Edited by the Executive Committee.

circumstances, as free the master from the

do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets."

church to "wholly refrain," from the agita-

tion of this subject. This was tantamount

to saying, let the slave suffer on, and let the

master continue to subsist upon his unpaid

toil, it is no concern of ours, or as a church

we will let the world know that to this in-

The General Conference, though called

upon to do so, absolutely refused to take

exceptions to the doctrine of the Georgia

Conference, declaring slavery, "not to be a

moral evil," and after censuring the New

England conference for its strong Anti-Sla-

Resolved, By the delegates of the Annu-

sembled, that they are decidedly opposed to

modern abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish or intention to interfere in

the civil and political relation between mas-

ter and slave, as it exists in the slavehol-

As this Conference is composed of dele-

reasonable to suppose that their voice is the

voice of the church generally, north and south

Church "as it should be" next week.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Two Strings to the Bow.

ever since the organization of the Govern-

when the Liberty Party succeeds, by sen-

ding men to represent them in Congress,

no distant day falls to rise no more, and will

only be known on the page of history, as a

thing that was. Our southern nabobs are

getting quite frantic with rage and threaten

war and dissolution of the Union. For the

first they are not prepared fand cannot be

without the consent of the north: and to di-

vide the Union, they

the north they never

as free and independent Sint more Amistad and Creole case

ding States of the Union.

wrongs.

Conference in General Conference as-

stitution, we have no special objection .

Rev. E. HEDDING, one of the Bishops of

just charge and guilt of immorality."

Journal, Oct. 20, 1837, said,

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1842.

Volume I. Number 44.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. Will be published every Wednesday morn og in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

N. SULLIVAN, PRINTER.

TERMS. - \$2,00 per annum, in advance. \$2,50 in six months. \$3.00, if payment be delayed to the close of the year. A strict adherence to the above TRANS will be obseryed in every case.

O'T No paper will be discontinued until all ADVERTISEMENTS thankfully received and

inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity.

Any friend of humanity desiring to aid the cause of Liberty, is authorized to act as

All REMITTANCES and all communications designed for publication or in any manner seleting to the "Signal of Liberty," will be hereafter addressed post paid of Liberty, "Aich."

Our Travelling and Local Agents, THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ARE ESPECIALLY REQUESTED TO NOTICE THE TERMS ON WHICH THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED. AS IT IS EXPECTED THEY WILL MAKE THEIR COL- VERY action, passed the following resolution LECTIONS AND REMITTANCES IN ACCORDANCE, in 1836 by a vote of 120 to 14! THEREWITH, IN EVERY INSTANCE.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, February 23, 1842.

Methodist Episcopal Church and Slavery.

The Church as it is.

"The Church as it was," was the subject of remark in our last. The Church 'as it is,' now demands our attention. This church in several of its branches, has declared itself hostile to all the efforts that are being made to rid itself and the nation of slavery. The BALTIMORE CONFERENCE has, by the adoption of the following resolution, sanctioned the slave trade.

"Resolved, That in all cases of administration, under the general rule in reference "buying and selling men, women and ldren," &c. it be and hereby is recommended to all communities as the sense and opinion of this conference, that the said rule be taken, construed, and understood so as not to make the guilt or innocence of the necused to depend upon the simple fact of purchase or sale of any such slave or slaves, but upon the attendant cincumstances of equelty, injustice, or inhumanity, on the one hand, or those of kind purposes or good intentions on the other, under which the transactions shall have been perpetrated."

This is all the slave dealer wishes. He always purchases" for the good of the slave," and is actuated by the "purest philanthropy." These same christian ministers at an other session of their body passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we are opposed in every part and particular to the proceedings of the abolitionists, which look to the immediate, and general emancipation of the slaves.

Resolved, That we have no connection with any press, by whomsoever conducted, in the interests of the abolition cause.

By the above resolutions these professed ministers of Christ, not only voluntarily pledge themselves to remain ignorant of slavery and emancipation, but virtually declare that so far as their influence goes, the poor slave shall groan and suffer on, until death proclaims his deliverance from the clutches or Victoria's peaceable domains, and it was of his tyrappical master.

The following odious resolutions together with others, has been passed by the MICHIGAN ANNUAL CONFERENCE, and still disgraces the Journals of that body.

Resolved. That it is the duty of the members of this Conference to refrain from agitating the church by forming abolition societies, in or out of the church; or by attending Mathodist Anti-Slavery Conven-

Resolutions similar to the above have been passed by the New York and other conferences. The Georgia Conference unanimously passed the following:

Resolved, That slavery as it exists in these United States IS NOT A MORAL EVIL.

The South Carolina Conference held the these United States. That time will be same language as the above. Here slavery with all its tears, and groans, its stripes, fetters, chains, licentiousness, separation of fam act upon principle. Then the northern llies, ignorance, ruin of intellect, and all its abominations and crimes, is declared by large portions of the M. E. Church in the U. S., not to be a "moral evil," NOT A SIN. Be astonished, Oh Heavens! "and all who have tears prepare to shed them now."-Well did Rowland Hill in speaking of slaveholding among Christiaus say,

"If they (the slaves) think of our general character, they must suppose that Christians are devils and that Christianity is forged in

Rev. W. FISKE, one of the most telented ministers of this church, and a New England man, in a letter to Rev. T. MERRITT. a few years since, said,

"The relation of master and slave, may and does. in many cases, exist, under such tels to men.

For the Signal of Liberty. The Africaus.

At the present time when every thing this church, in the Christian Advocate and relating to the origin, character, and condition of Africans is sought for with avidi-'The right to hold a slave, is founded on this rule: 'Therefore, all things whatsoev-er ye would that men should do onto you, y, the many opposing theories adopted, the arguments drawn from them, and conclusions made being as different as the individuals themselves, any thing calculated to give light on so important a subject, A circular was issued a few years since, should be perused with care by every sinsigned by two Bishops, calling on this entire cere enquirer after truth. The following extracts are from a sermon preached by Bishop Watson, April 1824, before the London Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. It portrays to us in glowing colors, the origin, character and condition of the negro, and presents the strong claims they have on us for our sympathies, and urges upon us the imperative duty of endeavoring to improve their moral and civil condition. The name of the author is a sufficient guarantee for the sentiments expressed.

Text .- 1st Peter, c. 2d, v. 17, "Honor all men."

THEIR ORIGIN.

"When two passages were recorded in our scriptures by the inspiration of their Author, views on this subject, as novel as they were tender and benevolent, were opened on the world. One affirms that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth," that they are of one family, of one origin, of one common nature: the other that our Saviour became incurnate, "that he by the gates from all the Annual Conferences of grace of God, should taste death for every man."

the free, as well as the Slave States, it is Behold the foundation of the fraternity of our race, however colored and however scattered.

and if so, the fact stands out, in living char-Essential distictions of inferiority and acters known and read of all men, that the superiority had been in almost every part METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the habitable world, adopted as the palliation or the justification of the wrongs inin the U. S. has become, (indirect opposiflicted by man on man; but against this tion to what she once was,) the apologist notion Christianity from its promulgation and defender of slavery as it exists in this has lifted up its voice, God hath made the country, with all its abominations, and various tribes of men "of one blood." Dost thou wrong a human being? He is How humiliating the thought, how disthy brother. Art thou his murderer by tressing the consideration! But there is a war, private malice, or a wearing exhaust-God in Israel, and it is possible for this ing opprossion? "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth to God from the ground." church to be reclaimed. May the Lord send ber a speedy deliverance. The M. E. Dost thou because of some accidental circumstance of rank, opulence, and power on thy part, treat him with scorn and con-tempt? he is the "brother for whom Christ died," the incarnate Redeemer assumed his nature as well as thine; he came into As it was at the organization of our Govthe world to seek and save him as well as ernment, so it is now, slaveholders have thee, and it was in reference to him also two strings to their bow, pulling either or that he went through the scenes of the both as best suits their purpose. At the garden and the cross. There is not then formation of the Federal Constitution, a a man on earth who has not a Father in successful pull was made by the slaveholder heaven, and to whom Christ is not an Ad. to have the ratio of representation based vocate and Patron, nay, more, because of upon a portion of slave population, and con- the assumption of our common humanity, to whom he is not a brother. Thus "the sequently they have now twenty-five representatives in Congress more than they would kindness and love of God our Saviour tobe entitled to by the white population: a tacit acknowledgement that their slaves were Human beings. Having succeeded so were Human beings. Having succeeded so wonderfully as far as representation is concerned laid down are not to be disputed the apderinily as far as representation is concerned laid down are not to be disputed the apthey then thought it necessary to pull the plication of them must be narrowed, and refuted. There we see the negro under erty and the pursuit of happiness," and act other string, to have a clause embodied in that as to various tribes which bear the cultivation. If he now present a different well thy part, by endeavoring to elevate human form, it is doubted whether they report, cultivation is wanting. That have the claim to humanity. A civilized into Chattels personal, to prevent them from savage armed with power which an imputting their locomotive powers in motion, savage armed with power which an im-and migrating to the land of steady habits, proved condition of society gives him invades a district of country, and destroys or provided by the constitution that they might makes captive its inhabitants, and then be claimed as such. Both strings have been pointing to the contrary color and different be claimed as such. Both strings have been pulled with success from time to time, as features finds his justification in denying their interest required, and the slaveholders them to be men. A petty philosophy folhave controlled the destinies of the nation. lows in the train, and confirms the hesitating deductions of ignorance. Its theory ment. At the late extra session of Congress. is that the gradations of antmated nature a heavy pull was made, and with effect by pulling thousands of dollars into their pockare gentle, and almost imperceptible, and ets of the hard earnings of the northern free not content that the ape and baboon should laborers, who have contributed nearly all fill up the chasm which exists between n accumulating the wealth of the nation .the quadruped and man, an intermediate The Distribution Bill was passed, based on link must be invented, and thus the colorthe ratio of representation, instead of free ed skin and the peculiar visage of the nepopulation as it should have been. The time is soon to come, when a last and final pull gro and the Hottentot are placed against their title to humanity, and millions by is to be made on a cord already begining to the dreams of a theory have been struck to be strained, which will finally be sever-ed, and the slaveholders must look for their out of the family of God. chattels on some other soil than that of

