

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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## Our Travelling and Local Agents,

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

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, February 2, 1842.

NEW YORK.—In this State, are 10,886 school district libraries, containing 630,000 volumes. In New York city are 20,000 children of a suitable age, who are not at all instructed in the public schools. There are public schools in the city, but it is not distinguished like the rest of the State.

The length of rail-way communication in the State, is 747 miles. The length of Canal navigation is 803 miles. The line of railroad from Boston to Batavia is 483 miles in length, and it will be extended to Buffalo next year.

During the last year, 80,323 boats passed one of the eastern locks, being an average of one in ten and a half minutes.

The Senate stands 17 democrats, 15 whigs; the House 33 whigs, 23 democrats.

Professor STUART, of Andover, some years since, attempted to prove the scriptural sanction of slavery. The relation of master and slave, he says, did exist, may exist. The abuse of it is essential, fundamental wrong.

Now hear him on Temperance. Respecting distilled liquors, he says, "all use is abuse," and comes to the conclusion, that no person should be admitted a member of Christ's Church, "except on the ground of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors, and from all traffic in them." Judge Jay asks: If he who sells a gill of the juice of the grape, is to be excluded from the church, is he to be admitted who traffics in the blood of men, women and children?

In order to protect "our institutions," the Secretary of the Navy thinks that, in augmenting the navy, "we cannot safely stop short of half the naval force of the strongest maritime power in the world." "With less than this, our fleets would serve only to swell the triumphs and feed the cupidity of our enemy. It is better to have none at all, than to have less than enough."

What will our Northern tax-payers say to paying a few hundred millions of dollars to keep the British from landing a few black troops in the South, and thereby encouraging their property to revolt?

DAVID L. CHILD, in the A.S. Standard, says, that out of some thirty speeches in Congress in favor of the recognition of Hayti, the rejection of Texas, the right of petition, and the abolition of slavery in the District, only one has come from the Democratic party, and all the rest from the other. In the vote on Atherton's gag, Dec. 28, 1838, the Northern Whigs who opposed the Gag, were 60: in favor of it, 0. Northern Democrats opposed to the Gag, 12: in favor of it, 53. On the adoption of Johnson's Gag, Jan. 28, 1840, in favor of it were, Democrats 45, Whigs one: majority for its adoption, 6.

Senator PRESTON, of South Carolina, is becoming ashamed of his hangman speech. He now utterly denies having made the speech attributed to him, but says he only declared that if the Abolitionists violated the laws of the State, they would punish them, let who would oppose.

The liberty vote in this State for Lieutenant Governor was 1255, being 41 more than were given for Mr. Fitch. The vote of the several counties has not yet been published.

The amount of cotton raised in the southern States in 1833 was 368 millions of pounds; in 1830, 860 millions of pounds.

From the New Orleans Advertiser of Dec. 8. **PROTEST**

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.

[CONCLUDED.]

After a great deal of search, Merritt was found, and Ben Blacksmith and Elijah dragged him from his berth. They and several others surrounded him with knives, half handspikes, muskets and pistols, raised their weapons to kill him and made room for him to fall.

On his representing that he had been the mate of a vessel, that he was the only person who could navigate for them, and on Mary, a woman servant belonging to McCargo, urging said Madison Washington to interfere, Madison ordered them to stop and allow Merritt to have a conversation with him. This took place in a state room.

Madison said he wanted to go to Liberia. Merritt represented that they had not water and provisions for that voyage. Ben Blacksmith, D. Ruffin and several of the slaves then said that they wanted to go to the British Islands. They did not want to go any where else but where Mr. Lumpkin's negroes went last year, alluding to the shipwreck of schooner Kermosa on Abacco, and the taking of the slaves on board that vessel, by the English wreckers, to Nassau, in the Island of New Providence.

Merritt then got his chart and explained to them the route, and read to them the Coast Pilot, and they agreed that if he would navigate them, they would save his life—otherwise death would be his portion. Pompey Garrison had been to New Orleans and knew the route. D. Ruffin and George Pondlock knew the letters of the compass. They then set Merritt free, and demanded the time of night, which was half-past one o'clock, A. M. by Merritt's watch. The vessel was then put in Merritt's charge.

The nineteen slaves confined at Nassau, are the only slaves who took any part in the affray. All the women appeared to be perfectly ignorant of the plan, and from their conduct, could not have known any thing about it. They were crying and praying during the night. None of the male slaves apparently under twenty years took any part in the affray.

The only negroes belonging to E. Lockett, who were in the fight, so far as can be ascertained are Ruffin, Ben Blacksmith, Addison, Tyler, and T. Smallwood. The only negroes belonging to F. McCargo, who were in the fight, so far as can be remembered are Elijah Morris, George Pondlock, Wiley Glover, Madison Washington, and Pompey Garrison. The only negroes belonging to Sherman Johnson, who were in the fight, were America Woods, George Benton, Adam Carney, and Reubin Knight. The only slave belonging to J. & A. Hagan, who was in the fight, was Jordan Philips. All the slaves above named are among the nineteen now confined at Nassau. There were no others engaged in this mutiny. There were four who took the most active part in the fight, viz: Ben Blacksmith, Madison Washington, Elijah Morris, and D. Ruffin. Some of the negroes refused to join in the affray, when they were threatened by Washington that they would be killed if they did not join in it.

At the beginning of the affray, Andrew Jackson, one of the slaves belonging to Thomas McCargo, jumped into the fore rigging, and called to Francis Foxwell, one of the crew, to know where he should go to save his life, saying he was fearful they would kill him. Foxwell told him to go to the foretop. He said he was afraid he would fall off, and climbed to the top and remained there during the night.

There were five sailors belonging to said vessel. Two were wounded, Henry Speck, and B. Curtis. They were kept in the cabin. Two of the others, Francis Foxwell, and John Silvy, escaped to the maintop, and the remaining sailor, Francis Lecompte, remained at the wheel during the whole of the affray. The wounds of the sailors were dressed by the negroes, and the sailors were left to do as they pleased. During the affray, two of the negroes were severely wounded by handspikes.

Elijah Morris, when asked after the fight, if they intended to kill the sailors, said: "No I expect we shall rise again among ourselves, but the white people shall not be hurt."

About 5 o'clock, A. M. one of the negroes informed Merritt, that Gifford was in the rigging; Madison ordered him to come down. Ben Blacksmith put a musket in his breast, and Madison threatened to kill him, if he would not take them to a British Island. He promised to do so.—Elijah Morris and Madison ordered Ste-

vens to come down, and released him on making the same promise Gifford had made. The captain was then brought down by them, and he and Stevens put into the forehold and the wounds of the captain dressed.

Madison, Ben, Morris, and Ruffin assumed the sole control of the brig, and all on board. About day-break, by order of Merritt and Gifford, they made sail for Abacco. Ruffin was all the time either at the compass or watching Merritt. Ben, Madison and Morris, would also watch the compass by turns.

Ruffin, when he saw Merritt mark on the slate the latitude which he was taking, compelled him to rub out the words in writing and make only figures and marks on the slate, for fear that Gifford and Merritt might communicate secretly by that means. Gifford spoke to Merritt about the reckoning, when Morris, Madison, Ruffin and Ben kept their knives out all the time. A number of the others of the 19 who were in the affray had knives, but none of the other negroes had knives or took any part with the mutineers.

The other negroes all remained at their regular stations, where they had been placed at the beginning of the voyage, except the male slaves were not in the forehold—the captain, his family, and the second mate being confined there. None but the 19 went into the cabin. They ate in the cabin and the others ate on the deck, as they had done the whole voyage. The 19 were frequently engaged in secret conversation, but the others took no part in it, and appeared not to share in their confidence. The others were quiet and did not associate with the mutineers. The only word that passed the others and the 19, were when the others went for water or grub or something of the kind.—The others were kept under as much as the whites were. The 19 drank liquor in the cabin and invited the whites to join them, but not the other negroes. Madison gave orders that the cooking for all but the 19 should be as it was before, and appointed the same cook for them.

The 19 said that all they had done was for their freedom. The others said nothing about it. They were much afraid of the 19. They remained forward of the mainmast. The 19 took possession of the after part of the brig, and stayed there the whole time or were on the watch. Some of the 19 were hugging the female servants in the cabin, and one of them said he had picked out one of them for his wife, but none other of the 19 meddled at all with the women slaves.

The only knives found after the affray, were two sheath knives belonging to the sailors, the Captain's bowie knife and the jack knife. None of the negroes had any other knives. Madison sometimes had the bowie knife, and sometimes Ben had it.—No other negro was seen to have that knife. On Monday afternoon Madison got the pistol from one of the 19, and said he did not wish them to have any arms when they reached Nassau. The 19 paraded the deck armed, while the other negroes behaved precisely as they had done before the mutiny.

