

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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**SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.**

Wednesday, January 5, 1842.

**The Slave Power.**

The Philanthropist is publishing a part of the debates in the Convention that formed the Constitution in 1787. The Convention readily agreed that the National Legislature should be composed of two houses of delegates; but how they should be chosen, and how many each State should send, was a question not so easily settled, and one, too, that must meet them at the very threshold of their deliberations.

Colonel HAMILTON of New York, moved that "the rights of suffrage in the national Legislature ought to be proportioned to the number of free inhabitants."

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mr. PINCKNEY of South Carolina, afterwards proposed the three-fifths provision as it now stands. The three-fifths rule had been previously adopted by eleven States, for apportioning contributions among the States, under the Continental Congress.—Hence it was natural that it should be suggested on this occasion.

Mr. GRAY of Massachusetts, opposed this, asking "why should the blacks, who were property at the South, be in the rule of representation, more than the cattle and horses of the North?" In the discussion June 30, Mr. MADISON contended "that the States were divided into different interests, not by difference of size, but by other circumstances: the most material of which resulted partly from climate, but principally from the effects of their having or not having slaves."—We see by this testimony that slavery was a source of discord from the very foundation of the government.

A committee having proposed that the national Legislature should have authority from time to time, to re-apportion the representatives upon the principles of the wealth and number of inhabitants in the States.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Jersey opposed the motion as too vague. "He could regard negro slaves in no other light but as property. They are no free agents, have no personal liberty, no facility for acquiring property, and like other property, were entirely at the will of the master. Has a man in Virginia a number of votes in proportion to the number of his slaves? and if negroes are not represented in the States to which they belong, why should they be represented in the general Government? What is the true principle of representation? It is an expedient by which an assembly of certain individuals, chosen by the people, is substituted in the place of the inconvenient meeting of the people themselves. If such a meeting of the people was actually to take place would the slaves vote? They would not. Why then should they be represented? He was also against such an indirect encouragement of the slave trade."

Mr. BUTLER, of Georgia, "urged warmly the justice and necessity of regarding wealth, in the apportionment of representation."

Mr. PINCKNEY of South Carolina, "dwelt on the superior wealth of the Southern States, and insisted on its having its due weight in the government."

Mr. BUTLER and GENERAL PINCKNEY, insisted that blacks be included in the rule of representation EQUALLY with the whites, and for that purpose moved that the word "three-fifths" be struck out."

Mr. GRAY of (Massachusetts,) thought that three-fifths of them was, to say the least, the full proportion that could be admitted.

Mr. GORHAM, (of Massachusetts.) This ratio was fixed by Congress, as a rule of taxation. Then it was urged by the delegates, representing the states having slaves, that the blacks were still more inferior to freemen. At present when the ratio of representation was to be established, we are assured that they are equal to freemen. The arguments on the former occasion had convinced him, that three-fifths was pretty near the just proportion, and he should veto according to the same opinion now.

On the motion for considering blacks equal to whites in apportioning the representation, only three States voted for it, Delaware, South Carolina, and Georgia.

In a subsequent debate, General Pinckney desired that the rule of wealth should be ascertained, and not left to the pleasure of the Legislature; and that property in slaves should not be exposed to danger under a government instituted for the protection of property.

The Philanthropist remarks:

"We wish the reader distinctly to perceive the ground, on which this kind of representation was continually claimed by the slaveholder: he demanded it, as a security for his slaveproperty. At this day, twenty five representatives in Congress, stand here, simply as sentinels over this species of property."

**Post Office Circular.**

The Postmaster General has issued a Circular, requiring of all Postmasters an "unflinching discharge of their duty," in detecting and preventing the numerous frauds which are attempted to be practised on the Government, by writing on the wrapper or the margin of newspapers and pamphlets, or pricking letters or words, and by various other devices with a view to evade the legal postage. Papers or wrappers used in the manner above mentioned, as vehicles of communication, must be charged on delivery with letter postage: if refused or not taken out, they must be returned to the office where first mailed, and the Postmaster there must invariably collect the legal penalty of five dollars, of the person who committed the offence. Any memorandum in writing, on a newspaper or pamphlet, subjects it to letter postage; and the Department consider any words "a memorandum," however few, other than the name of the person addressed.

The Postmaster in this place, has requested us to call attention to these directions of the Department, as it will be his duty to see that they are strictly enforced.

The Town of New Bedford contains 15,000 inhabitants. They have tried four times to elect members of the Legislature, but have not succeeded, owing to the pertinacity of the Abolitionists, in voting for their own candidates. How unaccommodating, thus to disfranchise nearly 2,000 legal voters, just to gratify their abolition notions! The abolitionists of Springfield were equally obstinate, and that large town sends no Representatives.

**LIBERIA.**—The number of the Colonists is 2500. At the nine towns of Liberia and Cape Palmas, the various Christian denominations spend annually not less than \$60,000 in missionary operations. Twenty or more foreign missionaries are supported, and a great number of colonists as preachers, teachers and assistants. It appears that 1360, or more than one half the population are professors of religion.

**ILLINOIS.**—At the last election, Liberty votes were given in 23 Counties, 527 votes in all. Last year, 157.

The Democratic majority in the State is 354.

At the recent election for President in Texas, only about 10,000 votes were given. Consequently each voter's share of the public debt is upwards of eleven hundred dollars! Pretty fair for so young a Republic! How convenient it would be for these slaveholders to become annexed to the Union, and get UNCLE SAM to shoulder the whole load for them!

A Steam Canal boat came through from Albany to Buffalo just before the canal closed. Its average speed in the canal was six miles; in Tonawanda Creek, ten miles per hour.

It is said that the factory girls of Lowell, Mass. have on deposit in the Savings Bank, upwards of \$305,000. The whole number of depositors is 978. It is said that it is very common for one girl to have \$500 on deposit.

**Value of Slaves.**

The slaveholders do not despise their slaves in all points of view. They think highly of them as property. In making up their inventories, they figure largely. As long ago as the formation of the Constitution, the value of the Southern Slaves was rung in the ears of Northern freemen. During the debates in the Convention of S. C. Mr. PINCKNEY moved to amend Mr. Randolph's motion, so as to make "blacks equal to the whites in the ratio of representation." This he urged was nothing more than justice. The blacks are the laborers, the peasants of the Southern States. They are as productive of pecuniary resources as those of the Northern States. They add equally to the wealth, and considering money as the sinews of war, to the strength of the nation. It will also be politic with regard to the Northern States, as taxation is to keep pace with representation."

Mr. MASON said: "It is certain that the slaves are valuable, as they raised the value of land, increased the exports and imports, and of course the revenue would supply the means of supporting and feeding an army, and might in cases of emergency become the men-soldiers. As in these important respects they were useful to the community at large, they ought not to be excluded from the estimate of representation. He could not, however, regard them as equal to freemen, and could not vote for them as such."

He added as worthy remark, that the Southern States have this peculiar species of property, over and above the other species of property, common to all the States."

Every body has heard of HENRY CLAY's estimating the value of the Southern Slaves at \$1200,000,000, or \$400 a piece. What is there so valuable about a slave that does not pertain to a freeman? Mr. MASON, in the extract above, says, they raise the value of land. Do they raise the price more than freemen would? Contrast the lands of Massachusetts with those of Virginia or South Carolina, and then judge.

He says they increase the exports and imports. True, but to nothing like the amount produced by a free laborer. As to their becoming soldiers in case of emergency, we imagine that that "emergency" will be severe indeed, which will induce South Carolina, or Louisiana to arm their slaves to repel a foreign invader.

It is true that Mr. MASON was candid enough to admit that they were not equal to freemen in these respects, but southern patriarchs of the present day praise the institution as "the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world"—"the corner-stone of our republican edifice" &c.

Suppose the State of Georgia has purchased 100,000 prime laboring slaves at \$1,000 each. Their market value is \$100,000,000. This is a very large sum surely. But are these 100,000 slaves worth any more to the State of Georgia than 100,000 of the working men of Massachusetts who were never sold in the market, are worth to that State? This latter State might just as well, yea, much better, boast of having a hundred millions invested in free working men, as for a Southern State to pride itself on its slave property.

The Philanthropist well remarks:

"How men will suffer themselves to be deluded by words! What is it in a slave that is valuable? His body and soul would be worthless to the slaveholder, were he unable to labor. But, do not the free States own this species of property? Does not their laboring population perform indeed more labor than that of the slave States? What nonsense then to talk of the superior wealth of the latter because they own human property! The sole value of this property is its ability to produce—but, this ability, so far from being diminished by the enfranchisement of the laborer, is greatly augmented, as every one knows."

Hence we see that this immense property of which we have heard so much, so far as the prosperity and strength of the State are concerned, amounts to nothing at all.

If you look at the two and a half millions of slaves as men, you find them a set of poor, miserable, ignorant, unskilful, unenterprising citizens. The South ought

to be ashamed of them. They are so poor that they own nothing: so miserable that they are the pity of the civilized world—so ignorant that many of them cannot count the number at work in a field—so unskilful that northern mechanics have to build nearly all the machinery—and so unenterprising that they live without beds, chairs, tables, knives and forks, or half enough clothes for comfort. What reason the South has to boast of them!

