that party exercise a controlling influence over the mass of voters; and where is the Democratic Press that has taken a stand against gags, and in favor of the rights of Northern freemen? Perhaps two or three may be named that are exceptions to the general rule. The remainder appear to draw their inspiration to a greater or less extent, from the bitter and unprincipled articles of the Globe, and other kindred effusions.

The press being thus indifferent to the rights of Northern citizens, it is not to be supposed that the voters will feel deeply interested in maintaining them. Accordingly, all experience shows that a Democratic member of Congress may safely support gags to any extent, without being censured for it by his democratic constituents.—Suppose we had once more a Cray and a Norvell in Congress, and they should be supporters of the gag system, (a supposition, that, in both points, may prove to be a reality,) where is the Democratic press in this State that would say aught against it? On the other hand, should they take the noble stand that Morris and Giddings have taken, how ready they would be to censure them, and on the expiration of their term, to have them thrown aside, and their places filled with men, who whatever else they might or might not do, would not meddle with topics calculated to destroy the union of the party.

How commonly, in private conversation, do we hear prominent members of that party glossing over and justifying as right and proper, the shameful conduct of Northern Democratic members of Congress. This fact demonstrates the state of feeling that pervades the mass of the party. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that a considerable portion of the voters of that party are, at heart, true to the principles of liberty, and will yet enlist under its standard, and forever turn their backs on the spurious democracy which they now support. Many of them are very little informed of the great issues now presenting to them. These we shall labor to enlighten; and to show them that their tree of democracy produces bad fruit, and must therefore be a bad tree. If, in doing this, we should be thought to explain less vehemently against the servility of the leaders of that party than some might think was necessary, in order to do them justice, our want of exertion may be attributed, not to a deficiency of guilt in the criminals, but to that hardened insensibility to crime, and persevering determination to persist in it, which renders all efforts for their reformation, doubtful, if not hopeless.

On the whole, we think the remarks of the Journal on the servility of the Northern Democrats, and the disposition of a great part of them to support any measure by which they can please the slaveholders, and gain power, are about right.

LOCAL PREACHERS.

There are about six thousand local ministers in the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the United States.

Many of this class of men have been, and still are distinguished for their ability and usefulness in the church.

A much larger number of this body are abolitionists than among the traveling preachers; probably from the fact that they are less under the influence of Episcopacy, and the "AUTHORITIES OF THE CHURCH" have but little influence over them. They are generally men who think and act for themselves, and have done much to advance the Anti Slavery cause in the M. E. Church, and elsewhere.

BISHOP HEDDING, in a discourse which he has recently written and published, refers to some of this class of men "as following for the loaves and fishes," as "floating about this country on other business than preaching the gospel—operating on subjects injurious to the Church—living as the hospitalities of the people," and further represents "whole societies as leagued with these local preachers to operate against the church," and finally comes to the conclusion:

"That if there be any principles in the government of our church which can be made to bear on such men and their deeds, they ought to be applied; if their be no such principles, it is hoped the next GENERAL CONFERENCE will devise some means by which such evils may be arrested, for if they are allowed to go on, it is impossible to foresee to what extent they may produce mischief, and every evil work."

Let all the LOCAL PREACHERS AND SOCIETIES, who favor Abolitionism, and are resolved in the strength of God, to resist every kind of oppression—METHODIST EPISCOPAL, not accept—look out for a new law adapted to their circumstances, at the next GENERAL CONFERENCE.

You all have thereby warning, and if you do not feel the weight of some new and oppressive law after 1844, it will not be because Bishop Hedding has not recommended it, nor because slavery does not ask it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

We ought to have mentioned some time since, that on motion of Mr. Adams, all petitions, during the rest of the Session, are to be handed quietly to the speaker, who will decide on their reception and reference. So that we shall hear no more on that topic at present. Large numbers of Taggart and Abolition petitions were thus presented and disposed of. Quite a number against the annexation of Texas have been presented.

The House of Representatives have adopted an amendment to the General Appropriation bill by which all the printing of the Executive Departments is hereafter to be advertised and given by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. This is a good move, and ought to be followed by every state legislature.

The apportionment bill was discussed in the House, and all manner of opinions were presented and supported.

Mr. R. D. Davis proposed one Representative for 25000 people, so that the mechanics, farmers and business men could obtain seats in the House; and he would obviate the expense by reducing the pay of the members from eight to four dollars per day, and taking away the franking privilege.

was argued that a large number of men were liable to be corrupted or influenced by the Executive than a smaller number. The opinions of Washington and the elder Adams were quoted in support of large legislative bodies.

On the other hand, some proposed that the rate be 150,000, and thence downward between the extremes. It was urged that by reducing the number the character of the House would be increased, business despatched, and the expense reduced. Mr. Wise and Mr. Underwood advocated 141,000 as the ratio.

The vote was taken in committee of the whole, beginning with the last mentioned number, and after trying thirty different numbers, the blank was filled by 60,500, by a vote of 84 against 65. This number will make the House contain 250 members.

On motion of Mr. Wise, the House resolved that on Saturday, April 23 at 12 o'clock, in compliance with a polite invitation from the Secretary of the Navy, they would visit certain steamships of war, then lying in the Potomac.

The following resolutions were adopted, the first by the Cuyahoga A. S. Society of Ohio; the second by the Marlborough society of the same State. They show a rapid change in the public feeling.

Resolved, That we believe in the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson, that if ever the slaves should strike for freedom, "there is no attribute of the Deity that can take part with us in such a contest;" and if such a war shall ever take place we will not be found contending with the God of the oppressed.

Resolved, That we declare distinctly and emphatically, that we will in no case aid or sympathize with our colored brethren at the South, in again reducing to bondage, him who has asserted his inalienable right to liberty, or by taking up arms in defence of his right.

LIBERTY PARTY IN SCIO.

