

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1842.

Volume I. Number 45.

## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

Will be published every Wednesday morning in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, 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 terms will be observed in every case.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, March 2, 1842.

The following notes of an evening's discussion at the anniversary at Marshall, will probably interest our readers, although the facts may not be new to them. But we all have a desire to know how our neighbors feel, and what are their opinions on subjects that interest us. It is believed the substance of the remarks of the Speakers is accurately given, although in all cases not precisely in the language they used.

### Political Action.

The question being on the adoption of two resolutions declaring that political anti-slavery action is the plain, proper, and necessary course to be pursued by those who would advance anti-slavery principles, and that experience has proved it to be so.

Mr. GURNEY, of St. Joseph, made some remarks showing that the question of slavery and anti-slavery was a question of political discussion at the time the Constitution was adopted, and it had been discussed ever since.

Rev. R. B. CEMENT, of Hillsdale, said it had been a matter of doubt with some, whether political action ought to be brought to bear on this subject. It is objected that slavery is a moral evil, and should be met by moral means. He admitted this; but he contended that it was also a political question, and one to which political action could be properly applied.

That the question of slavery is a political question, could be shown by a very brief investigation of the subject. That is a political question which touches the political interests of the nation, and becomes a subject of legislation. The interests of slavery and slave labor come up in Congress connected in some way with nearly every important measure that is brought forward in that body. This very day Congress was legislating on the subject at the expense of thousands of dollars per day.

Again, that may be properly said to be a political question, which affects the finances of the nation. And does not slavery affect our national finances? Mr. B. gave some facts concerning the Florida War, showing that it was commenced and carried on for a period almost as long as the war of the Revolution, at an expense of 40,000,000 dollars, for the sole purpose of catching fugitive slaves. Had not slavery existed, it is certain this war would not have taken place.

Mr. B. contended that whether we made anti-slavery political or not, slavery always would be political. The slaveholders are united in sustaining the institution, and it is their policy not to let either party remain in power for any length of time. They hold the balance of power, and one party or the other rises or falls in the scale of importance, just as the South bestow their influence, and they are careful not to let either party remain in power long enough to become permanently established. The Whigs of the North cannot carry the day against the Democrats and the South united, neither can the Democrats succeed against the Whigs and the South, and the south permits each party alternately to obtain power for a short time, and thus keeps them both subject to its mandates. Whence it follows that neither the Whig or Democratic party can remain permanently in the ascendant, without removing the power that is over them.

But the inquiry is raised by some, is anti-slavery a question of sufficient importance to be prosecuted politically. In reply to this, Mr. B. would ask, whether there could be

a question of greater importance! It involved nothing less than the liberty of the entire North. Slave labor and free labor cannot be successfully carried on by the same course of legislation, and it is a maxim at the South that to advance the interests of slave labor, the free labor of the North must be brought down to a level with it. This object has been pursued by southern Statesmen for a long series of years;—not by violence;—for this would not have answered their purpose—but by silently filling all the offices of Government with slaveholders. All questions of finance are subject to the action of the slave power. Mr. B. alluded to the course of the south in reference to the right of petition. We had been gagged six years successively. We need political action to resist these perpetual and alarming encroachments. Northern members of Congress of either party dare not resist them, because the south will then join the other party. The only remedy is found in sending men who are not connected with these parties, and who will not therefore bow down to the slave power.

But how shall we act politically? We can learn from the other parties the necessity of thorough political organization, from path-master to President. Political machinery differs from natural in this respect, that the small wheels propel and govern the action of the larger. To move the great wheels at Washington, you must begin your political action with the path-masters and town officers at home. To elect a Liberty Senator to Congress, there must be a Liberty majority in the Legislature. The organization must be general.

Mr. BLANKS, a colored man, expressed his gratification in listening to the remark of the gentleman who spoke last. He has formerly lived in Virginia, and spoke of the degraded condition of the white laborers of the South.

