ACHRIL OF WHIERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDN SDAY, JANUARY 26, 1842.

Volume I. Number 40.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

Will be published every Wednesday morn

N. SULLIVAN, PRINTER.

ved in every case.

Or No paper will be discontinued until all

Anvertisements thankfully received and

inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity. Any friend of humanity desiring to aid the Agent.
All REMITTANCES and all communications

designed for publication or in any manner relating to the "Signal of Liberty," will be hereafter addressed (F post paid F) "Signal of Liberty; Ann Arbor, Mich."

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

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, January 19, 1842.

OTTO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY." ED

IF It is well known to all the subscribers of the "Signal," that for more than 9 months, this paper has been regularly and promptly issued. During that time, a tablishes it. debt of no inconsiderable amount has been incurred in the mechanical department, 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 commencement. Who will be the first to resubscription 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.

For the Signal of Liberty. Trial by Jury.

The period is at hand, when this most right of trial by Jury to cur colored populabetween might and right, between tyranny and freedom, between high handed oppresand the most sacred of human rights and the dearest of human interests on the other.

In continuing to deny our colored population a jury trial, we are servilely copying the laws of the slave States. We are sanctioning, to some extent, the most odious features of their slave legislation. So far extend, we signify our approval of the modes of trial, and distributing justice according the color of the skin. In so doing we assimilate our legislation as nearly as and on the vital point of liberty, receive as our guides, the veriest of tyrants, the most moral as well as the physical well-being of the community. May we not reasona- rie bly dread the contagion of the Southern Larzaretto? So torturously constructedso criminally perverted—so loathsomely proportion of his ignorance, helplessness, and mental imbecility. The slave is forblind to see, and failing to do so, they are all the slumbering fires of the African hension that it will be of no avail, as the guments against it, that I would against

punished with more severity than those race. Cinque, and Madison Washington candidate for whom it is cast must unalog m Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michbeware of any approach, to such refinefootsteps of Touissaint L'Ouverture. Will late canvass shows that a united and a vig

here and claims a horse-his claim, if re- that great chain of events which is leadclaims a man. It is enough to convince or can Continent. intimidate, to hoodwink or bribe a single eause of Liberty, is authorized to act as justice, and his decision is without appeal skill and daring on the part of the blacks humanity! Alus, for justice!

> What fate can a community expect which sanctions laws of such horrible atrocity?

'Let no freeman be imprisoned or outlawed, or in any manner injured nor prolegal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.' Such are the memorable words of the Magna Charta, and for six hundred years this has been held as the fundamental law of Britain, embracing the writ of Habaes Corpus and trial by jury. that has ever been contrived by man. It has a conspicuous place in our own ordinance of 1787, together with that article which declares there shall never be slave-their Constitutional power to abolish sla-ry or involuntary servitude on our soil.— very in the District of Columbia—to put a ry or involuntary servitude on our soil .-Our State Constitution recognizes and es-

Five of our sister States and among them Massachusetts, and New York, have which must be met, and MET IMMEDIATELY. declared legislatively & judicially that the Reader! the small pittance which will cancel free colored man shall enjoy this precious security for his freedom. In those States a verdict of twelve men is required to reduce a man to bondage. Shall we say that one man is sufficient to pronounce a man a slave-a brute-mere property ?-Let us not be so unjust to ourselves-so traitorous to our Constitution and the Ordspond? (Deposit the amount of your inance, under which we came into civil existence, and what is more, to the great principles of justice and equal rights .-Nations, (says some one) are rewarded and punished in this world as individuals are in the next. Let us beware of exposing ourselves in either capacity to the retributive justice of Heaven. K.

For the Signal of Liberty. Brig Creole.

Since the glorious emancipation act of the British Parliament in 1834, no single event has occurred which, in its bearing on the anti-slavery cause, approaches in interest and importance-the self rescue of the slaves on board the Brig Creole. It is the first act of successful resistance to the master's authority on the part of the slave important question of the extension of the population in the United Statos. The triumphant result of this attempt to throw off candidate, though exhibiting a small intion, who are arraigned as fugitives from the yoke of slavery is now known to at crease in number over the November elec-slavery, is to be decided. The question is a highly important one as respects the What feelings it incites in the bosoms of the conclusion that our cause is onward character of the State. It will decide the the more thinking and energetic of the and that a perceptible change is gradually comparative estimate in which we hold race, we can only conjecture, but we can that a perceptible change is gradually taking place that must ultimately produce liberty and property. That decision will imagine them not very favorable to that taking place that must ultimately produce show where we mean to stand in the great quiet demeanor and passive obedience, the desired result. struggle which has already commenced which constitute the whole of the slave's sion and open robbery on the one hand, after fire many a heart on board our Ame- disheartened them and paralyzed their exrican slave-ships with a determination "to ertions that they did not hold a convention do or die." The effort was certainly heand executed with that cool deliberation of success; consequently a general apaand that determined daring, which throw thy prevailed, the abolitionists in numeraround it an air of moral greatness. What instance is there on record of victory as our example and influence in legislation achieved under such circumstances being used with so much moderation? Four or Acts of those States, making a wicked and five of the victors lost their lives, and but the November election. The democratic wholly unconstitutional distinction in the ONE of the vanquished! A circumstance candidate received 267 votes; the Liberty possible, to that of the slave States. We get our precedents from those with whom color is presumptive evidence of condition, dom and the apprehension of losing it, their deadliest foe alone loses his life-the grinding of despots. This ought not so to rest are spared, some of them with their We ought not to go to the region of hands reeking in the blood of their victors. moral death for models on which to form If the blacks have something to learn from our statutes. Laws should promote the us, we may in turn take a lesson from polls. I have ascertained that a similar moral as well as the physical well-being them in the duty of patience under mjuneglect occurred in a number of other

occasion, as we learn it from their enemies, will raise not a little the estimate of one portion of the community crimes are ary to deny their intellect and their courone portion of the community crimes are ary to deny the constructed out of accidents, and punish- age. If any band of white men have ing 3.

Constructed out of accidents, and punish- shown under similar circumstances, more It is to be regretted, that at a time when ments aggravated upon the offender in the shown under similar circumstances, more skill in contriving, more courage in execu- party ties, which form the great obstacle to ting, or more prudence in securing the the advancement of the abolition cause, bidden to read and yet is made amenable to an infinitude of legislative enactments, which he could know only through a diligent one reading of such enactments.— such men as Madison Washington. How them felt at the polls, should fail to deposhe cripple is commanded to run—the many such instances will it take to wake ite his ballot in the box, under the appre-

whose eyes and limbs are 2 and. Let us have, though in a narrower path, trod in the voidably be defeated; but the result of the igan, by the Executive Committee, for the igan, by the Executive Committ selves from guilty participation in the sin sown that seed in the hearts of their there is much ground to hope that the day Terms.—\$2.00 per annum, in advance, ger countent nee this abomination—it must no longer countent nee this abomination—it must will not die of itself. Henceforth the delayed to the close of the year. A strict adherence to the above Terms will be obserted.

A resident of scatter of the Atlantic with the same security of slavery. Or c legislature must no lon- brethren which you cannot kill, and which is not distant, when that which is now a A resident of another State comes as heretofore. This forms another link in sisted, must be proved before a jury .- ing surely to the emancipation at no dis-The same or another comes to us and tant period, of every slave on the Ameri-

> The recurrence of these examples of -his sentence is irreversible. Alas! for does not operate on them alohe. There is not a freemen worthy of the name un-Nations are rewarded or punished in connected with the slave system, who does this world, as individuals are in the next. not rejoice at every such triumph of the oppressed in a contest with his oppressor. We cannot but sympathise with the black man, who strikes for his freedom. A few such instances of heroic daring, and the ceeded against by us, other than by the sneer at the pretensions of the black to an equality of political privileges would forever cease. Let them show that they can help themselves, and thus secure the respect of the northern whites, and they will not long want any aid that they can render them in a peaceful and constitu-Every state in the Union has incorporated tional way. Let no one assert that this it into its constitution as the most effectual help would be small and inefficient. The safeguard against injustice and oppression northern people through their representato act on slavery as to cause its certain abolition in a short period. Let them use stop to the inter-state slave trade-to prohibit the export of slaves to Texas, and to free all in the Territories, and to recognize the black republic of Hayti, and the cessa tion of it in the States would speedily follow as a matter of course. A few such men as Madison Washington, and a few such acts as the self rescue of the cargo of the Creole would enlist Northern sym pathies so strongly in favor of the blacks as to win over to them the strong Northern majority in Congress, which under the new census will be more than three to two. And why should not the North, at least its working population, sympathise with the blacks of the South, that is, with its work ing population? Nothing on earth prevents but the prejudice of color. Let the blacks efface the stigma by a few bold acts and they have the northern working man for their friend. Not a northern vote to Congress that is not controlled ultimately by the northern working man!