MR. SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.—Sir, I observe in your notice the rapid increase of abolition votes in the different towns in this county at the recent town elections, you omitted noticing Scio. As that was the first town in the State (I believe) which politically organized under the abolition banner, it may be interesting to your patrons to know how fast the wheels of Liberty are accumulating strength in that quarter.

Yours truly, BURNETT.

Scio, April 15th 1842.

We have received the above note through the Post Office, bearing the signature of a prominent whig gentleman of this county, and a Justice of the Peace of the town of Scio. Were the article anonymous, we should pay no attention to it; but as the request has been formally made by a respectable gentleman, we cheerfully comply with it. We are not ashamed of our friends or our cause, in any part of the country. They are not men who put their hands to the plough, and look back. The Liberty vote in Scio in 1840 was 8—last spring, 11—last fall, for Senators 17—for Governor, 19—this spring we are informed it was 15. Two liberty voters arrived at the polls too late to vote—two more were sick and could not attend—two who voted last fall, had removed from the town.

If these facts are "interesting," in any degree, to Mr. Burnett, or the Whigs of Washtenaw generally, they are welcome to the knowledge of them. That they feel a deep interest in them, is evident from the circumstance that a deficiency of four liberty votes in one town, is, with them, a matter of congratulation and rejoicing sufficient to induce them to ask for a public notice of such a phenomenon in the papers. Truly, small favors are thankfully received. We would suggest to Mr. Burnett that the result in the other towns in this county might not be devoid of interest to him or his political friends. Will he examine them?

PROGRESS.—The Journal of Commerce has always been very contemptuous towards the abolitionists, sneering at all their efforts, whether by moral suasion or political action. A few months since, however, it conceded the necessity of altering the intermarriage law of Massachusetts, because the Legislature would have no peace till they did. On that account it was necessary to be done. Brother Leavitt noticed the remark at the time, and hoped, as the editors had learned A, they would now go on to B. It appears by the following extract from their Washington Correspondence, which we find in the Friend of Man, that they are learning to spell B. It is hoped they will continue to make progress till they are able to master the anti-slavery alphabet.

"A new chapter in the history of our politics has been opened to day—and it will, before we get through with it, be found to be the most stirring and important of any in the whole story. It has long been seen by observing men that the slavery question is destined to connect itself, in the compass of its ramifications, with every subject, and especially with our foreign relations.—Abolitionism, in its original character, was comparatively harmless, but political abolitionism is going a-head now. Many of those who have been prominent and firm as anti-abolitionists are now beginning to regard the political bearing and influence of slavery with great interest."

Precious concessions these, for a paper that has so often and confidently assured its readers that abolition was "dying away."—If it will do to trust such authority on the right side of a question, we may say, that "Political Abolitionism is now GOING A-HEAD" again at Washington.—*Friend of Man.*

Some three weeks since, we noticed that a call had been circulated among the Northern members of the House of Representatives for a meeting to express their views on the case of Mr. Giddings. We cannot learn that any such meeting has taken place, and the reason assigned by some of the papers is, that it might be prejudicial to "the other great interests of the nation," by raising new issues where none now existed, and thus breaking up the ties of party feeling. There can be no doubt this was the prominent reason. All the great interests of the parties must be looked after with diligence. The liberties of the country are an after consideration.

SHIPPLERS.—Our State is cursed with an irredeemable currency in the shape of Detroit shiplers. The good people of the commonwealth have despatched some sixty banks for not fulfilling their promises to pay. Let the shiplers share the fate of their illustrious predecessors and thus finish the brood.

The People's Advocate, N. H. edited by Messrs. Tracy and Colby, is to be enlarged to the size of the Emancipator. The latter paper says: "These gentlemen appear determined to storm the castle of the slave Power, and this looks as if they were in a fair way to do it. Thirty-one hundred votes and an enlarged paper are not

to be lightly estimated. Let New Hampshire Abolitionists now walk up and double the subscription list at once, and they will see the fruits of their labors at the next election."

LIST OF NEGRO THIEF ORGANS.—We are preparing a list of the abolition papers in the United States for our paper. We wish to show how large a proportion they bear to the respectable press.—*Anti-Slavery.*

In order to make the list of "negro thief organs" complete, the Anti-Abolitionist and all other slavery papers must be added. What is enslaving a man but stealing him? Emancipation restores him to the possession of himself. The first principle of liberty is that each man owns himself.

REVIVALS.—In Lowell, Mass., Mr. Knapp has been preaching sometime with much success.—About two hundred have united with St. Paul's Church, during two or three weeks. One hundred and twelve were baptized in one Sabbath.—The pastor of the Freewill Baptist Church estimated that one hundred were converted in one week.

Mr. Finney, of Oberlin, has been preaching in Rochester, N. Y., for some time past, with much success.

At a meeting of the citizens of Dover, N. H. of all denominations and parties, they resolved as follows:

"Whereas, we are denied the right, by the slaveholders to interfere in any manner with slavery in the Southern States,—therefore

Resolved, That we will not interfere to protect it, either by men, arms or ammunition, or by harboring back fugitives into their prison house, and we pledge to all who may take refuge among us the same protection which we claim for ourselves."

Liberty Ticket.—The Liberty party have elected two members of the Legislature in Connecticut. In the New Hampshire Legislature are 12 Liberty men—a respectable third party.

Union City, Branch County.—We are informed that three tickets were nominated in this place, and that every candidate on the Liberty ticket was elected.

Albany N. Y. At the Charter election, 58 votes.

Manchester, Washtenaw county. We are informed the vote was 23—last fall 15.

Victory, N. Y. Average number of votes, 70—last fall, 10. Four tickets were run, and all but one were far behind the Liberty Ticket.

Huron, N. Y. For two years past the Liberty vote has been 3. This spring it was 23.

Higher Yet.—The Liberty Party vote in Connecticut, which we gave last week from the newspapers, was not high enough. The Official returns since received make the vote for Gillette 1319.