THEIR CONDITION. "In touching this subject, allow me one principle, and I desire no more in behalf f this class of our fellow men. Allow me that if among the various races of human kind, one is to be found which has been treated with greater harshness by the rest from its professing in a less degree the means of resistance, one whose history is drawn with a deeper pencilling of injury and wretchedness-that race, whenever found is entitled to the largest share of the compassion of the christian church, and especially those christian nations, which, in a period of past darkness and crime, have for without had the greatest share in inflicting this ine subsisted justice, and you concede to me the ground A few of a strong appeal in its favor. Abund-and their antly has it multiplied but only to furnish boiler bursts. What say you, ye friends of victims to the fraud and avarice of other influence and VOTES to crush the vilest nations. From age to age its existence may be traced upon its own sunburnt coninstitution that ever disgraced a nation, and have the satisfaction of being instrumental timent; but ages which has produced rev-

has been protracted, and the amount apsands of her desert has not been steeped so absolute. in tears wrung out by the pangs of separation from kindred and country? mind has passed over her plains without catching up the sighs of bleeding or broken hearts? And in what part of the world have not her children been wasted by labors and degraded by oppressions."

THEY HAVE BEEN INSULTED.

"To oppression has been added insult. They have been frequently denied to be men, or deemed incorrigibly because physically embruted and immoral. Two descriptions of men come to this conclusion. The first is comprised of those who have had to contend with the passions and vices of the negro in his purely pagan state and have applied no other instrument to elicit the virtues they have demanded than the stimulus of the whip and the voice of authority. Who can wonder that they have failed. They have expected to "reap where they have not sown." They have required moral ends without the applicaion of moral means, and their failure therefore leaves the question of the capacity of the negro untouched and proves nothing but their own folly. In the second class are our minutest philosophers, who take the guage of intellectual capaci ty from a disposition of the bones of the head and link morality with the contour of the countenance, men who measure mind by the rule and compasses, and estimate capacity for knowledge and salvatien by a scale of inches and the acuteness of angles.

from which the Goths their calumniators sive and the humble graces." have sprung remained hard knotted and barren. Nor is Africa without her hor- the attention of every individual, emanating aldry of science and fame. The only as they did from a man who stood high in probable account which can be given of the estimation of the learned and the good the negro tribes, is, that as Africa was —a man of deep and uniform piety, high peopled through Egypt by some of the des scientific attainments, a gigantic genius cendants of Ham, they are the offspring of towering far above mediocrity, and one Cush, Misraim and Put. They converted who had studied human nature, in all its Egypt into the most fertile country in the ramifications. world; they reared its pyramids, invented Such being the sentiments of one well pure and undoubted negro, it has never some little good. cen bestowed in vain. Modern times have witnessed in the persons of African negroes, generals, philosophers, linguists, poets, mathematicians, and merchants, all eminent in their attainments, energetic in enterprise, and honorable in character."

THE BAN OF THE ALMIGHTY.

been supposed to be under the ban of the repeated I should think half a dozen times, Almighty, it has been concluded that eveinflicted upon them by his creatures .resorting to the word of God for an exbe one, and not a simple prediction) fell Sprigg, of Kentucky, calling out "Mr. not upon the negro races; it fell chiefly on Speaker," in a tremendous voice-render-Asia and only to a very limited extent up- ed more peremptory from the fact that the on Africa. It fell as the terms of the Speaker paid no attention to him. "Orprophecy explicitly declare, upon Canaan, der! Order! Order!" resounded from all that is, in Scripture style, upon the Ca-parts of the House. "The House will nnanites, and perhaps upon the Carthaginians. Here was its range and its limt, the curse never expanded so as to encompass a single negro tribe. And, Africa, with all thy just complaints against the practice of Christian States, thou hast none against the doctrines of the Christians Bible."

THEIR CHARACTER.

something affecting in that simplicity of individual member in his own manner. in elevating nearly three millions of chat olutions in favor of other countries, have the African which on his native continent Never did I witness such a scene of turleft Africa still the common plunder of ev has invited, rather than resisted aggres- moil and disorder."

ery invader who had hardihood enough to sion. With a spirit more buoyant, suspiobdurate his heart against humanity to cious and resentful, the negro tribes would drag his lengthened lines of enchained cap. not have been for ages, an easy prey to tives through the desert, or to suffocate every plunderer and honter of men. Their them in the holds of vessels designed shores would have bristled with spears, to carry them away into hopeless for- and their arrows have darkened the heaeign and interminable captivity. It has vens, nor would the experiment of manbeen calculated that Africa has been annu- stealing been twice repeated. The same ally robbed of one hundred and fifty thou- simplicity and tameness of character dissand of her children. Multiply this num- tinguishes the negroes in their state of ber by the ages through which the injury bondage, and the history of slavery no where and in no age, presents an example pale and rends the heart. What accumu- of so much quiet under the same or similar ation of misery and wrong! Which of the cumstances, where the bondage has been

SLAVERY A MORAL EVIL

"To my mind there is nothing in the history of the Church which so strikingly exhibits the power of our religion, as its triumphs over the moral evils so uniformly and necessarily inherent in a system of slavery. That is a state in which no class of society, the dominant or the subject, ia not vitiated, in temper, in principle, in conduct. All history is in proof of this, and if that failed, language, as to the en-slaved class, at least, would supply the testimony. We call that man a villain who unites baseness and treachery with his crimes, and complicates vice with deceit and cunning, but the villain was and ancient slave, and villainy in its original a c-ceptation is slavery. We find the same as sociation in other languages, ancient and modern, all proving, as the fact of expe rience, that slavery is demoralizing, and that it compounds into the character all the faithlessness and feculence of moral. turpitude. There is a class of mere hu man virtues which may exist independent ly of the direct influence of religion, and principled morality. Such are honor, hon esty, generosity, patriotism, and others, which, though but conventional, and the shadows and images of real virtue, are corrective in their influence upon society, and give it a higher tone and purer char acter, but even these cannot except by accidental circumstances, vegetate in this soil, nor flourish in the feg. They require a purer air, the brisk waiting of the nobler passions, the excitement of hope, the warmth of charity, and the mountain breeze of freedom. When the virtues of contemned race can as to intellect and human offshoot and of earthly seed cannot genius exhibit a brighter ancestry than strike, there the spirit of God by his word our own? They are the offshoots of a can mould the soul of man into a produc stem which was ouce proudly luxuriant in tive soil, and make the desert of the slave's the fruits of learning and taste, while that heart rich with verdure of at least the pas

> The above extracts are commended to -a man of deep and uniform piety, high

its hieroglyphics, gave letters to Greece acquainted with the subject on which he and Rome and through them to us. She dwells. Reader! art thou prepared to has poured forth her heroes on the field, adopt them as thy own? If so, cease to given bishops to the Church and Martyrs reduce the African in thy estimation with to the fires. In the imperishable porphyty and granite is the unfounded and pitiful
dowed by his Creator with certain "inalhim to that sphere in which God designed solves the whole case, for even now, when he should move, and thou wilt have the education has been expended upon the consoling reflection that thou hast done

> A DIGNIFIED BODY .- The correspondent of the Lowell Journal writes from Wash-

"Here a scene of the greatest confusion ensued. The principal speakers were Roosevelt, of N. York, Wise, J. Q. Adams, "To this race has been applied the pro-phetic malediction of Noah, "Cursed be Roosevelt rose to a point of order, but Canaan; a servant of servants shall he while he was explaining it, the Speaker he to his brethren," the descendants of said it was not a point of order, and ordered Shem and Japheth, and because they have Mr. R. to take his seat. This order he but Mr. Roosevelt stood his ground menry kind of injury might, with impunity be fully, and refused to sit down. He made himself heard by all the House, at last .-Nothing is more repulsive than to see men Something in the proceedings did not suit Mr. Adams, and he refused to vote. cuse, or a palliative for the injuries which member moved that he be compelled, but they are incited to inflict on others by Mr. Adams turned upon him with a retheir own pride and avarice. But the joinder which I did not hear, but which set case they adduce will not serve them .- the House in a roar of laughter. Ever The malediction of Noah, (if we allow it to and anon would be heard the voice of Mr. come to order-gentlemen will take their seats," said the Speaker, every few minutes, rapping the desk before him with his hammer. Members were continually rising and commencing remarks, and then would be heard the loud voice of Mr. Wise -"I call the gentleman to order." Some remark would elicit shouts of laughter.sometimes of derision-every question as-"Let us do the negro justice. There is ked the Speaker was replied to by every

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, February 23, 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.