For the Signal of Liberty.

More Political Action. SCHOOLCRAFT, Jan. 7th, 1842.

I have just received the result of the canvass, for the county of Kalamazoo, for the choice of Senator, to fill the vacancy in the district of John S. Barry, resigned. The vote for John P. Marsh, the liberty

The late contest had but little of interexcellence in the eyes of his master. It est to arouse to action, and the defeat of will be strange indeed if it does not here the whigs at the November election so roic, and it seems to have been planned der those circumstances were confident ous instances partaking of the same feeling. The whole number of votes polled in the county, was 500, which varies but little from a third part of what we cast at perhaps without a parallel. If this is the candidate 132, and Enoch Harris, a respecvengeance of the blacks of our country, of table colored man of this county, who was which we hear so frequent prating in case selected in imitation of the Townsend, the county, and in the town of Flowerfield, St. Joseph county. In this town we gave 7 of a majority over all others, and 12 abolitionist who have voted the Liberty ticket, at former elections, were not at the towns. It probably extended throughout Their conduct throughout this trying the county. In the town of Pavilion, where the liberty ticket had 12 votes at the November election, the democratic 10 and diseased is Southern legislation, that for the character of the blacks. It is custom- the whig rising 20, there were but 8 votes polled, democratic 2, liberty 3, and scatter-

minority, may be increased to a majority. N. M. THOMAS.

P. S.-I give below the canvass of this county, except the scattering votes.

The state of the state of	Dem.	Lib.	
Alamo,	7	1	
Brady,	21	85	7
Charleston,	24	4	
Climax,	11	20	11
Comstock,	26	2	10
Cooper,	11		
Kalamazoo,	90	4	37
Oshtemo,	9	1	5
Portage,	9	5	15
Pavilion,	2	8	The Later
Prairie Ronde22		20	
Richland,	10	23	
Ross,	16	2	
Texas,	9	13	No. of Street, or other teams, and the street,
the best of the	-	Total Spinish	1 98 ACM
Total, 267		132	85
The state of the s			

For the Signal of Liberty.

Temperancevs. Abolition. MESSES. EDITORS:-Perceiving that the etter I sent you some weeks since, touchng the subject of Temperance and Aboition, has called forth some remarks from you and also a letter from our late candidate for the office of Lieutenant Govern or, the latter of which entirely disapproves of the sentiments therein expressed. crave the privilege through the medium of your paper, of stating my views more fuly on that subject. If it be true that our noble cause "cannot move an inch unless on a highway made by temperance," it is necessary that all should be convinced of it, so that both causes may be advocated as one and inseparable." I profess to be actuated in what I say only by a sincere desire to see the glorious cause of LIBERTY advanced, and if upon a consideration of the matter I find that the remarks contained in that letter are just I shall not be among the last to pursue the course pointed out by the esteemed author.

It seems to me that our friend Power takes a wrong view of the subject, when he says the cause of the slave "cannot move an inch" unless temperance leads the way, and that "no dependence can be placed upon a man who is not an uncom-

promising Temperance man.'
In the first place, the cause of emancipation appears to be perfectly independent, and to rest on a basis so peculiarly and inseparably its own, that it needs no collateral "Issue" to support it—that it no more depends upon the cause of Tem. perance for its advancement, than it does upon the curing of the evil of sabbath breaking, or profane swearing, and so far as political action is concerned, needs no more help from the cause than does the creation of a subtreasury or United States Bank by the aid of political parties. The right arm of slavery, the author of that letter well knows, is the church, but will he pretend to say that the church also is the right arm of Intemperance? If he does not, then how can the cause of Liberty to the slave depend "entirely" upon the cause of Temperance? The objects of the cause of Temperance exist as it were entirely out of the church and that of emancipation in a great measure within it.

In the next place, it appears to me to be saying a great deal too much, when it is asserted that a man's not being a temperance man, in the strictest sense of the word, renders him completely callous to all the calls of reason, humanity, and sympathy. Experience teaches us differently, and that all who are not strict temerance men are not drunkards. Connect the two causes together, as friend Power advocates, (if I understand him rightly,) and it will prejudice all who are not temperance men against us. It is easy to enlist their sympathies in favor of Liberty, but connect temperance with it and they will not even enquire whether we are right or wrong, but will condemn us unheard. It will not do for us to set ourselves up for exclusives and say we do temperance men-every vote counts and slavery is such a crying evil that every honest means should be resorted to to obtain them.

by liberality, charity, and good feeling towards all men.

I look upon the third party as being just as much a political party as the old parties and oppose it [slavery,] at the ballot box solely upon political considerations affecting as it does, our finances, our character and standing among the nations of the earth-it affects our interests gener ally and particularly, and expediency alone imperiously demands its speedy re-moval. I look upon it also as a great moral evil and as such, use the same ar-

Our liberty papers at the East, though they advocate the principles of temperance (as all well disposed papers do,) yet I see not any attempt made to render that and the cause of the slave a common cause,

but on the contrary, they appear to be very careful to keep the one single consideration of freedom before our eyes continually. Your remarks convince me that whatever I might have thought, you never thought of making the two causes one common cause.
Yours in the cause

of Emancipation, J. CARPENTER.

Adrian, Jan. 4th, 1842

N. B. I would not wish you to infer from what I say, that I am opposed to temperance. I have long endeavored by every means in my power to speed that glorious cause to a glorious issue. J. C.

From the Friend of Man. The Creole Case.

It is gratifying to see that at the Norththe press generally is disposed to look at the case calmly, and with a favoring eye. Read the following editorial from the Albany Evening Journal.

PIRACY AND MURDER.-The accounts which will be found in another column, one of which is from John F. Bacon Esq., the American Consul at Nassau, and the other from the N. O. Picayune, of the revolt of 135 slaves and the capture of the brig in which they were being transported from Richmond to New Orleans, will attract general attention. These revolting slaves are to be treated, we suppose, as murderers and pirates; and yet but for their complexion, they would be regarded as men who had boldly struck for and nobly won their freedom. It is a hard thing, in this age and country, that it should be held criminal for men to achieve their Liberty.

[A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce furnishes very important information relative to our treaty "stipulations" with England. They are shown to have a direct bearing in the case of the slaves on board the Creole. The writer makes it very clear that even the 19 who are imprisoned for mutiny and murder, are not to be delivered up.]

MESSES. EDITORS .- The extracts from Southern papers, in the Journal of this morning, relative to the case of the brig Creole, are indeed "full of sound and fury signifying nothing" but the vexation of the writers. Now suppose we restrain our passion at least long enough to inquire on what precise grounds this big war is to be waged

1. Do we maintain that Great Britain is bound by the law of nations to surrender fugitive slaves? By no means. Our Government offered a treaty stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves from the British West India lelands, provided and on condition that Great Britain would surrender such fugitive slaves as might take refuge in Canada. The offer was rejected. Our Minister to Mexico, some time since, proalso is the posed negotiating a treaty by which that If he does power should engage to surrender fugitive slaves to their owners in the United States, but the stipulation was declined.

Should a fugitive slave arrive here from one of the French West India Islands, there is no authority, executive or judicial, authorized to surrender him. Fugitive slaves are daily resorting to Canada, and they are said now to number about 14,000. Yet we make no complaint .-Now, it is difficult to understand why it is lawful to receive fugitives into Canada, but not into the West Indies.

2. But some of these fugitives were murderers. Be it so; do we contend that Great Britain is bound by the law of nations to surrender murderers? Certainly not. We once made a treaty with her, by which we mutually agreed to surrender murderers to each other. But the treaty expired, and we have never renewed the stipulation. We not long since refused to surrender to the British Government, at its request, two men indicted for murdering a police officer; and still later, we refused to surrender to the Canadian authorinot want their votes because they are not ties a most atrocious murderer. On what ground, then, do we claim as a right from Great Britain, an act which we refuse to reciprocate? But these murderers are slaves. Does this affect the obligations of If we ever succeed in our efforts, it will Great Britain? We refuse to surrender not be by intolerance and persecution, but an educated man who murders his neighbor and elopes with his wife. Ought the British authorities to surrender, and especially to us, a poor, ignorant slave, who kills his master to effect the liberty of himself and companions-an act which, had it been done by a white man, under similar circumstances, would be generally regarded heroic and praiseworthy? There is no danger that the affair of the Creole will bring about a "big war." The North will have some something to say about such a war for such a cause, as well as the South.

December 17th.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ednesday, January 26, 1842.

LIBERTY TICKET.

