

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, February 9, 1842.

Methodist Episcopal Church and Slavery.—The Church as it was.

In 1780, which was four years before this church was organized in this country the conference bore the following testimony against slavery.

"The Conference acknowledges that slavery is contrary to THE LAWS OF GOD, MAN, AND NATURE, AND HURTFUL TO SOCIETY; CONTRARY TO THE DICTATES OF CONSCIENCE AND PURE RELIGION; and doing what we would not that others should do unto us; and they pass their disapprobation upon all our friends who hold slaves and advise their freedom."

In 1784, when this church was fully organized, it had the following among other rules.

"No person, holding slaves, shall in future, be admitted into the Society, or to the Lord's supper, till he previously comply with these rules concerning slavery."

"Those who buy, sell or give them away, unless on purpose to free them, shall be expelled immediately." The rules with which the members of this society were to comply would give emancipation to every slave within five years except in those States where the laws forbid emancipation.

In 1785 this church held the following language.

"We do hold in the deepest abhorrence the practice of slavery, and shall not cease to seek its DESTRUCTION, by all wise and prudent means."

"The preachers and other members of our society, are requested to consider the subject of negro slavery with deep attention; and that they impart to the General Conference through the medium of the Yearly Conferences or otherwise, any important thoughts upon the subject, that the Conference may have full light, in order to take further steps towards eradicating this enormous EVIL from that part of the church of God with which they are connected. The Annual Conferences are directed to draw up addresses for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, to the legislatures of those states in which no general laws have been passed for that purpose. These addresses shall urge, in the most respectful, but pointed manner, the necessity of a law for the gradual emancipation of slaves. Proper committees shall be appointed by the Annual Conferences, out of the most respectable of our friends, for the conducting of the business; and the presiding elders, elders, deacons, and traveling preachers, shall procure as proper signatures as possible to the addresses, and give all the assistance in their power, in every respect to aid the committee, and to further this blessed undertaking. Let this be continued from year to year, till the desired end be accomplished."

From the above it appears that this church was once nearly right on the subject of slavery.

Wesley, who was the founder of this church, under God, published the following among other things touching the great wrong of slavery,—“Man-stealers! the worst of thieves, in comparison of whom, highway robbers and house-breakers are innocent; and men-buyers are exactly on a level with menstealers.” Again, he says—“O, whatever it costs, put a stop to this cry before it be too late; instantly at any price, were it to half of your goods, deliver thyself from blood guiltiness! Thy

hands, thy bed, thy furniture, thy house, thy lands, are at present stained with blood. Surely it is enough, accumulate no more guilt; spill no more the blood of the innocent. Do not hire another to shed blood; do not pay him for doing it.—Whether you are a Christian or no show yourself a man! Be not more savage than a lion or a bear.”

Dr. Adam Clarke was a member of the Methodist E. Church. He was one of its brightest ornaments, and wrote the most learned commentary that is extant. With regard to slavery he says, “In heathen countries, slavery was, in some sort, excusable; among Christians it is an enormity and a crime, for which perdition has scarcely an adequate state of punishment. I here register my testimony against the unprincipled, inhuman, anti-Christian and diabolical slave trade, with all its authors, promoters, abettors, and sacrilegious gains, as well as against the great devil, the father of it and them.” Here is the position of the Methodist Episcopal Church as it was in the days of its humility and deep devotion to the cause of God. Had this church continued its inflexible opposition to slavery, there is no doubt but what it would have done much towards preventing the increase, and present triumph of the institution in the church and in the State. But she has fearfully departed from her purity, and now appears as the apologist and defender of slavery. The M. E. Church, as it is, will be the subject of remark in our next.

The following communication from our old friend, H. Cummings, is worth a careful perusal. In his comments upon President Tyler's Message, he arrives at the true source of national wealth, viz: *industry and economy.* We have long since believed that if the nation, instead of spending time, and enormous sums of money in legislating about banks, and anti-banks, specie circulars and sub-treasuries, would turn its attention to sober industry, and establish a regular system of compensated labor through the entire South as there is in the North (which is the only real source of wealth) the nation would enjoy unexampled prosperity and peace. But while in one half of the nation there are 250,000 slaveholders determined to live in affluence on the hard earnings of the poor slave compelled to labor by the blood extorting whip, they can reasonably expect nothing but embarrassment, & bankruptcy among themselves and a constant source of draw back and drain to the North. Let the nation pause and reflect, and she can but see her disease and her remedy, and in sober earnest, let her apply herself to the work and abolish slavery, and act upon the healthful principles of *INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY* and in a few years we shall stand unrivalled in the history of fame, among the nations of the earth.

From the Emancipator and Free American.

The President's Message.

President Tyler, in his message on the currency and finances, speaks of the importance of a sound and uniform currency as a medium of exchange, to facilitate the extensive commercial and business transactions of the country.

But he does not consider a sound and uniform currency a remedy for the great evils and embarrassments with which our country has been, and still is afflicted.—This is evident from the following passage which concludes his general remarks on the currency.

“I must be permitted to add, that no scheme of governmental policy, unaided by individual exertions, can be available for ameliorating the present condition of things. Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency are but the necessary means of commerce and intercourse, not the direct productive sources of wealth.—Wealth can only be accumulated by the earnings of industry and the savings of frugality; and nothing can be more ill-judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation, for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources, and the people are full of energy and the great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments, must be sought in industry, economy, the observance of good faith, and the favorable influence of time.”

The above extract contains four arguments showing that a healthy currency can never “ameliorate the condition of things.”

1. He says, that “no scheme of governmental policy, unaided by individual exertions can be available for ameliorating the present condition of things.”

2. As the evils arise from the want of “individual exertion” to produce wealth, he says, “Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency are but the necessary means of commerce and intercourse;” but they are “not the direct productive sources of wealth,” and, therefore, are not a great remedy.

“Nothing,” he says, “can be more ill-judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation, for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations.” It must arise from the production of wealth. To borrow of A. to pay B. will never free a man from debt. As the great evil does not lie in the derangement of the currency, but back of this, so the regulation of the currency will not furnish the antidote; it must be sought and applied where the evil exists. Hence he says,

4. “The great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments must be sought in industry and economy,” which are the only true sources of wealth; and as “the country is full of resources and the people full of energy,” and as “wealth can only be accumulated by the earnings of industry, and the savings of frugality,” by applying our “industry and energy” to bring out those “resources,” and our “frugality” in “economizing,” “by the observance of good faith, and the favorable influence of time,” we can produce an amount of wealth which will prove to be “a great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments,” as well as a security against their recurrence in future.

The President's views are unquestionably sound, and they imply that the great evil or “embarrassments” of the country lie in a want of industry, energy and economy in producing wealth, and the absence of “good faith” in the commercial and business transactions of the country. If so, I would ask, in what part of the nation does the great cause of our evils exist? It is certainly not chargeable upon the North, for our wealth and prosperity are secured by the operations of our free labor system, which is full of energy, industry, economy, enterprise, machinery, and best of all, wages to stimulate and call the whole into exercise.

The wealth, the great and rapidly increasing prosperity of the free, when compared with the slave States, is proverbial even in the South as well as in the North. But the cause may be traced directly to the South. There they depend on the slave labor system for support, which has neither energy, industry, economy, enterprise, machinery, or wages to produce wealth. Add to these disadvantages the fact that their consumers are two-fold as numerous in proportion to their number of producers, as what they are in the free States, and you will readily perceive the reason for our embarrassments. The slave labor system cannot support itself; hence their poverty, their restless desire to control the legislative and diplomatic powers of our government, to make their impoverishing slave labor system keep up in prosperity with our free labor system; hence the immense losses of the North in the South, the frequent changes in the policy of our government, and derangements and embarrassments that have always followed in their train.