O-We must exclude the communication of "J. P. W." from our columns, for want

Read the remarks on the course o Senator Porter by a correspondent. True, are they not? We hope to hear from the writer often.

Township Elections,

On Monday, April 4, the voters of Mich igan will select township officers for the ensuing year. Long before that time, the Whig and Democratic partizans will be actively engaged in looking to the interests of their respective parties. And what will our Liberty friends do? They ought to make a nomination in every town in advance of the other parties, at least three or four weeks previous to the day of election. We shall hope to hear of quite a number of towns where the Liberty ticket will be elected. But suppose it should not be, what then? Because we cannot succeed at the first attempt, shall we therefore not do any thing? No politcal party ever yet commenced with a majority.

We would say to the friends of liberty, do not calculate on voting a pro-slavery ticket in the spring, and a liberty ticket in the fall. It is poor policy to be halting between two opinions. If the Liberty principles are correct, come out openly in favor of them-advocate them, and vote for them. But if you wish to vote for men and principles of an opposite charactercontrary to your better judgement, you can do so. But he who talks one way and votes the other will infallibly be dispised for so doing. But was any one ever despised for resolutely and honorably acting out his honest convictions?

We hope none will be discouraged from organizing because there are but few friends of Liberty in the town. Few as they may be, they are too numerous to throw away their votes on a pro-slavery ticket Besides, those few votes may be numerous enough to enable you to hold the any action whatever. balance of power between the two leading parties.

We heartily wish we could fasten on the minds of each of our friends, an abiding conviction of what HE can do-of the importance of individual exertion and influence. Every man has his influence .-Like his shadow, it follows him whether he will or not. Perhaps the reader is somewhat restrained in his anti-slavery movements by public opinion-in other words, by the opinion of his neighbors, A, B, or C. Now, depend upon it, if you afraid of them, they in their turn, ar afraid of you. The influence is reciprocal. It may be greater on one side than on the other, but it exists; and other things being equal, he who throws out his thoughts and feelings with the greatest manliness and freedom, will exert the greatest influence over others. While the influence of your old party friends makes you reluctant to leave them, it may be in your power, by faithfully advocating the Liberty principles, to secure their attentive examination of them, and their ultimate adoption by the very individuals whose in. fluence had, in the beginning, nearly discouraged you from lending them your sanction and support.

But individual influence, becomes far more powerful, when concentrated. It has been compared by some one to the thousand little brooks that rise in the west ern hills. Each is insignificant in itself. You can step over it. A few smart boys will dam it up with ease! But as it proceeds on its course, and receives accessions from two, three, or a dozen other streams like itself, it acquires a name, and perchance becomes the boundary of a town he sold them. They are now emancipated, or county, and is employed in propelling all kinds of machinery. Follow it onward still through its course, and it expands in size and power, until it becomes one of the most majestic rivers on the Globe, and is used as a medium of communication for the wealth and commerce of millions of the human race. This mighty stream is thus composed of thousands of little rills. comparatively powerless when separated, Creole negroes were welcomed at Kingston, but irresistable when united.

So it is in the political world. Let each rior for better security.

friend of Liberty remember that he is a fountain head of power and influence. A few united can control the elections of the town: a few united in many towns can rule the County, and when organized in all the counties, they can govern the State: and the Free States, can roll away our national sanction of slavery, and by their united moral influence, secure the emancipation of every slave in the nation.

But these great national results will never be accomplished without the concentration of the influence of individuals from every part of the land. The farm house, the work shop, the lawyers office, the ministers study, the statesman, the orator, and the poet, must severally send in their contributions towards swelling the stream of emancipation. Every great en terprise must necessarily be perfected by many and oft repeated off T . How small a beginning towards accomplishing the whole result was made by excavating the first spade full of earth from the Erie Canal! And yet the same process repeated many throw of slavery. millions of times in succession, has made a grand and permanent thoroughfare for unnumbered thousands.

State Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned last Wednesday, after a session of about six weeks, It is well for the people they adjourned as they did-chiefly, because we have too much legislation. To be useful, laws should be altered as little as possible. It has been customary to enact a batch of one or two hundred per annum, and before they could quence. be well understood by the people, another batch would supersede them.

As to the quality of the legislation, we need say but little. The pecuniary affairs of the State have probably been gathered in to a little better shape. But on the question of equal rights, of which the Democrats boast so much, they have proved as recreant as we anticipated.

They have laid on the table, repeatedly, a resolution instructing our Congressional Delegation to defend the right of petition. This is the more unfortunate, as experience proves, that our members to Congress are ment." The number of escapes from slanot apt to be over zealous.

after having two sections stricken out, so he has entered a free State. To the friends that it should be utterly useless, and this apology for a law was rejected after it was sent to the House.

The numerous petitions for the extension of the right of suffrage were scarcely noticed at all, but many petitions of both classes were laid on the table in the House without

Such has been the course of the Democratic Legislature on these points of vital interest, and our course is perfectly plain .-Such Democracy is completely hollow heart ed and hypocritical in its pretensions to zeal for equal rights, and is unworthy the support of an honest man. We have no doubt that the many hundreds of legal voters in all parts of the State, who signed the petitions above mentioned, will remember the Legislature, and will hereafter bestow their suffrages for men who will pay some regard citizens.

Indiana .- The Legislature of this State have enacted a law to prevent the amalgamation of blacks and whites. It prohibits the marriage of whites with persons who have one eighth of negro blood. It annexes severe penalties to the clerk who shall give licence, and to the person who shall solemnise the marriage of any within the interdicted color. This we should think was rather small business for a legislative body.

The House of Representatives have laid on the table, Ayes 56-Noes 34, a report of a committee recommending the granting of a jury trial to persons claimed as fugitive slaves. One member opposed it because he was afraid it would tend to hasten "the introduction of Mr. Cuffee into the Legislative Hall, as having a right to address Mister Speakah!" This honorable gentleman by being afraid of the competition of Mr. Cuffee in his legislative career, showed how high an estimation he set upon himself.

When Dr. Brisbane was a slaveholder, he sold a number of his slaves to his brother in-law, which he has since endeavored to re-purchase, and has finally succeeded at an expense of 17,000 dollars. They are 25 in number, including three children born since and will leave South Carolina in about a year. If this transaction does not show sincerity, how can it be manifested?

Resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, in favor of the annexation of Tex as to the Union, have been presented to the Senate at Washington, and ordered to be printed. The old project is not dead yet.

The New Orleans Bee says that the Jamaica, as heroes, and sent into the inte-

Address to the slaves of the United and practiced, produces an in States.

This address was written by Gerrit Smith, and adopted entire by the State Convention at Peterboro. The introduction insists on the right of the friends of the slave to hold communication with him. The protest of the master against such an act should no more be regarded, than the protest of the horse thief against the efforts made by the owner to obtain his lawful property. Abolitionists are bound to enter into and maintain all practicable communications with the slave, and they have a perfect moral right to go into the South, and use their intelligence to promote the escape of ignorant and imbruted slaves from their prison house.

The Address next tells the slave what bolitionists are doing for him:

First. We ask the God of the oppresed to have mercy on you and deliver you. Second. We ask our National and State Legislatures to exert all their respective Constitutional power for the over-

Third. We deny, that any but an anti-slavery man has a view of the Christian scheme so large and just, as to fit him to be a preacher of the Gospel.

Fourth. We deny, that any but an anti-slavery man is a republican, or fit to make laws for republicans.