About 10 o'clock P. M. of the 8th day of November, 1841, they made the light of Abacco. Ben had the gun. About 10 o'clock P. M. he fired at Stevens, who came on deck as already stated. Merritt and Gifford alternately kept watch. Ben, Madison, Ruffin, and Morris, kept watch by turns, the whole time up to their arrival at Nassau, with knives drawn. So close was the watch, that it was impossible to rescue the brig. Neither passengers, officers nor sailors, were allowed to communicate with each other. The sailors performed their usual duties.

The pilot who came on board as the brig approached Nassau, and all his men in the pilot boat were negroes. The pilot was acting under the legal authority of the Island. He and his men, on coming on board, mingled with the slaves, and told them they were freemen; that they could go on shore and never be carried away from there. One of the pilot's men told one of the female slaves that he should claim her as his wife.

The regular quarantine officer came a long side, and Gifford went ashore in his boat. He conducted Gifford to the American consul, who accompanied him to the Governor of New-Providence and all the other Bahama Islands. Gifford then related to the Governor all the facts relating to the voyage from Richmond to that port. The American consul in behalf of said vessel, and all interested, requested of the Governor that he should send a guard on board to protect the vessel and cargo, and keep the slaves on board till such time as they could know what they could do. The Governor did so, and sent a guard of 24 negro soldiers, with loaded muskets and bayonets, in British uniform, commanded by a white officer, who took possession of the vessel and all the slaves.

From Tuesday the 10th, till Friday the 13th day of November, they tied Ben Blacksmith, Addison, Ruffin, and Morris, put them in the long boat, placed a senti-

nel over them, and fed them there. They mingled with the negroes and told the women they were free, and persuaded them to remain in the Island. Captain Fitzgerald, commanding the company, told many of the slaves owned by Thomas McCargo, in presence of many other of the slaves how foolish they were that they had not when they rose, killed all the whites on board and run the vessel ashore, and then they would have been free, and there would have been no more trouble about it. This was on Wednesday.

Every day the officers and soldiers were changed at 9 o'clock, A. M. There are 500 regular soldiers on the Island, divided into four equal companies, commanded by officers called captains. There was a regular sentry stationed every night, and they placed all the men slaves, except the four which they tied, and placed a guard over the hatchway. They put them in the hold at sunset and let them out at sunrise.

There were apparently from twelve to thirteen thousand negroes in the town of Nassau and vicinity, and about three or four thousand whites.

On Wednesday, the 10th of November, about 9 o'clock, A. M., three civil magistrates of the Island came on board and commenced examining all the white persons. They completed the examination on the Friday following, when the attorney-general came on board, with the three magistrates, and the depositions were signed. The American consul was present the first two days. The magistrates were accompanied by a clerk. The Attorney-general on Friday placed the 19 mutineers in the custody of the captain and his guard, and ordered them on the quarter deck.

There were about fifty boats lying round the brig, all filled with men from the shore, armed with clubs, and subject to the orders of the attorney general, and all awaiting a signal from one of the civil magistrates; a sloop was towed from the shore by some oar boats, and anchored near the brig; this sloop was also filled with men armed with clubs; all the men in the boats were negroes. The fleet of boats was under the immediate command of the pilot who piloted the brig into the harbor. This pilot, partly before the signal was given by one of the magistrates, said that he wished they would get through the business—that they had their time and he wanted his.

The attorney-general here stepped into the quarter deck, and addressing himself to all the persons, except the nineteen who were in custody, said, "My friends, you have been detained for a short time on board the Creole, for the purpose of ascertaining the individuals who were concerned in this mutiny and murder. They have been identified, and will be detained, the rest of you are free, and are at liberty to go on shore, and wherever you please." Then addressing the prisoners, he said, "Men, there are nineteen of you who have been identified as having been engaged in the murder of Mr. Rowell, and in an attempt to kill the captain and others.—You will be detained and lodged in prison for a time, in order that we may communicate with the English Government, and ascertain whether your trial, shall take place here or elsewhere." At this time, Mr. Gifford, the mate of the vessel, then in command, the captain being on shore under the care of a physician, addressed the attorney-general in the presence of the magistrates, protested against the boats being permitted to come alongside of the vessel, or that the negroes other than the nineteen mutineers, should be put on shore. The attorney-general replied that Mr. Gifford had better make no objection, but let them go quietly on shore, for if he did, there might be bloodshed.—At this moment one of the magistrates ordered Mr. Merritt, Mr. McCargo, and the other passengers to look to their money and effects, as he apprehended the cabin of the Creole would be sacked and robbed.

The attorney-general, with one of the magistrates, stepped into his boat and with drew into the stream a short distance from the brig, when they stopped. A magistrate on the deck of the Creole gave the signal for the boats to approach instantly. With a hurrah and a shout, a fleet of boats came alongside of the brig, and the magistrates directed the men to remain on board of their own boats, and commanded the slaves to leave the brig and go on board the boats. They obeyed his orders and passing from the Creole into the boats, were assisted, many of them, by this magistrate. During this proceeding, the soldiers and officers were on the quarter deck of the Creole, armed with loaded muskets, and bayonets fixed, and the attorney-general, with one of the magistrates in his boat, lay at a convenient distance, looking on. After the negroes had embarked in the boats, the attorney-general and magistrate pushed out their boat, and mingled with the fleet, congratulating the slaves on their escape, and shaking hands with them. Three cheers were then given, and the boats went to the shore,

where thousands were waiting to receive them.

When this proceeding was over, and all the slaves except the 19 landed; a barge was sent from the barracks to the Creole, to take on shore the 19 prisoners and the guard which had been left over them.—They were taken on shore to the barracks, and the 19 carried thence to prison. One of them died the day after he had been put in prison, in consequence of wounds received in the affray.

During the investigation carried on by the magistrates on board the Creole, and on the evening of the same day on which the slaves and prisoners were landed, the mutineers were arraigned and identified by the witnesses. Many of the negroes who were emancipated expressed a desire to go to New Orleans on the Creole, but were deterred from it, by means of threats which were made to sink the vessel, if she attempted to carry them away. Three women, one girl and a boy concealed themselves on board the Creole and were brought to New Orleans. Many of the male and nearly all the female slaves would have remained on board and come to New Orleans, had it not been for the command of the Magistrate and the interference as before stated.

On Monday following these events, being the 15th day of November, the Attorney General wrote a letter to Captain Ensor, informing him that the passengers of the Creole, as he called the slaves, had applied to him for assistance in obtaining their baggage which was still on board the brig, and that he should assist them in getting it on shore. To this letter, Gifford, the officer in command of the vessel, replied that there was no baggage on board belonging to the slaves that he was aware of, as he considered them cargo and the property of their owners, and that if they had left any thing on the brig, it was the property of their masters; and besides he could not land any thing without a permit from the Custom House and an order from the American Consul.

The Attorney General immediately got a permit from the custom-house, but no order from the American consul, and put an officer of customs on board the brig, and demanded the delivery of the baggage of the slaves aforesaid to be landed in the brig's boat. The master of the Creole, not feeling himself at liberty to refuse, permitted the officer, with his men, to come on board and take such baggage and property as they considered as belonging to the slaves. They went into the hold of the vessel and took all the wearing apparel, blankets owned by Mr. Lockett, which had not been opened. These things were put on board of the boat of the officer of the customs and carried on shore.

The correspondence which took place between the Attorney General and the master of the brig is in possession of the American Consul at Nassau.

On the next day, Tuesday, Captain Ensor proposed to sell a portion of the provisions, in order to pay his expenses, while lying at Nassau, having more than enough for the remainder of the voyage to New Orleans. The Collector of the Customs refused to allow the provisions consisting of several barrels of meat and navy bread to be entered unless the slaves which had been emancipated should likewise be entered as passengers. The master of the brig refused to accede to this condition.

The next day after the landing of the slaves, the officers of the Government of New Providence caused to be advertised a vessel for Jamaica to take out passengers to that island, (passage paid.) A number of the slave of the Creole entered their names. It was generally said by persons, white or black, that the object of putting up this vessel was to carry away the slaves of the Creole. The captain was so informed by the American consul, and Mr. Stark the agent for the Boston insurance companies.

About two or three hours after the brig reached Nassau, Captain Woodside of the barque Louisa, with the American consul, came on board, and agreed that Woodside, with as many of his crew as could be spared and the 2d mate and four sailors of the brig Congress should come on board with arms and with the officers and crew of the Creole, rescue the brig from the British officer then in command, and conduct her to Indian Key, where there was a U. S. vessel of war. The Louisa and the Congress were American vessels and the arrangement was made under the control of the American consul. The captain was so come on board with part of the crew of the Louisa and the Congress, so soon as the Creole should be ready to leave Nassau.—Frequent interviews were had every day with Capt. Woodside, the consul and the officers of the Congress, and the whole plan was arranged.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 12th of November, Capt. Woodside, with his men in a boat, rowed to the Creole. Muskets and cutlasses were obtained from the brig Congress. Every effort had been made in concert with the consul, to purchase arms of the dealers at Nassau, but

they all refused to sell. The arms were wrapped in the American flag and concealed in the bottom of the boat, as said the boat who had watched the loading of the boat, followed her, and gave the alarm to the British officer in command on the Creole. As the boat came up to the Creole, the officer called to them, "Keep off, I will fire into you." His company of twenty-four men were then all standing on deck and drawn up in line facing Capt. Woodside's boat, and were ready with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets for an engagement. Capt. Woodside was forced to withdraw, and the plan was prevented from being executed, and said British officer remaining in command of the Creole.