It is for the want of these “individual exertions” in the south, their “observance of good faith” in paying their own laborers, and their northern creditors; their wants of “industry to earn, and frugality to save,” which are the great cause of their poverty and consequent embarrassments, that have spread their influence over the whole land. Had President Tyler, then, recommended the abolition of slavery, and the introduction of the free labor system all over the country, and set the example by emancipating his own slaves, he would have carried out the great principles he laid down in his message, conferred a lasting blessing on his country, embalmed his memory in the gratitude and affections of a nation of freemen, and secured to himself honors that would have brightened and glowed on the pages of our nation's history, with a splendor unsurpassed even by the glories that have encircled the life and name of Washington, the father of our country's independence.

H. CUMMINGS.

Boston, Dec. 1841.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL FORGERY is mentioned in the Journal of Commerce. On Friday last the clerk of Messrs. C. & E. W. Thwing, brokers in Wall street, presented their check at the Mechanic's Banking Association for \$1000, for which he received the money, and paid it over to a man who had just requested him to present it. The check proved to be a forgery—the forger having dared to resort to this stratagem to accomplish his object.

N. Y. American.

The democrats of Nantucket instructed their candidates for the Legislature if elected to go for abolition measures.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Honor to whom honor is due.

It would seem unreasonable to pass over without commendation the late spirited conduct of Senator Porter in the Senate of the United States. I allude to the occasion of the resolution submitted by Mr. Calhoun requesting information of the President as to various matters connected with the Brig Creole, and among other things as to the murder committed on board by “slaves.”

The resolution was manifestly wrong in several respects. It assumed contrary to the opinion of nearly the entire North that wrong had been done to our citizens, which must be redressed—that insult had been offered to the American flag—that a murder had been committed and committed by slaves. The Northern Press generally denies all these assumptions, and commends in broad and unqualified terms the conduct of the blacks. Yet in the Senate not a voice was heard in opposition to the three first assumptions, extravagant and unfounded as they are, wholly opposed to the views of the vast majority of Northern people, and such as if carried out would bring us into direct collision with the British Government on a question in regard to which they have the sense of the civilized world on their side. Such an issue is certainly to be avoided. Our Government opposed to that of Great Britain with three fourths of our own citizens and all the rest of the civilized world, arrayed in sentiment against itself! Such is the exact attitude in which the resolution of Mr. Calhoun (supposing it carried out) places us.

To none of these assumptions Mr. Porter to his lasting honor determined to oppose himself. He moved that the word “slaves” be struck out and the word “persons” be substituted, declaring that in his view the phraseology of the Constitution should not be departed from. Unaided and alone he braved the storm of wrath that this proposition raised in the slaveholding portion of the Senate, and when Calhoun railed and Preston scolded, and King threatened and Clay coaxed, he stood firm, planting himself upon the broad ground of the Constitution. Not until his colleague, Gov. Woodbridge joined his voice to those opposed to his motion did he yield a hair's breadth. Had he resisted this appeal also, he would have saved himself and the State he represents from the shame of yielding to assumptions as groundless in principle as they are fatal to liberty.

That he did yield at last is matter of poignant regret, for his perseverance would have shown that there was one man in the Senate of the United States, who dared to act the freeman on a question relating to slavery—that he resisted so long as he did was honorable; had he persisted it would have been glorious. As it is we must hail it as the dawn of better things—as the harbinger of hope that all regard for liberty is not stifled in our American Congress by fear of the slave power. A few such instances of civil courage exhibited by northern members of congress would do great good. They would open the way for the re-admission of freedom of speech into that body—a freedom which is now banished from these on the subject of slavery. Northern members do not utter their real sentiments—they do not utter the sentiments of their constituents on the floor of Congress, when that question is brought up in any shape before that body. Of the 26 members of the Senate there was probably not one, who did not agree with Mr. Porter, that “persons” was in this case the proper designation of the blacks on board the Creole. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Mississippi case last winter must have been fresh in the minds of all. This decision was founded on the fact directly asserted by the Court, that the Constitution regarded slaves as persons.—If persons, they could not be subject to the laws of Virginia, when removed beyond her territorial jurisdiction. By this removal they became ipso facto free. Once on the highway of nations Virginia laws had no more power over them than over the wild billows that were rolling around them. Slave laws, the laws of force can act only where that force is, namely the soil that is trodden by the owners of men. It cannot bind the waves of the ocean. The law of Virginia then had ceased to operate over these men; the law of Louisiana had not commenced; the laws of the United States were silent as to their case, while the Constitution seeing in them persons and not property could not regard them as criminal in freeing themselves from illegal personal restraint. This was undoubtedly the view taken of the matter by one Senator; it must have been the view taken of it by other northern Senators. It is conformable to various decisions of the Supreme Court and of State courts—it is the view of common sense.—Why then did our Senator stand alone in his attempt to bring the resolution more under constitutional forms, and more into

the constitutional spirit! But one answer can be given—fear—fear—personal or political fear of ill to themselves or of ill to their party. Besides this, there is no concert or union, among those who are favorable to liberty while there is the closest union, the most entire concert among those who are opposed to it. To this discouraging circumstance must be added that general indefinite fear which men who on the approach of a great crisis have not made up their minds what course to take, have of men whose minds are fully made up, and who are ready to go the death in support of the course they have taken.—This gives the latter an incalculable advantage. Nevertheless a great crisis is approaching, and cannot long be deferred. Any one who will attend to the signs of the times must feel that we cannot long remain in our present state. The Northern people will not long suffer their Senators and Representative to blink every question connected in any way with slavery or slave-holding interests and to shut their eyes to the enormous encroachments of the slave power. They will not consent that their 26 Senators and their 150 representatives shall be mere cyphers—to count nothing till put into the right place by the hand of their Southern masters.—By the new census the balance of power is turned still more in favor of the North, so much so, that whenever she chooses, she is the mistress of the government.—She will not always sleep. Such resolutions as those of Mr. Calhoun, such conduct as that of Mr. Porter, with the discussions to which it gave rise will soon cause her to open her eyes. Perhaps no resolution will ever again pass the Senate, which assumes that our flag has been insulted, because Virginia laws are not executed in a British harbor—that our citizens are wronged, because a foreign power refuses to return fugitives from slavery—that Virginia slave laws extend over the wide ocean—that persons are guilty of murder, who in strict self-defence kill a man who is endeavoring to take their lives with a deadly weapon. A resolution affirming all this was submitted to the Senate of the United States. So imperious and overbearing is the slave power, that we honor the man who dared in his place in the Senate, to object to a little of that resolution. He probably was not aware of the storm he was raising and possibly after the event was astonished at his own boldness. Would that his constancy had been equal to his courage! But for this he will no doubt have other occasions. The discussions arising from the case of the Creole are begun, but they are not yet ended. It has kindled a flame which will not soon die away. Let us hope that our Senator will be ever true to himself, true to the State he represents, true to the great principles of liberty and justice. Michigan has been honored by what he has attempted to do single-handed—may her united voice encourage him to fidelity to her good name and to the great interests of liberty. K.

TRIAL OF REV. W. VAN ZANDT.—The Rochester Evening Post gives the result of the interesting trial of Rev. W. Van Zandt, Rector of Grace church, Rochester, for the seduction of Miss Sophia Murdock, a member of his church and congregation. The trial came on at the present term of the Circuit Court in Rochester, Judge Dayton presiding, on Thursday of last week. The nature of the case, and the standing and profession of the defendant, created great excitement with reference to the issue of the trial.