Fifth. The arguments to justify our course are to be read in the innumerable pamphlets and scores of newspapers. which we publish; and are to be heard from the lip-o' lecturers amongs: whom are men eminent for learning, logic and elo-

The Address dissuades the slave from attempting to regain his liberry by bloodshed, chiefly because such a course would be mexpedient and probably disastrous, and the aid and sympathy of abolitionists are promised only on the express condition of their peaceable deportment. The slave is, however, advised to gain his liberty in any way he can peaceably, and every slave is called on, who has the reasonable prospect of being able to run away from slavery, to make the experivery is equal to 1000 a year, and the fu-The Jury Trial Bill passed the Senate, gitive need have little apprehension after Democrat? of the slave at the South, a suggestion is made that a pocket compass and a few matches will be a very good substitute for the North Star.

> The slaves are cautioned against theft. "Not purloining" is an apostolic injuction to slaves as well as to other servants .-The Address proceeds:

"Do not, however, suppose, that we forbid your innocent yieldings to necessity. We are aware of the dreadful straits to which some of you are at times, reduced, and God forbid, that we should tell you to starve or freeze, when relief is possible .-In those straits you have the permission of Him, who says, that "the life is more than ment and the body more than raiment, to count as your own that, of which you treatment their views have received in the stand in perishing need. And when too, you are escaping from the matchlessly horrible bastile, take, all along your route, to the constitutional rights of their fellow- in the free as well as the slave states, so far as is absolutely essential to your esipe, the horse, the boat, the food the clothing which you require; and feel no more companction for this justifiable appropriation than does the drowning man for possessing himself of the plank, that floats in his way."

The last part of the paragraph we consider exceptionable. The first part of the quotation covers the whole ground which Christianity sanctions. The latter part will commonly be understood to recommend stealing, and ought to have been expunged. A motion to this effect was made in the Convention, when only a minority of the members were present, and lost-ayes 48, nays, 127. Advice to the slave to "take" horses, boats, clothing, &c. will generally be construed to be a recommendation to appropriate these things or the proceeds of them, for his permanent use or benefit. To say nothing of the right of the case, we should regard such at course as inexpedient and highly injudi-

We consider the following to be also ex.

"Have no confidence in pro-slavery preachers. Those sham ministers of the gospel, whether at the North or South, who dare not rebuke oppression, would barter away your souls for one smile of the proud tyrants, on whom they fawn. Reject their teachings, with holy indignation: and God's Spirit will supply their places with His own perfect lessons of truth."

Now this, as it will be understood at the South, is equivalent to advising the entirely, from all religious connections .-Is it not true that the Bible, even when

in the condition of society? slaves of the South who are with religious societies more favorably situated than though they had no knowledge of Christianity? Why then advise them to withdraw from those connections by which they have hitherto been benefit-

The Address urges on slaves to learn o read, as it will give them a knowledge of the Bible, facilitate the acquision of liberty, and open the fountains of general knowledge. It closes with a brief reference to a few of the facts which argue the speedy overthrow of slavery. The Address is designed to be sent to the white friends of the slaves in the slave states. and these, and the few colored people of the South who can read, are relied upon to communicate the contents of the Address to the slaves.

We have thus given the substance of this document—a production, in several of its positions, in advance of any thing previously published. It will make a strong impression on the slaveholders, and will probably excite their fears and their an ger more effectually than an any thing which has recently transpired.

MR. Wise .- The Jackson Democrat has an article concerning this personage which concludes thus:

"There is only one thing that surprises us, and that is, that those northern men will set day after day and be spit upon by this due hat and murderer. We blush for our native State, our adopted State—and we blush to own ourselves American citizens when such characters are sent to make laws at 8 dollars per diem, and belch forth their hellish and insulting defiance to our northern men, who with shame be it spoken, meekly bear all."

The patience and not-dare-to-say-anything disposition manifested by the northern Whig members, and our Michigan Delegation, are not at all surprising to us. That was the price which was paid by the Whig party to the slaveholders for their national ascendency. The Democrats are endeavoring to out-bid their opponents by manifesting greater servility still. Witness the recent votes in Congress on the reception of petitions. How many Democratic members voted for the last Gag? Will you tell us what you think of such Democracy, Mr.

HENRY CLAY .- The Washington Correpondent of the N. Y. Herald says:

"It was Mr. Clay and not Mr. Wise, who governed all the preliminary proceedings in the Cilley duel. Mr. Clay was the sole ad-viser of Graves; he fixed the points of quar rel, laid the grounds of the challenge, and drew the challenge itself. Mr. Wise bore a copy of the challenge drawn by Mr. Clay, protesting at the same time against his advice. The only error in Mr. Wise consisted in his becoming the challenger, which he advised against, and in risking every thing to guard the life of a friend, who was constrain d to fight by the interference of Mr. Clay. Under this statement of the circumstances what blame or responsibility can attach to

Is it not remarkable that the Whigs of the North and West should prefer a duellist and slave breeder for President of the United States to the manly, honorable and re spectable gentlemen who can be found in their ranks? How is such a singular taste to be accounted for?

On the receipt of the news of the imprisonment of Rev. C. T. Torrey at the Annapolis Convention of slave-holders, the Massachusetts delegation in Congress met, and appointed some of their number to go to Annapolis, and render him any assistance he might need. The Philanthropist remarks respecting his imprisonment:

"This act is enough of itself to consign that slaveholding convention to infamy .-Miserable cowards! Afraid to have their and Crittenden were present in the Hall.] acts and sayings reported! Shrinking before the presence of a single abolitionist!-And is this the boased chivalry of slavery?

"So full of valor, that it smites the air For breathing in its face"-

And yet shivering till its very bones rattle, at the motion of a free goose quill! And these are the "vain, tongue-doughty babblers" before whom the free people of the North are accustomed to cower in craven submission!

When these men come to the North, do you find abolitionists shrinking before them?

Do you hear whispering about "spics" and "emissaries," and all that? Are they lynched? Are they unlawfully imprison. ed, on suspicion of holding heterodox opinions on the sulject of liberty? Are their private papers importinently examined, and their letters broken open?

Philanthropist.

CHRISTIAN ANTI SLAVERY CONVENTION. -This body m Clinton, N. York, Jan. 26. The p of church fellowship in reference lavery were discussed, and they resolved that "it is the duty of the churches to exclude slaveholders and their slave not to hear almost every minister at apologists from the pulpit and from the com the South, and of course to cut loose, almost munion table." A committee was appointed to report to the next Convention, a letter of condolence and counsel to the enits precepts are but partially understood slaved members of Southern churches.

Agriculture in Michigan.

The Detroit Advertiser of Feb. 10, con. ains a valuable article from Josian Snow. exhibiting the agricultaral resources and exports of Michigan in 1841. The number of persons engaged in agriculture in 1840 was 56,521.

The entire crop of wheat in 1841 is estimated from the best data at 3,000,000 bushels, and the average price being 70 cents, brings the value of the crop at \$2,-100,000. Amount of all kinds of grain raised in 1841, (estimated) 10,116,000. bushels.

There were exported from Michigan last year,

314,686 bls. of Flour, valued at \$1,573,420 294,515 buskels of Wheat, " 286,627 26,730 barrels of Pork, 240,876

Total amount of ail the exports,\$3,484,278 It is estimated that each inhabitant of Michigan consumes 5 bushels of Wheat, requiring for home consumption, the population being 212,000: 1,000,000 bushels-

Mr. Snow calls the attention of the farmers to a question they must soon settle, viz: where shall a future market for our bread stuffs be found? He says: "Heretofore the whole legislation and treaty stign ulations in reference to imposing duties have been to foster the cotton business. If is now time that the people of the grain growing States looked to their own interests. Petitions should be sent from every Town to the present Congress, who now have the adjustment of the Tariff question before them." Mr. Snow recommends. heavy countervailing duties on foreign goods, until the foreign governmenta shall consent to remove the duties they have imposed upon our grain. We have the impression, however, that negotiation has hitherto been more effectual in procuring a favorable foreign market for our productions, than any retaliatory duties, however

In Michigan, those engaged in agriculture, in proportion to those engaged in all the other departments of industry, are six and a half to one: in New England one and a half to one: in New York, two to one: in Ohio, three to one.

In 1840, Michigan produced to each inhabitant, thirty eight and half bushels of grain: New York, twenty one bushels:-England and Wales, recent census, sixteen and three fifth bushels.

New England raises five and a quarter bushels of Wheat to each inhabitant engag ed in agriculture: New York, 25 bushels: Ohio, twenty nine and two thirds: Michigan, thirty three and two thirds.

These facts show that the wealth of our State is derived chiefly from the soil, and the industry bestowed on it.

HENRY CLAY, THE DUELLIST .- It appears from the following declaration of Mr Wise, in the House of Representatives, that Mr. Clay was at the bottom of the murder of CILLEY, in the affair between him and Graves. Shall such a deliberate plotter of homicide ever become President of this Republic by the help of Northern freemen? He never will.