On the other hand, if you look at them as beasts of burthen—as divested of the character of citizens—as having no more concern with the affairs of community than the horses with which they labor—the moment you view them in this light the population of the 13 slave States dwindles from 7,322,326 down to 4,812,873 citizens. In gaining so many valuable animals, the South loses an equal number of those who might become valuable citizens. The States, as such, are evidently losers by the exchange, unless they can demonstrate that human beings are worth more to the State when manufactured into cattle, than when exerting themselves as free and independent citizens.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
Canada Mission.

Messrs. EDITORS.—In the Signal of the 16th inst. my attention was interested by a letter of W. M. SULLIVAN, on the subject of establishing a Christian Mission among the colored people of Canada.—Having been a resident in that country some five years, and being acquainted with the condition of the colored population, my heart at once responded to the sentiments of the letter above named, especially as it respects our duty to investigate the question alluded to by Bro. Sullivan. His views on the subject are clear and distinct. There are fifteen thousand human beings scattered over the Canadas, without schools—without places of worship—without stated employment—the greater part of them serving as menials, and groaning under the anathemas arising from prejudice against color, and reduced to the greatest straits to obtain employment. It is obvious to every rational mind, that such a course of life must tend to poverty, dissipation, and immorality.—It needs no prophetic vision to see the tendency of such habits in any people who have been taught practically the licentiousness attendant on American slavery. That such is the case with the greater part of them, I am perfectly aware. It will be found easy to colonize them and establish missions among them.

Land can be purchased of government on ten years' credit, and the industry of the colonists can be made to pay for it, if that should be thought best. The missionary will have but little to sacrifice in going to his labor of love, when contrasted with the toils of those who have gone to foreign lands, among barbarous nations, where they meet with nothing bearing a resemblance to their native shores. There will be no billows of ocean to ride over, no barren sands to gloom their prospects, no vertical sun, with its scorching rays, prolific of disease and death to the European or American. The thousand obstacles that usually attend foreign missions being thus removed, and the imperative demands of their wants calling loudly for assistance, I believe, to make the enterprise successful, the missionary must not carry them the Bible, while in it is invested the price of blood. The missionary must prove himself to be a friend of the oppressed, or his labors will prove a gangrene on our holy religion. I hope every friend of the slave in the Methodist E. Church will think of this matter, and come up to our annual meeting prepared for decisive action. And I am confident our abolition brethren of other denominations, will not be behind in this holy enterprise. Come, brethren, come to the relief of those to whom you have professed friendship, by pointing them to the land of freedom.

Most respectfully,  
Yours in the bonds of Peace,  
H. P. II.

Detroit, Dec. 22, 1841.

the Irish. Blessings on their warm hearts, and their leaping fancies!—Clarkson records that while opposition met him in almost every form, not a single Irish member of the British Parliament ever voted against the abolition of the slave trade; and how is the heart of that generous island now throbbing with sympathy for the American slave.—Mrs. Child.

**THE COTTON CROP.**—There is now no doubt but the cotton crop will be large.—We estimate it 2,040,000 bales, as follows, New Orleans 900,000, Mobile 400,000, Florida 140,000, and the Atlantic States 600,000, bales.

**Slatter's Slave Prison—Baltimore.**

Oliver Johnson, an anti-slavery lecturer, recently visited this prison, and gives the following account of the adventure in the Anti Slavery Standard.

On going to the slave prison, and inquiring for the owner, Hope H. Slatter, I learned that he was absent; but a man who represented himself as his brother and partner, and who told me that he resided at New Orleans, and was employed in effecting the sale of the human chattles purchased at the North, readily granted me permission to enter and examine the premises. The prison is situated on one of the most public streets of the city, and in the rear of the dwelling and office of the owner. A simple sign, on which was inscribed the well known name of the dealer in human flesh, hung over the office door.—There was nothing upon it, however, to indicate the horrid business in which he was engaged—a business in which, it seems almost incredible to suppose, any man could follow, who had not 'rocked conscience asleep,' and arrived at a state where,

'At last, extinct each social feeling, fell  
And joyless humanity prevades  
And petrifies the heart.'

And yet I am told that Mr. Slatter is a man of so much natural nobility, in the ordinary intercourse of life, that no one would suspect him of being engaged in an occupation which renders the holiest ties of our nature, and tramples all inalienable rights in the dust! How such apparent contradictions are to be reconciled, is more than I can tell. Some times I am tempted to declare, that the nobility of such men is nothing more than well trimmed hypocrisy; but when I consider the facility with which man, when he once enters on a criminal course,

—'Puts out  
The eye of reason—prisons, tortures, binds,  
And makes her thus, by violence and force,  
Give wicked evidence against herself—'

I am half inclined to take back the assertion, and to conclude that they have by some strange, and, to me, unaccountable process, "conquered a peace" with their consciences. My emotions on entering the mart of slaves and souls of men I will not attempt to describe. Here I saw nearly a hundred human beings, of all ages and both sexes, locked up like to many wild beasts, and awaiting purchasers.—Many flocked around me as I entered, evidently supposing that I had come to look at the assortment, and to make choice of such as I wanted to buy. I at once undeceived them, by telling them that I was an abolitionist; that I abhorred slavery as one of the worst of crimes; and that I had been laboring, to the extent of my ability, for several years, to procure their emancipation. I told them also that thousands of people in the northern States had associated together for the purpose of breaking their chains; and begged them to remember, for their consolation under the sorrows trials they were called to suffer, that although the day of emancipation might not come in their time, some of their children would surely live to see it. I told them that they might rest assured, that those who had undertaken their cause would never turn back, but would persevere until victory crowned their exertions; and I begged of them to convey this information to their companions in tribulation, wherever their lot might be cast. They listened to me with an eagerness which showed how deeply they were interested in what I said; and the hearty "God bless you," which some of them uttered while tears of gratitude filled their eyes, was more than enough to compensate me for all my labors in their behalf. The pleasure I felt in communicating to them these glad tidings, was indescribable. Among the group were several mothers, with infants in their arms, who told me, with deep emotion, that they had been sold away from husbands and children whom they never expected to see again in this world. Among the females were two whose complexion was so near white as to attract peculiar attention. They told me that they were sisters, and the children of their master! Some time before they were sold, they ran away from Frederick, and reached Philadelphia in safety. Here they took lodgings with a colored family, and I believe they told me they did not communicate the fact that they were slaves, for fear of being betrayed. By some means the master found out the place of their retreat, and recovered them by stratagem. A company of white men went to the house with a carriage, one of them pretending that the girls were his sisters, and that he had been sent to convey them home! The ruffians seized them, thrust them into the carriage, and then drove all speed to Wilmington, I believe, where they were put on board the cars and carried to Baltimore. For the crime of running away, they were sold by their own father, for the New Orleans market! The substance of their story, I understand, has been published in the Pennsylvania Freeman, though I have never



read it. Perhaps my account may not be accurate in every particular, as I was interrupted before I had done conversing with them. Their tale was enough to harrow up every soul not absolutely petrified by participation in 'crimes of blackest hue.'

While I was conversing with these girls and taking notes of their story, the colored gate-keeper of the establishment became alarmed, and informed the brother of Mr. Slatter what I was doing. In consequence of this, the latter came to the gate, and sent for me to come out. Of course I obeyed his orders; and as I passed out, he said, in a passion, 'D—n you, you've been taking notes; you've abused my confidence; when I let you in, I supposed you to be a gentleman, d—n you.' I told him I was not aware that he had any objection to a visitor's taking notes of whatever he found to interest him; and frankly informed him that I had made some memoranda of the story of the two girls from Frederick. He said that such a course was not allowable, and appeared to be quite angry with me. When I ventured to inquire how he could reconcile his conscience to his business, he assured me, as he laid his hand on his breast, that he was a very conscientious man! that although he was not a professor of religion himself, he had as much respect for christianity, as any other man, he would be d—d if he hadn't! 'Slavery,' said he, is according to christianity, and justified by the ablest divines in this country, at the North as well as the South. I treat my niggers in the kindest manner. When they arrive at the South, I give them pleasant homes; and every one is furnished with a good bed, and a net to keep off the mosquitoes! Why d—n it, there is not a happier set of 'Slavery's on God's earth than the niggers of the South,' &c. &c.

I retired with a firmer resolution than ever to wage a war of extermination against the nefarious and bloody system, and with a mind filled with abhorrence on account of such wickedness. If I had needed any thing to impress indelibly upon my mind, a sense of the injustice of slavery, and to make the principles of abolition a part of my nature, the scenes I witnessed in this slave prison would have been sufficient.

#### Law of Vermont.

An Act, to extend the right of trial by jury.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont as follows:

1. Whenever an alleged fugitive from service or labor to which he is held under the laws of any other state, shall have escaped into this State, the claim to the services of such alleged fugitive, his identity and the fact of his having escaped from another State of the United States into this State, shall be determined by a jury.

2. Every writ for the arrest of such fugitive shall be returnable to the county court in the county in which said fugitive shall be arrested.

3. The jury to try the matter aforesaid, shall be drawn in the same manner as for the trial of civil causes from the jurors summoned and attending such court, and the said matters shall be tried and determined like any issue of fact in such court.