The testimony closed on Saturday evening, and on Monday morning, the Hon. M. H. Sibley commenced his speech for the defense, which occupied nine hours, and is spoken of as a most able, shrewd and eloquent effort. Mr. Sampson followed in behalf of the plaintiff, and after a clear and sound charge from Judge Dayton, the jury retired about 6 o'clock. After an absence of some four hours, they returned a sealed verdict of *three thousand and twenty-five dollars* damages for the plaintiff, Dr. Murdock, father of the young lady.—Commercial Advertiser.

Horrid! an Unparalleled Murder

One of the most atrocious murders we ever heard of, occurred in Orange st. N. York, on New Year's day. A brute named Thomas Toppen, who has long abused his wife, murdered her by beating and stabbing for several hours between 11 and 5 o'clock that day! After breaking the broom over her head, he stabbed her with the sharp end of the broken stick—pounded her with the hammer—and finally capped the climax of atrocity by digging out her eyes with a knife and fork.

This was the horrid scene witnessed by their son, aged 14, who came to wish them a “happy New-Year.” It is added that a woman named Kelly who lived in the same room, witnessed the progress of the horrid butchery! The murderer and his murdered wife were addicted to drunkenness, as might be guessed.

Rochester Eve. Post.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at Marshall, February 2, 1842. The President, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, took the Chair. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Chace. T. Foster and J. N. Stickney were appointed Secretaries. Messrs Barnes, Taylor, Millard, Stewart, and Ingersoll were appointed to make a roll of members, and the following list was reported:

Wayne County.—C. H. Stewart; Doct. A. L. Porter.

Washtenaw County.—J. P. Weeks, G. Millard, M. Kenny, C. B. Seymour, A. A. Copeland, Amasa Gillett, T. Foster, J. B. Barnes, L. H. Whitman, S. Dutton, J. W. Brooks.

Jackson County.—Oliver Hampton, Josiah Whitman, O. H. Fifield, Wm. Fifield, J. B. Adams, Israel S. Love, Rev. N. G. Chase, John M. Reed, Ira A. Willis, J. H. Burrows, David Smalley, C. L. Bacon, R. B. Rexford, Rev. E. J. Boyd, Thomas McGea, Rev. W. B. Hotchkiss.

Calhoun County.—Rev. C. B. Taylor, John S. Lewis, Jas. Cunningham, D. M. Bushnell, Geo. Willard, Peter Holmes, Mr. Bordwell, J. I. Lord, G. G. Lay, I. N. Taylor, E. Child, Ira Nash, George H. Barber, G. B. Blank, J. B. Marsh, J. S. Fitch, Rev. Wm A. Bronson, John White, G. L. Priadle, M. Miller, V. Park, A. Lewis, Jas. Calhoun, jr. James B. Mason, Edwin Gore, Alexander Thompson, Josiah Bradish, Ansel Adams, E. Thomas, S. P. Rice, J. T. Gilbert, Rev. J. Wilder, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, Thomas Hamilton, John G. Randall, Josiah Bradish, John B. Tucker, Isaac Merritt, Stephen Merritt, Stephen Hawks, Lorin Brown, Nathaniel Reed, S. Damon, M. H. Bardwell.

Branch County.—Rev. John Twiss, J. D. Zimmerman, J. M. Goodman, A. Waters, B. Brown, J. N. Stickney, A. Sanders, C. Hammond.

Lenauc County.—Rev. I. L. Thomlinson, C. Philbrook, Rev. John W. Pierce, S. Trask, R. L. Hall, J. F. Doberman.

St. Joseph County.—C. Gurney, Nathan Nickerson, Rev. H. H. Northrop.

Hillsdale County.—Rev. R. B. Bement.

Oakland County.—Nathan Power, Joel Bostwick, Erastus Ingersoll.

Kalamazoo County.—N. M. Thomas.

Eaton County.—Nelson Thomas.

Ionia County.—John Thomas.

Cass County.—Simon Pattison, Luther Humphrey.

[Delegates, whose places of residence were not ascertained.]—B. Hall, G. Lowrey, William Brace, I. N. Lowrey, Rev. F. W. Pierce, A. W. Bushnell, M. S. Gleason, N. Durfee, C. M. Boardman, W. E. Wells, R. Baker, W. Bacon, E. M. Kingsbury, S. H. Thomson, E. Hall, A. Herrick, D. Bardwell, W. Blank, W. Thomson.

On motion of Dr. Porter, all persons who are members of any Anti-slavery Society, or who recognize the principles of Anti-slavery Societies, were invited to act as members of the Society.

Nathan Power explained the cause of the absence of James G. Birney, he being detained from attending the Anniversary Meeting by unavoidable private engagements.

The following were appointed a Business committee, viz: C. H. Stewart, J. B. Barnes, Nathan Power, E. P. Ingersoll, E. Child.

Messrs Taylor, McGee, Porter, Thomas and Dutton, were appointed a committee to nominate Officers, and to designate the place of the next Annual Meeting.

The Report of the Executive Committee was read, and accepted, and referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs Bement, Tomlinson, Cochrane, Wilder and Gurney, for revision previous to publication.

The Report of the Treasurer was read, and accepted, and referred to Messrs Northrop and Stewart, to be audited.

The business committee reported a resolution setting forth the principles and objects of the Anti Slavery enterprise, which was discussed at considerable length by C. H. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Wilder and others, but was subsequently recommitted to the business committee for amendment.

Messrs Fitch, Goodman, Rexford and Gillett were appointed a committee on Finance.

Closed with prayer, by Elder Twiss.

EVENING SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. J. B. Ingersoll.

Rev. R. B. Bement, from the committee appointed to revise the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, reported an amendment thereof, which was agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be published in the "Signal of Liberty."

A rule was adopted restricting the members from speaking more than thirty minutes at one time.

The business committee reported a series of resolutions which were accepted, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the principles of this Convention are founded in love, justice, patriotism and christianity: they recognize the existing rights of the original slave-

holding States, and regard the federal compact of the Constitution to be inviolable.

Resolved, That the action of the Anti-slavery party of this State is as follows:—It seeks to operate politically and morally; politically in this State—in the Territories—and on the subjects, which are within the jurisdiction of federal legislation:—elsewhere, and on other subjects, it uses moral suasion.

Resolved, That political action in this State has the following objects: to defend the right of petition, and liberty of speech; to procure for fugitive slaves, the right of trial by jury; to strike from our State Constitution the qualification of color, as essential to elective franchise, and to procure the political power of the State in support of all our State and federal rights: In seeking a jury trial it is not desired to interfere with the legal rights of the master, but merely to leave to twelve men, rather than one, the decision of facts, which by the federal constitution, must be ascertained.

Resolved, That political action in Territories or Districts, and on subjects under federal legislation, has for its object, the entire abolition of slavery, and the discontinuance of its trade.

Resolved, That we as a part of the people of the United States, claim the right to represent and carry out, constitutionally, these our principles, wherever our Representatives have the legal power, inasmuch as their power emanating from their constituents, render them but the servants of the latter.

Resolved, That we recognize the constitutional rights of slave States as sacred as our own, and that we have never had any design to interfere therewith.

Resolved, That we contemplate no political action, in our judgment inconsistent with the above principles.