"Mr. Wise disclaimed having any thing to do with the preliminary business of the duel. So far from urging it on, he had done all he could to prevent it, and stated that the Kentucky Senators, Messrs Clay and Crittenden had fixed all the preliminaries. He only regretted that, not having approved the preliminaries, he was induced to go to the field. [Messrs Clay

"PROPER SENTIMENTS."-The Mayors of the Southern cities follow a tall business, chasing after every ignorant boatman who is simple enough to believe in the natural rights of all men. Witness the following:

An abolition boatman was heard to promulgate sentiments not altogether proper at the Vicksburg landing. The Mayor and officers went in pursuit, but as soon as the boatman discovered the officers approach his boat, he anticipated their errand, cut his hawser, and floated down the river. The Mayor sent a description of him and his boat by the Norman, apprising the Mayors of Grand Gulf, Natchez, &c., of the character of the incendiary.

New Orleans Picayune.

SENATORIAL PLEASANTRY .- A slavebreeding Senator, (Mangum) in speaking of the probable veto of the Exchequer bill, should it pass both houses, said, "he would not risk his life upon it, but he would not mind risking a few yellow boys that this bill would share the same fate!"

There has been a very destructive freshet on the Mohawk, by which 5 bridges were carried off, together with a Paper Mill, Factory, Distillery, and a large number of buildings, at different places on the Congressional,

Is THE House, Jan. 20 and 21 were oc- cation capied with receiving petitions, or rather tences many thousand signatures, and praying for a great variety of objects, were presented, the greater part refused a reception, some laid on the table, and a few referred. The details respecting them we cannot publish, affected, was dramatic and effective beas they would fill our paper.

The trial of Mr. Adams is exciting very great sensation, both in Congress and through | cd in this school of nature's action. out the nation. The northern papers generally are compelled to admit that Mr. Adcourse with approval. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"Were the House simply to receive all be an end of all these questions and debates, then he sat down, vindicated, victorious. and why, it does not do so, our readers know as well as we. Certain it is, it must do it, sooner or later. The country will not be dragooned into a vile subserviency by any fire brand Southrons, let thm threaten or bravado as they may."

the Union, it is all balderdash. Who among cluded by moving a postponment till Monthese arrogant pretenders that now assail day-Mr Adams, ventured to assail Mr. Rhett when he introduced a resolution into the and in his own peculiar, inimitably ridicu- and then sprang up convulsively, and for the Union."

The Southerners have made the offer to ding to the proposition, on the ground that The following from the A. S. Standard will bates:

Agrippa said unto Paul, It is permitted was passed."

Wise then went on with redoubled bit stretched forth his hand and said.

"terness, and for two hours lavished every

Among the croud of slavers who filled the him to continue to morrow. galleries, he could seek no friends, and but a few among those around him, over of this solemn, throbbing reality.

ing, and raised his voice, high keyed as

"Thou tremblest, Faliero."

" 'Tis with age then."

happy Marshall to the earth, and a single out the possibility of a reply. cious charge of "high treason,"

what THAT says of the right of a peo- HIM, excited general indignation.

gesture of the venerable insuited patriot, dence. at that instant, were most imposing. The Mr. Adams objected to the resolution as

an inspired prophet.

looked proudly around on the listening au- ment. There came then a man into the adopted.

dience, as he heard his triumphant vindi- House, a man with his face and hands ded forth in the glorious senwith the presentation of them. A very large ta. The sympathetic instantaneous re-

pable, though voiceless. Every drop of discribable movement among the whole bounded with the high impulse; and every fibre thrilled with the excitement. The death.] whole action, though simple, natural, unyond Shakspeare's noblest conception .-John Phillip Kemble might have learn-

A strong exhibition of the facis in the ams is right, and many of them speak of his toned appeal from the profane babblers of this slavish generation, to the sainted Fa thers of that system of Revolutionary lib erty, of which he is the coeval and the nopetitions, and report upon them, there would blest champion and representative. And

Mr. Everett, of Vermont, a grave, quiet, unexcitable man, eminent for his prudence and good sense, then spoke briefly in condemnation of the atrocious assaul which the proposed resolution made up-'As for the alarmery of the dissolution of on the venerated Mr. Adams, and con-

Then got up Mister Henry A. Wise, valor-such false and hollow hearted regard ing of the Farewell Addressof Washington. When the Clerk read the famous passage — "Frown indignantly," &c. Mr. Wise Mr Adams, to withdraw the resolution of censure pending against him, if he will withfirst the petition which he offered, for the dissolution of the Union. He declined acceding to the proposition, on the ground that zation of the fable of the frog and ox -he had presented the petition from principle. And the poor frog seemed for the mo-A proposition to lay the whole matter on the ment to have actually exploded with the table, was negatived, eyes 90-nays 100.— shock. He sat with such a face as I did The probability is, the resolution will be de- not suppose any man was capable of put him; and he now appealed to the journals self, of a certain class of people, that they bated a few weeks, and then dropped. The ting on; and, to punish the House, he expulsion of Mr Adams from the House, or made the poor Clerk read a dozen tedious cord of the votes there given, the gentleeven his censure, would produce a feeling through the Free States not easily allayed.

The following from the A. S. Standard will be stated by the admirable document in those very northern Democrats whom in the following from the A. S. Standard will be stated by the following from the A. S. Standard will be standard by the following from the A. S. Standard will question. It put me in mind of "Hark his speech yesterday and to day he had give a better idea of the state of feeling at from the tomb a doleful sound." Mr. Ad- embraced as his dear and true friends. Washington, than the minutiae of the de- ams increased the roar of laughter by call ing on the Clerk to read the repeated The Speaker announced to Mr. Adams clause AGAIN; and he pointed out its propthat his position entitled him to the floor. er application, by saying-"That should I thought of a parallell scene,-"Then have been thought of when the gag-law

Up rose, then, that little, feeble, bald, species of malignant impertinence upon him, though still some distance from him. gray, tottering old man, his eyes dimmed Mr. Adams. He called him a vampire, and his hands trembling with constitution an abuser of his fa her, &c. In his inal infirmity and age-upon whose conse- coherent ravings, he talked of an English der put him down. crated head the vials of tyrannic wrath party, a French Jacobin party, with one or had been now outpoured, while around both of which he identified the modern abhim gleamed a hundred lowering brows, olitionists; and so on, reading column afin long-standing, hereditary hate, kindled ter column from the Emancipator and oth into new fury by the arousing of the vi-lest, most brutal, and sorded passions.— and carried an adjournment, to enable

WEDNESDAY, January 26.

To day Mr. Wise resumed. The galall of whom, in years gone by, he had leries were again crowded with a vast held almost imperial sway. The vision concourse, impatient to hear Mr. Adams of that hour, that moment, I felt was in his grand reply; but Wise, as if conworth more to me than all the rest of my life. No romantic or dramatic scene of fictitious interest ever awakened by the powers of poetic fancy, the high emotions of this scleme, throbling reality. this solemn, throbbing reality.

The proceedings of this day are equally District of Columbia, under the express more a man in the country but will say so.

The proceedings of this day are equally important with those of yesterday; and authority of Congress, which at the time

ment; an if you noticed his shaking, half palsied hand, you did so only to think of to this momentous display of republican the nation, of the first principles of justice, turbulence. He occupied the chair of one and has a tendency to corrupt the moral of the Giant's staircase."

turbulence. He occupied the chair of one and has a tendency to corrupt the moral of the members, and was apparently the sense of the whole people of the United person to whom Wise direct all his swag States: and whereas, the domestic slave gering, bullying abuse of the British na- trade, carried on in said District, is as untion and Government. Whenever he said just in principle, and scarcely less inhu-At first, there was nothing of indigna- any thing particularly malignant and abu man, than the African slave trade, theretion in his tone, manner, or words. Sur- swe, he always turned to the Viscount, and fore, prise and cold contempt was all. But soon pointed significantly at him, apparently dea flash of withering scorn struck the un- lighted to insult a stranger and a lord, with-

breath blew all his mock judicial array when Wise finished the buzz and clam into air and smoke. "His puny mind!" or, which had drowned the greater part of O. it was exquisite! Poor Marshall is on his speech, was hushed in expectation of his back, flat in the mud, and will never the reply; but to to the surprise and dis rise again. But the grandest touch of the gust of every gentleman in the House, whole was where Adams, in a tone of in- the Speaker gave the floor to his colleague, sulted majesty and reinvigorated spirit, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky! The total said, in reply to the audacious and atro-insensibility of both these Kentuckians to every claim of delicacy, propriety, justice -"I call for the reading of the first par- and honor, displayed in thus wresting from agraph of the DECLARATION OF INDEPEN- an abused and insulted man his right of DENCE! Read it! READ IT! And see reply to a speech directed solely against ple to reform, to change, to dissolve their Mr. Adams, who rose the moment that Mr. government." The look, the tone, the attitude and a point of order, which must take prece

voice was that of sovereign command—as out of order, because it accused him of two of a Cæsar to his legions. His slight, crimes, for which the House had not the stooping frame seemed to dilate and heigh- power to try him, and for which the laws ten; the burden of seventy five years had assigned the punishment and mode of tri rolled off from him; and shone out above al before the proper tribunals,-the Con the slight things around him, (who had stitution guaranteeing this right with all thought themselves his equals, in being the forms of justice. These two crimes thought themselves his equals, in being the forms of justice. These two crimes his associates) like an anointed king, or were-subordination of perjury and high treason. He said he would refer to a case When the reuder came to that passage in the past proceedings of this House, of the Declaration that solemnly proclaims were charged with the crime of murder in the right of reform, revolution, and re-

dripping with the blood of a murdered ar Revolutionary Magna Char- brother member, and the stains and blotch es of that murdered victim still to be seen number of petitions on slavery, embracing vulsion of feeling was tremendous and pal upon his face." [Here there was an in FREE, honest blood in the vast assemblage assembly, as if a general shudder passed over them, followed by a silence like