4. If the finding of the jury be in favor of the claimant upon all matters submitted, the court before whom such hearing shall have been had, shall grant to such claimant a certificate stating that it appears from the evidence submitted to the jury, that such fugitive, who shall be particularly described in such certificate, doth owe service or labor to the person claiming the same under the laws of some other state in the Union, naming such person, and the state under whose laws such claim is sustained.

5. If the finding of the jury be against the claimant, on any of the matters submitted to them, the person so claimed as a fugitive, shall be forthwith set at liberty, and shall never thereafter be molested upon the same claim; and any person who shall thereafter arrest, detain, or proceed in any manner to retake such alleged fugitive upon the same claim, or shall by virtue of this claim remove such alleged fugitive out of this State under any process or proceeding whatever, shall be deemed guilty of kidnapping, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years.

6. The state's attorney of the county in which any alleged fugitive from service or labor from another state shall be proceeded against by any person claiming such fugitive, shall, upon notice of such proceeding, render his advice and professional services to such alleged fugitive, and shall attend in his behalf on the trial of such claim, and shall receive such compensation therefor, as shall be certified to be just and reasonable by the court before whom the proceedings shall be conducted, to be paid as part of the contingent expenses of the state.—And in case of the omission of such state's attorney so to attend, or to render his professional services, the court before whom the proceeding shall be had, shall assign some attorney of said court, to conduct the defence of such alleged fugitive, and render to him the usual services of counsel, for which he shall receive a compensation to be certified and paid as herein before provided in respect to the state's attorney.

7. Every person, so claimed as a fugitive, shall be entitled to subpoenas for his witnesses from the court before whom the

habeas corpus may be returnable, without any fee or charge therefor, and every constable or sheriff to whom any such subpoenas shall be delivered to be served, shall serve the same, and shall be allowed the same fees as for serving a subpoena in the court aforesaid, to be paid as a part of the contingent expenses of the state.

8. No person shall be entitled to a writ to arrest a fugitive from labor or service, until he shall have delivered to the court to whom application for such writ shall be made, a bond to the treasurer of this state in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with two sufficient sureties, inhabitants and freeholders of this state; to be approved by such court, conditioned to pay all costs and expenses that may accrue in the prosecution of said writ legally chargeable to such claimant, and also to pay weekly the sum of two dollars to the person having such alleged fugitive in his custody, for the support of such alleged fugitive, so long as he shall remain in custody under such writ, or be detained by the proceedings thereon; and also if any jury empaneled under this act shall render a verdict against such claim, then, that such claimant shall pay all the costs and expenses of the proceedings, including those to which such alleged fugitive shall have been subjected, and in addition thereto, shall pay such alleged fugitive the sum of one hundred dollars and all damages which he may sustain. The said bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county, and may be prosecuted by any person claiming any benefit from its provisions, in the name of the treasurer of this state, but the state shall not be liable for any costs in such suit.

9. No judge or other officer of this state shall grant or issue any certificate or other process, for the removal from this state of any fugitive from service or labor, otherwise than in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and every such judge or other officer who shall grant or issue any such certificate or other process, except in the manner prescribed in and by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to punishment therefor.

10. Every person who shall, without the authority of law, forcibly remove or attempt to remove from this state any fugitive from service or labor, or any person who is claimed as such fugitive, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to the party aggrieved, and shall be deemed guilty of the crime of kidnapping, and upon conviction of such offence, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period not exceeding ten years.

11. This act shall not be so construed as to apply to the relation of master and apprentice, which may exist in any other state.

CARLOS COOLIDGE,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
D. M. CAMP,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, Oct. 29, 1840.  
S. H. JENISON.

#### Pennsylvania.

The provisions of the laws of this State, respecting fugitive slaves, are detailed at length in Stroud's Sketch of the slave laws, page 169.

The act of 1820 declares, that when a person held to service or labor in any of the United States, or the territories thereof, shall escape into that State, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent, or attorney, constituted in writing, may apply to any judge, justice of the peace, or alderman, and on making oath that the said fugitive has escaped from the service of the person in whose behalf the application is made, a warrant shall be issued by such judge, justice, or alderman, directing such fugitive to be arrested and brought before a judge of the proper county.

But no warrant shall be issued on the application of any agent or attorney unless the agent or attorney shall, in addition to his own oath or affirmation, produce the affidavit of the claimant of said fugitive, taken before and testified before a proper officer in the State in which such claimant shall reside, setting forth the claimant's title to the service of such fugitive, and also the name, age, and description of such fugitive.

Sec. 8 provides, that when the fugitive shall be brought before the judge, upon proof to the satisfaction of said judge, that the person so arrested owes labor or service to the person claiming him or her, he shall give a certificate thereof to such claimant, or his agent, which shall be a sufficient warrant for removing said fugitive to the State whence he or she fled: Provided, that the oath of the owner, or other person interested, shall in no case be received in evidence before the judge in hearing the case.

Sec. 7 provides for an adjournment on application of either party, by satisfying the judge that they are not prepared for trial, and that testimony is wanted that can be had in reasonable time: in which case the person claimed shall be kept in prison until the time of trial, at the expense of the claimant, unless bail shall be given for his appearance; and if the claimant asks the adjournment, he shall give security to prosecute his claim at the time specified.

Sec. 9 imposes a penalty of not less than \$500, nor more than \$1000, for issuing or granting certificates in any other manner than is provided in this act.

Sec. 10 makes it the duty of the judge

or recorder of any court of record, whence process may be issued, to make a fair record of all the proceedings in the premises the name, age, sex and description of the person arrested, the names, residence, and testimony of the witnesses, &c. to be filed in the office of the Court of Quarter Sessions, or Mayor's Court.

STROUD says, that notwithstanding these regulations, while the certificate of the judge is conclusive evidence of the right of property in a slave, great injustice to colored persons may still be perpetrated with impunity.

He adds: "In those States where a justice of the peace, with, perhaps, no other knowledge of jurisprudence than the almost boundless extent of his power and no regard for his reputation, except what the fear of punishment may inspire, sits, if he so please, in the privacy of his chamber, the sole arbiter of the law and the fact, who will say that manstealing may not be prosecuted under the panoply of the law?"

#### Jury Trial in Connecticut.

The following is the substance of the law of Connecticut respecting persons claimed as fugitives from slavery, enacted in 1838.

It provides that the claimant may have a writ of habeas Corpus to bring the alleged fugitive before a Judge, or before the Supreme or county Court if in session, or before a city court, if he be arrested in a city.

2. The proof to obtain this writ shall be by affidavit of the applicant stating the facts.

3. On bringing in the person arrested, the Judge or Court may proceed to hear the case, and if necessary, may adjourn the hearing, committing him to the custody of the sheriff, or taking bond for his appearance.

4. If requested by either party, the trial shall be by a jury of twelve men.

5. If on trial, the court or jury find that the claimant is not entitled to the services of the person claimed, they may discharge him from custody, and award damages against the claimant. If they find the applicant is entitled to his services, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and allow him to take the fugitive back to the State where he belongs and the certificate thus given shall be sufficient authority for so doing.

6. The fees shall be paid by the applicant.

7. No justice or other person, unless authorized to issue the writ of habeas corpus, shall issue a warrant for the apprehension of any person as a fugitive slave under the penalty of five hundred dollars.

8. No person shall remove any person from the State except as aforesaid under penalty of five hundred dollars.

#### The interference of the Federal Government for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

The federal constitution contains the following clause: "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

At the time this constitution was adopted, the cultivation and manufacture of cotton had not so far progressed, as to paralyze by their profits, the conscience of the nation, or to divest it of the sense of shame; and hence this clause although relating to slaves, forbears to name them. It was inserted to satisfy the South, and its obvious meaning is, that slaves escaping into States in which slavery is abolished by law, shall not therefore be deemed free by the State authorities, but shall be delivered by those authorities, to his master. This clause impose an obligation on the States; but confers no power on Congress; and the Constitution moreover declares, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the State respectively, or to the people. Hence it follows that as the power of recovering these fugitives is not delegated to Congress, it is reserved to the several States, who are bound to make such laws as may be deemed proper, to authorize the master to recover his slave. Nevertheless, the Federal Government in its zeal for slavery, has not scrupled to assume power never delegated to it, and has exercised that power in gross and contemptuous violation of every principle, which in free countries, directs the administration of justice. If a Virginian enters New York, and claims as his property a horse which he finds in the possession of one of our citizens, an impartial jury is selected to pass on his claim,—witnesses are orally, and publicly examined,—the claimant is debarred from all private intercourse with the jury,—he may not be alone with them for a moment, nor may a whisper pass between them; and when the trial is over, the jury retire to deliberate upon their verdict, under the charge of an officer, who is sworn to keep them apart, and not to suffer any person to speak with them, nor can the horse be at last recovered but with the unanimous consent of the jury. But let the Virginian claim, not the horse, but the CITIZEN HIMSELF as his beast of burden, and the Federal Government makes all things easy for him. By the Act of 1793, the slaveholder may himself without oath, or

process of any kind, seize his prey, where he can find him, and at his leisure, (for no time is specified,) drag him before any Justice of the Peace in the place, whom he may prefer. This justice is a state officer, and of the lowest judicial grade, and under no legal obligation to execute an Act of Congress, and entitled to no fees for his services. He is therefore peculiarly accessible to improper influences.—Before this magistrate, who is not authorized to compel the attendance of witnesses in such a case, the slaveholder brings his victim, and if he can satisfy this judge of his own choice, "by oral testimony or affidavit," and for aught that appears in the law, by his own oath, that his claim is well founded, the wretched prisoner is surrendered to him as a slave for life, torn from his wife and children, bereft of all the rights of humanity, and converted into a chattel—an article of merchandize—a beast of burden!