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

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

VNIVERSARIES AT MARSHALL. THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY WILL eet on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 2, P. M. and all open with an Address from the Present, C. H. STUART, Esq. of Detroit.

THE STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY a ill meet on Wednesday, immediately affor the adjournment of the Temperance Society.

THE STATE BIBLE SOCIETY Will hold s Anniversary on Thursday evening, of the same week.

Persons attending the Anniversaies will please inquire at the office of the for saying to them enclose to me immedi-Dr. O. C. Comstock, J. S. Fitch, T. J. Gilbert, and E. G. Squier, at their respective

Moneys received by the Ex. Committee ? To January, 13, 1841.

From the town of Manchester, \$8,00 Brownstown, 2,00 Pittsfield, 10,00

Read the protest of the officers and crew of the Creole, commenced on the last page. It is highly interesting. If the 19 slaves were Greeks or Poles, they would receive the admiration of the civilized world, for their courage, vigilance clemency, and love of liberty.

We give a large share of this paper to our Correspondents. We have more communications on hand. "Justice" shall appear next week.

Letter from S. B. Treadwell.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following communication from our indefatigable and self-sacrificing friend, S. B. Treadwell. At the earnest request of his Anti-Slavery friends, he emigrated to this State, nearly three years since, with the assurance that he should be compensated for his services, if he devoted himself to the cause of human rights. 'This he has most faithfully done. When the cause in this State was in imminent danger, he has stood, in the face of misrepresentation, slander, and falsehood, as a faithful sentinel at his post, and has most successfully vanquished the enemy.

For all this toil and labor, this obloquy and reproach, he has not received enough to sustain him and his small family for often been made, but, we regret to say, with little effect. And now for the last time, he appeals for help to those friends in "paid labor," and shall he appeal in vain? We trust not. To one and all in this State, who believe the laborer is worthy of his hire, we would say, for your sake, for humanity's sake, for JUSTICE sake, and last, though not least, for the sake of abolitionism, if you have any sense of moral right, untie your purse, and do some thing at least towards paying him, who is so worthy of compensation. Say not that it is an old affair, its an old debt. Granted, but it is an honest one and ought to BE

The claim of Bro. Treadwell has been fully sanctioned by the State Society .-They have declared it due, and honestly due, and the present board, one and all, acknowledge the justice of his claim .-And shall we now go for the doctrine of repudiation? May heaven forbid, and enable all to do justice in the premises.

For the Signal of Liberty.

To the true friends of Liberty or the advocates for paid labor and the opponents of Slave labor in Michigan.

DEAR FRIENDS:-Some of you are aware (as it was published in the first number of the Signal) that at the last anniversary of the State Society, it was unanimously voted that the Society was indebted to me for services and for monies advanced for printing, &c., \$659,59.

All I have ever received of this amount

is \$10. This was received from Jabez S.

Pitch, of Calhoun county

For all I have travelled over the State and lectured the past year, and for a bill of postage of \$11 as chairman of the State treaty by which the 19 mutineers will be Gentral Committee, &c., is \$25-\$10 of which was paid by Jabez S. Fitch and \$15 by Dr. Thomas of Kalamazoo county.

Gentral Committee, &c., is \$25-\$10 of delivered up to this Government as mur pledge is needed in this respect.

That they will not be delivered That the Liberty Party will

slave that a kind of necessity seems to have been laid upon me for the last five years to go to the extent of my ability and ring the whole time more than the ordinary expenses of my family (consisting of a

wife and four children) three months. \$2000 will not cover all my expenses since I first came into this State, two years and a half ago. The consequence of my good cause, and my attention to the subject, to the exclusion of my private affairs, is, that I now stand much in need of at least some part of what is my just due from the friends of the slave in Michigan. ginia. The persons who hold them as nanimous on the measure. A mill stone would crush one man, while five hundred men could, if they would, bear it up with perfect ease. Will they do it, or, in waiting one for another, none put his hand to it, but all look on and witness the "tremendous pressure of the ponderous weight."

"Be ye warmed and be ye clad," will no liberate a single slave, nor purchase those who plead his cause, bread for their chil You say it is hard times. I am aware of this! But as hard as the times are, my friends will certainly forgive me latesman & Temperance Advocate, or of ately, at Jackson, Mich., all that each and every one thinks his duty, in any kind of not the amount of \$5, shall on my part forever make an end of the whole matter. The amount that each shall forward with the name shall at once he acknowledged in the columns of the "Signal of Liberty." Should I receive something encouraging, it would naturally have the effect to "re-new my strength" to labor on for the redemption of the bondman and our deluded

slavery oppressed country. Your brother in the cause of liberty, S. B. TREADWELL. Jackson, Jan. 17th, 1842.

The Creole Case.

The case of the Creole, following so soon after the Amistac case, and so nearly resembling it, has excited general attention, and has called out expressions of opin ion from a great number of papers, North and South. While the Southerners rave and threaten as usual, the Northern papers as far as we have seen, are unanimous in approving the conduct of the negroes, and their acts are applauded as worthy of noble men and heroes. The New York E vangelist has an article, entitled, "THE HERO MUTINEERS," in which the Editors

"There are only two grand reasons which render it the duty of men in any ircumstances, to submit to the enforce ment of such an ignominious claim on them selves and their offspring. One is the hope of obtaining deliverance by patient waiting, and the other is the impossibility of obtaining it by insurrection. These two reasons rest over the condition of our true abolition doctrine of doing nothing to encourage, but every thing to discourage

But these reasons in the case of the Cre ole slaves had vanished. Before them three months. Appeals in his behalf have there was no prospect in patient waiting, but that of worse bondage. Hefore them cr!!" In a Democratic paper you would but that of worse bondage. Refere them of the price of provisions and of labor in the there was a splendid prospect by valorous not fail to read of "Moneyer Moneyer Moneyer of other parties of other parties." resistance, of immediate and perpetual lib "IRREDEEMABLE CURRENCY," and the defal-erty! Again we repeat it, the restraining cations of every bank, great or small, would But it will be asked, are of the oppressed in this State, who believe reasons had vanished, and both law and gospel justified their rising."

These sentiments will doubtless meet the views of all friends of liberty, except those who consider that christianity torbids man to kill his fellow man in order to defend his own rights. For the principles laid down by the Evangelist, if carried out to their full extent, would justify the slaves of the South in destroying the lives of all their masters, provided it were possible, "by valorous resistance," to secure "immediate and perpetual liberty."The ayowal of these sentiments, by prominent Northern papers, shows that the public feeling is fast approaching that State in which we of the North shall believe as our fathers of the Revolution did, when they set forth in the Declaration of Independence, that "when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a disposition to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, IT IS THEIR DUTY, to throw off such Government, and to provide new guards for their future security." If our forefathers were at all justifiable in resisting British aggressions by violence and blood, the same principles which may be cited to justify them, when applied to the Southern slaves, will have ten fold force. Notwithstanding, we still hold, that the happiness of the whole Southern community will be much better promoted by patient endurance of wrong for a season, than by insurrection and bloodshed.

It does not appear that there is any

means in his behalf, without receiving duwhen they escape into Canada. Besides, both by sea and land, would receive the supexcept in the Territory of a slaveholding all parties to attend to this. long continued outgoes, while engaged in State, and consequently when the slaves In reference to the Bankrupt Law, the slaves on the high Seas, can be viewed Perhaps there would be some disagreein no other light, than as kidnappers or ment in regard to some of the provisions of pirates, and it would be absurd in the the Land Distribution Bill. But any scheme British Government to deliver up freemen which divides the funds of the revenue aas slaves, or pay the value of them to their pretended owners.

Policy of the Liberty Party.