The officers and crew of the *Louisa* and the Congress and American consul were warmly interested in the plan, and every thing possible was done for its success.

Indian Key is about 400 miles from Nassau.

The nineteen negroes had thrown overboard and burnt all their weapons before they arrived at Nassau, and the aid thus offered of American sailors and arms was amply sufficient for the arrangement and supply of the Creole on her voyage. If there had been no interference on the part of the legal authorities of Nassau, the slaves might have been safely brought to New Orleans. It was that interference which prevented aid from being rendered in Nassau, and caused the loss of the slaves to their owners.

On the same day on which the slaves were liberated, and before the Attorney General and the magistrates came on board the American consul and the captain had another interview with the Governor. The consul stated that they wanted time to write to Indian Key on the Florida shore, to get a vessel of war of the United States to come and protect the brig and cargo on her voyage, and a guard was wanted to protect the said brig and cargo in the mean time. The Governor refused to grant one for that purpose. The consul then proposed to get the crews of the American vessels then in the port of Nassau, and place them on the brig to carry her to New Orleans, and asked the Governor to station a guard on board, till the American sailors could be collected, but he refused.

A proposition was then finally made to the Governor, that the American seamen then in port and in American vessels, should go on board the Creole and be furnished with arms by the Governor to defend the vessel and cargo, (excepting the 19 slaves who were to be left behind) on her voyage to New Orleans. This also the Governor refused. On the 15th the consul on behalf of the master of the brig Creole and all interested, proposed to the Governor to permit the 19 mutineers to be sent to the United States on board the Creole for trial, and this too was refused.

Two half boxes tobacco marked [L. Barks] were broken up and destroyed by the negroes, & about six or seven barrels lying on the deck of the brig were thrown overboard to make room for them to walk the deck, the contents of which barrels they do not know.

On the 19th of November the said brig sailed from Nassau, bound for the port of New Orleans, leaving Capt. Ensor at said port, unable to proceed on the voyage, in consequence of the severity of his wounds, and nothing material occurred during the passage aforesaid, until the 1st day of December, 11 o'clock, P. M. when they made the Southwest Pass bearing North by West, distant about 12 miles. At 7 o'clock, A. M. took a pilot on board, and crossed the bar of the said Pass, in tow of the steamboat Shark, discharged the pilot, and proceeded up the river for the port of New Orleans, where they arrived on the 2d day of said month, when the necessary surveys were called and they commenced discharging cargo.

And thereupon the said appearers, and especially the said acting master, did protest, and with their notary at their requires, do most solemnly and publicly protest against the winds and the waves and the dangers of the sea generally, but more especially against the insurrection of the 19 slaves herein particularly named, and the illegal action of the British authorities at Nassau, in regard to the remainder of the slaves on board said vessel, as the cause of all the loss and damage in the premises, and that no fault, negligence or mismanagement, is or ought to be ascribed to the said appearers, or any part of the brig's company.

Done and protested at New Orleans, this 7th day of December, 1841, the protestors herewith signing their respective names with said notary.

[Signed] ZEPHANIAH C. GIFFORD,  
HENRY SPECK,  
BLAIR CURTISS,  
JOHN SILVEY,  
FRANCIS FOXWELL.

Mr. Merritt and Mr. Theophilus McCargo have certified on the original of this protest to the truth of the above.

**Hens vs. Men.**  
It is wonderful what influence habit and usage have on the mind; how familiarity with vice blunts the moral sense—abates our abhorrence of crime. If a man rifle a hen-roost, or rob on the highway, he is caught, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary; but if he steal a man, why, he is received into our houses, admitted into our pulpits; he is a clever fellow, a gentleman, an Honorable Senator, made Governor of a State, eye, and President of the United States, and that, too, by the votes of the Abolitionists!—Penn. Freeman.

### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, February 2, 1842.

### LIBERTY TICKET.

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

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

### Report of the Secretary of the Navy.—War with England.

Time was, and in a great measure still is, when he who seeks to discuss the question of slavery, is met with the bold estoppel, that the institution finds inviolable shelter in the U. S. Constitution, and with the confident demand—what have we of the north to do with slavery? Within the bulwark of such out-work, the pro-slavery advocate would rest, and skirmishing behind their defences, avoid, if he could, all approach to the main citadel: He would fly from point to point in an extended field, and by rapidity of movement and cunning evolutions seek to shun that face to face encounter, where the might of truth must prevail, and from which error would flee, as the morning mist before the beams of the sun. But the pro-slavery man finds a meet opponent. No mawkish squeamishness stops him from deliberately examining even so revealed an instrument, as the charter of our liberties, nor dread of officiousness precludes his free enquiry.—Undeterred by any imputation of irreverence and but smiling at the childish outcry of "mind your own business," he is prompt to follow his evasive foe, through all his shifts, until he coerces a fair encounter.

Note the inconsistency of the above arguments, and how completely the one answers the other. If the constitution does nurture slavery, does it not thereby make slavery the proper subject of consideration for every freeman in the United States? We are to understand that the constitution contains provisions of political application, adapted to particular localities, embracing the entire union, that those localities alone have the power or right to deal with these exclusive provisions, and that there is one provision especially which lie open to free access for a Southerner, yet contains forbidden ground, on which a Northerner must not enter. Does the constitution indeed contain such strange provisions? And yet this must be the unavoidable assertion of those, who, claiming for slavery the protection of constitutional provisions, still tells the Northerner, that he had nothing to do with the subject. This is but one of the many dilemmas, into which the unnatural warfare against truth and right forces its advocates; no such perplexity clouds the reason of him, whose weapons truth and right are. It is sufficient for him that slavery is found in any shape in the venerated constitution; that alone renders it his business, and tells him that he has to do with it, or be recreant in duty to his country.

But the constitution bestows only an admonition on this subject; it throws up the matter for consideration, and tells us that in it their is that which requires looking after, and if we heed not, its paternal hint, one neglect will engender a disease, which like those of the human frame, will assume a growth so formidable, as to coerce attention, when the system is prostrated, and deranged. We are rapidly approaching a crisis in our national affairs, when the neglected admonition of our constitution is likely to receive a serious quickening in practical results. What have we of the North to do with slavery? It were enough to say, that the constitution gives us to do with it, but pass that by and let us see what the Secretary of the Navy says on this subject. In his late report is the following passage.

"A war between the United States and any considerable maritime power would not be conducted at this day, as it would have been even 20 years ago: it would be a war of incursions, aiming at revolutions. The first blow would be struck at us, through our institutions. No nation it is presumed, would expect to be successful over us, for any length of time, in a fair contest of arms, upon our own soil, and no wise nation would attempt it. A more promising expedient would be sought in arraying what are supposed to be the hostile elements of our social system against one another. An enemy so disposed and free to land upon any part of our soil, which might promise success to his enterprise, would be armed with a fourfold power of annoyance; of the ultimate result of such incursions, we have no reason to be afraid, but even in the best event, war, upon our own soil, would be more expensive, the more embarrassing and the more horrible in its effects, by compelling us at the same time, to oppose an enemy in the field, and to guard against attempts to subvert our social system."

Divested of diplomatic pomposity and of official disguise, the plain English of this passage is: In a fair contest we are invincible: but we have already within us,

in the institutions of slavery, hostile elements. An enemy who can land on our extended southern seaboard, is immediately armed with fourfold power of annoyance, by the aid which the slaves would bestow in efforts to secure their freedom. At the North we laugh at invasion, but in the South the results would be fearful, under the best circumstances, and with the happiest issue, it would be expensive, embarrassing and horrible in its effects, and compel us to a double contest, to oppose invasions from abroad and insurrection within.

Here is a southerner—nay, even a southern secretary of the navy, possessing the amplest personal and official knowledge the, bringing before the nation our domestic slavery, as a question of serious moment, and presenting it as worthy the grave consideration of Congress. John Q. Adams, whom we call the statesman-seer, long since foresaw this weak spot in our national defences, and portrayed its horrible consequences. He sent forth his timely warning to the North, as he depicted their being led to sacrifice life and property, in the unholy struggle to perpetuate slavery, and crush the efforts of liberty, on a soil won, in a very opposite contest. But until now, the nation has blinked the question; now when the chances of contest with England are accumulating with fearful rapidity, when the political horizon, all around, is buried with the presage of coming troubles, when the north west and north east boundaries—the Caroline affair within, and the Creole and right of search without, have multiplied, with wondrous rapidity, questions, each of great magnitude, and at a time when rumors of war have long become familiar—in such a juncture, we have, for the first time, official warning of the great danger of this institution, with a view if we can, to ward it off. It is certain that a topic so long shunned, a topic dreaded, as of so incendiary a character, and one so hateful to southern feelings, and to lead to the violation of the constitution, in placing a perpetual gag on the liberty of speech, would not be presented from so high a quarter, did not the moving cause suggest considerations higher even than those which induced past silence. We may learn then how formidable the crisis is, in which we are placed as a nation, and shall any presume to say, that the north has nothing to do with slavery? Away with such an idle pretext. May we never receive the refutation of this idle evasion at the point of the bayonet.