Connecticut.—The Charter Oak says:

The honor of being the Banner Town, belongs to Westbrook in Middlesex county; it having given, out of 201 votes, 32 votes for Liberty, the Liberty voters being nearly one sixth of the whole number. The towns next in order, are Prospect, Guilford, Farmington, Chester, Winchester, Bloomfield, Torrington, Stratford, Meriden, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Darien. The aggregate Liberty vote in these 15 towns is 357; last year but 187, showing an increase of 250 during the year. Many towns which gave no Liberty votes for State Officers last spring, have started well in the race this spring, among which are the following: Fairfield 13, Somers 15, Plainfield 17, Wallingford 18, Stafford 20, Bloomfield 20, Hartford 21, Waterbury 27, Westbrook 32, Norfolk 33, and Guilford 53 votes! "Dying away" are the pro-slavery parties, before the rising power of Liberty. Which shall be the Banner Town next year?

From the Madison Co. Abolitionist.

HOW THE LIBERTY PARTY DIES AWAY.

The following is the vote of a very few towns.

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1841, 1842. Lists towns like Manlius, Pompey, Menz, Tyre, Victory, Cato 4 Corners, Ledyard, Cicero, Fabius, Otisco with their respective votes for 1841 and 1842.

Political Insanity.—The Detroit Advertiser cries out to Whig Abolitionists to "BEWARE" of what? Why, lest "the abolitionist organ" of this State should join with the locos, and thereby elect JOHN C. CALHOUN for the next President! He that writes for the Advertiser must be "a bright one!"

The Tribune says the Loco Focus are to run a candidate against Mr. Giddings. The election takes place April 26.

MR. GIDDING'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Giddings has published an expose of the circumstances which led to his resignation. It is addressed to his constituents, and contains his reasons for taking that step.

He begins with an exposition of his views on the slave trade—showing that all power to define and punish felonies on the high seas, was committed by the Constitution to the Federal Government; hence every vessel sails under a national flag—not under the flag of Virginia or New York. The only limitation is found in the clause permitting the several States to import slaves till 1808: yet they did it at their own peril, without any right to call on the General Government to aid or protect them in the traffic. Slaves brought from Africa, were held on the ocean by physical power, not by municipal law; but after they were landed, the laws of the State required their subjection.

But to this day, no law of Congress has ever been passed authorizing one person to hold another as a slave on the high seas, or to punish any person for defending his right to personal liberty while sailing on the high seas, against all attempts to hold him in slavery. Hence the slave dealer of the present day must depend only on chains and fetters for his protection, and not upon any law, for no such law exists.

Mr. G. next shows that the case of the slave vessels wrecked on the Bermudas, as well as the

Creole case, had been often discussed in the Senate, by Southern Senators, while negotiations were pending with the British Government, and nobody had thought of censuring them for so doing.—Mr. Calhoun said in the Senate "He wished the Senate to speak, and the House of Representatives, also, that Great Britain might know what were our opinions," &c. The crime of Mr. G. consisted in expressing views opposite to those of Mr. Calhoun and his friends; and had he taken ground that the nation ought to go to war for the defence of the slave trade, the same persons who voted to censure him, would have been ready to thank him.

Mr. Adams was naturally looked to for his views on the subject. But he was Chairman of the Committee of Foreign relations, and would naturally speak as their organ. It was deemed advisable by the friends of Northern rights that some member should present the Northern side of the question; and as Mr. G. had bestowed much consideration on the subject, he was requested to do it. An opportunity for presenting resolutions would not probably occur again more than once during the present session.

Mr. G. had no idea that their presentation would excite such a maddened frenzy as was displayed. He had intended merely to present them, and have them printed, and at some future day call for an expression of opinion of their merits. After he was censured without being allowed to defend himself, for him to remain in his seat would be construed into a tacit admission, on his part, that the House had a right to censure him. The Whig members of Ohio, who were consulted on the subject were unanimous in advising him to resign.

Mr. Giddings fully establishes the fact that he was denied a hearing by the House, either at a future time which he proposed, or at that time—and that, if he would, he could not have obtained it either as a right, or a favor.

MR. GIDDINGS ELECTED!

The Advertiser of to-day says: "We learn by the Cleveland Herald, of Saturday, that Mr. Giddings is elected by a majority of 3,600." His majority at the last election, we believe, was 5,000 or more.

We regret that we have not on hand copies of last week's paper sufficient to supply those subscribers whose names arrived last. We thought we had ordered an edition large enough, but the increase to our list completely exhausted it. We shall be able to supply the demand for succeeding numbers in future.

COMMERCIAL.

The freight of flour from Albany to Boston is 35 cents a barrel. From Detroit to New York, by way of the Erie Canal, \$1.05—by the Welland Canal and Oswego, 92 cents.

It is said the officers of the Bank of Illinois are making preparations to resume specie payments as soon as the Kentucky Banks resume. At Chicago the bills of that bank sell at 50 per cent. discount.

The Bostonians are determined to secure plenty of business on their Western Railroad. They have sent agents to Bremen and Havre, to secure the landing of emigrants at Boston, offering to carry them for \$2.50 with a liberal allowance of baggage. 1400 live hogs passed over the road last week, in a single train of freight cars, on their way to Brighton market.

Flour sold in Liverpool, April 1st, duty paid, \$6.22 per barrel. The duty there was \$3.55 per barrel, but it was expected, that under the new Bill, should it become a law, it would be reduced to \$1.65. Under the proposed reduction, beef and pork would pay a duty of \$1.76, per barrel, instead of \$2.64. It is expected this reduction will raise the price to some extent in the west, and produce greater activity in the market. The N. Y. Courier says: "We are assured that orders for the purchase of pork on English account have gone forward to Cincinnati."

The Baltimore Banks were to resume the first of May. Several resumed some days since.—There was no run upon them.