Dr. PORTER, of Detroit said that a common objection is, that we have departed from the principle of moral suasion, and entered upon political action. The objection assumes that political action is opposed to moral action. He denied that this was the case. He appealed to the statute book for proof that that volume is filled with political enactments against immoral acts. Are not theft and robbery and murder and perjury and sabbath breaking moral evils, and have we not political enactments against them? A large share of our laws relate directly to the suppression of moral evils. The same is true to a considerable extent of our National legislation.

He spoke of the favorable effects of independent political action in securing respect to the friends of liberty. Since he had been in the State, he had assisted in organizing one society in the open air, because no place could be procured to meet in. And at the formation of this society in 1836, they were able to obtain the use of a church for the Convention, to be used in the day time only, the proprietors being apprehensive of a mob, should it be used for anti-slavery purposes in the evening. He believed a large share of the respect now conceded to the friends of liberty, was attributable to their independent political course. The abolitionists, to a considerable extent, had felt and acted very much like the man who went about with his hat in his hand, begging pardon of every body he saw for being in the world! [Laughter.] The politicians of both parties actually thought that we had no business to exist as a political party, and we had well nigh regarded ourselves in the same light, and given them reason to think so. Dr. P. said he has generally accounted an *ultra* man on most subjects, but he must say that he was totally opposed to such *ultra* humility. [Immense applause.]

ELDER TWISS, a Baptist clergyman, called up before the audience some reminiscences of anti-masonry. He conceived that political action had been very efficient in putting down masonry. Had not political action been employed against the institution, its machinery would have been in perfect operation to day in every village in Michigan. He was in favor of political anti-slavery action.

Mr. GURNEY, of St. Joseph, said he considered independent political action to be necessary and expedient. He had always viewed slavery and anti-slavery as

a political question, and he should feel it his duty to act independently on the subject. In some cases, we have a right to act directly upon slavery, especially where it exists in a territory over which we have exclusive jurisdiction. Mr. G. spoke of the connection of the North with slaveholding institutions, and referred to the fact that mortgages on slaves to the amount of millions of dollars, are held by residents in the city of New York.

Mr. BROOKS, of Washtenaw, a colored man, spoke of the injustice of denying the elective franchise to the colored population. At the South, white men now put in those votes which ought to be given by those who are now slaves. While the colored citizens of the North who pay taxes and till the soil, and, as freeman, add to the wealth of this country, are deprived of this privilege.

Dr. BARNES, of Ann Arbor, alluded to the opposition that we had met with from both political parties. Independent political action was the only effectual course. The promises of the pro-slavery parties could not be relied upon. We had tried them long enough. We had tried the questioning and scattering system without any good results. One party had promised us that if we would just help them into power, the right of petition, at all events, should be preserved inviolate. And what has been the result? The adoption of a gag at the extra session, as their first business, and now in the regular session, they have continued the old one on motion of leading members of that very party.

Rev. Mr. WILDER, of Marshall, was understood to say, that the two fundamental principles on which the anti-slavery enterprise is based, are, 1. That it is wrong to hold property in man. This principle is paramount to all others. 2. The right of man to hold property in man was recognized in the constitution. That constitution can be amended by the voters of the United States. Convince every voter of the truth of these positions, and our work is done. It was important to keep distinctly in view what our object really is. It is not the overthrow of the other parties, but the security of the equal rights of all. But we need not be afraid of injuring any political party that does not do right. The anti-slavery voters possess the balance of power in this State, and in the Free States generally. It is the duty of all to vote, and to vote for good men only. We are responsible for the election of evil men, and in the anti-slavery ranks are men competent for any legislation.

Mr. C. H. STEWART, of Detroit, alluded to the fact that, at the South, wealth, vested in slaves confers political power.—Wealth alone—mere property, sends 25 members to Congress, and chooses 25 electors of President. And by means of the representation of property in Congress the South obtains more than its just amount of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands and of the surplus revenue—as much more than its just proportion, as the 25 members representing slaves exceed the proper proportion of members to which the Southern States are entitled by their free population. When all the surplus funds of the nation are distributed according to the Congressional representation, it is important that that representation should be made equitable and just, so that the North will have its full share of the proceeds of the Treasury which it contributes so largely to replenish. To obtain this just apportionment is one substantial reason for political action.