But it may be thought that this matter is confined to ourselves, and that the suggestion arises from the prudent foresight of the secretary of the navy, desirous to guard a vulnerable point, rather than in serious anticipation of a present danger from abroad. Let us see how this is. It is notorious that all our official documents are republished in England and our Secretary would not thus promulgate to an enemy our weakness, were he not assured that this enemy was already aware of it. But England does not need such instruction, her leading journals and periodicals have long since discussed the question of invading us, and I make some extracts from Fraser's Magazine, contained a number sometime ago, entitled "War with America a blessing to mankind." It discusses, "the mode of attack to be adopted, by England, in her efforts to bring America to her senses," alleges that "England cannot afford to stand on the defensive," "she must bring matters to a point very quickly;" it then says, "And first let us consider the ordinary notions, which we are daily hearing, of levying war in the old fashioned style; getting up expeditions; embarking 10,000 men, supported by 16 sail of the line, and affecting a landing near New York; in short, just a repetition of the last war, its unsuccessful attempt on Baltimore, and its general failure to do more than to excite a lasting hatred to England, throughout the Union.—Now, the fashion at present seems to be, to speak of the power of England, and the weakness of America; of our armaments, and their unpreparedness, in a vaunting and exulting tone, which to us is absolutely alarming."

But it is more; it is absolutely foolish.—The men who talk of our making war upon a nation of 14,000,000 of freemen, unencumbered with a debt or taxation: well accustomed to the use of arms; and to be attacked on their own ground, and by their own firesides—the men, we say, who think it an easy thing for us, by sending out an expedition and burning a few sea coast

towns, to bring such a nation upon its knees, are just about the wildest, the most irrational calculations of the chances of war that ever helped a nation into an inextricable difficulty. Were this, indeed, the prospect before us, were the only course open to us, the making of a naval and military war, with horse and foot, and ships and steamboats, upon one of the most powerful nations upon earth, then sad indeed, would be our prognostics for the future—melancholy, in the utmost degree, would be our anticipations of the ultimate termination of such a contest.

"But is this the only view that can be taken of the probable issue of a contest with America? Far from it—on the contrary, while we contemplate a struggle between Englishmen and Americans, whether on land or water, with the deepest apprehensions, and with the certainty of some evil resulting; we see in another quarter, and by conducting the contest in a totally different way, a probability, nay, almost to a certainty, of arriving at a short and easy conclusion of a struggle—a conclusion in every way honorable and advantageous to England, and in the highest degree desirable to the whole human race.

"America in one respect, is the most sinful nation in the world, and in her sin, as divine and retributive justice ordinarily provides, she finds her weakness and her punishment. She holds nearly three millions of unoffending human creatures in the most cruel bondage." "It follows, however, that to hold in her grasp three millions of slaves, and to treat those slaves with cruelty, is to retain within her borders, three millions of foes, who cannot but long for the moment when resistance might be attempted without the certainty of defeat." "But what possible doubt can exist as to the propriety—the expediency,—nay, the absolute duty of making a war subservient to the great and pre-eminent object of freeing these three millions of cruelly oppressed human beings?

"Policy, too, not less than philanthropy, prescribes such a course of warfare. By this mode, and this only, a war with America, might be brought to a speedy and inevitably triumphant close. As we have already observed, a struggle between the people of England and the descendants in America, must be fearful, a protracted and a lamentable one. But if assailed in this quarter, a vital part is instantly and surely reached—the union is dissolved, and the war is at an end.

"Among the three millions of slaves, we may fairly calculate the adult males at one million. Every man of all this multitude would eagerly rush to embrace an emancipating invader, and within a few days sail of their coast, repose the free and happy blacks of Jamaica. In one morning a force of ten thousand men, might be raised in this quarter, for the enfranchisement of their brethren in America. Such a force supported, by two battalions of Englishmen, and supplied with 20,000 muskets, would establish themselves in Carolina never to be removed.—In three weeks from their appearance, the entire south would be in one conflagration. The claims of a million of men, would be broken and by what power could they ever be again riveted?

"We say that this course is dictated alike by policy, by self-preservation, and by philanthropy. By policy, for nothing would render our own possessions in America so secure, as the dissolution of the Union—an inevitable result of this line of action.—By self-preservation, for England must not venture, amidst her other difficulties, to involve herself in a protracted contest in a distant quarter of the globe. By philanthropy; which tells us that if, contrary to our own inclinations, we are dragged into this unnatural war, it our duty at least to endeavor to bring good out of evil. In whatever way, then, we contemplate the subject, we come to this conclusion. If we must have a war with America, let us make it a war for the emancipation of the slaves; so shall our success be certain, and our triumph, the triumph of humanity."—"Such is the course very plainly marked out, and it will be sedulously followed.—In a contest with America any other course might lead to an interminable struggle. By this course—a quick, effectual, and utterly confounding blow in the South—would end the war in a few weeks."

Such are English sentiments and views—place them beside those of our own Secretary of the Navy, and let those who have heretofore doubted the warnings of abolitionists and patriots, cease to be longer skeptical. Says the Secretary, "no wise nation would attempt a fair contest of arms upon our own soil." The Journal adds—"The men, who talk of making war upon a nation of fourteen millions of freemen on their own ground, and by their own firesides, &c., are about the wildest and most irrational calculations of the chances of war." Says the Secretary, "a more promising expedient would be sought in arranging the hostile elements of our social system against one another, an eno-

my so disposed and free to land upon any part of our soil, would be armed with fourfold power of annoyance," and the Journal adds—"We see in another quarter, and by conducting the contest in a totally different way, a probability, nay almost a certainty of arriving at an easy conclusion of the struggle." "To hold slaves, &c., is to retain within her border three millions of foes." "If assailed in this quarter, a vital part is instantly reached—the Union is dissolved, and the war is at an end." "In one morning 10,000 men might be raised in this quarter (Jamaica) supported by two battalions of Englishmen, and supplied with 20,000 muskets, they would establish themselves in Carolina, never to be removed and in less than three weeks the entire South would be in conflagration."

Such then are the "hostile elements of our social system," adverted to by the Secretary, speculated on by our foreign foes, dreaded by our domestic rulers, a canker in our midst, festering daily, until now ready to burst. Can Northerners longer shut their eyes to the fearful hazard entailed upon us by this evil? Do they value the liberties we enjoy, or revere the memories of those whose blood and property flowed free as the cataracts current, that we might enjoy an inheritance, so dearly purchased? Yet will they supinely rest, until all are lost by that which is an appendage, not to us, for our institutions are consistent, but to those who form part of our Union? Do they feel that the British line, which engirdles our frontier, brings into close contact with us the heated symbols of kingly crowns, and lordly aristocracy, and yet are they willing that the standard of Kings and Lords shall be unfurled on the southern border of Ohio, and the south west of the Potomac? If not, let them look this subject in the face, while time permits. England's trumpet proclaimed its danger to the world, and our own navy Secretary has re-echoed its sound.

We wish, however, not to be misunderstood. No hostile feeling to the South prompts this warning. For the Southerners, we feel as brethren. Children of a common parent, we would expend our blood and treasure in defence of his rights as freely as our own: all that the constitution gives him, we would let him retain, and we would support that instrument by a free and liberal construction. But we cannot, notwithstanding, shut our eyes to the danger of one common position and for our brethren's sake, no less than our own, cry out, beware! Nor can we succumb to the fiat which would seal our lips from the consideration of our danger, by the childish allegation, "that we have nothing to do" with that which our Secretary makes national. We of the North have been deeply guilty. We have done for the support of a confessed evil, slavery, much more than any obligation, legal or honorable, required. We have stained our federal legislation with foul enactments—voluntary and uncalled for, save by a pro-slavery crusade of the most Algerine severity, repugnant alike to liberty and to humanity. We have denied the right of Jury trial—violated the sanctified principle of taxation and representation—gagged the liberty of speech—turned our citizens into negro catchers—robbed the post office—filled our councils at home and abroad with slavery advocates, sacrificed to that of unpaid slave labor at the South, the produce of free labor at the North—fostered the southern products in foreign markets, by sacrificing those of the North, making the exclusion of the latter from foreign ports, the price of free admission to the Union.

And while all the christian and civilized world has united in a mutual league to abolish the slave trade, we alone stand aloof, and suffer our flag, emblazoned with the stars and stripes of vaunting liberty, to wave its folds over ships crowded with miserable wretches, torn from their home, their country, and their families; destined to perpetual slavery, and when brightest hope is to exchange the miseries of famine and fever in their pent up cages of over-crowded prison ships, for a life of hopeless servitude, and once more to straighten, to nature's position, their chafed and bent limbs.