It is said that R. Crichton Wylie has come over from England to watch the sale of the Morris Canal, which is to be sold in New York at auction, on a mortgage of \$750,000, held by some Dutch capitalists. He is to buy it in for certain English creditors, if necessary to secure the debts the company owes in England.

General Intelligence.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Boston have resolved to license no persons to sell spirituous liquors the ensuing year.

Hon. Joseph Lawrence, member of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, died on the 16th of Washington.

The Students in Bowdoin College, Maine, held a regular row according to a custom of theirs, and broke the college windows, hurled the bell from the belfry, and threw some nitric acid in the face of Professor Chubb, which has disfigured him for life. Four of the ringleaders have been arrested.

At Skaneateles, a boy aged about nine years, while sawing across the fence with his brother, was thrown from the board upon a burdock which had been cut the previous day, severing the main artery of the neck, and causing almost instant death.

The estimated revenue of England, for the ensuing year, is said to be \$250,000,000; of which \$150,000,000 go to pay interest on the public debt, leaving \$100,000,000 for the annual expenditure. Of this sum, the army and navy swallow up \$66,500,000.

The number of persons killed by the explosion of the Medora, was 26—43 wounded. The Baltimore Sun says that Joseph Craig has confessed that he and two others caused the explosion, by removing the weight on the lever of the safety valve to its further extremity, and putting on more weight. He intended no mischief, but only to display the qualities of the boat to the best advantage.

The Detroit Advertiser objects to the practice of assuming titles in official papers, as "His Excellency" &c., because they are of Asiatic origin, and are unknown to our laws. The Advertiser is right.

Two mails are to be received at Buffalo, from New York, morning and evening, each of them in 48 hours from New York.

It is said the Governor of Maine is about to convene the Legislature in consequence of despatches received by him from Mr. Webster relative to the boundary question.

**OHIO DOMESTIC LOAN.**—Under the law requiring the Canal Fund Commissioners to borrow \$1,300,000 on State stock at par, books were opened at Cincinnati, Columbus, Canton, and Cleveland, but not a single bid was received at either place. The Commissioners are attending at Canton offered to take Chilliotta and Franklin Bank of Columbus paper, but no offers were made even for that.

At the district Court sitting at Belfast, Me., last week, the jury decided a case which commenced two years before, for the recovery of ninety-two cents. The costs have been about four hundred dollars.

**Texas love of Liberty.**—The Texans, it is said, are selling their slaves at public auction, to get money to help them fight for liberty. These traffickers in the souls and bodies of men, have employed a Methodist minister as chaplain, to pray the God of the oppressed, to crown their arms with victory. What more reasonable, than that God should bless those who trade in his children?

A "running account" means getting trusted, and then putting out for Iowa or Texas.

**Adjourned for want of Light.**—The Convention that was called at Boston to investigate the claims to inspiration of Moses and the prophets, have finally adjourned without coming to a decision. This unsatisfactory result was occasioned by a want of light—not mental, but *lamps*—which a straitened treasury prevented them from purchasing.

**Texas.**—The Richmond Star says that Dr. Vaughan, who shot young Pleasants at the Columbia Hotel some years ago, was recently killed in Texas. Vaughan went to cowhide a young carpenter, formerly of Richmond, for some expressions that were used at a public meeting, and as Vaughan collared him, the young man seized a hatchet, and cleft his skull to the brain, killing him outright.

**A New Device.**—The customers of the taverns have become so scarce in New York, that the keepers of them have been obliged to resort to new expedients for the purpose of drawing persons into their houses. At one place they have three females "walking the plank"; at another a "five Yankee" is turning a grindstone for forty hours; at a third a man is sitting in a chair with his head over the back of it, with an empty beer barrel in his lap; he is to remain in this position for twenty-four hours; and, lastly, a man is attempting to eat a half pound of corn bread every hour for fifty hours. The premises in all these cases are wagers depending upon these feats; but the fact is that it is only a trick to draw customers. —*Lodge.*

Mr. Heron, a minister, had a large family of children—when dining, his weeping wife said, "I don't know what will become of all these children?" He pleasantly replied, "Never fear; He that feeds the young ravens won't starve the young Herons."

**Rail Riding—Sheriff Resisted—Nullification.**—The Morganfield (Va.) Republican states that in the county of Harrison the Deputy Sheriff has thrown up, and gave notice to the high sheriff that they would no longer act, and that in the lower end of the same county, the people met to the number of four hundred or more, and passed resolutions that during the present state of affairs, they would resist the collection of all debts by the officers of the law. They entered into an agreement to chastise and ride upon a rail any man who would attempt a sale of executed property for the purpose of bidding for it, and a number of other resolutions of the same import and bearing. —This is really a disgraceful state of things.

**Hogs instead of Whales.**—Mr. Ellsworth, in his report to the Patent office, makes calculations to show that the United States may supply herself and Europe with sperm oil, made from *lard*. A late discovery is, that lard yields an oil, in all respects, and for all purposes, equal to the best sperm oil. Eight pounds of lard are equal, in weight, to one gallon of sperm oil; and the whole convertible into *oleine* or *oil*, and *stearine* or *spermaceti*. The report states that if all the swine, now in the country, were converted into lard for oil, the product would be five times greater than that of the whale fishery. And if only one-fifth of the pork now produced, annually converted into oil, the product, in articles equal to spermic acid and pure sperm oil, will exceed the whole proceeds of the whale fishery in spermic acid and oils of all kinds!

The expense of securing these substances from pork, is an important consideration; and, according to the report, when a pound is sold at six cents for the pound, the oil can be sold for a good profit at fifty cents for the gallon; and the stearine is a clear gain besides. But the present average price of lard in the western States, is only four or five cents.

The effect might be a total destruction of the whale fisheries, a result very desirable to all philanthropists.