The objection is made to the success of their unanimous approbation. Especially the Liberty party, that it is founded on a would they be opposed to that provision of single proposition, and will be unsuccessful, the present law, which gives a yearly bonus generally of the description that yield the because the majority of a nation cannot to the South of \$364,000 just to encourage be enlisted in the support of any one object them to hold slaves. exclusively, however important that may be. fonds that will buy any thing to eat or It is also implied that the other parties purwear (postage at my expense.) What I sue several objects at once, and thereby se- Are the Liberty party in favor of a National shall thus receive in four weeks, if it be cure the political aid of greater numbers Bank, or a Sub-Treasury?" We answer, than could be collected into one party, by that we have no occasion to express ourholding out a single object of pursuit. This selves in favor of either. The Whigs have consideration seems to have arrested the perseveringly endeavored to obtain the esattention of a portion of the Liberty party; tablishment of a National Bank, since the tor we find that in one State they have re- expiration of the Charter of the old Bank, commended a National Convention to be but hitherto without any success. It is genheld in September next, for the purpose of erally conceded, that such an institution as making an expression of the sentiments of has been desired by those who sought for it, the Liberty party, on the great National cannot now be had. If any institution of the questions which agitate the Nation. Also kind shall be obtained, no one can tell what communications in different Anti Slavery its features will be, and of course we cannot papers, call for the avowal of the course of express an opinion upon points that are unthe financial policy we intend to advocate. known. Should the Whigs not succeed af-We propose to consider carefully the sog- ter so long and zealous a struggle for the atgestions that have been thrown out, that we tainment of this measure, it may safely be

position, to the objection alledged, that every favor. political party is, and from the nature of the mental proposition, although there may be put out of the way. In spite of powerful collateral questions connected more or less friends, it is numbered among the things the Whig and Democratic parties for the last twelve years, have had but one main should we seek to bring them to life? Why natural growth with the growth of the object in view. The Whig party have taken should we identify our rising and hitherto an country; and our nation would be saved ground in favor of a paper currency, and, as trammeled influence, with the resurrection a means of establishing it on a permanent of projects which, in spite of powerful and and successful basis, they have zealously untiring efforts to support them, have been plead for the existence of a National Bank. condemned and have passed away? "LET On the other hand, since the election of THE DEAD BURY THEIR DEAD!" When the Andrew Jackson, the Democratic party have perseveringly opposed such an institution, and have been in favor of reducing the paper circulation as much as possible, and mtroducing specie in its stead. It needs no labored argument to prove that this has been Southern slaves at large, and sustain the the fundamental issue between the two parties. One could scarcely take up a Whig by the name of Fiscal Institute, Sub-Treasury paper of 1840, during the Tippecance excitement, without finding in flaming capitals, something about "THE CURRENCY!" "THE LOCO FOCO'S HAVE RUINED THE CURRENbe faithfully chronicled every week, with in contemplating the rights of men, that

suitable comments. That this was the question at issue, may be readily seen, by supposing every thing on fined and sublimated kind, that you have this subject to have been expunged from the papers of both parties. What matters of men? We answer, by no means; and contention would then have been left? Nothing of any moment. It may be said that the establishment of the Sub-Treasury system was a subject of great contention between the parties. True, but it was only another form of the same question. One party contended that the public monies ought to be States and Territories raise twenty five ed, and which were laid over for debate. deposited in a National Bank, while the other million bushels, being nearly one third of provided this scheme of Finance as a sub- all the wheat produced in the Union, and stitute. Finally, if this was not the great this amount would be increased three, prominent question at issue, what was it?-Can any other be named?

We see, then, that the Liberty Party is not the only one that is based on one fundamental principle. And is not that principle of some moment?

Are not the personal and political rights of our citizens worthy of as much attention as the method of supplying them with a medium of exchange for their commodities?-Is not our object deserving of some efforts market if necessary, when the corn will to secure it? Compare the object of the Whig and Democratic parties with that of the Liberty Party. Weigh them and find which preponderates. Place them side by side, and see which looks the best, thus;

"A SOUND CIRCULATING MEDIUM." "EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL."

But suppose we are inclined to come out in favor of as ystem of National policy, what shall we say? What can we say? That the Liberty Party is fully committed in favor of universal liberty, every one knows.

That the Liberty Party will favor such of the population of the British Isles nev-

Permit me to say that so much have my ap as slaves, is certain. Such a precedent measures of National policy, as will tend to er taste of wheat bread; and were the facts feelings been enlisted in the cause of the has never been established. There is no secure the moral interests of community, more reason why slaves escaping to the and the extension of intelligence, is certain West Indies, should be surrendered, than from the character of those who compose the

according to the decision of the U. S. Superme Court last winter, slavery is a State law, and no person can be held as a slave,

were taken on to the high Seas, with the opinions of the Liberty party advocates consent of their masters, they became free would be divided. We believe neither the

plies that amount by additional taxation of the necessaries of life consumed by the same persons, would certainly not receive

But the reader is doubtless ready to ask "What have you to say about the currency? may be prepared for a judicious decision. set down as henceforth unattainable, without In the first place, then, we affirm, in op- some great revulsion of public opinion in its rich soil that costs next to nothing -would

The Sub-Treasury established by the case must be, founded on some one funda- Democratic party, has been disposed of and intimately, with that one. We affirm, that that were. It has passed out of existence proper time shall come, the Liberty party will doubtless be able, if necessary, to propose a plan by which a revenue sufficient to support the current expenses of Govern- have seen intimations that some memoriment, can be collected, safely kept, and properly disbursed; but it does not necessarily follow, that that plan must be baptized or National Bank.

On the whole, then, we see at present no necessity for identifying our interests free labor are opposed to each other. It is the interests of the slave holder to have

you cannot think of their pecuniary inter. ests? Is your philanthropy of such a reno interest at all in the affairs of business one principal measure which the Liberty party will advocate, will be the securing an adequate market for the surplus products of the free States, particularly of the course going on. Jan. 4. Mr. Adams called North-west. The six North-western up the petitions he had formerly presentfour, and six fold, could the farmers be assured of a dallar a bushel for their wheat only to petitions on slavery in Florida and for a series of years. The quantities of the Federal District. pork raised exceed calculation. And every one knows that immense quantities of the coarser grains of the West are manufactu. red into intoxicating liquors, and sent into all parts of the globe to curse the human family. The Whiskey will find a foreign not. The grain and wheat of the West location, on many accounts, is the best in accumulate in New York, and the merchant, in looking around for a market, finds namented with a Liberty Bell, in the attithat the flour, pork and other articles can be transported to Europe at very low rates. But the custom house officer at Liverpool demands a heavy duty, on each barrel of pork, and usually from two to five dollars per barrel of flour, and thus the English market is chiefly cut off. At the same time, the cotton of the South is admitted into nearly or quite every country of Europe, without any duties high enough

to materially effect its price. Six millions

generally known to them that a vast abundance of the necessaries of life could constantly be obtained from America at very low prices, there can be no doubt that strong efforts would be made by the British laboring population to procure the abolition or reduction of the duties, and thus supply themselves with the necessaries of

The consequences which would result from the abolition of the British Corn laws, and the adoption of a moderate fixed duty by that government, are thus described by J. LEAVITT in his famous wheat memorial, which was presented to Congress in 1840, and referred to the committee. on agriculture, and ordered to be printed. "Immediately, there would be a constant

market for wheat in England, to which he uncommonly uniform climate of the Northwest would farnish a constant and full supply; and the whole returns would be required in British manufactured goods greatest profit. Immediately orders would go from this country to set every wheel, and spindle in motion. Immediately,these States would be willing to tax themselves for the interest of the public debt, because they could see how taxes could be paid. Immediately, the State Stocks would rise, because the interest would be secured with a certainty that the public works would be completed and rendered productive. The manufacturing industry of England, and the agricultural industry of the Northwest, would be stimulated to the highest productiveness, by the best of all encouragements—the hope of a fair re-ward. The demand for the public lands would pour a steady stream into the national-treasury on the one hand: to be met by a deeper current from the imports. on the other, furnishing an adequate revenue for the completion of our harbor works, and national defences. The exports, no longer confined to a single staple, and drawn from the most productive of all branches of labor-the cultivation of a keep foreign exchanges in a healthy state; new ties of mutual advantage, and new inducements to mutual justice, for bearance and peace, would arise between two nations of common origin, from whose influence the world has much to hope for; our own manufactures would be left, under from another tariff controversy, to occupy and embitter the debates of another poitical generation."

As our Government has heretofore used extensive and long continued efforts to secure a foreign market for cotton, rice, and tobacco, it is no more than right that corresponding exertions should be used for the benefit of the free States. We als on the subject will be forwarded to

Congress the present Session. Should any one ask why this object should belong so peculiarly to the Liberty party, we answer, because the two great political parties are governed entirely by slavery; and the interest of slave labor and the price of provisions and of labor in the But it will be asked, are you so absorbed the same, his profits are greater. Whence we venture to prophecy, that neither party will pluck up courage enough to attempt any thing for the farmers of the North and West.

Congressional.

There is but little news of interest from the Capital. Both Houses adjourned from Thursday to Monday in order to celebrate New Years, their eight dollars per day of But the Southerners backed out of a discussion, and they were laid on the table by a considerable majority. So that the 21st rule is in full force, but it extends

The friends of the Bankrupt bill are fearful it will be repealed, but petitions are fest pouring in against the repeal.

THE TOCSIN :-- This spirited sheet, published at Albany, by E W. Goodwin and J. N. T. Tucker, has been enlarged. Its the State. Its editorial department is ortude of ringing. Let its weekly peals ring in the ears of the New Yorkers without cessation.