Yes, these are some of the crimes for which the North has yet to suffer her punishments, and that we are on its eve, the signs of the times forbid us to doubt. Already the preliminaries, to war and rapine, are discussing with diplomatic coldness between the British and American Governments on questions arising from the slave trade, under the American flag, and involving the right of search.

Before I leave this report of the Secretary of the Navy, let me call attention to the effectual refutation, it gives, to the silly, but loudly reiterated allegation, that the slaves do not desire freedom, and are more happy in their present condition, where their wants are provided for, than they would be under circumstances requiring support. This has long been a favorite argument of proslavery men, and is yet gravely maintained, but the fact is now avowed officially and with full southern knowledge and sentiments, that the slaves are ready not to resist invasion in protecting their happy state, but to brave all the horrors of war in the worst forms, to burst the manacles of a hated servitude.

JUSTICE.

The Legislature of South Carolina, have lately passed an act to prevent the emancipation of slaves.

**TEMPERANCE.**—The cause of Temperance in our village, has of late, received a new impetus. A Delegation from the Washingtonian Society at Detroit, has visited us with abundant success; large numbers who have been accustomed to moderate drinking and not a few who were confirmed inebriates have come forward and joined the army of "tee-totalers," and now nobly and boldly advocate the doctrine of entire abstinence from all that can intoxicate. The prospect is, that rum selling, and consequently rum drinking will be driven from among us and we become a community of sober, temperate persons.

To the disgrace of our village be it said, that on the second evening of our meetings, the Methodist Church was closed against us. This however, was done through the influence of a few would be RULERS, say two or three, and they alone are responsible for the nefarious act: almost the entire community protesting against it. The Presbyterian, Baptist and Universalist Churches are open for our meetings, which are large and respectable—and the good cause moves triumphantly on.

**OUR SHIPWRECKED SLAVES.**—The United States do not own any slaves at present, having sold those they bought in the Florida War for \$4,600; but Uncle Sam has to stand on the alert as slave catcher for the different States. He has had considerable talk with England about paying for certain cargoes of human property that have been liberated in the British West Indies, viz: the Comet wrecked on Abaco in 1827; the Encomium, wrecked near Abaco in 1833; the Enterprise, driven into Bermuda in 1835; the Formosa, wrecked on board of which were 33 slaves insured in New Orleans, and now there is the Creole case on hand, and perhaps one or two others not enumerated.

These cases have been matter of perpetual negotiation since 1831. Mr. Vail, our Charge d'Affairs at London, from July 15, 1832 to Nov. 15, 1835 sent to our Government no less than seventeen communications, showing the zeal with which the suit was presented. The British Government, finally agreed to pay for the slaves on board the Comet and Examiner, on the ground that the owners were disturbed in the legal possession of their slaves, by functionaries of that Government, but declining to pay for those on the Enterprise, and giving us to understand that no more claims of the kind would be entertained. So the question remains open for discussion, and negotiations are now pending on that subject.

Attempts are making from various quarters to procure an increase of the Navy and Army of the United States. The Army and Navy Chronicle regards it as absurd that 12,000 men should give any thing like protection to 50,000 miles of sea coast and inland frontier. The editor thinks that 25,000 would be few enough. One infallible consequence of a large Navy, and a large standing Army, will be a large national debt and heavy taxation. Such is the case the world through.

The number of white persons over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write, is 544,547. In Connecticut, are 526 of this class, or one in 574; in Maine one in 154, and 50 on downward, till we come to Virginia, South Carolina, Arkansas and Delaware, where the proportion is one to 12, in Tennessee, one to 11, and in North Carolina, it is one to 9. This last State has no less than 56,609 who cannot read and write their own names! The blacks are not taken into account in this reckoning. Such is the result of our "domestic institutions." It is found impossible to sustain effective common schools in a State where there are many slaves. Virginia is the oldest state in the Union, and were it not for the curse of slavery, the whole population would doubtless, at this day be as well educated as the people of New England. Yet the southerners insist upon it that slavery is a practical blessing, and an ordination of Providence! In Michigan, are 2173 who cannot read or write, being 1 in 97. These are doubtless mostly foreigners.

**A NEW MEASURE.**—In the Ohio House of Representatives, Mr. Byington gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the Rules of the House, to require all abolition petitions to be laid on the table when presented, without being read, printed or referred. The abolitionist will be perfectly willing to meet an issue of that kind in the state legislatures.

Since writing the above, we learn that the measure has been proposed and voted down by a vote of 55 to 9. A motion to receive and indefinitely postpone the petitions, was lost—ayes 6—noes 57. A motion was made to refer them to a select committee, pending which the House adjourned.

**SOUTHERN MANNERS.**—At a recent election of 20 officers in Macon, Georgia, some gamblers were denied the privilege of voting. Just as the polls were closed, they rushed upon the election officers, with pistols and knives, seized the ballot-box and strewed the contents about the room. Four of them were secured and handed over to the law.

**THE IMPRISONED ABOLITIONISTS.**—The appeal of George Thompson and the others in prison, to the Supreme Court of Missouri has been rejected, and thus the sanction of the Judges has been given to the decision of the lower Court. They were hurried off to the Penitentiary, to expiate their imprudence, as some think, but certainly not their crime, by twelve years of hard labor, without any hope of release.

The Evangelical Church in Lancaster, Mass. have excluded slaveholders from their communion, and requested their pastor not to invite into the sacred desk, any minister who is known to be a slaveholder.

The Liberty vote in Boston, at the State election, was 223; at the recent election for Mayor, it was about the same: There were four candidates in the field, and many circumstances operated unfavorably for the Liberty party.

"He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his maker.—Prov. 14; 31.

But if he sell the poor for silver, and offer that to his maker. — what then?

**TEXAS.**—The New York Courier and Enquirer, has come out with an elaborate argument in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Union.

A Bill has been introduced into the Senate of Ohio, to make cities and towns liable for the loss of property occasioned by mobs.

It is estimated that there will be a deficit in the Treasury of the United States to be provided for, of \$14,218,570 68.

Great Forgeries are the order of the day. The latest swindling operation of this kind was successfully practiced in New York City, to the amount of \$55,000.

Some of the slaves of the late Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, were lately sold at auction in Washington. There is republicanism for you!

In Tennessee are 58,000 white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write. A considerable share of the legal voters must consequently be unable to read the laws enacted by their legislators.

**BREAD OR BLOOD.**—This motto is borne on some of the banners in some towns in England. The people are growing desperate.

The People's Advocate says that several towns in Vermont gave large majorities for the Liberty Party.

**The Tariff.**  
The following judicious remarks are from Dr. Buly of the Philanthropist. We are about prepared to adopt them as our own.

On the two great questions, the Tariff, and the Currency, it may be more difficult to act wisely and harmoniously. For one I think a high protective tariff, opposed to right principles, and of course, sound policy, to the present condition of things; however the Government must be supported by a system of imports. Direct taxation is out of the question. The genius of the American people is repugnant to it and the existence of southern slavery would render it impracticable. All then will concur in the propriety of a tariff, to defray the economical expenditures of the Government. With this as a standard, we see no reason why discriminate duties may not be laid, so as without injuring the interests of any particular class to encourage home industry. Such ground we think, might be wisely and safely taken by the Liberty Party; but only for a time. Free trade is most assuredly the true policy of all nations. But, we cannot acknowledge the sound policy of retaliatory duties. The history of our Government, we think, would show, that negotiation with a view of obtaining reciprocity in trade has done more to enlarge the market for this country's productions, than any scheme of retaliatory duties. Negotiation, we know, has done a great deal for slaveholding products—cotton, rice, tobacco. Let us have an administration which will as steadily negotiate for the interests of free labor, with a view to open markets for grain, pork, &c. If this policy should fail, it will then be time enough to think of punishing ourselves, for the sake of bringing our people to their senses.

But for a tariff, graduated strictly according to the wants of the Government, and within the limit, discriminative to such an extent, as not to oppress greater interests, for the sake of exalting lesser, and not permanently to tax the consumer, for the benefit of the manufacturer, we think the Liberty Party should go. In truth, the true principles of this party is, equal and exact justice to all men—a regard for the equal rights of all—and in the light of this principle it must decide on modes of policy, else it is false to its professions.

Lib. Standard.

**ABDUCTION CASE IN RICHMOND.**—We learn that another abduction case from this State has occurred very recently. A Northerner has taken off two female slaves, belonging to Judge Stanard, of Richmond, to Philadelphia, upon the Fredericksburg Railroad, which starts from the very heart of the city of Richmond.

[Norfolk Beacon.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
**The Slaveholders' Policy.**

The policy of the slaveholding States of this Union, is widely different from that of the States in which slavery is not tolerated. By their unity, perseverance, and effrontery, the 250,000 slaveholders have obtained, and continue to hold the ascendancy of political power, in the whole nation.