Resolved, That we regard slavery as founded on principles directly antagonistic to ours, viz: selfishness, injustice, might, and the desire to uphold private on the ruins of public interests; and also, to be altogether at variance with the principles of our Declaration of Independence, and those of republican institutions.

Resolved, That to promote our principles, antagonist to those of slavery, we regard independent political action, to be the plain, proper and necessary course, and experience has already proved it so.

Resolved, That the results of independent political action, even in its infancy, have been such as to encourage all its friends to persevere, and to convince honest doubters, that the course is wise and proper, which has increased in the unprecedented ratio that independent political anti slavery has.

Resolved, That we recommend and beseech all true friends of the cause, to cooperate henceforth with the measures of this Convention, and not to weigh the comparatively light principles of ordinary politics against those weighty and momentous principles, which they themselves recognize, and admit to be of paramount importance.

Resolved, That the anti slavery principles involve, in a more extended degree, those principles which are in contest between the leading political parties of the day.

Resolved, That for the purpose of giving efficacy to the proceedings of the coming year, a corresponding local committee be formed in every county of the State, to consist of two members, and to be now appointed; the Executive Committee having power to fill all vacancies, and increase their number. Such local committees shall correspond with the Executive and corresponding committees of the Society, and be auxiliary thereto, and the duty shall be theirs, to aid in circulating the Signal of Liberty, and anti slavery documents in their district, to procure lectures, or discussions on the subject, and carry into effect the operations of the Executive Committee.

Resolutions numbered 9 and 10 were taken up and fully discussed by Messrs Gurney, Bement, Blanks, Porter, Twiss, Brooks, Barnes, Wilder, Stewart, Power, Rexford, Dutton and Cleveland, and adopted unanimously.

On motion of Dr. Barnes,

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the friends of the Anti Slavery cause in this State, to hold a State Convention at Ann Arbor on the first of August, (the Anniversary of West India Emancipation,) to nominate suitable liberty candidates to represent this State in Congress, and that a corresponding committee of five be appointed to give the necessary notice, and make the necessary arrangements. Provided, that if the State shall be divided into Districts, suitable District Conventions shall be called.

Chester Hammond and R. B. Rexford were appointed to nominate that committee. Closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Taylor.

FEB. 3.—Society met at 9 o'clock, A.M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Humphrey. The report of the committee to audit the Treasurer's account was received and adopted, and the account thereby audited and allowed.

The committee on Nominations reported, that the next Anniversary of the Society be held at Ann Arbor, and that the following persons be the officers of the So-

ciety for the ensuing year. The report was adopted.

For President, CHALES H. STEWART, of Wayne.

Vice Presidents.

R. B. REXFORD, Jackson. AMASA GILLETT, Washtenaw. A. L. PORTER, Wayne. CHARLES GURNEY, St. Joseph. NATHAN POWER, Oakland. N. M. THOMAS, Kalamazoo.

Executive Committee.

GUY BECKLEY, J. B. BARNES, S. B. NOBLE, S. FELCH, FRANCIS DENISON. T. FOSTER, Cor. Sec'y. JOHN CHANDLER, Rev. Sec'y. G. BECKLEY, Treasurer.

In accordance with the report of the committee appointed for that purpose, the following were constituted a State corresponding committee:

C. H. STEWART, Detroit. ARTHUR L. PORTER, " JOHN DIMOND, " NATHAN POWER, Farmington. SAM'L P. MEAD, Plymouth.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Humphrey, the speakers were restricted to 15 minutes each.

The Committee on Finance made a statement of the arrearages due from the Society, after which a collection in cash and pledges was taken amounting to \$129.25, towards liquidating the claims of S. B. Treadwell, and were committed to Nathan Power with instructions to give his receipt for the same to the President, and to obtain a receipt from Mr. Treadwell in full of his demands upon the State Society.

The Finance Committee further reported, that the Society has been encouraged by the success which has attended the issuing of the organ of the society during the past year, and that there will be needed \$105 to cancel the debt incurred during that period. There will be needed, and the society pledges itself to raise, the sum of \$500 to forward the operations of the anti-slavery society during the coming year, in addition to the present amount on the subscription list of the Signal of Liberty. The report was adopted, and pledges were then given amounting to \$145, and collected, \$3.

Messrs. Tomlinson and Bement were appointed to nominate a county corresponding committee consisting of two persons in each county [agreeably to resolution 13.] They reported the following names, and the report was adopted.

Closed by prayer by Rev. Mr. Tomlinson.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Mr. Dutton. The remaining resolutions reported by the business committee, were discussed and adopted.

The following resolutions were severally moved and adopted.

Whereas, a proposal is before the public for a mass meeting of the Washingtonian Temperance Association in this State, about the 4th of July next, therefore,

Resolved, That when the public shall be specifically certified of the time and place of said meeting, notice shall forthwith be published by the corresponding secretary of this body, of a mass meeting of the friends of the slave and of republican liberty at the same place, to be opened immediately after the Washingtonian convention, unless the Executive Committee deem the meeting inexpedient. Adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention unitedly and publicly proclaim themselves to be "Washingtonian Abolitionists," and that our creed is exactly announced in the words of the venerated Father of his country—George Washington—towit: "the abolition of slavery, and that there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY."

Resolved, That notwithstanding our recognition of the single, great and more than any other important qualification which we seek in selecting our candidates for the suffrages of the people, viz: The advocacy of our principles on all legislative occasions, in preference to all else,—we deem it not inconsistent but desirable, to require in each candidate a practical regard for the principles of morality and virtue.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be empowered to call an extra meeting of the society if the exigencies of the times demand it.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every philanthropist, every Patriot, every Christian, every man, woman and child, of every name, who can offer a petition, it is the duty of every one, daily, hourly, fervently and continually, to pray that every yoke of bondage may be broken; that all the oppressed may immediately go free.

Resolved, That while we admit that we have no legal power to interfere with the constitutional laws of the southern States relating to slavery, we do say before the world that we deem such laws contrary to the laws of God.

Resolved, That we commend to every

friend of our cause, the patronage of the Signal of Liberty, and would impress upon them the duty of extending its circulation, and that each person should consider himself as an agent for that purpose in his locality.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Society are hereby given to the Executive Committee of the past year for the fidelity and ability of their labors in promoting the cause of liberty, and also to the Rev. J. P. Cleveland, President of the Society for his valuable and disinterested services in extending our principles by lectures and otherwise. The Convention also express its sense of the ability which has characterized the editorial columns of the Signal of Liberty, and of the amount of unpaid labor of body and mind bestowed by its Editor, to whom they return sincere thanks.

Closed by prayer by Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and the Society adjourned.

T. FOSTER, J. N. STICKNEY, Secy's.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, February 9, 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."

The Anniversary.

The annual meeting, held at Marshall last week, in point of numbers, interest, and talent, was equal to any that has been held in the State. The names of 120 delegates were enrolled, representing eleven Counties. More delegates were present whose names were not entered. The meeting embraced a large amount of talent and respectability, as can be seen by merely consulting the roll of members, and its influence on that part of the State will be most happy. On the first day and evening, all the seats in the Court House were filled with an attentive and highly interested audience. The question of political action was discussed in all its bearings, and the necessity of such a course completely demonstrated. Messrs. Stewart and Bement spoke with much ability, and were followed in the evening by Dr. Porter, Elder Twiss, Dr. Barnes, Rev. Mr. Wilder, Nathan Power, Major Rexford, Mr. Dutton, Mr. Cleveland and others, and their remarks called forth repeated and enthusiastic applause.