The number of Methodists in the United States is as follows:

No. of Whites in Communion " " Colored

" " Indians do. " "Travelling Preachers " " Local

" " Superannuated do.

863,176

102,158

2,318 3,587

Whole number

State Legislature.

IN SENATE, Jan. 19 .- Sundry petitions and claims were presented. Mr. Kingsley two third acts was debated. A bill relating to the assesment of property being under consideration, it was so amended as to exclude mortgages, and include money loaned, and at interest, and all noted by the system of the system taxation all property exempted by law from execution.

Taxation and Representation.

IN THE HOUSE, Jun. 20 .- Mr. Lothrop moved that the committee on taxation bring in a bill to exempt all persons from taxation who have no right to vote.

Mr. Norvell moved that the committee should simply make the enquiry as to the expediency of such a measure.

Mr. N. said the principle is unfounded. There are many minors and widows who have not the right to vote, but who should be taxed. We tax property and not perthe change Bank, and Louger's Brokerage.

The Cincinnati Bank opened in the morn-

the resolution. It simply designed to exempt colored persons, who have no right to note, from taxation, and this principle he

Mr. Norvell could not concur in this proposition. It would reach minors and widows, and the principle could not be sostained.

Mr. STUART concurred in this view of the subject. The elective franchise was not the basis of taxation-but property.-Neither widows nor minors have a right to vote, yet they pay taxes, if they own prop-The principle of this resolution was sympathy take the place of reason and retreat. judgment; nor would it do to say that persons who enjoy every privilege under the government, but the elective franchise, should be exempted from taxation.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN deemed the resolution too extended. It would cover aliens, as well as widows and minors, which the mover, he was sure, did not wish to do.

Mr. Anable suggested whether, if this resolution passed, a man could not transfer his property into the hands of one of those exempted?

Mr. Lornror's only object was to reach colored persons, who could never become voters under our constitution. He believed that representation and taxation should go together; and the object of the mover simply was to carry out this well settled, but not new, democratic principle.

Mr. Norvell withdrew his amendment; and the question was directly on the reso-

Mr. White would vote in favor of the resolution because those who could not vote should not be taxed. He believed in equal and exact justice to all men.

Mr. Lamb hoped that every man would vote as he felt. The resolution was understood, or the object of the mover was

understood; and he should vote for it. Mr. Goodwin was of the opinion that the resolution was too broad, and would ex-

empt the property of every one, who could not vote in this State. Mr. Chipman opposed the resolution.

Mr. Crary was of the opinion that the principle of taxation and representation was an improper one. Property was not the basis of voting. If it was, the rich should have more votes than the poor man, and minors, widows and old maids, who own property, should have as many votes as |the others. The principle of free sufciple. Policy, therefore, has excluded the colored population from voting. But if this policy were abandoned, the State would do not want.

Mr. White moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The resolution was then LOST-ayes 22 -noes 34.

The bill to abolish the office of County Commissioner was reported. The House

voted to adjourn Feb. 16. In a debate on the proposition to prohibit members from speaking more than once on a question,

and not exceeding 15 minutes,
Мя. Снарман alluded to the Whig Democracy would adopt the same restrictive law. Ho would not tolerate any such straight jacket on intellect. He would not hold a seat on this floor under such a restriction. Did members wish to fall-back on Whig gag-laws? he would not submit to such trammels. The mind could not Igrasp its aspirations when so tram-

[Did Mr C. ever hear of gag-laws in Congress moved and carried Into operation by Democratic members? If not, he would do well to learn something on the subject. How many Democrats voted for the last Gag? In this case certainly, it is the Por that calls the KETTLE black. Mr. C. would do well to go into the investigation which is the blackest.]

In SENATE, Jan. 21 .- The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Warner in the Chair, on the bill to extend the right of trial by jury to Fugitive slaves. The committee after spending considerable time thereon, rose and reported progress. The committee of the the following resolutions. whole were then discharged from its consideration, and it was referred to the coms | Congressional representation, occasioned |

mittee on Judiciary with instructions.

Jan. 22 - Mr. Kingsley, from Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to extend presented a petition for the extension of the right of trial by jury to fugitive slaves that every abolitionist carry out his printing elective franchise. The repeal of the reported the same back with an amend-ciples at the ballot box. ment, which was adopted.

The bill after undergoing a number, of amendments, principally in phraseology, was ordered for a third reading.

It will be seen that a jury trial law is now before the House of Representatives, and will probably pass that body.

Mob în Cincinnati.

There has been a Bank mob in this city of which the Detroit Advertiser gives the following account:

The Bank Mob in Cincinnati was extensive and disastrous. It commenced on the morning of the 11th, and destroyed the fixbooks and papers of the Cincinnati

Mr. Lothrop thought the gentleman ing, but the "run" upon it compelled it to post up a card labeled "suspended for 20 days." When this was done, the mob rushed into the Bank, and in a few minutes its papers were scattered through the streets, and the

forcing of its vaults attempted.

The Miami Exporting Co's doors were then forced—its windows battered down vaults forced-its contents scattered, and about \$1,200 in specie taken off.

By this time, the mob numbered several thousand and there were a few military out, attempting to quell it—aided by a squad from department. The commandant, being driven back by the mob, ordered his men to fire, by which one man was severely wounded, and two or three others slightly. The firemen were, at the same time, driven to therefore fallacious. It would not do to let blows; but their small force was obliged to

The Exchange Bank kept off the mob for few hours, by paying specie; but because t would not redeem the bills of the Union bank (which had been in some way connected with this) the mob attacked it, as it had the

The mob then passed over to Louger's broker office, who had long been obnoxious, and soon scattered his papers to the winds. The Mechanics and Traders Bank was surrounded and threatened; but its officers

freely as to escape.
Several other brokers were threatened, but escaped, and at 6 o'clock the mob had dispersed. Four or five persons, having been found with some of the effects of the Bank, were arrested during the day, but none of the leaders of the mob.

kept open doors; and continued to redeem so

The Microscope states that after the military fired upon the people, the mob with a great shout forced the guards to the sanctuary of the Mayor's office, when the riot act was read, but produced little or no effect, other than to increase the excitement."

The correspondent of the "Tocsin" writes from Washington:-"Wednesday, this week, while our legislators were debating the effect of the tariff on free and slave labor, a man was sold at auction, "for no fault, to close a concern," close by my boarding place. One of the most refined ladies I have met with, the same day, told me of the sale of her maid to a New Orleans trader, to punish her for a pert repry, their latuers lought, and commended her husband for his prompt the support of those who love justice.

Yours, E. HALL. leans trader, to punish her for a pert reply, not bear to have a black person impertinent!" The poor girl, named "Mary Upshur," belonged to the family from which one of the Cabinet comes, if not to the Judge himself!"

Genessec County A. S. Society.

frage was the principle of the democratic party. But policy might exclude some particular class of persons from this principle. Policy therefore her exclude some particular place of Policy therefore her excluded the principle of the democratic data the court without it. It cannot exist without it as very expensive undertaking, and they describe as been duly assign due to high the exercise of all the was very sorry for me, as it was house in the village of Flint, in said country, it without it. It cannot exist without it the exercise of all the exercise o the chair.

The meeting was called to order by the policy were abandoned, the State would president, and opened with prayer by the be flooded with a class of people which we Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Genessee,

On motion, it was voted that the annual meetings of the Society be held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday

in January of each year. On motion, it was voted that a Committee of three be appointed to nominate officers, and present business for the present man as himself, and at the same time permeeting. The following pers The following persons were

John Pratt, of Genessee, Doctor King, E. N. Carrier, of Flint.

MR. CHAPMAN alluded to the Whig Gag-law of Congress, and asked if the Democracy would adopt the same realist.

Resolved, That any regular member of Town Anti-Slavery Societies, adopting the principles of this Society shall be considered members thereof."

The above resolution was on motion adopted.

The business Committee then reported the following persons for officers of the Society for the ensuing year. Rev. J. GAMBELL, Grand Blanch.,

Vice Presidents. Rev. John Beach, Adonijah Atherton, Flint. Secretary. DANIEL ANDREWS. Corresponding Secretaries.

WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Genessee, DR. GALLOPP, Flint. Executive Committee. R. D. HAZELTON, Flint, JOHN PRATT; GENESSEE,

The above report was then accepted and adopted. The business Committee then reported

Resolved, That the inequality of our

any citizen of the Northern States.

Resolved, That consistency requires

Resolved, That we will not give our vote at the ballot box to elect any man to laugh at the prophecy remember it at the office in our government who will lend his end of five years." influence politically or otherwise to uphold the system of slavery in these United

On motion the above report was accep-

The first resolution was then taken up and on motion adopted. The second resolution on motion, was

adopted. The third resolution was then taken up and its adoption being moved and second ed, an animated and protracted discuscussion was elicited, until a motion was made and carried to adjourn to six o'clock.