A petition for the pardon of Benjamin Rathbun, now confined in the State prison at Sing Sing, signed by the most respectable citizens of western New York and a majority of the members of the New York Legislature has been presented to Gov. Seward.

## Foreign News.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

**ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.**  
The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Wednesday with London dates to the 5th of April.

No important change had taken place in the markets. The cotton market was dull. The low descriptions of American had fallen, but the best qualities maintain their prices. The prices of the week were otherwise supported.

Foreign Wheat had advanced in price considerably, within a fortnight. Money continued plenty and easy. The bullion in the Bank of England was increasing rapidly, and it was understood that the Directors would very shortly reduce the general rate of interest to four per cent.

News from Bombay had been received by the times to March 1. The previous accounts of British disaster are confirmed—but Gen. Sale's position at Jellalabad had not been attacked, and they had provisions enough to last till April. Ghuznee is said to be in the power of the insurgents. A military convention has been held, in which it is said that agreements have been made by which the British troops are to evacuate Afghanistan.

The account of the destruction of British troops is fully confirmed. The names of 35 officers have been published as killed, but it is feared that four times that number have fallen. The fate of the 4000 soldiers and 6000 camp followers is unknown; they are supposed to have been slain.

The British Parliament was still busy discussing Sir Robert Peel's proposed Income Tax, and the Opposition were compacting for a "tug of war" against it. No votes had been taken, indicating fairly the strength of parties. The question on the first resolution involving the principal of an income tax had been agreed to without a division. So also, had the second and third.

From China, the dates are 21 days later, but nothing of importance had occurred. The dates are to the 17th of January from Macao. The Admiral is waiting for reinforcements. The Chinese at Canton were busy in making the defences of that river as effective as possible. They had three Dutch engineers, for whom they sent a junk to Java some months ago.

Great preparations are stated to be made in the province of Pekin, which is under his own imperial jurisdiction to resist the invaders who are expected here. Large forces were collected

in the neighborhood of Ningpo. The British press and people hardly seem satisfied with the campaign thus far against China.

It is mentioned in the French journals that Madame Lauffrage has become a lunatic. Letters from Constantinople state that there has been a sad mortality among the Turkish troops at Adrianople. Out of 12,000 men, upwards of 2,000 have died of the typhus fever in three months.

One of the three tunnels between the Andover and Winchester stations on the South Western Railway, fell in on Saturday, April 2d, whilst a great number of persons were at work on the line. Many lives were lost, and the utmost alarm was excited.

**British Army.**—The army estimates exhibit a gross amount of about 15,000,000, for 1842-43, being an increase of only 125,000, over that of the preceding year. The total number of all ranks in the army amounts to 121,121; about one fourth of the army in France.—*London Sun.*

In the manufacturing district no improvement in trade had taken place, on the contrary affairs were more gloomy. The money market seemed to be easy, and foreign exchange continued in favor of England.

The Paris papers publish the disastrous accounts from India with undisguised satisfaction. The right of search is still a prominent subject of discussion with the French press, and the feeling against the British treaty was daily becoming stronger.

**The Cost of a Soldier.**—*La Presse* calculates that in England the annual expense of a soldier is 540s.; in France, 340s.; in Prussia, 212s.; in Austria 240s.; and in Russia, 150s.

The state of trade in the English manufacturing districts was without improvement, and a further reduction of wages was talked of.

There are fifty-nine members of the British House of Lords upwards of seventy-two years of age; and a majority of these more than seventy-five years old.

**Texas.**—The Correspondent of the N. Y. Courier gives the best account of Texan affairs we have seen, under date of Galveston, April 1. He says the Mexican invasion turns out to be nearly all humbuggery. The enthusiasm of the people on hearing of taking of San Antonio was unbounded. Every man who had a rifle, musket, shot gun, bowie knife, (and few Texans are destitute of all these articles,) considered himself organized, and rushed for the frontier, anxious who should get the first shot, and kill the first Mexican. The people generally went off in squads of 5, 10 and 20, and in this way 4 or 5000 men were soon under arms. Before the troops could reach Bexar, marauders had fled. They numbered in all less than 1000, including Indians, and Mexican robbers, and they carried off 132 mule loads of plunder, and a dozen carts of goods. The greater part of the Texan troops have returned quite disappointed and choppfallen. But the President offers all who choose a chance to enlist for an invasion of Mexico. The Ports of Mexico are declared to be in a state of blockade. That there will be an invasion of Mexico now there can be no doubt. The writer adds: "Our troops will return from Mexico loaded with the spoils of the enemy: (that is, those who choose to return.) Texas will be at no expense, for in the crusade, like Napoleon's first campaigns on the continent, those overrun will have to pay the piper! Volunteers are invited to join from the United States."

We surmise, however, that Sam Houston's invasion of Mexico may prove as great a humbug as the recent invasion of Texas.

**DETAILS OF THE BRITISH OVER-THROW IN AFGHANISTAN.**  
From the London Morning Chronicle.

The following most interesting letter is from the Bombay correspondent.

BOMBAY, March 1.  
Many a long year has passed by since intelligence was despatched from India, at once so momentous and so distressing, as that which the present mail is destined to convey. One of the most extensive and merciless butcheries that have ever blackened the annals of savage nations has been perpetrated by the rebels of Afghanistan, a slaughter which, whether we consider the baseness of the treachery that led to it, or the horrors that marked its progress, stands forth almost unparalleled. Trusting in the precious promises of the crafty Akbar Mohamed, the envoy's avowed assassin, Major Pottinger and General Elphinstone concluded a convention with him, by which the safe passage of our force from Cabool to Jellalabad was guaranteed, and led forward to the troops to the passes. It soon became evident that the Afghans were resolved on opposing their progress; but relying on the faith of the traitor Akbar, the General pushed on; until at length the whole army was involved in one common ruin.