We may publish some notes of the debate hereafter. It will be seen by the proceedings that \$129 was raised towards extinguishing the debt of the society to Brother Treadwell, and \$443 in pledges to support the cause the coming year. This speaks well for our future prospects. The cause of Liberty in this State is now placed on a basis from which it cannot be removed, and unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times, its progress will amaze its enemies and far exceed the anticipations of many of its friends.

The Anniversary of the State Temperance Society was well attended. The Washingtonians held a meeting in the evening at the Methodist church, and exhibited a perfect jam. The Advocate is to be removed to Detroit, and is to become a Washingtonian paper.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on file. "A friend to our cause" will please furnish his name. We are entitled to know who's who. "True sympathy" must excuse us for not publishing his communication. We wish to devote a considerable portion of our columns to the political and financial bearings of slavery.

Reader, are the times hard with you? If so read the article on the last page from the Pittsburgh Gazette, and learn why the times are hard.

What has become of the Resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. Fuller, of this County, instructing our Congressional delegation to support the right of petition, and oppose the XX1st Rule? After sundry amendments calculated to defeat it, it was laid on the table two or three times, and we have not had a glimpse of it since. This we suppose is genuine democracy!

Ohio.

The State Liberty Convention met at Columbus Dec. 29. Upwards of 200 delegates were present from 37 counties. Hon. Leicester King was unanimously nominated for Governor. The spirit of the convention was cheering and hopeful.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met, Jan. 5. On canvassing the votes, John Davis was found to be elected Governor by 415 votes more than enough to make a choice.

At a meeting of Abolitionists at Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, they resolved that the Emancipator should be removed to Washington, and agreed, if it should be done, to subscribe for 100 copies of it.

The Madisonian, the organ of President Tyler officially denies the statement of John and Charles Tyler which we published a few weeks since.

Robert P. Eldredge of Macomb, has been appointed Secretary of State in the place of Mr. Rowland.

The annual report of the Executive committee will appear next week.

Jan. 20, the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature for the repeal the 21st Rule was laid on the table, 88 to 86!—What will the Vermonters say to that!

State Legislature.

In Senate, Jan. 28.—The Senators were classified, and the names of Messrs. Kingsley and Shearrer were drawn. They serve for one year.

Jan. 29.—Mr. Kingsley, from a minority of the judiciary Committee reported a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, by expunging the word "white" from the second section, so as to extend the elective franchise to colored persons. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Kingsley, the Senate took up the bill to extend the right of trial by jury.

The bill came up with a motion pending to refer it to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to strike out the two last sections.

Mr. KINGSLEY said if these two sections were stricken out, the bill might as well be dropped. These were the sections that rendered the whole operative—without them the bill would be a nullity—a mere mockery.

Mr. CURT called for a decision of the question: The question of reference was lost.

Mr. GREENLY moved that the two sections referred to be stricken out. He said they conflicted with the laws of the United States, and that this State would only be rendering herself ridiculous by passing them.

A debate ensued—Mr. Kingsley for retaining the sections—Mr. Greenly for striking out—and Mr. Walker against the whole bill.

The sections were struck out by the following vote,

YEAS—Messrs. Burch, Crust, Gidley, Granger, Greenly, Hewitt, Redfield, Shearer, Walker, Warner—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Champlin, Demming, Kingsley, Trowbridge, Wakefield, Wixom—6.

The bill then coming up for a passage it was laid on the table.

Jan. 31.—Mr. HEWITT moved to take up the right of trial by jury, which was agreed to.

The Senate passed a bill to prevent illegal banking, designed to reach the bank of St. Clair, which has a large amount of bills in circulation, made payable in Ohio. The bill prohibits such issues under a fine of \$500 for each offence and imprisonment till paid. The bill was also introduced to reach the Michigan Insurance Company, which issues bills payable in current bank notes.—Such issues are prohibited under the same penalty.

In the House, Mr. LAMB brought in a bill to repeal the license law.

In Senate, Feb. 3.—The bill to abolish the office of County Commissioner, and re-establish the board of Supervisors, was passed—Yeas 12—Nays 4. It allows supervisors \$1.50 per day for their services.

In the House, Feb. 4.—The question being on the disposition of the Petitions of 119 citizens of Berrien county, in relation to religious tests applied to witnesses in Courts of justice, the petitions were referred to a committee of five with instructions to report a bill, that a man's belief shall not affect his competency as a witness.

Feb. 5.—The committee reported a bill as instructed yesterday, and it passed without debate.

Mr. HEWITT moved to take up the bill to extend the right of trial by jury to fugitive slaves, which was agreed to.

The bill came up with a motion pending to strike out the two last sections of the bill, which provides that no judge or officer within this State, shall have authority to deliver up a fugitive slave; without being tried under the provisions of this act, and found by a jury to be a fugitive.

The question to strike out was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Burch, Gidley, Granger, Hewitt, Redfield, Walker, Warner—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Champlin, Demming, Kingsley, Trowbridge, and Wixom—5.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented a report in favor of the principle of taxing property for the support of common schools.

During the last week in December, the Senate spent six hours in session, and the House about ten. The pay of each member for this amount of labor is \$56 each. Is this a Whig or Democratic reform? Tell us! It is but justice to say that Mr. Giddings made an unsuccessful attempt to save the Friday's session, but was overruled.

The Madisonian, the organ of President Tyler officially denies the statement of John and Charles Tyler which we published a few weeks since.

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Jan. 20, the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature for the repeal the 21st Rule was laid on the table, 88 to 86!—What will the Vermonters say to that!

Congressional.

The bill to repeal the Bankrupt law has passed the House by a vote of 126 to 94. After considerable discussion in the senate, the bill was lost; ayes 22; nays 23.—So the bankrupt law is not repealed. The bill authorizing the emission of Treasury notes to defray the expenses of Government passed—ayes 104, nays 86.

Mr. Giddings presented a memorial from citizens of Ohio, calling the attention of Congress to the wheat growing interest of the Northwest, and asking the adoption of measures to procure the admission of wheat into foreign ports on terms of reciprocity. It was referred to a select committee of nine, of which Mr G is chairman, composed of four members from the free States, and five from the slave States. This committee is to protect the interests of the Northwest.

Anti-Slavery petitions of various kinds were presented by Adams, Granger and others, and laid on the table. Mr. A. presented a petition of respectable citizens of Georgia, complaining that Mr. A. had been appointed chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. This they considered a great grievance to them. A very exciting debate followed.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from Haverhill, for a dissolution of the Union, because the advantages were not reciprocal, because the resources of one section were drained by the waste of another, and because history proved that such institutions as existed in one part of the union, would in the end overwhelm the whole with destruction.

Mr. A. moved the reference of the petition to a select committee with instructions to report reasons why the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Mr. Hopkins asked if it was in order to move that this petition be burned in the presence of the House? Many questions were asked, and motions made; the rejection of the petition; the printing of it; a call of the House; adjournment, &c.

Jan. 26, Mr. Marshall presented a resolution to the purport that J. Q. Adams, by presenting this petition, had offered the deepest indignity to the House, and an insult to the people of the United States, and is worthy of expulsion from the national councils, and the House deem it an act of grace and mercy that they content themselves with inflicting the severest censure of the House.

The question came up, "Will the House consider this resolution?" The subject was debated by Messrs Adams and Marshall till Mr. Fillmore moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost, ayes 90, nays 100.

JAN 27, Mr. Butts asked Mr Adams to withdraw his question of consideration, but he refused. The question whether the House had jurisdiction of the case was decided in the affirmative, ayes 108, nays 75.