The Federal Constitution declares:—"In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved"; but the Act of 1793, in suits in which "the value in controversy" exceeds all estimation, dispenses with trial by jury and indeed with almost every safeguard of justice and personal liberty.

This law, iniquitous as it is, does not require State officers to anticipate the pursuit of the slaveholder, and to seize and imprison their fellow men, on mere suspicion that they may be claimed as slaves. What the Federal Government dares not do in the States, it accomplishes in its own exclusive territory, and in a manner which, for atrocious wickedness and tyranny, leaves far in the shade the vilest acts of European despotism. This is indeed strong language; but alas! language is too feeble adequately to represent the turpitude of the laws and practices sanctioned by the Federal Government, in the District under its "exclusive jurisdiction."

By the Act of 1793, a justice can take no step for the restoration of a fugitive slave, till the fact of his being one is proved before him on oath. But in the Metropolis of the Nation—in the city called by the name of the Father of his Country, a Justice of the Peace may commit to the United States Prison, and into the custody of the United States Marshal, any man he may choose to suspect of being a fugitive slave. Notice is then given in the newspapers of the commitment, and the unknown owner is warned to take away his property, or it will be sold according to law, to pay JAIL FEES.—(Jay's view of the action of the Federal Government on slavery.)

#### For the Signal of Liberty. The Contrast.

On perusing "Rev. JOHN WESLEY'S THOUGHTS ON SLAVERY," a large edition of which he published in the year 1787, and dispersed to every part of England, I was forcibly impressed with his ardent zeal manifested for the poor slave, and particularly with the breathings of his full soul to God in the behalf of the oppressed, as expressed in his Prayer, which may be found at the conclusion of the tract, which I have transcribed for publication, for the purpose of showing what an abolition prayer was fifty four years ago. Contrast the efforts of Mr. Wesley, more than a half century since in behalf of suffering humanity, with those of many who profess to be his followers at this day, who proscribe and denounce as schismatics, those who pray for the slave, and whose faith is shown by their works. Contrast them, also, with the Resolution of the Georgia Conference, which declared that Slavery was "not a moral evil." We are led to exclaim in the language of the Prophet:—"From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it, but wounds, bruises and putrifying sores."

#### THE PRAYER.

"O thou God of love, thou art loving to every man, and whose mercy is over all thy works; thou who art the Father of the spirits of all flesh, and who art rich in mercy unto all; thou, who hast mingled of one blood all the nations upon earth, have compassion upon these outcasts of men, who are trodden down as dung upon the earth. Arise, and help these that have no helper, whose blood is spilt upon the ground like water. Are not these also, the work of thine own hands; the purchase of thy Son's blood? Stir them up to cry unto thee in the land of their captivity, and let their complaint come up before thee: let it enter into thine ears. Make even those that lead them away captive, to pity them, and turn their captivity as the rivers in the South. O burst thou all their chains in sunder, more especially the chains of their sins. Thou Saviour of all, make them free that they may be free indeed." Ann Arbor, Dec. 15, 1841. Z.

FIRE IN THE TOWER.—A fire broke out in the tower of London on the 30th October, which was not completely subdued for three days. The Armory was the only building destroyed. It contained about 250,000 muskets, (but 3,000 of which were saved,) and an almost innumerable quantity of trophies, won by the army and navy of Great Britain, which were also destroyed. The building was 345 feet long.—The loss is supposed by the Times, to exceed £1,000,000.

The long contested will of John Randolph, involving the liberty of his slaves, has again been brought up for trial in Virginia, Gen. Walter Jones and several other distinguished civilians are employed in it.

#### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, January 5, 1849.

#### LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Michigan.  
For Vice President,  
THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio.

"IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY; IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Anniversary of the State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at MARSHALL, on WEDNESDAY the second day of February next. A general attendance is earnestly requested, as business of much importance will come before the Society. We presume the hospitality of the friends of Liberty in Marshall, will be extended to all who may come.

We are authorized to say that James G. Birney, will be present at the Annual Meeting, if the pressure of his private affairs does not prevent.

The Anniversary of the State Temperance Society takes place at Marshall on Tuesday, February 1.

#### Petitions.

The Legislature met last Monday! The session will probably be short, and now is the time to SEND IN YOUR PETITIONS!!

#### Jury Trial.

We publish to-day the law of Vermont, granting a jury trial to all persons claimed as fugitive slaves; also, an abstract of the law of Connecticut, and of the regulations that have been adopted in Pennsylvania in reference to the same subject. Laws extending the privilege of a jury trial to persons alleged to be fugitive slaves, have been passed in New Jersey and New York, but we have been unable to obtain copies of them for publication. In reference to the law of the latter State, the *Friend of Man*, says:

"The slaveholder is obliged to get two freeholders in this State to be bail for his prosecution of the slave, before he begins. The slave is to be defended, at the expense of the County where he is arrested, and the District Attorney, or such able counsel as the Court or Judge may appoint, is to defend the fugitive at the expense of the County, or more properly of the slaveholder's bond, if the slaveholder is unsuccessful; and then, what is infinitely more important to the fugitive, 12 men must one and all say he is a slave, 'owing service' to the claimant of his body and bones for life, before he can be delivered up."

The Executive Committee of the Michigan A. S. Society, send a copy of this number of the "Signal" to each member of the Legislature, and hope they will read these articles with attention. They will observe, from the tenor of them, that the liberty of the colored population of the Free States needs the protection of the law; and while provision for the security of their rights has been made in several States, in Michigan they can be carried out of the State without a trial by jury, without any opportunity of obtaining witnesses or counsel, or an adjournment of Court, without knowing what is the testimony on which they are adjudged to be slaves. All the claimant has to do, is to make proof satisfactory to the magistrate, that the person claimed is his property, and he can instantly seize him, and transport him out of the State at midnight, without a moment's warning, and, perhaps, without the person claimed having an opportunity even to see the face of the magistrate who has consigned him to slavery.

There is reason to believe, that many free citizens of the Northern States, who never were slaves, have been thus kidnapped under the forms of law, and transferred to a state of bondage from which they never returned.

These things ought not so to be. Humanity and good policy require that the rights of our citizens should be duly protected from the incursions of kidnappers; and that the claim which any citizen of the United States may have to property in immortal beings, should be decided, after a fair hearing, by the same tribunal that decides all other cases where the right of property is contested—AN IMPARTIAL JURY.

LUTHER BRADISH.—It is rumored that the Whigs intend to nominate this gentleman for Governor of New York. The object of this move is apparent at first sight—to induce the abolitionists to forego making a nomination, and unite with the Whigs. The *Friend of Man* is out against any such amalgamation.

1. Because, after the election of Mr Bradish to the office of Lieut. Governor in 1838, he regaled his guests with wine. The *Friend of Man* says this would disqualify any candidate that could be nominated.

1. He is not a working abolitionist, and has not identified himself with them.

3. He is a supporter of, and a contributor to the Colonization Society.

4. Fealty to the Whig or Democratic parties, of course, carries with it fealty to the Slave Power. To vote for Bradish would be to support Henry Clay.



From the Detroit Adv. Extra. }  
Sunday Evening 5 o'clock. }  
**EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.**  
One Hundred and fifty thousand dollars  
worth of property destroyed!

The most valuable square in the city of  
Detroit is in ashes! We have only time  
to give a very brief account of the terri-  
ble conflagration.

The fire broke out at 10 o'clock Sat-  
urday evening. The following prop-  
erty destroyed:

The Ohio House Block, reaching from  
the brick building to Woodbridge Street.  
—Here the fire originated. Loss cannot  
be less than \$20,000.

Wooden building extending from the  
corner of Woodward avenue to Griswold  
st. Small loss—say \$5,000.

Building, four story brick, corner of Jef-  
ferson and Woodward Avenue, occupied  
by F. Raymond—goods all saved.—By  
Warren, groceries—loss about \$7,000 in-  
sured partially. By Daily Advertiser of-  
fice—loss about \$8,000—insured in Kal-  
amazon mutual for \$4,500.

The four story brick building, corner of  
Jefferson avenue and Griswold st., the  
cost \$28,000; insured about \$6,000, oc-  
cupied by Custom House, J. Palmer, Dry  
Goods, A. S. Bagg, bookstore and Free  
Press office. Loss of buildings \$20,000,  
insured \$6,000. Palmer saved his goods,  
Free Press, all destroyed—insured  
5,000 dollars on office and store—Drew,  
Jones and Goddard owned the building.—  
The wooden buildings adjoining the latter  
brick, and occupied by Garrison's dry  
goods store; mostly saved; building burnt!  
Binghams drug and grocery store; goods  
mostly saved; insured probably.