The sword of the destroyer, and the bitter cold of these wild regions, combined in accomplishing the work of horror. Of 12,000 human beings who quitted Cabool with General Elphinstone, not more than fifty are now existing; the rest fell in the snows of the Hindu Kush, and Tazeen.

It is with mingled indignation and sorrow that I prepare to detail the circumstances of this terrible slaughter—indignation at the reprehensible credulity of those who hazarded the lives of thousands on a traitor's word—end sorrow at the melancholy results of their weakness.

The negotiations broken off by the assassination of Sir William MacNaghten were resumed by Major Pottinger shortly after the death of the envoy. An attack on the cantonments, as I stated in my last, was commenced ere he had concluded any arrangement; but this appears to have been discontinued, as terms of treaty were settled before the end of December. The troops are represented to have been on the 25th of that month in camp, unable to move for want of carriage, and to have in their possession nearly a month's supply of provisions, which had been collected during the progress of a negotiation. On the 4th of January a treaty was signed. It stipulated that on delivering up six hostages, granting orders for the evacuation of our different strongholds, and abandoning the treasure and certain munitions of war, our force should be permitted to march to Jellalabad unmolested, taking with them their arms and, as it would appear, their guns and ammunition. The sick and wounded were to be left to the care of the "existing government." The orders for evacuation alluded to, appear to have been written on the 20th December, as the instructions received by R. Sale for the abandonment of Jellalabad, and with which he refused to comply, bore that date.

The officers surrendered as hostages are said to be Captains Walsh, of the 53 Madras Native Infantry; Drummond of the third cavalry; and Webb; of the 35th Madras Native Infantry, and the Lieutenants Aire, of her Majesty's 3d, aid-de-camp to General Elphinstone; Connolly, and Warburton, of the Artillery. Shah Soojah refused to accompany the retreating force, and was left in the

\*There were about 5,000 fighting men, and upwards of 7,000 camp followers. The native regiments destroyed, were four in number: the 3d, 25th and 54th Bengal infantry, and one of the Shah's. Besides these were cavalry to the number of 1,100. Her Majesty's 44th was the only European Regiment.

Bala Hissar with about 3,000 followers, defending himself against the attacks of the enemy. The troops marched on the 5th January, and the cantonments, as soon as they had quitted them, were set in flames. The Afghans rushed eagerly forward to seize the baggage, and the rear guard of force was fired upon. When Akbar Khan had thus got our troops into his power, he issued proclamations, saying: "We having by our valor and cunning induced the Kaffirs to quit their tents, now call upon all good Mussulmans to rise and annihilate the intruders as they retreat!" The force camped after having marched four or five miles, half of the way to Bookhahk. As soon as they left Cabool, General Elphinstone placed himself entirely under the guidance of Akbar Khan, and allowed the order of marching, the length of the stages, and the places of encampment, to be dictated by him. The wily Afghan could thus regulate the proceedings of our force by those of his own people, of whose movements, it cannot be doubted, he had continued intelligence. The next day, the 6th, the troops reached Bookhahk, and again pitched their camp in the snow. During their progress, a good deal of plunder seems to have taken place; but the regular attack was made on the 7th they marched from Khood Cabool and their death without resistance, or, if they escaped a violent end, sank into that rigid torpor from which men wake no more. The ladies had hitherto borne the privations of these terrible marches with heroic fortitude; but here the intense cold, and the imminent danger to which they were exposed, induced them to comply with the request of General Elphinstone, that they should place themselves under the protection of Mahomed Akbar, and return to Cabool. The Afghan chief, it appears, demanded them as hostages; but though their safe conduct to Cabool was made a condition of their surrender, they were never taken thither. There is every reason to believe that they accompanied Akbar Khan as far as Jugdulluck. The report received of the different occurrences are necessarily imperfect and confused; but it requires no strong imagination to picture the horrors that were here enacted. Lady Sale, it seems, was wounded, and her son-in-law, Lieut. Stewart—whose wife, too, was present—met a soldiers' death. Mrs. Anderson discovered that one of her children, a little girl, was missing; and the most dreadful apprehensions existed that she had been killed, or had perished from cold, and left on the road. Commensurate with the extent of our misfortunes must have been the exultation of the Afghans. Their triumph would have been less glorious if less bloody—unworthy of their cause had the voice of mercy been listened to!

When the ladies were separated from our force, their husbands accompanied them. Some of the Mussulman Sepoys went over to the enemy, who promised that their lives would be spared, but the majority of the native troops remained true to their duty. The general and his staff were spiked and abandoned to the Huffi Kohul, and when the force reached Tazeen the remainder were similarly disposed of.

Having reached Tazeen, the remnant of the army, instead of proceeding in the direct road to Jellalabad, by way of Pissaluk and Gemdamuck, turned off towards Jugdulluck, which lies about 25 miles from Tazeen, in the direction of Lughnan. The work of slaughter continued; and by the time they reached their destination, not more than 300 men—and these nearly all Europeans—could be mustered, out of 5,000 soldiers and upwards of 7,000 camp followers, who a few days previously had quitted Cabool! To the latter defenceless wretches, one would think mercy might have been extended, without diminishing the triumph of the Afghans, or weakening the force of his revenge; but it is said, with what truth we know not, that with characteristic barbarity, their clothes were stripped from their bodies, and that they might perish the more surely in the snow!

Either at Tazeen or Jugdulluck—for on this point statements differ—General Elphinstone himself fell into the hands of Akbar Khan, a prisoner, as well as Colonels Shelton and Johnson, who were with him at the time. Some accounts state that these officers were seized and confined, others that they voluntarily surrendered themselves. It appears that Akbar received intelligence that Jellalabad was still retained by General Sale, contrary to terms of the treaty, and that he at once declared the force should proceed no further. Whether they were seized, in pursuance of his determination, or delivered themselves up as security for the ultimate evacuation of the fortress, is yet doubtful.