NATHAN POWER, of Oakland County, mentioned as one object of political action, the obtaining of a jury trial and the elective franchise for the colored population. He also showed that the people of Michigan have a deep interest in the discontinuance of slavery, from the fact, that they are bound by the Constitution to aid in putting down an insurrection of the slaves in any State in which it may occur. Should an insurrection of the slaves arise in Georgia or South Carolina, the young men of Michigan might be required to shoulder their muskets, and aid in reducing once more to slavery those who had an unquestionable right to liberty. All the free States would be required, if necessary, to

contribute their proportion of militia; and the army of the United States would be employed for the same purpose. And should the war last as long as that of the Revolution, the free States would have to do a large share of the fighting, and pay much the greatest share of the expense. These facts demonstrate that the people of Michigan are deeply interested in using all constitutional means for the speedy extinction of slavery.

MAJOR REXFORD, of Jackson County, was decidedly in favor of political action. But to make that action efficient, the political organization must be general. For instance, it is considered important by both political parties to be represented at Washington by Senators of their own party.—A very few votes in the Senate determine the fate of the most important questions. If it be important to the other parties to send Senators of their own views, it cannot be less so to the Liberty party; and as the State Legislature elects the Senators to Congress, there must be a majority of of the Liberty party in that body, in order to elect Liberty Senators.

Mr. R. demonstrated that every citizen is responsible for the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia. Several thousand slaves are held there by virtue of the laws of the United States.—Should each voter excuse himself, and say he did not enact them, the anomaly would be presented of a law holding thousands of immortal beings in slavery, and yet no individual responsible for the existence of that law. Such a position was not tenable. There are six slave selling establishments licensed in the District at \$400 each. Three slave vessels leave the District for the Southern market every fifteen days, and Congress has made laws regulating the manner of transporting these slaves. How then can they claim that they have no jurisdiction in the matter?—The horrible nature of this traffic was apparent upon the face of it. If it be a crime worthy of death to seize a native African, and hold him as a slave, is it to be deemed no crime to enslave a native born American?

That the national legislation was entirely under the control of the slave power, was evident from the measures of each successive session of Congress. He challenged any person to show him a single instance where Northern and Southern interests had come directly into collision, in which the South had not carried the day. All experience has shown that freedom and slavery are, and from their nature, always must be, perfect antagonisms; and one or the other must ultimately rule triumphantly through our whole land.

Mr. DUTTON, of Washtenaw, spoke of the effect of depending on the leading political parties to carry out the great principles of liberty. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to our own Congressional delegation. He asked what "Honest Jake" had done for us? At the Extra session, one of his first acts was to vote for the gag. He could not but think, however, that he had done it inadvertently, and that, at the time, he had no intention to go against the right of petition, and he had nobly defended it since. He knew Mr. Howard, and esteemed him to be an honorable man. It was not to be supposed, however, that he would take any measures that would compromise the popularity of the northern Whigs with their southern allies. He had not opened his mouth on the subject of slavery in the national district. And we find, that he voted for the Distribution Act, giving to the Southern slave States \$361,000 per year, just to encourage them to hold slaves. By that act, each free inhabitant of South Carolina receives 32 cents, per year, while each free inhabitant of Michigan is cut down to 18 cents! There was no necessity for dividing it in this unequal way. Why then did not Mr. Howard oppose such an unjust distribution? Because it would have offended the Southern Whig slaveholders, and it might have been the means of breaking down the whole party. Our interests never will be properly represented at Washington, until the people of this State send men there who are not governed by a party under the domination of slaveholders.

When Mr. Dutton sat down, some one arose in the back part of the House, and inquired how the gentlemen who spoke last came to be possessed of so much information about matters and things, at Wash-

ington? He seemed to know all about them.