SIX O'CLOCK, P. M. The Society met pursuant to adjournnent. The president in the chair.

The meeting was called to order, and pened with prayer by the Rev. John Beach, of Flint, after which an appropriate spirited address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. McDonald of Long Lake, to a large audience.

On motion, voted that the unfinished business of the meeting, (the disposal of he third resolution) lie over to be resumed at the next meeting of the Society.

On motion, resolved, that the proceedngs of the meeting be signed by the president and secretary and forwarded to the Signal of Liberty for publication.

On motion, voted, to adjourn to the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in 1843, at two o'clock, P. M. at the court house in Flint.

JOSEPH GAMBELL, Pres't. D. Andrews, Sec'y.

Bro. HALL, from Ohio, who is now employed by the Executive Committee, is lecturing on the liberty principles in different parts of the State, with much acceptance. He writes to the Committee, Jan-

Within the last two months I have traveiled in Wayne, Wahshtenaw, Monroe and Lenawce counties and lectured more or less in twenty differents towns. In many of them, unti-slavery principles have taken deep root, and are producing their approprinte fruits, in intelligent, concentrated action. In all places, an interest is awakening. The friends of the cause are con solidating their strength to grapple with slavery in its political intrenchment, and every thing indicates a speedy issue. The most violent opposers are willing to hear, and investigate; while the great mass of community who have hitherto condemned slavery in principle, and supported it in practice, are starting from their seven year's slumber over "empty abstractions" and viewing with astonishment, the inroads which slavery has been making upon northern rights and interests. A system which drains the purses of Northern freemen to pay for subverting the principles for which their fathers fought, cannot long receive

For the Signal of Liberty. Religion and Slavery.

Religion and slavery cannot live to-Religion tenches mankind to principles of religion. The great constituent principle of slavery is injustice of one man to another, and this leading principle carried out into practice divulges itself in all the forms of wickedness of which the mind can conceive. Any sysem of religion which tolerates or sustains such a system of wickedness, cannot be beneficial to mankind. It is absolutely impossible for a man to love his brother petrate upon him all the multiplied wrongs that necessarily pertain to slavery; and when these wrongs are perpetrated under the pretended sanction of religion, and of that gospul which is to lead all men to the goal of happiness, they become doubly aggravating to human nature .-When men commit these aggravations upon their fellow men, under the pretence that they are sanctioned by Christianity, they charge God Almighty with having given to man a system of religion which authorizes him to do unlimited injustice to his fellow man, whenever he can obtain the power; and in doing this injustice he is not only guilty of the wrong act, but claims Almighty God for his partner and supporter in the prosecution of of all the villanies that necessarily belong to the slave system.

ANTI-MASONRY AND THE LIBERTY PARry .- In this age, when every body, who has sufficient mental faculaties to form an predict that the Liberty Party will follow their future happiness and usefulness. in the wake of the antimasonic-meeting with rapid success at first, and then dissolving into nothing before it shall be able to accomplish any thing. Mrs. Child of the National Anti-slavery Standard says:

"The history of the anti-masonic party

by slavery is a just ground of complaint to furnishes a lesson. Their ranks swelled MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL LIBRAmightily for a time, and they expected noth ing less than to prostrate the two great Published under the direction of the Board parties; but all of a sudden they went out of Education.

J. C. Jackson answers her prophecy

'AntiMasonry died when Masonry died. We are willing to die, as a party, when slavery is dead. Till that time we process against being "puffed out" by prophecy.

"Our friend Mrs. Child makes the above prophecy about the Liberty Party. We will not turn our lip in contempt at her warning; but we will say a word or two. Shall we keep up the prophetic style?we are no prophet's son, but still the spirit is upon us, and we shall have to wait some five years, like our friend, to decide whether we are a true or false diviner. . Hear, then, a man-presumptuous he may be thought-prophecy against a woman.

J. C. Jackson says: Their (the Liberty Party) ranks swelled slowly for a time, and they expected nothing else than a terrible struggle for years; but all of a sud-den, they found themselves on the high road to victory. Such will be the fate of the liberty Party. "Let those who laugh at our prophecy remember it at the end of

WM. GOODELL answers it in this way.

"And how happened it, pray good Mrs. L. M. C., that the anti-masons failed in their political action, and "went out like a puff of smoke?" Why, it came to pass in this wise. The "moral anti-masons," as they called themselves, connected with the old political parties, succeeded in persuading the 'political' anti-masons to give op their "independent nominations"-and vote conscientiously on the question;" holding the balance of power between the old parties," without forsaking them. And so the anti-masons in Massachusetts connected themselves with the democratic party, as "the least of two evils," by metaining their nominations, when they PROMISED to do the fair thing. In New York they did the same with the National Republicans and Whigs. In national politics, they consented, at the West, to be the supporters of Gen. Harrison. Thus betrayed, divided, pitted against each other, and sponged up for the support of their antagonists, no wonder they "went out like a puff of smoke" Truly! "The history of the Anti-masonic party furnish-es a lesson" which third party abolitionists should not lightly overlook."

For our own part, we have but little confidence in prophets, in this age of the world, however wise they may seem to be. The following portrait of one of these prognosticators who lived about a hundred years ago, describes, in some points, certain political wiseacres in Michigan so ex actly, that we have copied it for the benefit of our readers. It is drawn by the hand of a master.

"There are in every country morose beings, who are always prognosticating ruin. I'here was one of this stamp at Philadelphia He was a man of fortune, declined in years, had an air of wisdom, and a very grave manner of speaking. His name was Samuel Mickle. 1 knew him not; but he stopped one day at my door, and love one snother, and to do justice to all lately opened a new printing house. Up-Anti-slavery Society was held at the court man to do injustice to another; it cannot that he was very sorry for me, as it was into decay; its inhabitants having all or nearly all of them, been obliged to call ogether their creditors. That he knew from undoubted fact, the circumstances which might lead us to suppose the contrary, such as new buildings and the advanced price of rent, to be deceitful appearances, which, in reality, contributed to hasten its general ruin; and he gave me so long a detail of misfortunes actually existing, or which were soon to take place, that he left me almost in despair. Had I known this man before I entered into trade, I should doubtless never have ventured. He continued however, to live in this place of decay, and to declaim in the same style, refusing for many years, to buy a house, be cause all was going to wreck; and in the end, I had the satisfaction to see him pay five times as much for one, as it would and opposite the shoe store of J. Beckley, have cost him, had he purchased it when & Co., where he is prepared at all times he first began his lamentations."

Franklin's Life, p. 72.

MARRIED, On the 19th inst. by Rev. G. Beckley, Mr. HENRY S. CRIPPEN and Miss Mary WYCKOFF. Also: On the 20th inst. Mr. Charles Wyckoff

and Miss HARRIET CRIPPEN all of Superior-Accompanying the above notices the compliments of the parties were received and duly appreciated. We are advised that the ceremonies were conducted upon strict temperance principles. This is a salutary exopinion, feels free to express it, there are ample. By the by, we want no better guarnot wanting an abundance of prophets to unter than this, [cold-water sentiment] of

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

HE subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for any quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill. J. JONES 4 SONS. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1842.

RIES,

ike a puff of smoke. Such will be the fate For SALE BY J. LAMB, OF ANN ARBOR. of the "Liberty Party." Let those who laugh at the prophecy remember it at the Jan. 25, 1842.

MORTGAGE SALE.

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

any part thereof.

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

fifth day of April next, at noon.

SAMUEL W. FOSTER, Morigagee.

40-13w Scio, January 24, 1842.

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

HE 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-

ERS 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 190 dollars, at the shop without 120 dollars, at the shop; without the Machine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well,) and it will not be hard work for the horses. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common waggon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; without the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.

They also manufacture STRAW 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 honr, with two horses or by water.

GESMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER .-Price, sixty dollars. S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

Scio, June 28, 1841. 10-1 y

MORTGAGE SALE.

EFAULT having been made in the secured by indenture of mortgage. executed by Barney Davanny to Jacob L. Larzelere and George B. Daniels, dated, July the 21st, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the register's office in the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in liber five asked me if I was the young man who had of mortgages at page two hundred and lately opened a new printing house. Up-The annual meeting of the Genessee men. Slavery necessarily requires one on my answering in the affirmative, he said this notice two hundred and eight dollars and forty four cents, which said mortgage

> 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 Wasi. tenaw, will be sold at public auction the premises in said mortgage described, bying 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 southwest quarter of section number seven, in township number one south of range num. ber four east, containing eighty one and thirty one hundredth acres of land

FRANCIS M'CONIN, Assignen. L. H. HEWETT, Attorney. Dated Nov. 1st 1841.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the cuizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has recently pepened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson. 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, 1341.