> "It was then proposed to pass over this man, the real author of that murder and the prinncipal actor in it, and to punish merely the man who pulled the trigger, and sent the ball through the heart of victim, though he was but a tool in the case, mostly in cold, calm measured hands of the actual murderer. The comsentences, concluded Mr. Adam's high-mittee, appointed to examine into the case, reported a resolution to that effect. But I opposed it; and while I insisted on the criminality of that blood stained real murderer, I contended that this House had no jurisdiction; and urged that they should both be handed over to the proper tribunals, to be dealt with as the laws provide for that crime. For that same principle I contend now, in my own case.3

All eyes were turned upon the condemned criminal, who sat storing, fascinated by the eye of his calm accuser, horror struck, as though conscience-smitten -The miserable man writhed and gasped a few moments under the awful infliction, when he introduced a resolution into the flower four years ago for this express object? They were dumb then. Yet now, when a petition only is presented, denunciation, fierce abuse, invective are hurled by them without spirit against an old man! We would not give a fig for such affectations of from the Tome!" He cailed for the read-tions and in his own peculiar, inimitably ridicular and then sprang up convulsively, and then sprang up convulsively. of the law. He had demanded a trial by the legal tribunals. He was not the mur derer. He was a most unwilling witness. Mr Adams, to withdraw the resolution of screamed out in the style of a tragedy He went to the ground only to shield the Adams us "a black liar and a traitor."

Unmoved, Mr. Adams denied that he of the House to prove it. And on the re-

Mr. Wise again interrupted to the same purpose; when Mr. Calhoun, of Massachusetts, expressed his hope that his colleague might be allowed to proceed without interruption, as the gentleman from Virginia had been. Wise, on this, advanced towards Mr. Calhoun, who sits a few seats from him, and stretching out his arm towards said-Do you want to take this up? you had better take it up." A loud call to or-

Mr. Adams continued for some time; and then Mr. Marshall attempted to say something to screen himself, but did not succeed. He merely tried to screen himself under legal technicalities.

Read the following resolutions, and then think of our Democratic Legislature, which has repeatedly laid on the table, a resolution on the right of petition. Do we not need a Liberty party in Michi-

Vermont Legislature.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO SLAVERY. Whereas, domestic slavery exists in the turned his meek face on a scene appalling to many a heart that had a stouter coverto many a heart that had a stouter coverfull in your columns.

Important with mose of yesterday; and of the cession of the District, re enacted the slave codes of Maryland and Virginmittee by E. Hall, to Feb. 23, 1842. usual, but clear, untremulous, firm. The infermities of body disappeared in a mo-

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That our Senators in J. A. Baughman, Mr. Roswell Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their influence to procure, as early as possible, a repeal of all laws authorizing slavery in the District of Columbia.

Representatives, That our Senators in through the journey of life. Congress be instructed, and our Represen tatives be requested, to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the adoption, by cither House of Congress, of any rule, order, resolution, or usage, limiting or im-pairing the constitutional right of the peogrievances.

Resolved, That no new State ought to be admitted into the Union, the consti tution of which authorizes domestic sla

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the the house of Mr. Gaston, on Thursday, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

OF We published last week, a resolution purporting to have been adopted by the Peterboro Convention, to the effect that they would not take up arms to suppress sistance to oppression, the old man thun-made to try them for this crime in this an insurrection of the slaves. We do not dered out "Read that again!" And he House, and expel them from it as punish find it in the official report of resolutions an insurrection of the slaves. We do not For the Signal of Liberty. Senator Porter.

Massas. Entrops .- "Honor to whom honor is due," says your intelligent cor-respondent, K., in the Signal of Feb. 9.— So say 1; but we don't agree in the application of the principle. For an abolitionist, K. is content with the smallest rumb. In the excess of his charity, he hinks Senator Porter is worthy of "lasting honor" for "having determined to oppose himself" to the flagitious assumptions of the slave power in the Senate. K. would not punish any one for having determined on doing an unlawful act, but who did not actually commit it. Why, then, is the bare intention, the mere wish, on the part of Senator Porter to oppose the slave power, to redound to his "lasting honor?" Away, I say, with such a standard of re-

wards. So far from Mr. Porter meriting

lasting honor, his conduct on the occasion

referred to, shows him unworthy the station he occupies-shows him destitute of the firmness that the times require in Senitors-shows him incapable of adhering to what he believed to be right, when counter influences are brought to bear on him. It matters but little to the community whether such a Senator is frightened or wheedled into improper compliances. Want of firmness, or want of judgment, or want of respect for principle, equally disqualifies him for a public station-especially in such times, and for such occasions as we now have before us. No! Mr. Editors, the Lord, in his providence has offered to Mr. Porter the opportunity of shewing himself qualified for acting a prominent part in the great events that are manifestly near at home-he has tried him. Mr. P. has proved himself unequal to them, and will most probably never again be favored with a similar opportuni-

Has K. noticed the remarks of Senator King, a slaveholder from Alabama? This knight of the cowskin had the audacity to ever defended Wise on the merits of the say, on the occasion which issued in Mr. case. He said then what he did now of Porter's acquiring "lasting honor" for him were "miscrable, contemptible and wretch ed fanatics, endeavoring to em! arrass the said? Not of people on the other side of the globe unknown to Mr. Porter. No, but of a large class of people of the United States -- of the followers of Franklin, Jay, Rush, Woolman, Benezet-of Mr. Porter's own neighbors and fellow citizens concerning whom he knew it to be an atrocious lie, a bloody falsehood. say nothing of what others-Calhoun, Berrien, et id genus omne-said, this alone ought to have nerved him for the right-it ought to have stirred up every drop of blood in his veins, and screwed his courage to the sticking place. But no, instead of this, instead of rising with the occasion —instead of at once taking his place a-mong the MEN that the times call for—his blood freezes, his recoolution wavers, his vision grows dim, the right fades away -instead of at once taking his place avision grows dim, the right fades away before him, and collapsed, he falls into the herd of common men, in which, if we mistake not, he is destined to remain, because he is not qualified for a higher place.

> LIKE A RAN.-Capt. TAYLOR, the commander of a volunteer company of Dragoons at Cincinnati, has resigned his command of that company, since their refusal to obey his orders on the occasion of the great riot. He is quite right and there is

littee by E. Hall, to Feb. 28	3, 1842.
Bridgewater,	\$3,25
Saline,	1,00
Lodi,	1,00
Persons in Oakland,	2,71
Leroy,	2,87
Burlington,	1,00
Unknown,	50
Total,	12,23

MARRIED.

In this village, on the 22d Inst., by Rev. MAN to Miss Sophronia M., daughter of S. D. Noble, all of this place.

The Printers were complimented, on this occasion, with a loaf of the wedding cake, which was of an excellent quality. May Resolved, by the Senate and House of the highest earthly happiness attend them

> On the 20th inst- by the Rev. G. Beckley, Mr. Jabez Banghart and Miss Mary Campbell, both of Ann Arbor.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Friends of Liberty in Oakland Counple to petition Congress for the redress of ty are respectfully solicited to meet in Convention at Pontiac on Tuesday the first day March next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. W. M. STONE,

URI ADAMS, N. POWER, Corresponding Committee.

FAIR! FAIR!! The ladies of Saline will hold a Fair at 3rd of March next, at I o'clock P. M. proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the erection of a Presbyteman Church in

LECTURE AT NORTHVILLE.

G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will lecture on Abolition at Northville, on Tuesday the first day of March next, at one o'clock P. M.

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

ANTI-SLAVERY DISCUSSION AT FARMINGTON.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to previous arrangements, a public debate on the principles of Abolition will be held at Farmington Village, Oakland County on Wednesday, the second day of March next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., between G. Beckler, of Ann Arbor, and E. F. Cook of Farmington.
A general attendance is solicited.

Ann Arbor, Febuary 16, 1842.