Mr Underwood opposed the whole proceedings. To his mind it was more than bathos to say, that whereas a member of this House has been guilty of treason, and subornation of perjury, therefore you will censure him! These crimes were implied in the resolution, and the House was called upon to inflict censure for crimes meriting the severest punishment.

Mr U spoke of the right of petition.—Said he,

My doctrine is, that there exists no right to petition, where there exists no authority to grant the prayer of the petitioners. I have voted against the XXIst Rule, because, by that rule you exclude petitioners who have a right to be heard, as well as those who have not. A thinking people will not tolerate the existence of any rule that conflicts with their just rights.

As a slave-holder, I have differed from my brethren on this floor, in reference to the whole gag proceeding. I wish the question discussed—discussed to the hearts content of all who choose to discuss it; and let me say to my friends and brethren of the south, that if we cannot bear the discussion of this question, we are already gone—gone beyond all hope of redemption.

In alluding to the threats which were sometimes made by southerners, to dissolve the Union rather than give up slavery, Mr U. said it was idle—the remedy was the disease itself. There is no state in the Union that has a deeper stake in the result of this question than Kentucky. Dissolve the Union, and make the boundary where you will, between the free and slave states, and slavery is at an end.—The slave has only to cross a river or a meridian line and he is free.

But will the abolitionists dissolve this Union? Is this what they are aiming at? I will not believe it. No, sir, I will not believe that my brethren in Ohio, by whom we, in Kentucky, have always stood in

times of peril and danger, I will not believe that they seek to separate from, and cut off their friends, their kindred—and Mr U. was here affected to tears, and Mr. Giddings rose, and with commendable feeling, replied that he for one, would never desert his friends of Kentucky; and he spoke *ex cathedra*, when he said that no abolitionist whom he knew or ever heard of, would refuse to defend their friends and Anglo Saxon brethren in case of extremity.

Mr Underwood concluded with con-juring the House to pause before they took the step which was proposed by the resolution before them. Let us beware how we give the gentleman from Massachusetts an opportunity to go home a martyr to the right of petition.

Mr Butts then took the floor. He began by remarking that, however wisely he might differ from the gentleman from Massachusetts in many of his views, and certainly he did, yet he must lose all respect for himself before he could say anything to wound the feelings of that venerable gentleman. Other members might reconcile their course in this respect to their own ideas of what was due to age, dignity and honor, but such were his feelings.

Mr B. then took up the resolution of Mr. M, and said that it was strange that such a 'tempest in a teapot' was made about the presentation of a 'petition' when a resolution to the very effect proposed to be considered in the petition, was offered by a gentleman from South Carolina, in this hall, four or five years ago. Was there any charge of perjury and high treason then?

This called up Mr RHETT, who was the member alluded to, and while he reads a pamphlet we close.

The debate was continued by candle light last night. Mr Butts made a cutting speech, in which Mr Wise was handled in a severe but parliamentary style, for his abuse of Mr Adams.

Mr. Butts also implicated the Secretary of the Navy in a charge of favoring the dissolution of the Union.

Mr THOMPSON of Indiana, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, and pending this question, the House adjourned.

A Gag in the SENATE.

Our readers generally may not be aware that there is a gag in operation in the Senate, adopted into the standing Rules. It is quite as oppressive, and more ridiculous than the Rule of the House. It provides that on the presentation of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in Florida, the motion to receive is considered as made, and that motion is laid on the table. By the operation of this rule, the petition itself is actually received and placed on the files of the Senate, while the motion to receive it is laid on the table! A rare instance of the acumen of our illustrious Statesmen, which would do honor to a country pettifogger!

We wish our readers to remember that petitions of the freemen of Michigan within a few weeks have been thus contemptuously consigned to oblivion, without the least action upon them, and our Senators have not remonstrated a word against the indignity. What excuse can they render? Will they tell their constituents that a debate on the subject would accomplish nothing—that the rule would still be rigorously enforced? Suppose we admit, for a moment, the validity of the excuse, (but we do not admit it,) we are led to enquire *who they are* who thus rule us with a rod of iron—and the answer comes back in one word—WHIGS! The very allies of our Senators, who helped put in "Tyler too."—The Whigs have a majority in both Houses of Congress, and if there is a gag in either House, they could have prevented it. The responsibility cannot be dodged. A large number of Whigs voted for every gag in either House that has ever been proposed, and yet they are accounted "the most favorable to liberty!"

It is the duty of our Senators to speak out on the subject, at least once, if no more; and until they do this it will not be unjust to say that they esteem their party interests more than the rights of their constituents. Is it not so?

It is said that Henry Clay has determined to resign his seat in the United States Senate, during the present session,

For the Signal of Liberty.

Jackson, Jan. 28, 1842.

Messrs Editors:—The Washingtonians, in the midst of their brilliant career, have visited this thriving town and are doing wonders. The addresses of Messrs. Merideth and Wilson, last evening, were of thrilling interest, and will unquestionably accomplish much good. Words would fail to express the gratitude, which many of the rescued will yet render them for this early assistance. The kindness of manner, the power of language, the argumentative style, and the flow of eloquence, which they evinced called forth the thundering applause from a crowded house. During a short stay here, these men have achieved prodigies. Rising of one hundred and fifty have signed the pledge, and the number is still augmenting. Mr. Howard, of Detroit, spoke with searching influence.

Yours, truly,
G. F. MEWEN.

For the Signal of Liberty.

EX. COM: GENTLEMEN:—I am much rejoiced to learn that our State Anti-slavery Anniversary at Marshall, was very fully attended, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the travelling, and that every thing went off finely.

I regret that I was not present. I doubt less lost much. It is the only occasion of the kind ever held within a 100 miles of me that I have not attended. I have not learned all the proceedings of the meeting. But this much however, I have learned, for which I feel called upon to render my personal and most grateful acknowledgments in behalf of the poor, helpless slave, that the following gentlemen contributed the respective sums as follows, towards liquidating my claim upon the friends of liberty in Michigan. It looks like PURE ABOLITION. To wit:—

- Wm. Fifield, Jackson, \$3.00
- Reuben L. Hall, Raisin, 1.00
- George Lowell, Marshall, 1.00
- C. Philbrook, Adrian, 5.00
- Isaac A. Wyllis, Jackson, 1.00
- R. B. Rexford, Napoleon, 5.00
- Amasa Waters, Union, 2.00
- R. Baker, Oneida, Eaton co. 2.00
- J. B. Mason, Battle Creek, 2.00
- Stillman P. Rees, Marshall, 2.00
- Nathan Power, Farmington, 10.00
- Rev. Elias Child, Albion, 5.00
- Asa W. Bushnell, Leroy, Cal. co. 2.00
- Nathan Durfee, Marshall, 5.00
- O. H. Fifield, Jackson, 2.00
- J. N. Taylor, 1.00
- J. Whitman Jr. and O. Hampton, 3.00
- William Brice, Marshall, 2.00
- J. D. Zimmerman, Union, 2.00
- Rev. Chas. B. Taylor, Albion, 2.00
- Rev. N. G. Chase, Napoleon, 2.00
- Chas. H. Stewart, Detroit, 15.00
- J. S. Fitch, Marshall, 20.00

I have also received \$5.00 from one not yet an abolitionist, whose name I regret to say, I am not at liberty to give. May heaven bless him; and may he soon be an abolitionist of the truest kind. \$16.25 in cash was also contributed at Marshall by persons unknown.

If my friends in the State keep on at this rate, they will surely soon have it to say, they owe me nothing, — but "GO-D-WILL."