Mr. CLEVELAND, the President, said that he deemed the remarks of Mr. Dutton to be perfectly in order, and therefore he had not interrupted him. It was the undoubted right of every American citizen, in public convention, to discuss the official acts of public men, and it was perfectly proper in Mr. Dutton so to do.—Nevertheless, he hoped that gentleman who might follow would be careful to speak of living individuals, in a manner as little exceptionable as possible.

Mr. CLEVELAND having been called upon, made some remarks, (of which we took no notes) in answer to the objection that we are departing from the spirit and tenor of the Constitution. He read some extracts from the correspondence of George Washington, showing his sentiments on slavery, and demonstrating completely that we are *Washingtonian* abolitionists, inasmuch as we agree with the Father of our Country in the sentiment, that "there is only one proper and effectual mode by which the abolition of slavery can be accomplished, and that is by BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY."

THE PETERBORO CONVENTION was held Jan. 19. It is estimated that about 1,500 were present including about 500 ladies. Gerrit Smith was nominated for Governor; but he declining to accept, Alvan Stewart was elected in his stead, Mr. Stewart receiving 214 votes and Arthur Tappan 163. C. O. Shepard, of Wyoming was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The Resolutions were of an advanced character. Those respecting the Creole declared "That it will be time enough for the South to charge guilt upon those insurgents, after she shall have charged a ten thousand fold greater guilt on the Heroes of the American Revolution.

Resolved, that the heroism of the captives on the Creole, in assuming the control of that piratical brig, is a sublime occasion of thanks giving to God, and mutual congratulation among the friends of Humanity.

An address to the slaves of the United States was read by Gerrit Smith and adopted by the Convention, and ordered to be published.

Some of our members of Congress are said to be hard cases. Some are also hard drinkers. Mr. W. C. Johnson is said by some of the papers to use the bottle very freely. Mr. Spriggs of Tennessee, lately spewed into his desk, and went to sleep in his chair. Mr. Marshall of Ky. has reformed. A Congressional Temperance Society is talked of.

The authorities of Mobile have published an ordinance, authorizing the Sheriff to take charge of all colored men on board the vessels in the Bay, and imprison them, and charge \$7 each for his trouble. Nothing in particular is alleged against the blacks, but the movement seems to be designed as an offset to abolitionism. The number of blacks now in the Bay is about 350. The captains are required to give bonds in the sum of \$200 each man, that they will take them away. This is the way they serve the free citizens of other States; and if such things shall be persisted in, and become general at the South, how long will it be before "our glorious Union" will exist only in name!

The Legislature have ordered the cars to run on the Sabbath. We know of no good reason for it. We understand no mail is carried on that day. All the passengers and freight can be transported in six days, and thus save a seventh part of the expense.—We can conceive of no other reason for this legislative act, than a disposition to show their contempt of the feelings of the religious portion of the community. It will doubtless be appreciated by them.

THINK OF IT!—Gerrit Smith, in one of his spontaneous bursts of eloquent speech at the Convention in Peterboro, remarked, that "if we were to go to the wharves of New York, and inquire of the rude sailor, what he thought of slavery, he would answer at once, it is wrong—but if you go to the titled D. D.'s in Broadway, they will tell you it is right!"

A correspondent of the A. S. Standard writes from Ohio:

Within a little more than a year, one hundred fugitive bondmen have passed through one small village, in the north part of Ohio, on their way to Canada, not one of whom has been recaptured.

RANDOLPH'S WILL.—This has been decided, and the slaves are free. It is reported that they are to go either to Canada or Liberia.



SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, March 2, 1842.

LIBERTY TICKET.

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

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

The communication of the Washenaw Presbytery was received too late for insertion this week.

Mr BIRNEY'S LETTER.—Mr Birney has never, till recently, formally accepted the nomination for the Presidency. But we have now before us a letter addressed by him to the national committee, accepting the nomination, and discussing, with his accustomed ability, many topics connected with the condition and prospects of our country. We shall publish it as soon as possible.