The four story brick building, occupied  
by Newbould's Hardware store, and Gar-  
ner's crockery store. Loss of building,  
say \$15,000. Goods in Hardware store  
all destroyed: loss \$30,000, insurance  
\$10,000. Crockery store about 10,000;  
some insured.

Wooden building occupied by A. C. M.  
Graw's shoe store; loss \$8,000, partially  
insured. In same building, G. & J. G.  
Hill, drugs and groceries; loss \$5,000;  
mostly insured. Building owned by Maj.  
Dequindre.

#### Congressional.

It will be recollected, that W. C. John-  
son, of Maryland, Dec. 7, moved the tem-  
porary adoption of the old rules, with the  
gag and making the new rules, reported by  
the committee, with the new gag, the *spe-  
cial order of the day* for Dec. 9. The old  
rules were adopted with that understand-  
ing, by vote of 97 to 95. On Dec. 9, the  
House adjourned on account of the decess  
of one of the members, and on the next  
day, Friday, Mr. Johnson moved that the  
report on the rules be laid on the table,  
and it was done—yeas 96, nays 88. So  
it lies on the table, whence it cannot be  
taken except by a vote of *two thirds*! In  
the mean time, the old gag operates with  
full force. The House then adjourned till  
Monday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1841.

In the House of Representatives, the  
presentation of petitions was the first busi-  
ness in order.

Mr. Adams, notwithstanding the still  
existing rules of the last session, presented  
a petition asking the abolition of slavery  
and the slave trade, in the Territory of  
Florida. This was of course excluded by  
the rules, whereon Mr. A. had a hard bat-  
tle with the Speaker, the latter refusing to  
direct the clerk to endorse the petition with  
the words "not receivable."

Mr. Adams next presented a petition,  
asking the repeal of the 21st rule, and  
moved its reference to a Select Committee.

A motion to lay the motion of reference  
on the table, was lost by a vote of 87 to  
92. There not being a full House, this  
could not be considered a test vote; so the  
question recurring on the motion to refer,  
a call of the House was demanded by Mr.  
Rhett, and ordered. On the roll being  
called, 193 members answered, when all  
further proceedings in the call were dis-  
pensated with. A point of order was then  
raised, "that the petition having caused de-  
bate, must lie over one day," which being  
pressed, the petition lies over.

Mr. Adams presented a num-  
ber of other petitions on the subject of ab-  
olition, some of which were refused under  
the rule, while several others, containing  
other subjects besides abolition were laid  
over on the motion to refer them to a se-  
lect committee, and on notice given of  
an intention to debate the question of re-  
ference. Among these petitions were sev-  
eral praying for the recognition of the in-  
dependence of Hayti, and remonstrating

against the annexation of Texas to the Un-  
ion. Texas, Mr. A. said had very prop-  
erly been repudiated by this Government,  
rejected, so that there was no danger from  
that quarter; but as these petitioners seem-  
ed to think differently, he would move the  
reference of the petitions.

Abolition petitions, and petitions which  
contained other subjects besides abolition  
were presented by Messrs. Saltonstall,  
Fillmore, Hunt, Barnard, Gates, and John  
F. Lloyd; which were received, and treated  
in like manner.

Nothing of importance has taken place  
in Congress in reference to the currency  
or the financial affairs of the nation.

#### The Gag.

It will be seen, by the proceedings of Con-  
gress, that the temporary Gag is likely to  
become permanent. The slaveholders and  
their abettors have a majority of six or eight  
in the House. Concerning this Gag, so  
soon adopted, we notice the following things.

1. The 25 members of the House who  
come there to represent slave property, hold  
the balance of power in the nation, and gag  
the whole people on whatsoever subject they  
please.

2. This gag was moved by W. C. John-  
son, a very prominent leader of the Whigs,  
the very party that was "most favorable to  
liberty."

3. That 97 Whigs and Democrats voted  
for its adoption, and established it, so that  
the responsibility of its existence rests on  
both parties. The same remark is true of  
all the Gags. Both parties supported them,  
and thereby demonstrated, not only that  
they were governed by the Slave Power, but  
that they were also ready to sacrifice the  
liberty of the whole Northern people for the  
purpose of obtaining the aid of slaveholders  
in their political projects.

4. That if slavery did not exist, gags  
would not be needed, thought of, or ad-  
vocated by any body.

5. That this system of trampling on the  
rights of the Northern people, which has  
been thus persevered in by both parties for  
years, will, if continued, ultimately add  
largely to the numbers and influence of the  
Liberty party. Let both parties come out  
avowedly pro-slavery and anti-liberty, (and  
they are fast approaching such a result,) and  
the growth of the Liberty party will be  
proportionately accelerated. The farther  
we can become separated from any pro-slav-  
ery allies, the better.

6. That the adoption of a gag at this late  
day, by both parties, demonstrates the wis-  
dom of our course, in making separate nom-  
inations. How utterly futile is all depend-  
ance on the two great political parties!—  
Morrow of Ohio, and STUART of Illinois,  
were both elected by the votes of abolition-  
ists, because they were supposed to be more  
favorable to liberty than their opponents.—  
The first thing they did was to vote away  
the rights of their constituents! How long  
will freemen suffer themselves to be fooled  
in this way?

7. It was promised, previous to the late  
Presidential election, that if the Whigs  
should come into power, there would be an  
end of gags. Free discussion should be the  
order of the day. Now we find a prominent  
Whig leader in high standing with all his  
party, renewing the odious proposition, the  
moment he could get an opportunity to  
stand up on the floor of the House. How  
safe our liberties must be in the hands of  
such "Whigs of '76!"

8. While we are thus gagged in Congress,  
our principles at the North and South, are  
steadily progressing with the mass of the  
people. Their progress is seen in their in-  
fluence in the churches, in judicial decisions,  
in legislative acts, in the diffusion of anti-  
slavery truths, and in the increase of liberty  
votes.

Lastly, we are well assured that whatever  
immediate reverses may meet them, the  
friends of liberty will infallibly hold on to  
the end of their course. They are enlisted  
for life, and are made of sterner stuff than  
they yield to trifling obstacles. They have hith-  
erto faced down an unrighteous public opin-  
ion, and they will not be looked out of coun-  
tenance by every coxcomb politician who  
may chance to oppose himself to their course.  
If they find they have calculated on having  
made a greater advance than what facts de-  
monstrate to be the case, they will be found  
once more applying themselves to the task,  
with a firmness which knows no change, and  
an energy that puts forth efforts in propor-  
tion to the obstacles to be overcome.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—By a recent treaty  
between France and Hayti, the latter  
accedes to the treaty between France and  
Great Britain for the suppression of the  
slave trade. All slaves found on board  
the vessels of either nation are declared  
free!

The Synod of Albany has resolved that,  
in its opinion, for a church member to own  
stock in a railroad, or steamboat which vi-  
olates the Sabbath, is an offence worthy  
of discipline.

#### The Traffic.

A New Orleans Auctioneer, J. L. Mc-  
Coy, advertises for sale "95 acclimated and  
high priced slaves of both sexes, and of all  
ages, among which will be found, black-  
smiths, assistant blacksmiths, brickmakers,  
domestics of the house, mechanics, washer-  
women, ironers, cooks, grocers, carmen,  
coachmen, shipmen, &c. all perfectly accli-  
mated, having been in the country from 16  
months to 3 years. These slaves are in  
general of an excellent reputation, honest,  
sober and good to work, and are inferior to  
none which have been offered for sale in the  
country. Some circumstances which their  
proprietor could neither foresee nor prevent,  
has made it necessary for him to make a  
public sale of them."

They are described as being, with very  
few exceptions, "perfectly well disposed,  
submissive, industrious, sober and honest."  
Would 95 Northern people, taken indiscrimi-  
nately, bear a higher recommendation?

Among them, are:

Maria, aged 18 months.

Emanuel, 5 years old.

Sam, aged 6 years, son of Charlotte.

Richard, 5 years old, son of Ben and  
Cheney.

Letty, 6 years old child of Polly and  
William.

Abraham, aged 3 years, son of Nutty.

William, aged 8 months, son of Anne and  
George.

Aggy, aged — months, child of Patty and  
Lewis.

Adelaine, aged 7 years, daughter of Rich-  
ard and Amy.

Eliza, 4 years.

Robert, 6 years.

Sally, 4 years, sister of Robert."

These are but a part of the children. The  
females are generally field hands. For in-  
stance,

"Dolly, aged 16 years, daughter of Lucy  
and Anneter, good negress for the field.

Polly, wife of William, came into the  
country with him; good negress for the field.

Eliza, aged 19 years, wife of Philip, good  
washer, ironer and domestic for the house."

Who was the owner of these slaves, does  
not appear from the hand-bill. Perhaps he  
was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, or  
a Methodist Class-leader. For, in a country  
where all denominations hold slaves, there  
is reason to believe that such sales are not  
unfrequent among church members.

What was done with the proceeds of the  
sales? Perhaps the price of one of the help-  
less children was deposited in the Treasury  
of the American Board, for the purpose of  
educating heathen youth—or given to the  
Bible Society to carry the words of salvation  
to the foreign heathen, when in all human  
probability, not a single Bible was allowed  
to be read on the whole plantation.