ANN ARBOR BOOK-STORE.

NE door west of the Lafayette House, to be sold on commission, at Detroit cash prices, in addition to the Classical and school Books, advertised by others in this village, copies of classical and school books which cannot be found elsewhere in the village, together with a good assortment of interesting Books, and Stationary, &c. Any book wanted which I have not on

hand if to be found in the city of Detroit, will on short notice, be procured without extra charges. 'CHARLES MOSELEY

Ann Arbor, Feb. 16 1842

TAKEN UP

Y the subscriber, on or about the fif-teenth 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 prop-

erty and paying charges.
ELISHA B. PARKER. Salem, Jan. 25, 1842

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL LIBRA-RIES, Published under the direction of the Board

of Education. FOR SALE BY J. LAMB, OF ANN ARBON.

THIS LIBRARY is recommended by Jan. 25, 1842. "ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

HE subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for any quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW,

delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill. J. JONES & SONS. Ann Arbor, Jan. 12, 1842.

MORTGAGE SALE.

EFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Rufus Crossman and Lucy his wife, to the undersigned, January fitteenth, 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 v ater-power, Mills, and Machinery, and a-bout twenty-five acres of Land, adjoining the village of Scio, in said county, and lying on both sides of the River Haron, together with the rights of flowing lands covered by the mill pond, (for a more particular description of the promises, reference is made to the record of mortgage,) and no proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the nstalment which became due on the sixeenth day of November, in the year of our

gaged 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.
40-18.

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c. THE undersigned are manufacturing and

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

The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good Threshing Machine is 140 dollars, at the shop; without the Machine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well,) and it will not be hard work for the horses. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common waggon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; with-out the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars. They also manufacture STRAW CUT-

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

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

GFSMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. Fostba .-

Price, sixty dollars.
S. W. FOSTER, & Co. Scio, June 25, 1841.

DORK AND WHEAT wanted by F. DENISON, for which goods or money will be paid at fair rates. Aun Arbor, Dec. 21, 1841.

IMOTHY SEED AND HIDES. Cash will be paid at all times for Trat-THY SEED, HIDES and WHEAT, when delivered at my store in Ann Arbor, (Upper Town.) F. DENISON. Dec. 29, 1841. 36 uf

CASH FOR WHEAT.

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

NTI-SLAVERY ALMAN ACS FOR A NTI-SLAVERT And for sale at this office. Price 6 ceats single; 50 cts. per

June 25, 1842

For the Signal of Liberty. Rule of Decision.

At some future day, and that not far distant, it will be a matter of wonder and astonishment that on so important a subject as that of enslaving our fellow beings, men could be found engaged in one of the most diabolic traffics that ever disgraced a nation, and that those who have examined the subject, and in our legislative Halls, from year to year, have so long debased the question, and that more than half a century elapsed before the nation became convinced of its enormity, and of their duty to abolish it at home, and aid in suppressing it throughout the world. The question is so simple that by a strict application of the Golden Rule, no time is left for reasoning or doubt.

The reason is that men do not agree as

to the rule of decision to the test by which

the question should be examined and de-

cided. One talks of right to property,

seeming to forget that the system origin-

ated in and has been continued by theft

and robbery. One talks of safety, affec-

ting to believe the slaves are all demons

in human shape, forgetting to refer to the effect of emancipation in the British West India Islands. One talks of policy, apparently unconscious of the fact that they are capable of taking care of themseives. Another talks of a different order in the scale of creation, unwilling to believe that "God made of one blood all the nations to dwell upon the face of the Earth," all of which are worthy considerations, but not the primary one by which the question should be examined and decided. In deciding the question, reference should only be had to the moral law: is it right -is it consistent with that declaration of our Savior "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." This question is in practice postponed to all others, and by many who acknowledge theoretically its primary claim. It is, then, easy to account for the delay and opposition by which the ques-tion is met. To those who examine slavery by the standard to which all questions should be referred, the task of deci-ding is short. Whether it is consistent with the christian law for one man to keep another in bondage without his consent, and compel him to labor for the other's advantage, admits of no more doubt than that two and two make four. Is it necessary, then, at this enlightened period, to prove slavery incompatible with christianity, when no one doubts it who knows what Christianity is, or what it requires? It is easy to estimate, with the greatest precision, their duty on all other subjects, but the system of slavery is contemplated through a veil that habit has suspended before their eyes, and so deuse as to intercept the view of its moral features, as they are presented to the view of those who examine it without any intervening medium, with no other light than the light of truth. To all those the best advice we offer, is, to go back to first principles, which are few, and reason therefrom. The foundation of all our relative duties is benevolence and love, which is the fulfilling of the moral law. Charity prompts us to acts of kindness, tenderness and fellow-feeling for all our race of whatever color and under all circumstances in which they may be placed. Do you suppose that person who seizes a man in Africa, and drags him shricking and trembling to a slave vessel, sells him to a slave dealer for sortlid gold, who immures him into the hold, chained like the beauts of prey, and transports him to one of our southern slave marts, there sells him to a and that our commercial and financial emsouthern slave marts, there sells him to a planter for falthy lucre, and by him is the institution of slavery. We should see that the Liberty party is the roughly orstantial and district, where he is doomed to draw out a miserable existence, labor without wages, and where the only hope of relief is by death-think ye that the persons thus engaged are acting upon the principle of henevolence and love? All are ready to answer NO. Or do you think that those who thus traffic in the bodies and souls of men, would think them selves justly dealt by, were they to be so used? NO. Then the question is settled that by the Golden Rule no one has a right to hold his fellow in bondage. Yet we are met by those who say to as, that the precept of our Holy Religion must be excluded, and we are asked is it safe to emancipate? It is always safe to do right, and we should so act without looking forward to consequences, always bearing in mind that if we do right, God will overrule it for the ultimate good of all concerned. It is a fact that caunot be successfully contradicted that if it is wrong to hold our fellow beings in bondage, it is right to let them free, unless we are to live in sin"that grace may abound," a position which the apos-tle Paul was unwilling to admit, and exclaimed "God forbid!" If then it be so, that slavery cannot

be sustained by the moral law, how can any person who has been guilty of so gross a violation of human rights, stand acquitted before the bar of God, at the Judgement of the great day, or how can we apologise for him who has winked at it, or in any way advocated the system, or apologised for those who buy and sells slaves for the sale of gain, and have done it too, without an prospect of pecuniary or other gain, only for the sake of popularity. We ask again, how can such expect to be acquitted at the day of final retribution, when we have it declared as sacred truth, bat "to laim that knoweth to do good and South Carolina and Georgia, 1834, death it not, to him it Issin."

If, there, the position be fully established

native left is to emancipate their slaves instanter, and as far as in our power, to alleviate their distresses, ameliorate their condition, and in all respects treat them like MEN, not as brutes, and raise the standard of respectability; which being done, you will find among them men not a whit behind their white brethren in scientific skill, stern integrity, uniform morality, deep piety, and sound statesmanship.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MESSES EDITORS :- Permit me through the Signal to make a few suggestions to he friends of universal liberty in Michigan. Beloved friends and fellow laborers, we are engaged under God in efforts for he removal of one of the most dark and damning evils that ever cursed a fallen In our efforts for the accomplishment of this noble object, we must expect opposition from those who riot upon the unrequited toils of crushed humanity, who ire struggling to defend their nefarious, but darling institution, with belted pistols, bowie knives, and threats of dismemberment of the Union, and as their last resort, in flying to the Bible:

-The truth of God Turn to a lie, deceiving and deceived, And with the cursed sorcery of sin, To their own wish and vile propensity. Transform the meaning of the sacred text.'

We must expect it also, from those office seeking politicians who are ever clamorous about political reform, and measures for the relief of the country, but if per chance they get to Washington, assume the character of despots rather than servants, gag the nation, rob the sovereign people of their dearest rights, how obsequiously to the Moloch of the South, pay out of the pockets of the North for the suppart of a disgraceful war which had its origin in the institution of slavery, purchase blood-hounds at the expense of the nation to be employed in catching ranaway slaves, and silently see the dearest interests of the people sacrifised upon the altar of slavery. Opposition must also be looked for from those who, through prejudice or ignorance, speak evil of the things they understand not, and thus wickedly oppose our holy enterprise. We are called to feel the raging tornado of pro-slavery influence, both in our political and ecclesiastical relations. Already has this offspring of the infernal pit poured the withering plast of his pestilential breath into our balls of legislation, and into every department of our beloved Zion. And the question arises, what is to be done by those who are acquainted with the arena of this institution, to secure the final triumph of our blessed cause, and to wipe this foul blot from our national escutcheon and our leeeding Zion.