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

Ann Arbor, Dec. 21, 1841. 26 tf

MIMOTHY SEED AND HIDES. Cash will be paid at all times for Tim OTHY SEED, HIDES and WHEAT, when de-F. DENISON. livered at my store in Ann Arbor, (Upper Town.) Dec. 29, 1841.

"NO REPUDIATION."

Goods at the store of the subscribe...

for a few days.

J. JONES, & SONS Ann Arbor, Jan 12, 1841.

Of the officers and crew of the American brig Creole, bound from Richmond to New Orleans, whose cargo of slaves mutinied on the 7th of Nov. 1841, off the Hole in the Wall, murdered a passenger, wounded the Captain and others, put into Nassau, N. P., where the authorities confined nineteen of the mutineers, and forcibly liberated nearly all the slaves.

By this public instrument of protest be it known that, on the second day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-one. before me, William Young Lewis, notary public in and for the city of New Orleans, duly commissioned and sworn:

Personally came and appeared Zephaniah C. Gifford acting master of the Amer-ican big called the Creole, of Richmond, who declared that the said vessels sailed from the port of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, on the thirteenth day of October last past, laden with manufactured tobacco in boxes, and slaves then under command of Captain Robert Ensor, bound for the port of New Orleans in the State

That when about 13 miles to the North North east of the Hole-in-the-Wall, the slaves or part thereof on board said vessel, rose on the officers, crew and passengers, killed one passenger, severely wounded the captain, this appearer, and a part of the crew; compelled said appearer, then first mate, to navigate said vessel to Nassau, in the Island of New-Providence; where she arrived and a portion of the ringleaders of said insurrection were confined in prison, and the remainder of said slaves liberated by the British authorities of said Island; and required me notary to make record of the same, intending more at leasure to detail parlticulars.

And this day again appeared the said acting master, together with Lucius Stevens, acting mate; William Devereux, cook and steward: Henry Speck, John Silvy, Jacques Lecomte, Francis Foxwell, and Blair Curtiss, seamen—all of, and belong-ing to said vessel, who being severally sworn according to law, to declare the truth, did depose and say-

That said vessel started as aforesaid, she was tight and strong, well manned, and provided in every respect and equipped for carrying slaves:

That said vessel left Richmond on the 25th day of October, 1841, with about 102 slaves on board:

That about 90 of said slaves were shipped on board on the 20th of said month, of which 41 were shipped by Robert Lump-kin, about 39 by John R Howell, 9 by Nathaniel Mathews, and one by W. Robinson; that from that time about one or two per day were put on board by John R, Howell, until about the said 25th day of October, so as to make the whole number of 135 slaves.

The men and women slaves were divided. The men were all placed in the forward hold of the brig, except old Lewis and servant of Thomas McCargo, who staid in the Cabin, as assistant servant, and the women in the hold aft, except six female servants who were taken in the cabin. Between them was the cargo of the brig, consisting of boxes of tobacco.

The slaves were permitted to go on deck, but the men were not allowed at night to go into the hold aft where the women were.

of the slaves of Themas McCargo-Theopholus McCargo being considered too young and inexperienced—and the gen-eral charge of the other slaves, all being under the master of the vessel. The slaves were all carefully watched. They were perfectly obedient and quiet, and showed no signs of mutiny and disturbance until Sunday, the 7th of November about 9 o'clock P. M. in lat. 27 46 N. long. 75

The captain supposing that they were nearer Abaco than they were, had ordered the brig to be laid to, which was done. A good breeze was blowing at the time, and the sky was a little hazy with trade clouds flying.

the cabin, and informed him of the fact,-Mr. Merrit, came up and went to the main hatch, which was the entrance to the after hold and asked two or three of the slaves which were near, if any of the men were down in that hold, and he was informed found Madison Washington, a very large and strong slave of Thomas McCargo, standing at his back. Merritt said to Madison, "Is it possible that you are down here? You are the last man on board the brig I expected to find here." Madison replied, "Yes sir, it is me," and instantly jumped to the hatchway, and got him for that purpose.

the Captain and others who were asleep, and the passengers, viz:-Theophilus Mc Cargo, Jacob Miller, John R. Hewell, the second mate, Lucius Stevens the Steward, William Devereux, a free colored man, and the slave Lewis, belonging to Mr. T. McCargo, acting as assistant steward .-The slaves rushed aft and surrounded the cabin. Merritt hearing the report of the pistol, blew out his light and came from the hold. In doing this he was caught by one of the negroes, who cried out, "Kill him, he is one of them;" and the other slaves immediately rushed upon him. One of hem attempted to strike Merritt with a hand-spike, but missed him and knocked down the negro who was holding Merritt. Merritt then escaped to the cabin.

Hewell, at this moment, jumped out of his berth, in his drawers, seized a musket, ran to the companion way of the cabin, and after some struggling fired. The negroes instantly wrenched the musket from Hewell's hands. Hewell then seized a handspike and defended himself from the slaves who pursued him. They thought he had another musket and retreated a little .-He advanced and they fell upon him with clubs, hand-spikes and knives. He was clubs, hand-spikes and knives. He was knocked down and stabbed in not less than twenty places, but he rose, got away from them and staggered back to the cabin, exthem and staggered back to the cabin, exclaiming: "I am dead,-the negroes have

It is believed that no more than four or five of the negroes had knives. Ben Blacksmith had the bowie knife he wrested from the captain and stabbed Hewell with t. Madison had a jack knife which appeared to have been taken from Hewell .-Morris had a sheath knife which he had taken from the forecastle and which belong

ed to Henry Speck. Gifford after arousing the persons in the cabin, ran on deck and up the main rig-ging to the main-top. Merritt tried to get through the sky-light of the cabin, but could not without being discovered. The negroes crowded around the sky-light out side and around the door of the cabin .-Merritt then hid himself in one of the berths and three of the female house servants covered him with blankets and sat on the edge of the berth crying and praying .-Theophilis M'Cargo dressed himself on the the alarm being given. Hewell, after being wounded staggered into said McCargo's state room, where he fell and expired in about half an hour. His body was thrown overboard by order of Madison, Ben Blacksmith, and Elijah Morris. Mc Cargo got his two pistols out and fired one of them at the negroes, then in the cabin; the other missed fire, and McCargo hav ing no ammunition, put his pistols away. After the affray, the sheath knife of Henry Speck was found in the possession of Elijah Morris, and that of Foxwell in the possession of another negro, both covered with blood to the handles.

Jacob Miller, William Devereux and the slave Lewis, on the alarm being given concealed themselves in one of the state they should have instant death. Miller came out first and said:—"Here I am do what you please." Devereux and Lewis next came out and heaged for the leaves the will be enabled to form. rooms. Elijah Morris called all who were On the 30th of October the brig left what you please." Devereux and Lewis Hampton roads for New Orleans. The next came out and begged for their lives. from slaves were all under the superintendance Madison stood at the door and ordered Mrs F C Embury, slaves were all under the superintendance of William Henry Merritt, a passenger.—
them to be sent to the hold. Stevens got the hold. Stevens got the hold. Stevens got the hold t Saw Hewell in the affray, and waited in Mrs E F Ellet, the cabin till Hewell died, and then secre Mrs. Dupuy. ted himself in one of the State rooms, and ted himself in one of the State rooms, and Mrs V E Howard, when they commenced the search for Mer Mss E, Allen ritt, made his escape through the cabin. Mrs S E Parley, They forced the musket they had reload Miss E. Leslie, ed, struck at him with knives and hand spikes, and chased him into the rigging. He escaped to the foreyard.

On the alarm being given, the captain ran to the forecastle, called all hands to get up and fight. Henry Speck, one of the crew, was knocked down with a hand The helmsman was a Frenchman. Elijah Morris and Pompey Garrison were going to kill him, when Madison told them they should not kill him, because he was to the fore yard.

The captain fought with his bowie knife along side of Hewell. The captain was engaged in the fight from eight to ten minutes, until the negroes got him down, in the starboard scuppers. He then made that they were. Mr. Merrit then waited his escape to the maintop, being stabbed in until Mr. Gifford procured a match, and several places and much bruised with lighted it. Mr. Gifford stood over the blows from sticks of wood found about the hatchway. On striking a light, Merritt brig. After the captain got into the maintop, he fainted from the loss of bloood, and Gifford fastened him to the rigging to prevent him from falling, as the vessel was Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Jas. Aldrich.

then rolling heavily.