Standing Army and great increase to our Navy!!

No doubt my readers will receive with alarm the intelligence, that our federal government seriously contemplates a large increase to our military and naval forces, and thus to strengthen itself, into the similitude of European Monarchy. A measure of this kind has long been desired by our Washington rulers, and they have manifested much adroitness in seeking for it Congressional support, but as yet the vigilant intelligence of the people, and the praiseworthy jealousy of liberty, has over-matched diplomatic skill, and riven asunder many a cunningly cemented plan of operations. How long this project may have slept in the bosom of the national cabinet, it alone knows. But the cloven foot shewed itself openly under Martin Van Buren's administration, who having obtained the command of the national purse through the operation of a sub-treasury, sought to complete the essentials of Royalty by uniting to the purse the national sword. A proposition of much art, smooth and fair to the perception—sweetened just to suit republican palate, yet of flavor sufficient to render the dose poignant to the taste—was patriotically offered to the nation, under the expectation that they would swallow the mixture with all proper dutifulness. But Brother Jonathan after all was wide awake, or at most slept like a fox with one eye open: his plainness was too much for diplomatic chicanery, and he took not the dose, but the doctor, and quietly deposited him in old Kinderhook, to mature his project of a standing army for republicans.

Our new rulers sailed into power, under full canvass, dilated with the gale, that blew from every quarter against such an un-republican and dangerous design, and of course pledged to a different policy,—but the cloven foot has again shewn itself in the very first proposition made to Congress. Ordinarily we have no index to Presidential intentions, save the Presidents Messages and the reports of his secretaries. Those, which were delivered to the present Congress are full of alarming intelligence.

1st. They contain recommendations for "a chain of military posts from Council Bluffs to the Pacific Ocean—for works intended for the remote Southern portion of our territory particularly—for the completion of the works at Beaufort, and at the mouth of Cape Fear river in North Carolina; at Charleston, Savannah and St. Augustine—to erect permanent works at Key Biscayne, Key West, and such other points among the Keys, or on the peninsula [of Florida] as on examination may be found to possess the greatest 'military advantages'—to add two regiments of 937 men each to the U. S. Army—to increase Col. Henderson's marine corps to 3000: 1550 being needed on shore—"The two southern naval stations, Norfolk and Pensacola, more especially, require a large force for their security, a large number of arms is kept in each of them, which by a sudden irruption of the class of people [i.e. slaves] who are not citizens, might be seized and used for the most disastrous purpose, &c."—to establish naval schools—to erect additional marine barracks—to increase our navy immediately, until it equals half the naval force of the strongest maritime power in the World. If it be our purpose to increase our naval force we cannot too soon begin to train a suitable band of officers to take charge of it."

2d. These documents show that while this unparalleled increase of military and navy forts on land, and of vessels at sea, are recommended as immediate

measures, a deficiency is admitted in our national treasury, to meet ordinary expenses only, of \$14,208,570 18: and that money redeemable at pleasure and on interest at 6 per cent., cannot be borrowed on national credit.

3rd. That we have within us, 'hostile elements of our social system, which may be arrayed against us by a foreign enemy, which will arm him with four fold power.' Reiterated mention is made of landing the free blacks of England's colonies on our extended sea board, and the great danger to arise from the armies of the slave population is suggested as near and fearful. This part of the subject I already noticed at some length in a preceding paper, it deserves serious consideration, and shows that England has long been prepared to take advantage of our national weakness, through these our hostile elements."

4th. That our large arsenals at Norfolk and Pensacola are in great danger of being seized by the slaves in an outbreak for liberty, and that we must supply a further portion of additional standing army, to resist such outbreak.