What would an enlightened heathen think  
should he see Jesus Christ thus selling his  
fellow beings in the New Orleans market?  
Or should he hear an expounder of the  
Christian faith showing from the Bible,  
that God approves of Babewstealing and  
Babe-selling? What would a converted  
Hiadoo think of a Missionary Society that  
should not care enough about such atroc-  
ities taking place continually in its midst, as  
even to pass an opinion upon them—nay,  
perhaps, enrol the children-stealers on the  
list of its official and honorary members?

Discussion.—A Kentuckian, a slavehold-  
er, we believe, has come out in the columns  
of the *Philanthropist*, under the signature  
of "Boone," attempting to show, that mod-  
ern abolitionism is a wrong both to the black  
and the white population. He writes with  
much apparent candor, yet his arguments  
are not the most convincing. For instance,  
he argues that Christianity requires obedi-  
ence to the law: the law of Ohio forbids  
helping a fugitive slave; therefore it is con-  
trary to the duty of a Christian to render  
one assistance. This amounts to no more  
than Henry Clay's declaration, that "that is  
property, which the law declares to be prop-  
erty." The discussion, if continued, prom-  
ises to be very beneficial.

Another atrocious outrage is recorded in  
the *Vicksburg Sentinel*, lately committed  
on the Big Black Island, near Grand Gulf,  
by a band of outlaws. Many poor, igno-  
rant woodcutters were most inhumanly  
whipped, and a Mr. Kirkwood basely mur-  
dered by the Lynchers. They blindfolded  
him, pinioned him, took him to the river  
bank, and after getting him into a boat,  
plunged a bowie knife into his heart, and  
then threw him into the river.

We learn from the Norfolk Herald that  
the Great Dismal Swamp, and all the small-  
er ones tributary to it, have been on fire  
for some days. Much valuable timber had  
been destroyed; and the fire approached  
the line of the rail road a few miles from  
Suffolk.

Frightful mortality.—The Rev. Mr.  
Clapp, in a recent sermon preached at New  
Orleans, stated that within the last twenty  
years there had died from the yellow fever  
and cholera in that city, 100,000 human  
beings, one fourth of which number were  
young men between the ages of eighteen  
and twenty.

#### Wesleyan A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Michigan  
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society will be  
held at Ann Arbor on the second Wed-  
nesday of January next to commence pre-  
cisely at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue  
through the day and evening. Let every  
member of the Methodist Episcopal church  
in this State, who loves the cause of the  
poor slave, and wishes well to Zion, be in  
attendance. We bid them a hearty wel-  
come to our village, and will do all in our  
power to make them comfortable while  
among us.

Let those choice spirits who during the  
past year have felt it their duty to secede  
from the church come up to our solemn  
feast. We shall rejoice to receive them  
as fellow laborers in the cause of em-  
ancipation.—Come, brethren, to the res-  
cue! to the rescue! G. BECKLEY.  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 14th, 1841.

#### Anti Slavery Missionary Meeting.

We, the undersigned, believing it to be  
our bounden duty, not only to withhold  
our contributions from Missionary Treas-  
uries which in any way sanction the sin of  
slavery, but to devise new channels for our  
Missionary appropriations; to make an  
effort for the mental and moral good of the  
colored people of Canada, would hereby  
respectfully invite our brethren of every  
denomination, to meet with us in Ann  
Arbor immediately after the adjournment  
of the anniversary of the Michigan Wes-  
leyan Anti-Slavery Society, which will  
probably be at noon on Thursday, to or-  
ganize a Missionary Society. We say to  
each, and to all of you holding similar sen-  
timents, *come on!* In the name of God  
we say *COME ON!*

W. M. SULLIVAN,  
Dr. V. MEEKER,  
S. P. MEAD,  
J. THAYER,  
S. BEBENS,  
T. CRANE.

#### TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY."

It is well known to all the subscri-  
bers of the "Signal," that for nearly nine  
months, this paper has been regularly and  
promptly issued. During that time, a  
debt of no inconsiderable amount has been  
incurred in the mechanical department,  
which must be met, and MET IMMEDIATELY.  
Reader! the small pittance which will cancel  
your subscription for the present year, will  
aid us very much. And we do earnestly hope  
that this APPEAL for HELP!!! will meet  
with the same prompt response, that has  
characterised this publication since its com-  
mencement. Who will be the first to re-  
spond? Deposit the amount of your sub-  
scription—with your Postmaster, and he  
will remit it to us free of expense.

Those who cannot make it convenient  
to forward the money to pay for their paper,  
before the first of February, can send the  
amount by their delegates attending the  
State Convention, which meets at Marshal  
on Wednesday, the second day of February  
next, where we shall be happy to meet them.

N.B. All those indebted for the *Michigan  
Freeman*, (and there are many,) are earnestly  
requested to cancel their indebtedness  
without further delay.

#### ROCHESTER CITY STORE; Four Story Brick Store, Ann Arbor, (Lower Village.)

#### THIS DAY RECEIVED,

20 Pieces Beaver & Broad Cloths,  
from 18s to \$7.00  
30 " Cadet Broad Cloths from 12 to 16s.  
20 " Satinett & Sheeps Grey " 4 " 12s.  
40 " Fr. Eng. & Ger. Moreno " 4d. 12s.  
40 " Saxony & Muslin DeLanes 18d. 6s.  
200 " Fr. Eng. & Amer. Calico 8 to 31d.  
10 " Ladies Camblets d'ble widths 5 to 7s.  
Silks and Lace Goods, Ribbons, Silk  
shawls, Silk Mantillas, Dress Shawls, Gloves  
and Hosiery; with a full assortment of all  
kinds of Dry Goods, all of which the public  
are respectfully invited to call and examine,  
and they will then be convinced that they  
can buy Dry Goods as cheap at the Roch-  
ester City Store, as they can in any Eastern  
City or Village.

ALSO,  
READY MADE COATS,  
made in the latest style.  
A. PARDEE, Agent.  
Ann Arbor, Nov. 28, 1841.

#### TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully in-  
form the citizens of Ann Arbor and  
its vicinity, that he has recently opened a  
shop in the Lower Town, immediately over  
the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson,  
and opposite the shoe store of J. Beckley,  
& Co., where he is prepared at all times to  
do work in his line, with promptness, and in  
a neat and durable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting  
garments. Produce will be taken at the  
usual prices, for work done at his shop.—  
Those who have cash to pay for services of  
this kind, are particular invited to call.  
Ann Arbor, October 6, 1841. tf

#### CLOTH DRESSING!

The subscribers respectfully announce to  
the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity  
that they are prepared to dress a few hun-  
dred pieces of cloth in the best style, and  
on the shortest notice. Having good ma-  
chinery, experienced workmen, and long  
practice in the business, they have the utmost  
confidence that they shall give complete sat-  
isfaction to their customers. Send on your  
cloth without delay.  
J. BECKLEY, & Co.  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 1841. 34tf

BLANKS of every description neatly  
executed at this office.

#### THE FOLLOWING WORK,

HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE  
LONDON PICTORIAL BIBLE;  
WHICH SELLS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR \$18  
TO \$25 PER COPY.

Every man, woman and child in the Uni-  
ted States, who possess a Bible, will  
surely furnish themselves with the  
following beautiful series of  
Scripture Illustrations.

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

New, cheap and valuable publication.—  
Four hundred pages, 8 vo. fine paper, hand-  
somer bound. Price only TWO DOL-  
LARS. The subscriber respectfully in-  
vites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers  
of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and  
Booksellers throughout the United States, to  
the above New, Cheap and splendidly illus-  
trated work. Published and for sale at No.  
122, Nassau street, New York city. Its  
features are better defined by the titles—

Two hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the  
SCRIPTURES, CONSISTING OF

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND;

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

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

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

A liberal discount made to wholesale pur-  
chasers.

Persons in the country, wishing to act  
as agents, may obtain all the necessary in-  
formation, by addressing their letters to the  
subscriber, No. 122, Nassau street, N. Y.  
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

#### THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

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

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

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

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

—ALSO—  
SMUT MACHINES of superior con-  
struction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER.—  
Price, sixty dollars.

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.  
Scioto, June 23, 1841. 10-1y

#### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the  
payment of a certain sum of money,  
secured by indenture of mortgage,  
executed by Barney Davanny to Jacob L.  
Larzelere and George B. Daniels, dated,  
July the 21st, A. D. 1837, and recorded in  
the register's office in the county of Wash-  
tenaw, Michigan, on the 28th day of Aug-  
ust, in the year of our Lord one thousand  
eight hundred and thirty-seven, in favor of  
mortgages at page two hundred and  
eighty-three, whereon is due at the date of  
this notice two hundred and eight dollars  
and forty four cents, which said mortgage  
has been duly assigned to the subscriber.

Notice is therefore hereby given that on  
Thursday the third day of February next, at  
one o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in the  
village of Ann Arbor, in the county of Wash-  
tenaw, will be sold at public auction the  
premises in said mortgage described, being  
all that certain piece or parcel of land  
situate in the county of Washtenaw, State  
of Michigan and bounded and described as  
follows: it being the west half of the south-  
west quarter of section number seven, in  
township number one south of range num-  
ber four east, containing eighty one and thirty  
one hundredths acres of land.