We may learn the principles of the slaveholders from their practice. They exercise the most outrageous tyranny over the free colored people at the South.—They deprive their slaves of the possession of every right, and they have sought to make encroachments upon the rights of free laborers all over the Union. Indeed, the progress they have made, should excite alarm and indignation in the breast of every freeman in the land.

It seems unreasonable to suppose that slaveholding principles should recognize the right of laborers to possess any share in the administration of the government, and their actions and even professions, show that they are utterly opposed to such a feature of legislation. The leading trait in their system of policy, as avowed by their most prominent statesmen, is, that all laborers ought to be slaves. Gov. M' Duffie, a distinguished slaveholder, said that the North would be driven to the adoption of the slave system in less than twenty-five years. Slaveholders avow it as a desirable object to reduce society into two classes—the capitalist and the laborer—in other words, the master and the slave and thus bring about a uniform system of labor through the union. Their feeling on this subject is manifest from their utter contempt of all laborers—the hated and malignity manifested by some of them towards all friends of emancipation, and the reckless course they have taken in depriving northern free laborers of the right of petition, for be it remembered that Southern petitions are always received! When was one ever denied a reception?

If it be true, then, that they have in these ways avowed themselves most unequivocally to be the enemies of freedom, should not every lover of liberty set himself at work to counteract their wicked designs? If freedom and slavery are warring for supremacy, should we not immediately take sides in the contest? The war will not always continue—the one or the other will come off victorious. Freeman of Michigan! which shall gain the victory? \* \* \*

From the Madison Co. Abolitionist.  
**Southern Bluster.**

At present, Southern pretensions are inferior to nothing human—except the divine Emperor of the Celestial Empire, Ching Chong. They yield to him, we believe, and to him only.

With this exception, they are the smartest men, the women are the handsomest, their horses can outrun all creation, their institutions are the most domestic, their Corn, Cotton, Rice, Hemp, Slaves, Blood-hounds, can eclipse any thing of the kind this side of the moon. Truly, were we to take as matter of fact all that they assert, we should want Dean Swift's ghost to write it out.

They talk as if they could annihilate England with a squib. They'll bring this haughty power to terms, that will, if she does not cease to declare their human chattles, human beings. Poor creatures! The United States no more dare go to war about Slavery, than she dare free all the Slaves at once, for a war upon that question, would be the signal to light Freedom's beacons on every hill top and through every valley in the South. So brag on! my masters! 110 men are out of your clutches, and if ye will fight about it we will have 2,500,000. Fight away! Or if you dare not fight, it is your privilege to talk about it. J. C. J.

**The Slave King.**

There sits the slave-king! His throne rests on human skulls, bullet-broken. In his right hand, he has a great whip. His face is fierce and inflamed. Piles of chains and pistols support him on either hand, as he shifts uneasily from side to side. A heap of iron gags are behind him. The democratic leaders prostrate themselves before him. A table stands in the centre of the hall, covered with bags of gold, and scrolls of parchment sealed with the emblem of liberty—the legend, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." It is guarded by a slave-breeder from the eastern shore of Virginia.—Another table occupies an obscure corner, and under it are strewn files and fragments of paper, on which is written "Petition for the repeal of the 21st Rule." "Remonstrance against the American slave trade." The king's negro-hounds have made their nest in them.

An old man enters. He glances with a look of unfeigned compassion at the crowd of worshippers, and steers straight to the table in the corner. He drives away the dogs, and reverently gathers up the papers, numbering them, and placing them in a sack; and with one in his hand, and the sack under his arm, he stands erect before the enthroned monster, and reads aloud. The tyrant starts, flourishes his whip, roars, foams, and then falls back, panting, upon the heap of gags. Meanwhile, several of the worshippers seize the old man, tear him from the sack, and throw it again under the table; while a worshipper from New Hampshire, and a stout slave driver from Carolina, take one of the iron gags and force it into his mouth, bracing their feet against his venerable person. They

bind the cords round his white locks and strive to tie them firm. The old man resists not, but he still clutches the petition; and as soon as the worshippers are off his back, and he is able to rise, he holds up the writing before the tyrant's eyes.  
A. S. Standard.

**IN THE HOUSE, Jan. 7.**—Several petitions were presented and received without objection, until at length Mr. GIDDINGS offered one praying for a law to prevent the transportation of Slaves coastwise in vessels of the United States. Mr. W. C. JOHNSON of Md. contended that this was not receivable. After an excited and irregular debate, in which Messrs. GIDDINGS, WISE, ADAMS, W. C. JOHNSON and ARNOLD participated, the Speaker decided that it could not be received under the Rule.

Mr. Giddings contended that a part of the petition, praying for the protection of all persons "constitutionally entitled to Freedom," was clearly receivable. The Speaker assented. Mr. John Campbell of S. Carolina now moved that the balance of the petition be not received—or rather, that the question of reception be laid on the table. On this proposition Mr. Adams refused to vote, stigmatizing it as tricky and deceptive. Mr. Gordon of N. Y. at tempted the same thing, but was at last persuaded to vote AYE. Mr Adams did not vote. After a very discreditable and tumultuous wrangle, the vote was taken, and declared—AYES 104; NAYS 83. So the motion to receive was laid on the table.

Mr. Giddings now offered an other petition, praying that the People of the Free States be relieved from all constitutional or other obligation to protect and defend Slavery.

Mr. Wise moved that the question of reception on this be laid on the table. After another row, this motion also prevailed AYES 105; NAYS 86.

Mr. Giddings offered another petition, praying that no more Slave States be admitted into the Union. This was likewise laid on the table; AYES 102 NAYS 82.

Mr. Giddings now announced that he held petitions from about 10,000 citizens of Ohio, praying to be relieved from the necessity of aiding to hold human beings in bondage, but, under the decisions just made by the House, he should not present them. After several other petitions had been presented, Mr. S. J. Andrews of Ohio offered one for the repeal of the XXIst Rule of the House, which was laid on the table; AYES 99; NAYS 89.

Messrs. Andrews, Cowen and Stakeley of Ohio presented several more Anti Slavery Petitions, which were in like manner laid on the table.

**IN SENATE, Jan. 11.**—A resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Calhoun, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate a copy of the protest of the officers and crew of the brig Creole, on her late passage from Richmond to New Orleans, if received, or any authenticated account "of the murder of a passenger on board, and the wounding of the captain and others by the slaves on board the same," and of subsequent occurrences, particularly at Nassau, New-Providence; and also if consistent with the public interest, what has been done by the Executive for the punishment of the guilty in this case for the redress of the wrong done our citizens, and indignity to the American flag.

Mr. PORTER moved to strike out the word 'slave' and insert 'persons.'

A long and interesting debate followed, principally directed to the propriety of the amendment; Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, King, Rives and Clay, regretting that in a case of this importance, the question should be made as to the right of the South to their slave property, which nearly approached a concession of the justice of the British Government in this interference with Southern institutions; and Messrs. Berrien, Phelps, Graham and Woodbridge, although not considering it so material, opposing the amendment and appealing to the mover to withdraw it. In the course of the discussion allusions were made to the horrors of the circumstances attending the murder, and the occurrence—much to be regretted—of the liberation of the Slaves at Nassau, which must tend greatly to increase the difficulty between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. The remarks were mainly in relation to the amendment; which, having been withdrawn, the resolution was adopted.

**GREAT DISTRESS.**—At the sale of wines yesterday, by the Messrs. Pell, Cole's Maderia brought \$117 per dozen, being \$9.75 per bottle! On the same day, Indiana State stock sold as low as \$19.50 per \$100. Illinois as low as \$13, and Harlaem Railroad as low as \$10 a share. It would take but a few bottles of wine, at this rate, to buy up some pretty large concerns. One bottle would buy 2 1/2 shares of U. S. Bank stock, being at the rate of 14,000 bottles for the whole \$35,000,000.  
Jour. of Com.

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Jan. 25, 1842.

**CIRCUIT COURT NOTICE.**

THE Judges of the Circuit Court for the County of Washington have determined that said Court which now stands adjourned to the fifteenth day of February, will on that day be adjourned till Tuesday the twenty-second day of February instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. (one week.) And all persons having business in said Court, or who are required to appear as witnesses or as jurors, will appear on the twenty-second, instead of the fifteenth instant.

By direction of William A. Fletcher, Chief Justice, &c.  
L. C. GOODALE, Clerk.  
Dated, Ann Arbor, Feb. 1, 1842.

**"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."**

THE subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for any quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.  
J. JONES & SONS.  
Ann Arbor, Jan. 12, 1842. 38-1f

**MORTGAGE SALE.**

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

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

SAMUEL W. FOSTER, Mortgagee.  
Scio, January 24, 1842. 40-13w

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MORTGAGE SALE.**

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Barney Davanny to Jacob L. Larzelere and George B. Daniels, dated, July the 21st, A. D. 1837, and recorded in the register's office in the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the 23rd day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in liber five of mortgages at page two hundred and eighty-three, whereon is due at the date of this notice two hundred and eight dollars and forty four cents, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber.