Yours with much esteem,
S. B. TREADWELL.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Big Creole.

I stated in my last, that since the Emancipation Act of the British Parliament, (and its glorious results, I should have added,) nothing had occurred so important in its bearing on the anti-slavery question as the daring and successful attempt at self-rescue of the 135 slaves on board the above mentioned brig. I alluded to some of these bearings only—there are others equally or more important. The case of the Amistad brought us into collision with the decrepit Government of Spain a government like our own, upholding the interests of slavery. The Amistad captives obtained their freedom against the settled purpose and determined efforts of our Government through the indefatigable perseverance of a few Abolitionists headed by that devoted friend of man, and indomitable foe to slavery, Lewis Tappan. Our Government takes up the case of the Creole under very different circumstances.—The impelling power in the former case was its own zeal for slavery in the abstract, for no immediate interest of our slaveholders was in danger. This zeal is now stimulated by the direct interest of the holders of twelve hundred millions of property who hold in our hands the keys of our government.

No stone will be left unturned to produce a result favorable to their wishes—the surrender of the mutineers for trial and death, and compensation for the remainder.—The last will, after an effort, probably be given up as a hopeless case; but the claim will be made in order to offer its relinquishment as a compromise for securing the former. Their chance for success is small indeed. Their antagonists are the British Government, the British people and last but not least, in this case, the colored subjects of her Majesty, whom no minister of the Crown will outrage or offend, out of deference to a foreign slaveholding power. The British Government must be aware that in a contest with us, their black subjects in the West Indies, would be the right arm of their strength. When they wish to cut off this right arm, then will they alienate a million of freemen on our borders by remanding to certain death a portion of their brethren who dared to strike for freedom on the high seas, an act for which, if white, they would be lauded to the skies. Will the British Government admit so odious a distinction between their white and black subjects, when the conciliation of the latter is an object of such pressing moment? It is impossible!

The blacks of the Creole can be regarded by the British authorities in no other light than as passengers, subject to duress, from which they had a moral and legal right to free themselves by any degree of violence, which was necessary to the attainment of their object. Do we deliver up Canadian revolvers who take refuge in our territory? Not at all. Will they deliver up American refugees, guilty of no crime, who seek an asylum on British ground? Let no one believe them so weak and so criminal.

How many subjects of other governments have we who have fled to us (and oftentimes with arms in their hands and perhaps those hands reeking in blood) and

claimed the protection of our soil? Shall we, can we turn round and demand of another government those persons who have fled from a hundred fold worse tyranny here, because forsooth some degree of violence attended their escape? We shall not—we cannot, but our slaveholding government can and will, yet only to be laughed at for their pains. The British have their pride as well as we. Ours is to offer an asylum for those (whites) who suffer political persecution and oppression abroad. Theirs is to throw the broad shield of British liberty over all, black or white, who escape from personal thralldom into any portion of their wide domain.—When we are prepared to surrender the Pole or the Greek to the Emperor Nicholas or the Sultan Mahmoud, because they rebelled, we may with some color of reason, demand the escaped slave for his master, because he rose against him. No British, no Northern American jury would bring in any other verdict against those men than justifiable homicide. I retract the last assertion. A guilty constitutional compromise would tie the hands of any American jury, while their hearts would acquit him of all crime. Alas! for such a compact.

Let us rejoice that the decision is with those whose consciences are not fettered by any unrighteous compact of a past age who are ready to declare a freeman de facto a freeman de jure, who will pronounce the freedom of 130 human beings cheaply bought with the life of a bloodthirsty slave driver, and some drops of the blood of the captain and crew of a slave ship.—Any other decision would be a stab at liberty.

Let not the slave holder count on any northern aid in his attempt to get the heroes of the Creole within his grasp. It is a contest which he and his government must fight out by themselves. Our sympathies are all against him—our interests are not on his side, and whatever a few servile editors or heartless politicians may say to the contrary, we know and feel that the British Government is right in this matter, and we rejoice over every successful blow struck for freedom.

K.

Whigs and Abolitionists.

The Whigs in Ohio have made the discovery that abolitionism after all is not such a terrible thing—the address of the Liberty Party of that State is pure whig doctrine! Perhaps the whigs in this State may come to the same conclusion. Gentlemen Whigs! suppose you look into this matter.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—About two hundred delegates of the anti-slavery party assembled in Columbus last week, and nominated Leicester King of Trumbull county, as a candidate for Governor. Mr. King is one of the first men in the State—is distinguished for his general intelligence, high moral worth, practical ability, and is an ardent and devoted friend of Liberty. We could vote for Judge King with all grace, but the propriety and expediency of bringing him before the people at this juncture and under the circumstances is what we look at. He is an abolitionist! What a bug bear! Now we do not think of asking whether a man is an abolitionist or not, so he is a good man, a true friend to his country—an advocate of equal rights and liberty in its broadest sense, that is the kind of a man whom we will support. The principles put forth in the address of this convention are Whig to the core—they are the very principles, for which we have ever contended. The abolitionists have got the start of us some how or another—they have taken our weapons, and are determined to kill us and the loco-focos too. So far as it is in our power, we will not submit to this—we intend to advocate our principles, and if Judge King should be made governor, at our expense we will say amen.—Clinton Republican.

From the Emancipator and Free American.

OUR ANTI-SLAVERY AMBASSADOR.—We never crowded so much as some, at the supposed victory gained over the slaveholders by the passing of Gov. Everett's nomination through the Senate. The slaveholders are often witless in their measures, but they have rarely been mistaken when they have relied on the subserviency of Northern men, either preachers or politicians. The following paragraph from the Alexandria Gazette will confirm the impressions we threw out lately with regard to the work for which Gov. Everett understands that he has been sent to the Court of St. James.

"We are pleased to learn that our minister to Great Britain, Mr. Edward Everett, will feel himself called upon particularly to direct his attention to all machinations or movements which may be made in England or elsewhere, against what are called the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, but which in reality are the rights, and interests of our whole country, and that in this he will be directed and sustained by the Secretary of State, whose views with regard to this matter are known to be all that the South could desire.

"Those who have had any acquaintance with the slaveholding states, know perfectly well that there exists among them but two classes of society, the very wealthy and respectable, and the poor, servile and degraded; that in them, the most useful portion of our citizens which we call the middle class is unknown; labor being confined to the blacks, shares in the contempt and degradation of those who perform it, and the consequence is that personal labor

is despised—the immediate effect is that a white man must either be the owner of slaves, or must become degraded to their level, or below it. Such is the uniform and constant effect in those States where a large portion of the population consists of slaves.—Hon. John C. Spencer.

INGHAM COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual meeting of this Society will be held at Leslie Village school-house on Thursday the 19th of February next, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year; also such other business as may come before the Society. Several interesting addresses may be expected.

By order of the Executive Committee.
H. M. FISKE, Re'c. Secretary.

MARRIED.

At Brighton, Liv. Co. on the 29th ult., by Mr. Wm. Noble, Esq., Mr. L. M. Richmond of Ann Arbor (formerly of Leroy, N. Y.) to Miss Nancy M. McKendrick, of Green Oak, Liv. Co. Michigan.

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, on or about the fifteenth day of September last a small RED COW, some white on the back, belly and tail; no artificial marks visible, supposed to be twelve or fourteen years old. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

ELISHA B. PARKER.
Salem, Jan. 25, 1842 42-8w.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Published under the direction of the Board of Education.