FRANCIS M'CONIN, Assignee.  
L. H. HEWSTY, Attorney.  
Dated Nov. 1st 1841.

PORK AND WHEAT wanted by F.  
DENISON, for which goods or money  
will be paid at fair rates.  
Ann Arbor, Dec. 21, 1841. 26 tf

TIMOTHY SEED AND HIDES.—  
Cash will be paid at all times for TIM-  
OTHY SEED, HIDES and WHEAT, when de-  
livered at my store in Ann Arbor. (Upper  
Town.) F. DENISON.

D. C. 29, 1841. 36-1f



# ADDRESS OF THE CARRIER OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

JANUARY 1, 1842.

### I.

When the bold mariner, at midnight hour,  
Tossed by tempestuous winds and raging waves,  
Ploughs the dark main, where thickening vapors pour,  
And unseen rocks old ocean's fury braves;  
Through the dense mist the sailor casts his eye,  
And seeks with care the well known "SIGNAL" bright;  
Climbs the tall mast, the beacon to desery,  
To catch the first faint glimmering on his sight,  
That shines through all the storms with undiminished light.

### II.

Built on the eternal rocks, the "SIGNAL" stands,  
Unchanged in place, conspicuous from afar;  
From night to night it brightens all the strands,  
With light as radiant as the polar star:  
Nor rushing wind, nor oceans mountain wave,  
Can aught diminish of its useful beams;  
There it still stands, from horrid death to save,  
The countless souls with which the ocean teems,  
And, from its greedy grasp, unnumbered lives redeems.

### III.

So shines our "Signal," and so let it shine,  
Based on Truth's foundations firm and strong:  
On just and equal rights the gift divine,  
Which to each man, inseparably belong.  
O'er all the land let Freedom's light extend,  
Through the thick darkness, let its rays appear;  
Bringing to all who the slave befriended,  
By prayers, and votes, and the sympathizing tear,  
Our warm cordial wishes for a HAPPY NEW YEAR!

### IV.

How many various turns of mortal fate  
Occur within the space of each brief year;  
Some are with momentary joys elate,  
While others sated with grief the unceasing tear.  
Have ye not heard, how haply sailed of late,  
For Africa's coast, the pining MEXICAN?  
Slaves now no more, with heartfelt joy elate,  
Their sails by heavens propitious breezes fanned,  
Swift o'er the dancing waves, they sought their native land.

### V.

By Potomac's wave, or Mississippi's flood,  
Where groans the slave beneath the oppressive rod;  
Where Christ's own followers take the price of blood,  
For souls that were purchased by the Sox of God;  
How many wretched ones have left the earth,  
Since the last circle of the year begun;  
Condemned to ignoble servitude by birth,  
SLAVES they must be till life's drear work be done,  
And in their veins the circling flood should cease to run.

### VI.

Others have chosen an adventurous way  
Through brakes and swamps, before untrod by man,  
Where midnight owls and raving beasts of prey,  
Held firm possession since the earth began.  
With steadfast will they sought the happy shore,  
Where British laws will recognize their right,  
Despite of tyrants, and of blood hound's roar,  
Poor, hungry, faint, they summoned all their might,  
And found at last, the long expected land in sight.

### VII.

Breathe's there the man, with soul so vilely base,  
Who to his master will the slave betray?  
Shall starchy freemen, of New England race,  
Thus sell Liberty for a tyrant's pay?  
Their ancient, upright ancestors disgrace,  
And help the man-thief in his curst design;  
Their minds 'gainst every noble feeling brace,  
Show how their wills to SATAN'S work incline,  
And prove that they are his, by sharing in the crime!

### VIII.

Receive the strangers to your house and home,  
Their need relieve, their every want attend;  
How would you feel, were you obliged to roam  
O'er all the earth without a single friend,  
To cheer you through the lonely wilderness?  
Think how the Saviour bids you them receive,  
The poorest brethren who his name profess;  
In his atoning blood they may believe,  
And thus at last, a crown of endless life achieve!

### IX.

Nor these alone your kindest care demand:  
Extend your thoughts to the Capitol's walls;  
Think how the negro, chained by neck and hand,  
In long procession marches past those halls,  
Your Representatives see the cursed sight,  
Your PORTER, and HOWARD, and WOODBRIDGE grave;  
They care nothing for the crush'd bondman's right,  
Or, ever try their country's fame to save:  
*Slaveholder's towering wrath is more than they can brave!*

### X.

Rebuke them sternly for their cowardice:  
Tell them our land is now the heathen's mirth!  
A land of slaves, a by-word and a hiss,  
The scorn and mockery of a sneering earth!  
Rebuke them by your independent vote,  
Nor, by your suffrage, ratify their shame:  
Proclaim to every one, near or remote,  
No servile candidates will you sustain,  
But those who know their rights, and knowing, DARE MAIN!

### XI.

Nor be your thoughts to politics confined;  
Plead for the slave within the church's walls:  
Rebuke the cold, instruct the simple mind,  
Bid every Christian hear when mercy calls.  
Let every church its firm remonstrance make,  
And chase the oppressor from his sacred doors,  
Nor longer with his hateful sin partake;  
But help the suppliant who their aid implores,  
Till God in mercy all his long lost rights restores.

### XII.

Brethren proceed: labor, and toil, and pray,  
And think how short will be your earthly span;  
Act for the slave: on each revolving day,  
Sternly bear witness for the rights of man.  
So shall the darkness from our land depart,  
And truth make certain progress year by year;  
No needless "SIGNAL" then shall bear a part  
In showing danger, or removing fear,  
When Freedom's rising Sun in glory shall appear!

of which he will be enabled to make the Lady's Book, the richest, the rarest, the most attractive, and the most valuable periodical, intrinsic and extrinsically, ever offered to the American public.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.—It has ever been the aim of the proprietor to impart to the Lady's Book a high literary and moral tone, and for this purpose he has, without regard to cost, procured the aid of the most eminent writers and, for several years past, has committed its editorial supervision to Mrs. J. Hale, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, and Miss E. Leslie, ladies of whom not only their own sex, but the whole country, have reason to be proud. In this respect, the Lady's Book enjoys a decided advantage over all other publications, as it is the only work devoted to ladies, ladies derive an advantage which must be obvious to every parent, husband, brother, and friend, as well as to every lady who properly appreciates the dignity and importance of her sex.—To add to its superiority in this particular the proprietor has secured in addition to the ladies already mentioned, the invaluable services of Miss C. M. Sedgwick, author of Redwood, Clarence, Letters from England, &c. &c.; a writer, whose efforts in raising the intellectual standard of her sex, and vindicating the true rights of woman, not less than her richly-gifted intellect and varied information, have gained her a reputation as wide as it will be enduring. He has also made arrangements, by which, besides regular contributions from Mrs. F. C. Embury, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. S. Smith, Mrs. J. Thayer, Mrs. C. L. Hentz, Mrs. E. C. Sedman, Mrs. M. Duncan, Mrs. M. St. Land, Mrs. C. H. W. Esling, Miss M. B. Snows, Kate Franklin, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Howitt, and other English lady-writers of distinction, some of whom have already published in the Lady's Book the only original contributions they have ever made to American literature. Nor has he omitted to procure the assistance of eminent writers of both sexes. Aware of the universal and well deserved popularity of N. P. Willis, Esq.; and confident that the productions of his graceful and elegant pen will be highly acceptable to the readers of the Lady's Book, the proprietor has entered into an arrangement, by which he will be able to give in each number of his work an exclusive article from the gentleman; and he has also retained all of the contributors whose writings have heretofore given such ample satisfaction including Epes Sargent, W. G. Simms, Esq. Geo. P. Morris, Professor Ingraham, Jos. R. Chandler, Professor Dunitz, Robert Morris, Professor Frost, Fny Erle, M. D. Professor Walter, N. C. Brooks, A. M. Park Benjamin, Esq. E. Halden, R. S. Mackenzie, A. M. Makin, T. S. Author, Esq. L. F. Tassistro, H. W. Herbert, Rufus Dawes, Jos. C. Neal, E. G. Squier, Hon. R. T. Conrad, J. M. Lellan, Jr. Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Jas. Aldrich.