On the departure of General Elphinstone, the command devolved upon Brigadier Arquetel, commander of the Shah's forces, who succeeded in preserving something like order, notwithstanding the period of the halt (nearly a whole day) exposed to a galling fire from the heights around them. Towards the close of the day, Colonel Aiquetil received a warning note from the General—"March to night—there is treachery!" And soon after dark they again set forward. This was on the 12th of January. The column advanced up the pass, and though the road was barricaded, succeeded in passing through, the enemy not having yet assembled. An attack, however, which was soon afterwards made on the rear, threw them into confusion. The brigadier fell, and then all order was at an end. The force broke up—the officers were no longer obeyed—self preservation alone was thought of—troopers were struck from their saddles by those on foot, that the horses might be used for the purpose of flight, and those who mounted galloped off for their lives! It was the last effort of despair.

Her Majesty's 44th regiment was here cut up, and it is said the men greatly hastened their fate by their disorderly conduct; refusing to obey their officers, and even striking them with the butt ends of their muskets when commands were given. Some men of the 35th Bengal native infantry, who yet remained, also, it appears, deserted their commander. The surviving officers, seeing that there was no hope of restoring order, and that the only chance of safety lay in flight, at length quitted the scene of tumult. Six of them, named Hopkins, Harper, Colyer, Bird, Steer and Brydon, rode off in company. They kept together until they reached Fuzulabad, when the three former parted from their companions. Bird was soon afterwards struck down, and Lieutenant Steer, when but a few miles from Jellalabad, was obliged to halt, his horse being completely exhausted. He crawled into a cave on the road side, where, it is feared, he perished. As for Dr. Brydon, he pushed resolutely on, and after many hair breadth escapes from the Afghans whom he encountered on the way, receiving severe wounds, the welcome fortress met his view. The very women and children it would seem reviled him, and pelted him with stones as he rode along. He appears to have feared to enter Jellalabad, at first from an apprehension that it might be in the possession of the enemy, and for a time hid himself in a ravine. Near this spot he was seen from the walls of the town, and some officers went out to meet him, and bring him in. He was in a miserable state of fatigue and exhaustion, and his head frightfully gashed with wounds, and it was some time before he could give a clear account of the horrible occurrences he had witnessed.

For three nights a fiercer arrival of Dr. Brydon, beacons were kept burning and bugles sounding, at Jellalabad, in order to attract the notice of any fugitives that might be in the neighborhood; but up to the latest accounts only three more men, belonging to the Cabool force, had reached

defort, viz: a Kilmatur of the fifth cavalry, a Risalad of Anderson's horse, and Hindoo grass-cutter. The latter stated that he had seen great numbers of officers lying dead on the road.

General Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton, and Colonel Johnson, were taken by Akbar Khan, to a fort at Lughnan, belonging to Jubber Khan, together with some other officers that had fallen into the hands of the rebel chief. Here they found the ladies and their husbands safe and well, and rejoiced to hear that the former had been treated with respect and attention.

From the London Morning Herald.—(Opposition.)  
The attempted subjection of Afghanistan being immoral in its origin, nothing that has occurred can deprive any future attempt of similar immorality. The Afghans are not rebels or insurgents; they owe no fealty or allegiance to the British Crown, and the endeavor of England to deprive them of independence is as monstrous as that of Napoleon to destroy the independence of Spain.

The rising at Cabul—bloody, cruel, sanguinary, and brutal though it be—is a movement to achieve independence. It is not insurrection; it is a war. The deadly revenge which animates each Afghan blow is not without parallel in European struggles for nationality, and the disgusting insult perpetrated on the remains of Sir W. M'Naghten could readily be exemplified during the recent civil war in Spain. If we will compare semi-barbarous tribes, and fight with a people ignorant of the civilization of western warfare, we cannot complain that their struggle for freedom is as wild as their passions and as remorseless as their wrongs.

**TO OUR FRIENDS.**  
The Central Corresponding Committee of State Anti-Slavery Society, at Detroit, some time since issued circulars (by mail, post paid) to the several local committees in the counties through the State, detailing an uniform plan of action for the ensuing year. If any friends have not received them, they will please to inform us by post, and if any counties have not such local committee, will not some friends send their names for the purpose, it will cost them nothing but time, the object being merely to disseminate our notices—election tickets—plan of action, &c.

We would impress on those who have received our circulars, the importance of attending to the suggestions therein. If they will labor faithfully with us, they may feel assured of the happiest results. Effort and action are alone wanting in a cause, so true, so good, and so noble as ours. Our prospects are most encouraging, and we daily receive proofs of the disappearance of prejudice, and the advance of our cause. The proceedings of Congress, have in themselves, alarmed their formerly staunchest friends, and the whole community is now awake, to and confesses what we long sounded in their ears—the danger of slavery as an institution to the Union. We no longer hear the unthinking objection, "What have we of the North to do with slavery. Every one now feels, that he has to do with it, and ere long our ballot boxes will demonstrate this feeling.

Friends of the sacred cause of liberty, do not spare effort. Attend, we beg of you, to our circulars, and send us statements of your numbers, doings &c. We have received but one local report, from a valued friend in Eaton Co., and in reply, sent to those he named, three copies of the Signal. If we are to be efficient, we must work. Above all, support our organ, the Signal, and add to its circulation. Its columns will repay perusal, and furnish a cheap, but at the same time, comprehensive synopsis of the doings of our cause.

For the Committee,  
CHAS. H. STEWART, Chairman.  
Detroit, April 19th, 1842.

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

Notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises (or some part of them) at public vendue at the Court house in Ann Arbor, in said county, on the twenty-fifth day of April, next, at noon.

SAMUEL W. FOSTER, Mortgagee.  
Scio, January 24, 1842. 13w 40  
The above sale is postponed until the seventeenth day of May instant, at the same time and place. SAMUEL W. FOSTER, Mortgagee.

**NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**  
April 23, 1842.

ASHES,	Pearls, 100 lbs.	\$5.50 to 6
	Pots,	5,74 to 6
COFFEE,	St. Domingo, lb.	7 to 7 1/2
	Other kinds,	8 to 10 1/2
COTTON,	Upland, lb.	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
	New Orleans,	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
	Texas,	7 to 7 1/2
FISH,	Dry Cod, 100 lbs.	\$2,00 to 2,12 1/2
	Salmon, bbl.	\$15 to 16
	Mackerel No. 1 and 2	\$8 to 10 1/2
FRUIT,	Raisins, bunch, pr box	90 to 1,00
	Figs, lb.	2 1/2 to 3
FLOUR,	Genesee,	\$6,25 to 6,31 1/2
	Ohio,	6,00 to 6,25
	Michigan,	6,25 to 6,50
	Baltimore,	5,75 to 6,00
GRAIN,	Wheat Northern bush,	1,27 to 1,30
	do Southern	1,18 to 1,20
	Rye,	56 to 61
	Oats,	33 to 48
	Corn, Northern,	50 to 61
	do Southern,	57 to 58
MOLASSES,	Havanna, gal.	15 to 15 1/2
	Porto Rico,	18 to 24
	New Orleans,	18 to 20
PROVISIONS,	Beef, mess bar.	\$7,25 to 8,00
	Prime,	4,00 to 4,50
	Pork, mess,	7,50 to 8,00
	do Prime,	5,75 to 7,75
	Lard, lb.,	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
	Smoked Hams,	6 1/2 to 7
	Butter,	18 to 21
	Cheese,	7 to 9 1/2
SUGARS,	New Orleans, lb.	8 to 9 1/2
	St. Croix,	6 to 8 1/2
	Havanna, brown,	4 to 6
	do white,	6 1/2 to 8
	Leaf,	12 to 13
TEAS,	Young Hyson, lb.	27 to 50 1/2
	Inperial,	51 to 72
TALLOW,	lb.	7 to 8
WOOL,	Am. Sax. fl. lb.	38 to 42
	Full blood Merino,	82 to 84
	Native and 1/2 blood,	18 to 22

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly by J. Thompson, Exchange Broker, 52 Wall street New York.

All the good Banks in the States mentioned are to be found in this Table. All other Bills of these States not found here may be considered worthless.

MAINE.			
Agricultural Bk. no sale.	Ipswich	do	
Androscooggin	Leicester	do	
Augusta	do	do	
Bangor Commercial	12 Lowell	do	
Bangor b'k of	Lynn Mechanics	do	
Belfast	do Lee	do	
Brunswick	do Manufacturers and	do	
Calais	12 Mechanics	do	
Canal	do Manufacturers	do	
Casco	do Marblehead	do	
Central (Vassalboro'do)	Market	do	
City	20a25 Marine	do	
Commercial	do Massachusetts	do	
Cumberland b'k of	do Mechanics New	do	
Eastern	do burypot	do	
Ellsworth	do do N. Bedford	do	
Exchange	do do S. Boston	do	
Frankfort	do Mercantile	do	
Franklin	do Merchants Boston	do	
Freeman's	do " N. Bedford	do	
Frontier	do " Salem	do	
Gardner	do " Newburyport	do	
Granite	do Merrimac	do	
Kendakeag	do Millbury	do	
Line Rock	do Naum Keog	do	
Lincoln	do Newport	do	
Manufacturers'	do New England	do	
do & Traders'	do N. b'k of Boston	do	
Maine (Cumberland)	do Northampton	do	
Machias	do Ocean	do	
Mariners'	do Old Colony	do	
Medomac	do Oxford	do	
Megunticoo	do Pacific	do	
Merchants	do Pawtucket	do	
Mercantile	do People's	do	
Negumkeag	do Phoenix Christ'n	do	
Northern	do Plymouth	do	
People's	do Powow River	do	
Portland	do Quinsigamond	do	
Sagadahock	do Quincy Stone	do	
Skowhegan	do Railroad	do	
South Berwick	do Randolph	do	
St. Croix	25 Salem	do	
Thomaston	do Shoe & Leather	do	
Ticonic	do dealers	do	
Vassalborough	do Southbridge	do	
Waldo	do S. b'k Boston	do	
Westbrook	12 Shawmut	do	
York	do Springfield	do	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Ashecutt	do Suffolk	do	
Cheshire	do Taunton	do	
Claremont	do Traders'	do	
Commercial	do Tremont	do	
Concord	5to10 Union b'k of Wey-	do	
Connecticut River	mouth & Brantree	do	
Derry	do Union, Boston	do	
Dover	do Village	do	
Exeter	do Waltham	do	
Farmers	do Warren Boston	do	
Graton	do Warren Danvers	do	
Granite	do Washington	do	
Lebanon	do Wrentham	do	
Manufacturers'	do Wrentham	do	
Mechanics	do Worcester, Wrentham	do	
Merrimac	do Wrentham	do	
Nashua	do RHODE ISLAND.		
N. Hampshire	do American bank	do	
N. H. Union.	do Arcade	do	
Panigewasset	do Bristol bank of	do	
Piscataqua	do Blackstone canal	do	
Portsmouth	do Bristol Union	do	
Rochester	do Burville Agricult'	do	
Rockingham	do & Manufacturers'	do	
Stratford	do Centerville	do	
Winnipiscowit	do Citizens' Union	do	
VERMONT.			
Bennington	75 Commer. Bristol	do	
Bellows Falls	do do Providence	do	
Poultney b'k of	do Cranston	do	
Battleboro' b'k of	do Comberland	do	
Burlington b'k of	do Eagle b'k, Bristol	do	
Caledonia b'k of	do " Providence	do	
Commercial no sale	do Exchange	do	
Farmers	do Exeter	do	
do & Mechanics	do Fall River Union	do	
Montpelier b'k old	do Franklin	do	