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

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

**PORK AND WHEAT** wanted by F. DENISON, for which goods or money will be paid at fair rates.  
Ann Arbor, Dec 21, 1841. 26 1f

**TIMOTHY SEED AND HIDES.**—Cash will be paid at all times for TIMOTHY SEED, HIDES and WHEAT, when delivered at my store in Ann Arbor. (Upper Town.)  
F. DENISON.  
Dec. 29, 1841. 36-1f

**CASH FOR WHEAT.**

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

**ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS FOR 1842**—just received and for sale at this office. Price 6 cents single; 75 cts. per dozen.  
June 29, 1841. 9-1f

POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty. To Liberty.

Where art thou gone immortal shade? Where now is thine abiding place, Where do'st thou hide thy sacred head, And leave thy name to dire disgrace?

Once thou did'st make thy happy home, Within these hills, our native land— But now thou'rt gone afar to roam, Or wander on thy leafy strand.

Thou could'st not dwell within a land, Where white men's banner's freely wave, But where a son of Africa's sand, Is doomed to be a wretched slave.

Thou could'st not bear to hear the cries Sent up from Southern climes in vain, There Africa's moanings reach the skies, Where Africa's blood bedews the plain.

Spirit of Time! come back, come back! Forsake us not in hour of need; Leave not the poor despised blacks Forever o'er his wrongs to bleed.

WINDSOR.

York, Jan. 19,

From Gerrit Smith's Tennessee Correspondence, Nov. 27, 1841.

Mr. — stated to me, that he fully united in opinion with the abolitionists, and was ready to give the cause his most efficient support.

On my return, I spent a night with — in — County. I met at his house, Rev. Mr. — a Professor in the — College. They, with a young friend, were met to concert measures to advance the cause. When I was at his house on my way down, Mr. — informed me, that they had a meeting appointed at one of the churches to discuss the subject of slavery. He informed me, that their meeting was well attended. No disorder or disturbance took place. Another meeting was appointed in the county for next month. The prospects there are very encouraging.

I met with the Post Master of —. He is a man of ardent feeling, is a good deal animated in the cause, and will I have no doubt, make a good use of any thing sent him on the subject.

Mr. — Post Master — with whom I became acquainted is in favor of a separation of the State, and for the total abolition of slavery. Through him much good may be done. He is a man of influence both in and out of the church.

I called to see the venerable Samuel Johnstone. I had a wish to see him. His son requested me to visit his father. I found him at work near his house, clearing some new ground with a colored man, that he had made free many years ago. He is now about 80 years of age, active and industrious. His white locks and venerable appearance much reminded me of the venerable Dr. Johnson, whom I used to see at Stratford in Connecticut, when I was a youth. Mr. Johnstone conversed much on the subject of slavery. He said, the children of Israel were a long time in bondage, but their oppressors had to let them go, and were visited with severe judgments—that the slaves in our country would be liberated, and he believed their oppressors would be visited with the severe displeasure of the Almighty. He said much on the cruelties he had witnessed, and of those transpiring now. Some years ago, he saw 300 slaves in Knoxville, a large proportion of whom were chained. There is now near him a slave dealer by the name of Upton, who had collected about 30 slaves, which he had in a private prison, awaiting their removal to Louisiana. Among them was one from the neighborhood of Knoxville, who had been taken from his family. He escaped with the intention of going back to see his family again. They pursued him, and in taking him, struck him with a club across the loins so as to disable him. He was then lying in a dangerous state, with but little prospect of recovery.

My aged friend is a member of the Seceder's Church. Their clergyman lives in — Co. Something like a year ago, this clergyman was in S. C. Duty led him to express his sentiments on the subject of slavery. They tarred and feathered him, and gave him much rough usage.

Mr. Johnstone has a large farm, I think the best cultivated that I saw in the county. In his supplications for mercy, he does not forget the poor slave. He said he was happy to hear, that the abolitionists were increasing in number and influence. He felt that their labors might be crowned with success. The good man did not conceal his opinions, but expressed them with an open, undisguised frankness, which testified how much he loved the cause. He spoke with ardent feelings of those who had been active in the cause. I inquired if he would like to correspond with them; he raised his hand to show me that it was pained. He said he wrote with difficulty, but said he, "if there is any who wish, I will try." I told him I thought they would send him some pamphlets and papers. He said he should receive them addressed to Madisonville, Monroe Co. E. Tenn.

East Tennessee contains 18,000 square miles, 11,450,000 acres, one-half, 5,728,000, may be profitably applied to agricultural purposes; 3,000,000 acres are limestone land; 3000 square miles produce bituminous coal; none better. Some anthracite is found, but none extensive—explored. Navigable streams, Ten-

nessee, Holston, French Broad, Nolichucky, Clinch, Hiwassee. Lesser rivers, Powel, Emery, Tellico, Wattanga.— There are more than a thousand streams suitable for driving machinery of every description, with any power. Iron ore of every quality found every where. Lead, Zinc, Copper, Manganese, Marble, Gypsum, Gold, Silver, Salt Peter in caves, Alum, Copperas, Epsom, Nickel. We have specimens of all the above, and can readily give further information as to their localities. The mines are but very little wrought.

The Corn Laws.

The following is extracted from an English Circular. It tells many truths in few words.

There are lands teeming with plenty.— There are nations full of food. The Corn Laws keep that food from the people of England.

America has food in abundance. America can send plenty to the people of England.

In the far West of America is a wide and beautiful country—immense quantities of wheat and meal are there ready to be sent to England. Vast plains of the richest lands are waiting for cultivation. Railroads, and rivers, and lakes have opened up that mighty country, and have brought it near to us. The Corn Laws shut out the people of England from that glorious granary.

For more than a hundred years the far West would feed with abundance the people of England.

From the far West plenty waits to come to every home in England. The corn laws stand at every door and drive that plenty back. The corn laws force the gifts of God from the people.

America wants the work of Englishmen; the work that they can do at home.

America wants the cottons, and silks, and woolsens of England.

The Americans have abundance of wheat, and pork, and beef, to give in exchange for manufactures.

The corn laws won't let the people of England work for America. The corn laws won't let the people of America feed the people of England. The corn laws stop the demand for labor, and won't let the people of England earn high wages.

The corn laws fight against trade.— The corn laws rust the machinery of England, and throw away the food of America. The corn laws leave waste the wide lands of the far West, and force the Americans to establish manufactures.

The corn laws help slavery, and punish freedom.

The corn laws rivet the fetters of the slave. Slave-grown cotton comes untaxed from America.

Free-grown wheat is taxed and not let come.

We trade with slaveholders who pay no wages.

We trade with men whose slaves don't want our goods, because they get no wages. We don't trade with men whose free well-paid laborers do want our goods.

A writer in the Liberty Standard says: Of the 102,158 colored persons in the Methodist church, about 80,000 are slaves and subjected to all the legal, political, social, domestic, moral and religious disabilities,—to all the hardships, privations, cruelties, pollutions and abandonments of American Slavery, "the vilest that ever saw the sun!" These church members, of Christ's body, are bought and sold like cattle in the market!—husbands and wives parents and children, brothers and sisters torn from each other, and driven off like brutes, under the lash!—and to a very great extent are denied the privilege of owning, reading, or even learning to read the bible!—and what is worse than all the rest, if any thing can be worse, is, that the church to which these brethren belong, has after the example of their ungodly civil oppressors, denied them the right to assist in purifying the church, the right to defend their own persons, chastity, families and lives, by witnessing against their white christian (?) oppressors in church trials! And yet all this double refined cruelty, and high-handed iniquity finds a great many apologists and supporters in the non-slaveholding States, both among ministers and lay-men.

Southern Notions.

"Let an abolitionist come within the borders of South Carolina; if we can catch him, we will try him, and notwithstanding the interference of all the governments on earth, including this Federal Government, we will HANG him."—Senator Preston of S. C.

"Slavery as it exists with us, we deny to be an evil, and we regard those who are now making war upon it, in any shape, or under any pretext, as furious fanatics, or knaves and hypocrites; and we hereby promise them, upon all occasions, which may put them in our power, the fate of the pirate, incendiary, and the midnight assassin."—Citizens of Camden, S. C.

"The northern people will never sacrifice their present lucrative trade with the South, so long as the hanging of a few thousands will prevent it."—Richmond Whig.

J. C. Gurney, and his celebrated sister, Elizabeth Fry, have been pleading the cause of emancipation in Holland and Denmark, with great success. Meetings for that express purpose were held at Rotterdam, the Hague, &c.

THE FOLLOWING WORK.