In a future number, I shall if leisure permits, continue my remarks. At present I wish my readers to notice the fact, that one and all of these mammoth projects for arming our Executive with a force possessed by few of the despots of the old world, have for their object the upholding of slavery, and protecting the property (only note the property!!!) of the slaveholders. 250,000 slaveholders forsooth, less in number than our Michigan population—a peculiar class—aristocratic in habits—despising labor—possessing exclusive privileges—living on unpaid labor, and with 25 Congressional votes in right of this unpaid work, are in addition to be supported in all these things by the expenditure of the blood and treasure and sinews of the Union, at the risk of the permanence of republicanism, and at the surrender of that, which liberty ever jealously keeps within her own guardianship, the purse and the sword. The blood and treasure, and sinews of the Union, did I say? Away with the expression. Of the Free States, I should have said—Where is the treasure—where the sinews of the South? Statistical facts shew, that the North has paid nine tenths of the revenue and that we have three-fifths of the free population. If we are to arm and fight the north must supply as it has ever done, the money and men. It is far from me to disparage the gallantry of our southern citizens. Braver men I ever drew sword.—Undaunted spirit finds not more kindred a bode than in their breasts; but their bravery and spirit finds employment at home to counteract the "hostile elements of their own social system." So far from being able to aid us in resisting a foreign enemy, they would actually need our help, to quell insurrections in their midst.

We then of the North are to do all this for our 250,000 slaveholding brethren; we are to erect a strong chain of forts, running through our midst, even to the Pacific, in that territory where man can yet tread nature's solitude, and mid his Creator's works feel that he enjoys equal privilege with the beasts of the forest—Liberty—and where at present many an unfortunate child of sable hue roams to snatch his precarious existence. We are to bristle our southern sea board with fortifications. We are to increase our present standing army, and our marine corps, who are an efficient land force and independent of the sailors. We are to swell our navy to an extent unpossessed by the World's empires save by England and France.—To man it with 20,000 men; to put this enormous floating force, landable at any one spot, and at any moment, under the command of one man, who also holds our forts, fortifications, standing army, and public purse, controls the militia of the U. S. with the right of declaring war, or making peace. We are to do all this too under an exhausted treasury, and besides making up a deficit of 14 and a quarter millions, to raise at least \$100,000,000 more. And for what are we to do it? For the permanence of slavery! For the perpetuation of an evil, universally admitted! for the fostering of "hostile elements in our social system!"

Yes, all the safeguards of liberty are to go; the earnings of honest industry are to be surrendered; our fireside circles, to miss their bravest and best at the call of 250,000 southern citizens who hold slaves, and manufacture "gags" for the millions of the free at the north! What has the north to do with slavery? is the haughty taunt of the southern slaveholder, who demands of us all these things: Be silent! The response which is given to that constitutional mode, by which we seek to represent our opinion on the policy or propriety of the enormous monies demanded for Florida; our own territory purchased with our own treasure, and governed by our servants. See how large a portion of the demands now made, is for this our territory. And shall we, like dogs, submit to be kicked and cuffed, and in meek submission lick the hands, or cringe to the feet of those, who lord it over us, or shall we not rather as a nation rise and make ourselves heard—not by illegal violence—not through mob law—not by an unconstitutional avenue—not with chicanery, nor cunning device, but according to our indisputable right; ours by the sacred pledge of the federal compact as it is by the inalienable rights of man—cemented in the blood of '76—IN LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

Let us then of the north, put away domestic strife, in the contemplation of those

surpassing considerations which press on us as a nation, and forget the smallest distinctions which now sever political parties. We quarrel about whig and democrat ic principles, merely because we have nothing else on which to differ, but all at heart are thorough republicans, and the undying friends of freedom. Let a foreign enemy threaten our frontier, and we seek in vain for whigs or democrats mid a nation of Patriots. Let it be so now.—All can and ought to unite in resisting the aggression on our chartered rights, persevered in, with such determination for so many years. Let us differ as we please in other respects, but unite in a determination that our petitions must and shall be received, and our sentiments read and made known. Now especially is the period for this union. Never was the gag applied so fiercely, and probably for the reason that these exorbitant demands are made on us of the north for Florida. We are officially invited to consider the danger of this our territory. Its purchase cost us five millions. The present war to catch runaway slaves, and break up its harboring nest for others, cost probably forty millions, and it is yet winding its slow length along, weaving the materials for annals of inglorious renown and shame, in history's undying record. We are now asked for several millions for forts on her seaboard, and for several millions for floating defences, and who shall presume to say, that we will not be heard, in the constitutional representation of our opinions?