With such aid, it is not too much to say, that the Literary Department of the Lady's Book will surpass any thing that has ever been or can be attempted. ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.—It is a source of no little pride to the Proprietor of the Lady's Book, that he first introduced into this country the plan of furnishing, along with a monthly periodical of elegant literature, embellishments of an attractive and costly character. The first steel engravings accompanying such a work were given by him; the first mezzotint engraving was given by him; the first patterns of lace-work and embroidery were given by him; the first colored plates of fashion were given by him; the first music was given by him. These are things to which he would not refer, if some of those who have essayed to follow in his footsteps, not content with imitating all his designs, even to the form of his book, the size of his type, and the color of his cover, had not foolishly put forward claims to originality, and attempted to found a right to an exclusive merit on doing that which they have borrowed from his example. But what he has done heretofore in the way of embellishments to his Book, though it far exceeded any effort of those who strove to copy his movements, cannot compare with what he now means to do. His arrangements for this department of his work have been projected on the most liberal scale of expenditure, involving an extent of outlay such as has never before been dreamed of in any periodical, European or American. As an evidence of his intentions, he now states that each number of the Lady's Book for the ensuing year, will contain at least three splendid engravings; embracing in the series every possible variety of subjects. Historical, Landscape, Picturesque, Portraiture, Imaginative and Emblematic, and executed in every possible variety of the art; mezzotint, line and mezzotint, stipple, medalion, and that most chaste and expressive manner, the line and dot combined, which has given such world wide celebrity to the works of modern artists. Splendidly colored plates of the fashions, will also be given every month, containing at least four female figures, and embodying in every instance the latest costumes, received directly from a correspondent at Paris. In order to give the greatest attractiveness to the subjects of his embellishments, the Proprietor has given orders to various American Painters, of established reputation, who are now engaged in preparing expressly for the Lady's Book, numerous original pictures, on National and Historical events, some of which are nearly completed, and soon will be in the hands of the engraver. Among the painters thus engaged he may enumerate J. G. Chapman, Painter of the National Picture of the Baptism of Pocahontas. P. F. Rothermel, J. P. Frankenstein, S. S. Osgood, of Boston, I. Williams, &c. He has also established a correspondence in London, through which he will receive early proof impressions of the finest prints executed in that metropolis, and will thus be constantly supplied with an immense variety from which to make suitable selections as

well as a series of pictorial illustrations of Shakespeare; two of which, Anna Page and Master Slender by Leslie, and Katharine and Petruchio, by Cattermole, and are now nearly ready. Among the subjects at present in preparation for the Lady's Book, may be mentioned Morning Devotion and Evening Devotion,—two superb pictures of domestic piety; the Effects of Industry and the Effects of Idleness,—admirable illustrations of great moral truths; The Old Soldier and his family, a beautiful transcript of patriotic songs; several of Sir David Wilkie's most valued compositions. Departing for the Fair and Retiring from market,—charming specimens of rural life; The Village Amusement, Fortune Telling; The Secret Discoverer, The Maiden's Chamber, The Elopement of Bianca Capella, &c. &c.; and Edwin Landseer's last and greatest production, Youthful Innocence, of which the only copy in the country is that which belongs to the proprietor. Determined to gratify every possible variety of taste, the proprietor has also made arrangements for a series of the most superb mezzotints ever executed in this country, several of which are already engraved, and will be given to his subscribers, as soon as a sufficient number of impressions can be taken to supply his immense edition. Besides the services of H. S. SAMP, of New York, who has now in hand a number of plates, the proprietor has secured the services of Mr. HUBBARD, of London; who is universally conceded to stand in the foremost rank of English Engravers, and whose splendid efforts in mezzotint have commanded the admiration of the most distinguished amateurs and critics. This eminent artist is now engaged in preparing expressly for the Lady's Book, a number of mezzotint pictures, which the proprietor pledges himself will be of an unsurpassed excellence; and of the most interesting and attractive subjects. To guard against all possibility of difficulty hereafter, he has likewise ordered from England, a complete mezzotint establishment, and immediately on its arrival, Mr. William E. Tucker, of this city, will commence operations, in that department of art.

In order to procure these various embellishments in season, the proprietor has made permanent arrangements with the following eminent engravers, all of whom are now engaged in executing steel plates for the Lady's Book:

New York.	Philadelphia.
A. L. Dick,	W. E. Tucker,
N. Gimberede,	J. B. Neagle,
W. H. Jackman,	J. B. Forrest,
J. G. Duanel,	W. H. Ellis,
A. Jones,	E. Humphreys.

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

CLUBBING.—Lady's Book, 1 year, and People's Library, 1 year,	\$5.00
Lady's Book and Young People's Book, 5,00	
Do Amateur's Musical Library, (containing 200 pages of new and beautiful music.)	5.00
Do Scott's Novels and People's Library, 1 year.	10.00
Do Scott's miscellaneous works and People's Library, 1 year.	10.00
Do All Scott's Works, complete in 10 vols. and People's Library, 15.00	
Do Thier's History of the French Revolution.	10.00
Do Pictorial Library, 1 year, and People's Library, 1 year.	10.00
Do and Young People's Book, 10.00	
Lord Bacon's works; Thier's History of the French Revolution, and Waverley's Novels, in 5 vols.	20.00
Do Thier's Revolution and Scott's Works, complete in 10 vols.	25.00

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.—The price of this publication is three dollars per annum—two copies, one year, in advance, five dollars.

Those of our friends wanting to subscribe to the best Two Dollar Weekly Family Newspaper, published in this city, can be accommodated as follows:

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, one year, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year.	5.00
Five copies of the Lady's Book 1 yr. 10.00	
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 yr. and Lady's Book, 1 year.	10.00
Eleven copies of the Lady's Book 1 yr. 20.00	
Thirteen copies of the Lady's Book, 1 yr. and Walter Scott's Novels, complete, or his miscellaneous works, whichever may be preferred.	30.00

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

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

### AGENTS FOR THE SIGNAL.

- A. McCarrand, District.
- H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti.
- Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield.
- Thomas McGee, Concord.
- J. S. Piche, Marshall.
- E. Child, Eaton.
- W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids.
- R. H. Riop, Rives.
- R. B. Roxford, Napoleon.
- L. H. Jones, Grass Lake.
- Rev. Sam'l. Babson, Plymouth.
- Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem.
- Nathan Power, Farmington.
- Joseph Morrison, Pontiac.
- James Noyes, Pavilion.
- N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft.
- W. Smith, Spring Arbor.
- U. Adams, Rochester.
- R. L. Hall, Tecumseh.
- L. Noble, Packney.
- Dr. V. Meeker, Leslie.
- Clark Parsons, Manchester.
- Elias Velder, Jackson.
- M. Aldin, Adrian.
- Josiah Sabine, Sharon.
- M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co.
- I. Pennington, Macon, Len. Co.
- James Ballard, Grand Rapids.
- E. B. Bennett, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co.
- Henry Brownson, Franklin, Oakland Co.
- S. B. Thayer, Climax, Kal. Co.

KIDNAPPING.—We are informed by the steward of the schooner Thadous that Geo. Deadly, a young man from New Jersey, who sailed from this port as cook and steward of the above schooner bound for Georgetown, District of Columbia, has been confined there as a slave. The captain we are told went to considerable trouble to get him clear, but was unsuccessful. The present steward of the Thadous, who sailed from here on the 29th or 30th, has volunteered his services to attend the trial and do all that lays in his power. The trial takes place on the 21st of this month. When the liberty of Crogan was in danger the whole country knew it, and when that of McLeod, the whole civilized world, but that of poor George Deadly excites but that of a few.—Why? because he is colored.

Journal of Education

TRASON.—The Boston Mercantile Journal, manifests strong symptoms of treasonable designs towards its Whig friends who have set themselves in array against the Administration. A late number holds the following language: We acknowledge ourselves one of the number who are not willing to admit that Henry Clay, although a sagacious politician, an eloquent orator, and a pure-minded patriot, is absolutely the Whig party—or that a "National Bank" is one of the fundamental principles of the whig party, and indispensable to the welfare of the country.

GROG SHOPS IN NEW YORK.—The Tribune has the following paragraph, which ought to be applied to our city:

"We are informed that our present Corporation has already licensed four hundred more grog-shops than were in the city last year. We fear it will take our Washington and other Temperance men a long while to stop drunkenness at this rate."

So much for mere "moral suasion."

Philanthropist

The greatest distress prevalent in every part of Great Britain. Several incendiary fires have taken place in many of the country towns in England, and the destruction of property has been considerable.

Scotland.—Among the laboring classes of the industrious Scotch, meat, except on Sundays, is rarely used.

France.—Of the people of France, seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheaten bread. They live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes. The common wages of a hired laborer in France, are \$37.50 for a man, and \$18.75 for a woman, annually. The taxes upon them are equal to one fifth of the net product.

QUITE CHRISTIANLIKE.—A man named R. O. Kirkwood was recently murdered at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, because he was "suspected of entertaining abolition principles." Slavery makes men amiable, refined, chivalrous! We can't complain, while our Eastern and Providence and New Bedford R. R. hired servants constitute a legalized Lynch committee!

Free American

DUTY OF MINISTERS.—Old John Adams understood well the duties of the pulpit.—In a letter addressed to his wife, dated, Philadelphia, July 7, 1774, he inquires,— "Does Mr. Willard preach against oppression and the other cardinal vices of the times? Tell him the clergy here of every denomination, not excepting the Episcopalian, thunder and lighten every Sabbath!"

DEBT OF THE EMPIRE STATE.—The debt of the State of New York is twenty millions of dollars, of which the interest is about one million per annum; and she makes at least two by her public works, to liquidate it; and will be doing even better than that again by and bye.

Boston Times.

An aged seaman named Johnson who left Boston some weeks since in the ship Troy was found stabbed to death in the streets of Charleston, S. C. on the 16th inst.

Gen. Felix Houston is about to return from Texas, and settle in New Orleans, in the practice of the law, with the Hon. S. S. Prentiss.

### American Ladies' National Magazine.

### GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR 1842.

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

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