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

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

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

New, cheap and valuable publication.— Four hundred pages, 8 vo. fine paper, handsomely bound. Price only TWO DOLLARS.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap and splendidly Illustrated work. Published and for sale at No. 122, Nassau street, New York city. Its features are better defined by the title:—

Two hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the SCRIPTURES, CONSISTING OF VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND;

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

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of YOUNG PEOPLE, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book for every thing valuable relating to oriental manners, customs, &c. and comprises within itself a complete library of religious and useful knowledge. A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals—it will never be out of date.

It is beautifully printed in new long primer type—handsomely bound in Muslin, gilt and lettered; and is decidedly the best and cheapest publication (for the price,) ever issued from the American Press.

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

No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid.

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

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

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

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

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

THE NEW YORK WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the interests of protestant Christianity, Literature, Science, Education, the Arts, Agriculture, the moral enterprises of the age, and to the diffusion of general intelligence. "Knowledge is as the light of heaven; free, pure, pleasant, exhaustless. It invites all to possession; it admits of no pre-emption, no rights exclusive, no monopoly."

For six years, this paper has been gaining in the confidence of the public. Its character as an independent, literary and religious journal, is now fully established, as is evident from its circulation among all classes of the community. Those who desire

A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Free from those features of sectarianism, which are so offensive to the spirit of Christianity—a paper which admits suitable articles on all subjects upon which the community need to be informed—a paper open, especially to the claims of suffering humanity, may be assured that no efforts will be spared to render this acceptable and worthy of their patronage. It has a large number of able and intelligent correspondents, whose communications will enrich its columns from time to time, on natural and revealed theology, revivals, missions, human rights, temperance, education, sabbath and common schools, moral reform, health, agriculture, geology, physiology, natural and mental philosophy, music, reviews of books, &c.—In a word, it occupies a field of usefulness, not appropriated by any other periodical in this or any other country.

The seventh Volume commenced January 1, 1842. The price is only two dollars a year, in advance; and this is sufficiently low to put it within the reach of all.

Reader, you have a personal interest in the New York Watchman! For, he who has a heart to know his whole duty, whose soul thirsts for information on all those subjects most directly connected with MAN'S highest happiness, will find assistance in the columns of this paper.

The WATCHMAN is published every Saturday, at 126, Fulton street, New York, where subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!! JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank summons, subpoenas, Executions, &c.—For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1841.

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

"NO REPUDIATION." STATE SCRIP will be taken at par for Goods at the store of the subscribers for a few days.

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

American Ladies' National Magazine. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR 1842.

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

EDITED BY Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Morton M'Michael, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, L. A. Godey.

CONTRIBUTORS TO EACH NUMBER. Miss C. M. Sedgwick, N. P. Willis, Miss E. Leslie, Mrs. C. Lee 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 acknowledge the unparalleled and triumphant success of his Magazine, which has now reached the extraordinary number of forty thousand monthly; being a larger edition than has ever been printed of any other work of any description in America. This success he is aware has been attained by the vast superiority which the Lady's Book has always maintained over the contemporary magazines which have attempted to rival its merits, a superiority which he is still determined to preserve by keeping it, in all its departments literary, intellectual and moral, as well as pictorial, emblematic, artistic, and mechanical. That this is no idle boast, he appeals to the experience of the past twelve years, in all which time, he has made no promise to the public which he has not strictly performed, nor undertaken anything which his means did not enable him to accomplish to the utmost. Entering, as he is about to do, on the 24th Volume of the Lady's Book, with increased energy and accumulated resources; with an ample knowledge of the business in which he is engaged, acquired by long years of unremitting application; with a subscription list unparalleled in the annals of literature; with numerous facilities not possessed by any other publisher; with well-digested and wide-extended arguments; and above all, with a steadfast purpose of maintaining the lofty elevation his work has reached, the proprietor has not hesitated to incur expenses, which under other circumstances might prove startling, but by means of which he will be enabled to make the Lady's Book, the richest, the rarest, the most attractive, and the most valuable periodical, intrinsic and extrinsically, ever offered to the American public.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.—It has ever been the aim of the proprietor to impart to the Lady's Book a high literary and moral tone, and for this purpose he has, without regard to cost, procured the aid of the most eminent writers and, for several years past, has committed its editorial supervision to Mrs. J. Hale, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, and Miss E. Leslie, ladies of whom not only their own sex, but the whole country, have reason to be proud. In this respect, the Lady's Book enjoys a decided advantage over all other publications, as it is the only work devoted to ladies, ladies derive an advantage which must be obvious to every parent, husband, brother, and friend, as well as to every lady who properly appreciates the dignity and importance of her sex.

He will be enabled to furnish articles from Mrs F C Embury, Mrs H B Stowe, Mrs F S Osgood, Mrs S. Smith, Mrs M H Parsons, Mrs J. Thayer, Mrs A M F Annan, Mrs C. L. Hentz, Mrs E F Ellet, Mrs E. C. Sedman, Mrs Dupuy, Mrs M. Duncan, Mrs V E Howard, Mrs M St. Louis, Mrs E. Allen, Mrs C H W Esling, Mrs S E Parley, Miss M. B. Snows, Miss E. Leslie, Kate Franklin, Maria Edgeworth, Mrs S. C. Hall, Mary R. Milford, Mrs Holland, Mrs C B Wilson, Mary Howitt, and other English lady-writers of distinction, some of whom have already published in the Lady's Book the only original contributions they have ever made to American literature. Nor has he omitted to procure the assistance of eminent writers of both sexes. Aware of the universal and well deserved popularity of N. P. WILLIS, Esq.; and confident that the productions of his graceful and elegant pen will be highly acceptable to the readers of the Lady's Book, the proprietor has entered into an arrangement, by which he will be able to give in each number of his work an exclusive article from the gentleman; and he has also retained all of the contributors whose writings have heretofore given such ample satisfaction including

Epes Sargent, W. G. Simms, Esq. Geo. P. Morris, Professor Ingraham, Jos. R. Chandler, Professor 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. P. Tasistro, H. W. Herbert, Rufus Dawes, Jos. C. Neal, E. G. Squier, Hon. R. T. Conrad, J. M'Lellan, Jr., Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Jas. Aldrich.

With such aid, it is not too much to say, that the Literary Department of the Lady's Book will surpass any thing that has ever been or can be attempted.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.—It is a source of no little pride to the Proprietor of the Lady's Book, that he first introduced into this country the plan of furnishing, along with a monthly periodical of elegant literature, embellishments of an attractive and costly character. The first steel engravings accompanying such a work were given by him; the first mezzotint engraving was given by him; the first patterns of lace-work and embroidery were given by him; the first colored plates of fashion were given by him; the first music was given by him. These are things to which he would not refer, if some of those who have essayed to follow in his footsteps, not content with imitating all his designs, even to the form of his book, the size of his type, and the color of his cover, had not foolishly put forward claims to originality, and attempted to found a right to an exclusive merit on doing that which they have borrowed from his example. But what

he has done heretofore in the way of embellishments to his Book, though it far exceeded any effort of those who strove to copy his movements, cannot compare with what he now means to do. His arrangements for this department of his work have been projected on the most liberal scale of expenditure, involving an extent of outlay such as has never before been dreamed of in any periodical, European or American. As an evidence of his intentions, he now states that each number of the Lady's Book for the ensuing year, will contain at least three splendid engravings; embracing in the series every possible variety of subjects. Historical, Landscape, Picturesque, Portraiture, Imaginative and 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, received directly from the correspondent at Paris.

In order to give the greatest attractiveness to the subjects of his embellishments, the Proprietor has given orders to various American Painters, of established reputation, who are now engaged in preparing expressly for the Lady's Book, numerous original pictures, on National and Historical events, some of which are nearly completed, and soon will be in the hands of the engraver. Among the painters thus engaged he may enumerate J. G. Chapman, Painter of the National Picture of the Baptism of Pocahontas, P. F. Rothermel, J. P. Frankenstein, S. S. Osgood, of Boston, I. Williams, &c.

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

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

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

CLUBBING.—Lady's Book, 1 year, and People's Library, 1 year, \$5.00

Lady's Book and Young People's Book, 5,00

Do Amateurs' Musical Library, (containing 200 pages of new and beautiful music.) 5.00

Do Scott's Novels and People's Library, 1 year, 10.00

Do Scott's miscellaneous works and People's Library, 1 year, 10.00

Do All Scot's Works, complete in 10 vols. and People's Library, 15.00

Do Thiers' History of the French Revolution, 10.00

Do Pictorial Library, 1 year, and People's Library, 1 year, 10.00

Do and Young People's Book, 10.00

Lord Bacon's works; Thiers' History of the French Revolution, and Waverley's Novels, in 5 vols. 20.00

Do Thiers' Revolution and Scott's Works, complete in 10 vols. 25.00

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

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

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, one year, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, sent for 5.00

Five copies of the Lady's Book 1 yr. 10.00

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 yr. and Lady's Book, 1 year, 10.00

Eleven copies of the Lady's Book 1 yr 20.00

Thirteen copies of the Lady's Book, 1 yr. and Walter Scott's Novels, complete, or his miscellaneous works, whichever may be preferred. 30.00

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

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

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

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

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