FOR SALE BY J. LAND, OF ANN ARBOR. THIS LIBRARY is recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction Jan. 25, 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for any quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

J. JONES & SONS.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 12, 1842. 88-1f

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 Wash tenaw, in Liber number seven, page three hundred and one, of the equal undivided half of the "Scio mill property," including the water-power, Mills, and Machinery, and about twenty-five acres of Land, adjoining the village of Scio, in said county, and lying on both sides of the River Huron, together with the rights of flowing lands covered by the mill pond, (for a more particular description of the premises, reference is made to the record of mortgage,) and no proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the 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

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

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

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

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. 26-1f

CASH FOR WHEAT.
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 28, 184 9-1f

POETRY.

Temperance Triumphant.

Hail the day so long expected,
Hail the year of full release;
Pools of water now are flowing,
And the drunkard lives in peace.

Hark and hear the people crying,
See the nuisance disappear;
Trade and traffic, all are dying,
Lo, they sink to rise no more.

All her merchants cry with wonder,
What is this that comes to pass?
Murmuring like some distant thunder,
Crying O, alas! alas!

Lo, the captives are returning,
Up and prosper as they fly,
While the nations are rejoicing
Shout them welcome in the cry;

Tune your voice ye temperance choir,
Shout ye lovers of reform!
See the whiskey all on fire!
Clap your hands, and blow the flame,

P. S. I have taken the liberty to alter
An old Methodist hymn into this temperance ode.
I hope no one will take exceptions.

Cause of Hard Times.

Among the hypotheses by which the
universal and severe pressure in the mon-
etary and commercial interests of the
country is accounted for, is one which has
attracted but little attention, though wor-
thy of the serious consideration of every
American citizen; because it is a cause
which continues to exist, and is likely to
exist for years to come. We refer to slav-
ery as that cause. It is a well known
fact that labor is the producer of wealth;
that all real property and prosperity de-
pends upon the product of labor. It is
also well known that labor in our Southern
States is almost entirely performed by
slaves. Where slavery exists, labor is dis-
reputable in the free man; of course then,
no free man will labor if he can help it.

The consequence of this state of affairs is
that about three million of slaves have to
labor for upwards of four millions of free
inhabitants. But this is not all. It is
well known that idleness encourages ex-
travagance, and that persons that never
learn the value of money by the only
test of its worth, labor, will not be expect-
ed to be economical in the use of it.

Therefore we find slave-holders prop-
erly for their extravagant and spend-
thrift habits, almost universally spending
their year's income in advance, and in-
dulging in every luxury within their reach.
Now, in order to understand how this
causes hard times, we should first inquire,
do the slaves of the south produce sufficient
wealth by their labor, to support themselves
and their masters? Whether it can be
shown that they have the physical power
to support themselves and their masters,
provided the latter pursued a rigid econ-
omy, we do not know, though we think
it doubtful; but that they do not produce
sufficient to support their masters, with
their present extravagant habits, can be
shown, we think, to a demonstration.

It is well known that the first blow
received by the North, at the commence-
ment of the commercial distress in 1836,
came from the South. For a number of
years previous to these disasters, the opin-
ion had prevailed that the South was a
very el dorado; that slave labor yielded a
hundred per cent. to the owner, and that
the power of the South to pay any debt
that she might contract, was undoubted.
Acting on these erroneous impressions, a
southern merchant or planter had only to
present himself in a Northern market and
receive goods, on credit to any amount he
chose, until the debt of the South to the
North had become so vast as to swallow
up the entire floating capital of the North.

The time had come when the actual pro-
duce of labor must be forthcoming—when
no subterfuges or expédients would an-
swer—and what was the consequence?—
Was it found that the slave had produced,
by his unremitting toil, a sufficiency for
himself and his extravagant master? Let
the universal bankruptcies of Northern
dealers in southern trade answer the ques-
tion? Let the thousands of northern man-
ufacturers and mechanics, whose all was
absorbed in this southern vortex, answer,
as ruin stares them in the face, whether
the slave had produced a sufficiency for
himself and his master? So far from this
being the case, it was found that nearly
the whole of the immense debt due to the
north by southern planters and dealers,
was lost! It is estimated that upwards
of three hundred millions of dollars were
thus lost by the North, which went to
make up the difference between what the
slave produced and what the master spent.

Now this three hundred millions of dol-
lars is an actual tax upon the FREE LABOR
of the North. Our honorable merchants,
by impoverishing themselves, have nearly
paid off their indebtedness to Europe, so
that the great weight of this fearful bur-
den has fallen on Northern labor. The
free labor of the north has had to make up
that support, for idle freemen at the south,
which the slave could not do.
Now, is not this a sufficient reason for
the unparalleled distress which has press-
ed upon the country, like an incubus, par-
alyzing her energies, and eating out her
substance. The North may, in time, by
industry and economy, and by the help of
a discriminating Tariff, get over this dread-
ful loss. Blessed with a bountiful soil,
with rich mines of iron, lead and coal, and
with inhabitants of hardy frames, & indom-
itable perseverance, no disaster can long
keep her down. But is there not danger
of the same results following from the
same causes. Unless the ACTUAL LABOR
of the South produces sufficient for the
support of her population, (which we think
cannot be done by slave labor alone) the
labor of some other portion of the country
must make up the deficiency, and while
the North credits the south at all, con-
stant losses will be occurring.

But admit that, with prudence and econ-
omy, and by over-working the slaves, at
present the south can supply her own
wants,—will she be able to do so when
the English market for her great staple,
cotton, is lost? "Coming events cast their
shadows before," and show plainly to ev-
ery unprejudiced mind, that the peculiar
products of slave labor are in a fair way
to be in less demand, and consequently to
bear a less price, in every coming year,
from the great competition of free labor in
India and the West Indies, and slave labor
in Texas. If so, how is the slave to pro-
duce a sufficiency for himself and his
master? He cannot do it. The master
must either consent to labor with his slave
or he must give slavery up. Which will
he do? Time will show.

We have unexpectedly lengthened our
remarks upon this subject; but as it is one
of vast importance to the welfare of the
whole country, we hope to be pardoned.
We mean no unkindness to the South, we
only state what appears to us as facts,
which must strike all with force, and are
worthy of serious attention.

First Fruits of the Western Rail-
road.

The daily Advertiser says the gentle-
men from Rochester, N. Y. brought with
them a barrel of flour ground on Monday
from wheat taken from the sheaf and
thrashed that morning. The barrel was
also made from staves taken from a tree
which was growing in the forest at Roch-
ester on Monday morning. The flour was
used at the dinner at Boston on Thursday.

The Transcript of Thursday acknowl-
edges as a remembrance of the glorious
event, the receiving of a loaf of bread and
a package of fine table salt. The wheat
from which the former was made was
ground on Wednesday morning at Canan-
daigua, N. Y., and the latter was made at
the same time at Syracuse! Also, some
fine rolls, made from grain that was in the
sheaf on Monday, and was bolted on Wed-
nesday in Rochester!

The Mercantile Journal says that can-
dles made at New-Bedford on Monday
morning, were burning in Albany on the
evening of the same day—also that flour
threshed and ground at Rochester on Mon-
day morning, was made into bread, and
used at the festival on Thursday, at the
United States Hotel! The barrel of flour
was accompanied with a barrel of salt from
Syracuse, which was made from saline wa-
ter that was bubbling in the spring on Mon-
day morning. The salt was also used at
the festival. A friend informs us that he
saw at Albany, on Tuesday last, a load of
cod-fish selling at the rate of four cents a
pound. This fish was conveyed thither
over the Great Western railroad from this
city.

L. C. GOODALE, Clerk.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Feb. 1, 1842.

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