We answer, as Christians and members of the church of Christ, we must obey the apostolic injunction: "Have no fellow-hip with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them." Southern slaveholders und Northern apologists must be excluded from our pulpits and our communion tables. We must also use our political privileges for the glory of God, vote for such men and such only as are uncom promising abolitionists. We must continue to agitate this subject, to carry it to the unsophisticated portions of the community, into every Town and School District-pour the full blaze of Anti Slavery light upon the whole community, show the people that their liberties are already subverted, the supervision of the cause, to correspond them, and to supply the community, as far as possible, with the means of information on this subject, and to do all in their power to extend the circulation of the Signal. The extensive circulation of our paper is absolutely indispensable to the interests of our cause. The noble and independent stand taken by the Signal, has long since endeared it to every true friend of Liberty, and we can, and must, and will sustain it. And now, brethren, what shall be done? Shall this important work be neglected, and our cause be suffered to languish? If not, let every abolitionist immediately enter the field, take hold of the work in concert, and it will be done. I have many things that I wish to say, but must defer them for the present.

Year friend and follow the present.

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 have a heart to know his whole duty, whose must defer them for the present.

Year friend and follow the present.

Year friend and follow the present.

Your friend and fellow-laborer in the cause of Emancipation, A. N. PRENTICE. Grass Lake, Jan. 14, 1842.

LEATHEN AT HOME!-Let Christians rend the following, and think of it.

"The negroes are destitute of the privileges of the gospel, and ever will be, under the present state of things. They may justly be considered the heathen of this christian country, and will bear comparison with heathen in any country in the world. From an extensive observation, we venture to say that not a twentieth part attend divine worship! Thousands and thousands hear not the sound of the gospel, or ever enter a church from one year to another."- Report of the Synod of

Hon Nathan Dixon, Senator from Rhode that slavery is incompatable with the re- Island, died at Washington on the 9th ult.

quirements of the Gospel, the only alter- THE FOLLOWING WORK, HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE LONDON PICTORIAL BIBLE; WHICH SELLS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR \$18 TO \$25 PER COPY. Every man, woman and child in the Uni-

ted States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of Scripture Illustrations.
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THR BIBLE,

HOLY LAND.

New, cheap and valuable publication .-Four hundred pages, 8 vo. fine paper hand-somely bound. Price only TWO DOLsomely bound. Price only TWO DOL-LARS. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap and splendidly Illus-trated work. Published and for sale at No. 122, Nassau street, New York city. Its features are better defined by the 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 taken from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting letter-press laterary, intellectual and moral, as well as descriptions, devoted to an examination of 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 he perusal of Young PEOPLE, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a com-mon place book for every thing valuable 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 com-mon Annuals—it will never be out of date. It is beautifully printed in new long primer type—handsomely bound in Muslin, gilt and lettered; and is decidedly, the best and cheapest publication (for the price,) ever issued from the American Press.

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

No letter will be taken from the office

unless post paid.

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.—Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above entire without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice,) and giving it 12 inside insertions, shall re-ceive a copy of the work, (subject to their order.) by sending directions to the Pub-29 12w

The above work may be had at the Book store of Dea. Chas. Mosely, one door west of the Lafayette House, Ann Arbor. A liberal discount made to wholesale pur-

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 preemption, 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 Those who desire

community. Those who desire
A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER, suitable committees are appointed to take nity need to be informed-a paper open, especially to the claims of suffering humanity, with the County committees, appoint meet may be assured that no efforts will be spared ings, secure suitable persons to address to render this acceptable and worthy of their patronage. It has a large number of able and intelligent correspondents, whose com-munications 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 R. S. Mackenzie,

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

Wood! Wood! Wood! ANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few change for the "Signal of Liberty." Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1841.

"NO REPUDIATION." TATE 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

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FO 842. The most splendid and valuable 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, Miss E. Leslie, Mrs. C. Lee I Mrs. E. C. Embury, T. S. Arthur, Mrs. E. F. Ellet. Theodore S. Fay, 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 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, arquired by long years of unremitted application: with a subscription list unparalleled in the annals of literature; with numerous facilities not possessed by any other publisher; with welligested 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 circum stances might prove startling, but by means of which he will be enabled to make the Lady's Book, the richest, the rarest, the most attractive, and the most valuable periodical, intrinsical and extrinsically, ever offered to

the American public.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.—It has ever been the aim of the proprietor to impart to he Lady's Book a high literary and moral tone, and for this purpose he has, without regard to cost, procured the aid of the most emment writers and, for several years past, has committed its editorial supervision to Mrs. J. Hale, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, and Miss E. Leslie, ladies of whom not only their own sex, but the whole country, have reason to be proud. In this respect, the Lady's Book enjoys a decided advantage over all other publications, as it is the only work devoted to ladies, ladies derive an 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 FS Osgood, Mrs. S. Smith, Mrs. J. Thayer, Mrs M H Parsons, Mrs A M F Annan, Mrs E F Eilet, Mrs. C. L. Hentz, Mrs. E. C. Sedman Mrs. Dupuy.
Mrs V E Howard,
Miss E, Allen Mrs M. Doncan, Mrs M St Loud, Mrs C H W Esling Miss M, B. Snow, Mrs S E Parley, Miss E. Leslie, Maria Edgworth, Kate Franklin. Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mary R. Milford, Mrs Hofland,

tributions they have ever made to American literature. Nor has he omitted to pro- No letters will be taken from the Post Office cure the assistance of eminent writers of unless the postage on them is paid. Unless both sex. Aware of the universal and well deserved popularity of N. P. WILLIS, Esq.; and confident that the productions of his. and confident that the productions of his, the first year, and if not paid during the graceful and elegant pen will be highly acceptable to the readers of the Lady's Book,

Address

L. A. GODEY, 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 retainall 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,
Professor Frost,
Professor Walter,
N. C. Brooks, A. M. Park Benjamin, Esq. E. Halden,

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 Lady's Book, that he first introduced into this country the plan of furnishing, along with a monthly periodical of elegant litera-ture, 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

American Ladies' National Maga. he has done heretofore in the way of embel. lishments 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 exidence of his intentions, he now states that each number of the Lady's Book for the ensu-ing year, will contain at least three splendid engravings; embracing in the series every possible variety of subjects. Historial, Land. scape, Picturesque, Portraiture, Imaginativa, 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 a correspondent at Paris.

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

New York.

Philadelphia

A L Dick, N Gimberede, W H Jackman, W E Tucker, J B Neagle, J B Forrest, W H Ellis, J G Dunnel, E Humphreys A Jones,

TRANSMISSION BY MAIL .- One advantage the subscribers of this work will have, will be its early reception. It will be received at the remotest cities of the Union, by the first day of the month of publication. CLUBBING .- Lady's Book, 1 year, and

People's Library, 1 year, \$5,00 Lady's Book and Young People's Book, 5,00 Do Amateur's Musical Labrary, (containing 200 pages of new and bean-

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

Do Scott's miscellaneous works

and People's Library, 1 year.
Do All Scot'ts Works, complete in 10 vols. and People's Library, 15,00

Do Thier's History of the Fr.

Revolution. 10,00

Pictorial Library, 1 year, and People's Library, I year. 10,00
Do and Young People's Book, 10,00
Lord Bacon's works; Thiers History
of the French Revolution, and Waver-

ley's Novels, in 5 vols. 20
Do Thiers Revolution and Scotts

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

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 Mrs C BWilson, Mary Howitt, preferred. S0,00 and other English lady-writers of distinction, some of whom have already published "Clubbing," the most liberal allowances will in the Lady's Book the only original con- be made. The money, in all cases, to be

positively received before a number is rent. unless the postage on them is paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of sub-scribing, the work will be continued after Address

101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Produce of every Description,

ECEIVED in payment for Job work,
Advertising and Subscriptions to the " IGNAL OF LIBERTY." if delivered at the Office, immediately over the store of J. Beckley, & Co

BLANKS of every description neathy executed at this office.

AGENTS FOR THE SIGNAL A. McFarrand, Detroit. H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti. Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield. Thomas McGee, Concord. J. S. Fitch, Marshall. E. Child, Eaton. W. W. Crane, Laton Repids. R. H. Ring, Rives,
R. B. Rexford, Napoleon.
L. H. Jones, Grass Lake.
Rev. Sam'l. Bebens, Plymouth.
Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem. Nathan Power, Farmington-Joseph Morrison, Pontiac. James Noyes, Pavilion. N. M. Thomas, Schooleraft. W. Smith, Spring Arbor. U. Adams, Rochester. R. L. Hall, Tecumseh. L. Noble, Pinckney.
Dr. V. Mesker, Leslie.
Clark Parsons, Manchester.
Elms Vedder, Jackson. M. Aldin, Adrian. Josiah Sabine, Sharon. M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co. 1. Pennington, Macon, Len. Co. Janus Ballard, Grand Rapids. R. B. Bement, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co-Henry Brownson, Franklin, Onkland Co. S. B. Thayer, Climax, Kal- Co.