The captain's wife, her child and neice then came and begged for their lives, and Ben Blacksmith sent them to the hold .-Ben then called out for Merritt, and exon deck, saying "I am going up, I cannot claimed, that all who had secreted him stay here." He did this in spite of the should be killed. The two female serresistance of Gifford and Merritt, who both vants then left the berth where Merritt was tried to keep him back and laid hold of concealed, and were sent down to the hold by Ben. Jim and Lewis, negroes belong-Madison ran forward, and Elijah Morris ing to Thomas McCargo, then ran to The accompanying such a work were given by

through. Rush, boys, rush aft and we have not be killed,' and clong around him, beg ored plates of fashion were given by him; them!" and calling to the slaves below, he ging Morris and Ben, who were then close said-"come up every one of you. If you with their knives in their hands, not to kill things to which he would not refer, if some don't lend a hand, I will kill you all and him. They consented, and ordered him throw you overboard." Gifford now ran to the cabin and aroused voluntarily with Theophilus McCargo to

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

American Ladies' National Maga-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 has never before been dreamed of in any pe-with a larger number and a greater variety riodical, European or American. As an eviof costly, elegant and attractive pictorial il-

lustrations, than any similar publication.
EDITED BY
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Morton M'Michael,
Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, L. A. Godey.

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

In announcing to his numerous patrons and the public at large, his arrangements for the year 1842, the proprietor of Godey's Lady's Book, takes occasion to acknowl-edge the unparalleled and triumphant success of his Magazine, which has now reached the extraordinary number of forty thousand ority which the Lady's Book has always maintained over the contemporary magazines which have attempted to rival its merits, a superiority which he is still determined to preserve by keeping it, in all its departments literary, intellectual and moral, as well as pictorial, emblematic, artistic, and mechani-cal. That this is no idle boast, he appeals to the experience of the past twelve years, in all which time, he has made no promise to the public which he has not strictly performed, nor undertaken anything which his means did not enable him to accomplish to the utmost. Entering, as he is about to do, on the 24th Volume of the Lady's Book, with increased energy and accumulated re-sources: with an ample knowledge of the buiness in which he is engaged, acquired by long years of unremitted application; with a subscription list unparalleled in the annals of literature; with numerous facilities not possessed by any other publisher; with welldigested and wide-extended arguments; and above all, with a steadfast purpose of main-taining the lofty elevation his work has reached, the proprietor has not hesitated to incur expenses, which under other circum stances might prove startling, but by means of which he will be enabled to make the Lady's Book, the richest, the rarest, the most attractive, and the most valuable periodical, intrinsical 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 emment 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 ad-

Mrs H B Stowe, Mrs. S. Smith, Mrs. J. Thayer, Mrs. C. L. Hentz, Mrs. E. C. Sedman Mrs. M. Duncan, Mrs M St Loud, Mrs C H W Esling Miss M, B. Snow, Kate Franklin. Maria Edgworth, Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Mary R. Milford, Mrs Hofland,
Mrs C BWilson, Mary Howitt,
and other English lady-writers of distinc-

tion, 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 pro-cure the assistance of eminent writers of New Yor. both sex. Aware of the universal and well deserved popularity of N. P. Willis, Esq.; and confident that the productions of his Mr. Gifford was on watch. He was told by Elijah Morris, one of the slaves of Thomas McCargo, that one of the men tiss, one of the crew, came aft into the cach number of his work an exclusive article cabin and concealed himself in the state from the gentleman; and he has also retainheretofore given such ample satisfaction in-

cluding
W. G. Simms, Esq. Geo. P. Morris,
Los R. Chandle Professor Ingraham, Jos. R. Chandler,
Professor Dimitry, Robert Morris,
Professor Frost, Finy Earle, 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. Tasistro, H. W. Herbert, Rufus Dawes, Jos. C. Neal, E. G. Squier, Hon. R. T. Conrad, J. M'Lellan, Jr.

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 ley's Novels, in 5 vols. 2 Lady's Book, that he first introduced into Do Thiers Revolution and Scotts 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 fired a pistol, the ball of which grazed the ophilus McCargo, who asked Jim if the him; the first mezzotint engraving was given to the best Two Dollar Weekly Family back part of Gifford's head. Madison then others were going to kill him. Jim and by him; the first patterns of lace-work and Newspaper, published in this city, can be

From the New Orleans Advertiser of Dec. 8. [shouted, "We have begun and must go Lewis exclaimed that 'master HE should embroidery were given by him; the first col- accommodated as follows: the first music was given by him. These are 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 orig inality, 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 exceed ed any effort of those who strove to copy his movements, cannot compare with wha 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 riodical, 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. Historial, Land-scape, Picturesque, Portraiture, Imaginative and Emblematical, 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, receiv

ed 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 Bost. I Williams, &c.

He has also established a second

He has also established a correspondence in London, through which he will receive early proof impressions of the figest 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 picty; 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 mon place book for every thing valuable relations and the superbolates and the superbolates are superbolated as the superbolat feelings; several of Sir David Wilkie's most valued compositions. Departing for the Fair yand Returning from market,—charming specimens of rural life; The Village Amanuensis, Fortune Telling; The Secret Discovered, 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 propri-etor. 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. SADD, of New York, who has now in hand a number of plates, the proprietor has secured the services of Mr. Humphrey's of London: who is universally conceded to stand in the fore-most 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

New York.
A L Dick,
N Gimberede, Philadelphia. W E Tucker, J B Neagle,
J B Forrest,
W H Ellis,
E Humphreys. W H Jackman, J G Dunnel, A Jones, TRANSMISSION BY MAIL .- One advantage

he 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.)

Do Scott's Novels and People's
Library, 1 year.

Do Scott's miscellaneous works

and People's Library, 1 year. 10,00

Do All Scot'ts Works, complete in 10 vols. and People's Library, 15,00

Do Thier's History of the Fr. Revolution.

Revolution.

Do Pictorial Library, 1 year, and
People's Library, 1 year.

Do and Young People's Book,10,00
Lord Bacon's works; Thiers History of the French Revolution, and Waver-

Works, complete in 10 vols. Business DEPARTMENT .- The price of this publication is three dollars per annumtwo copies, one year, in advance, five dollars.

Those of our friends wanting to subscribe

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, one year, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year,

Five copies of the Lady's Book 1 yr.10,00 Five copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 yr. and Ludy's Book, 1 year. 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

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.

THE FOLLOWING WORK, HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THR LONDON PICTORIAL BIBLE; WHICH SELLS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR \$18;

TO \$25 PER COPY. Every man, woman and child in the Untted States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of Scripture Illustrations. PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE,

HOLY LAND.

New, cheep and valuable publication .-Four hundred pages, & vo. fine paper, hand-somely bound. Price only TWO DOL-LARS. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap and splendidly Illustrated work. Published and for sale at No. 122, Nassau street, New York city. Its features are better defined by the title:-Two hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the

SCRIPTURES, CONSISTING OF VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND:

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

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for lating to oriental manners, customs, &c.and comprises within itself a complete library of religious and useful knowledge. A volume-like the present, is far superior to the com-mon Annuals—it will never be out of date. It is beautifully printed in new long primer type-handsomely bound in Muslin, gilt and lettered; and is decidedly, the best and cheapest publication (for the price,) ever issued from the American Press.

Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of sabbath schools, agents of religious-newspapers and periodicals, postmasters and booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents.

No letter will be taken from the office

unless post paid.

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

lisher. 29-12w
The above work may be had at the Book store of Dea. Chas. Mesely, one door west of the Lafayette House, Aun Arbor. A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

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.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!! UST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assort ment of blank summons, subpænas, Executions, &c. .- For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1841.

Wood! Wood! Wood! ANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few change for the "Signal of Liberty."

Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE SIGNAL A. McFarrand, Detroit, H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti, Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield. Thomas McGee, Concord. J. S. Fitch, Marshall. W. W. Crane, Laton Rapids.
R. H. Ring, Rives.
R. B. Rexford, Napoleon. L. H. Jones, Grass Lake. Rev. Sam'l. Bebens, Plymouth. Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem. Nathan Power, Farmington. Joseph Morrison, Pontiac. James Noyes, Pavilion. N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft. W. Smith, Spring Arbor.
U. Adams, Rochester.
R. L. Hall, Tecumseh.
L. Noble, Pinckney.
Dr. V. Meeker, Leslie.
Clark Parsons, Manchester. Elias Vedder, Jackson. M. Aldin, Adrian.

Josiah Sabine, Sharon. M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co. I. Pennington, Macon, Len. Co.
Janus Ballard, Grand Rapids.
R. B. Bement, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co.
Henry Brownson, Franklin, Qakland Co.
S. B. Thayer, Climax, Kal. Co.