Suppose we deem it best to save this enormous outlay of men and money, and to avoid so dangerous an increase to the already overgrown power of our national Executive, and to accomplish 'effectually,' what the other proposes to do only with a "PERHAPS," and by making our territory a free soil to disarm the danger in a moment. Who can doubt our right to do so? Or who can question our power to apply our national millions to purchase, and enfranchise all the Florida slaves, rather than to the uncertain issues, of bloody and inhuman war. The north it is confessed can take care of herself. Freedom appeals the English speculators on invasion, but they shout in anticipated triumph on Slavery's soil. Now my opinion may be right, or it may be wrong, that the best national mode of defence would be to make Florida free, and thus possess her of the qualities which England admits she cannot successfully invade, and that our national treasure would be best spent, as was England's, to remunerate slaveholders. But without entering into the merits of this opinion at all, who will say I have not a right to represent it to Congress, and have it heard, and made known to our national Councils, our own creatures, and congregated but to ~~any~~ ~~out~~ ~~will~~? Will you, reader, say I have not this right? If you will not say so, then join with me to support the sacred right of petition, and unite with us who seek by political action, to send to Congress such men as defend our right, and to our State Legislature, such as will make the voice of our State heard on the floor of Congress on this important question. Where do we find the joint resolution of the Michigan legislature speaking their sentiments?

Whig! you have held the reins of power two years, can you point out the resolution? Democrats, long power has been yours; can you point the resolution? Whigs and democrats, what right so precious, what principle so sacred, what subject so endeared with the thrilling recollections of '76, have you in contest, compared with the liberty of speech? Perish the question of bank and currency, add sub-treasury. Rally in one common mass around that which is the foundation of all, and whose existence, long stifled, will soon be lost forever, under the tame acquiescence of the north, giving to usage the force of law.

JUSTICE.

There has been a great anti-slavery meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston. About 4000 persons were present. Garrison, Bradburn, Wendel, Phillips, Col. Miller of Vt. and others addressed the immense concourse. The Address of Daniel O'Connell, Father Mathew, and sixty thousand other Irishmen to the Irish residents in the U. States urging them to join the Abolitionists, and thus sustain the great principles of liberty, was read, and was received by the audience with great applause.

MR. WELLER, M. C. from Ohio, recently declared in Congress, that "he always had voted for the 21st Rule, and he always should. There was a perfect understanding between him and his constituents on this subject." This straight forward honesty is what we like. Let the issue be fairly made between Liberty and Slavery, and our work is half done.

N. B. MR. WELLER is a Democrat, and holds to "the largest liberty?"

At the recent meeting of the A. B. C. F. Missions in New York, a memorial remonstrating against the studied silence of the Board on the subject of slavery, was received, and the Board referred the memorialists to their action in September last, and they see no cause for further action. What that action was, our readers know. So it seems the Board intend to give their countenance to the "domestic institution" during another year. When will slaveholding and Christianity be divorced from each other!

war in defence of the Slave Trade --Slavebreeding Senators.

Shall we go to war with England because she refuses to make her laws auxiliary to the maintenance of our Southern "system,"—because she persists in considering every human being that sets foot on her soil as "entitled to liberty" according to our Declaration of Independence? Yes; our slavebreeding masters in Congress are beginning to say so, and our poor truckling free State Senators and Representatives receive the intimation with due submission. King, the fire-eater, from Alabama, speaking on the Creole case—the same in which our unfortunate Senator, Porter, showed that he had undertaken more than his manhood enabled him to carry through—the fire-eater King said—"He solemnly believed if she [Britain] continued to commit such outrages that nothing could prevent collision between the two nations. The section of country from which he came would not much longer submit to it." Here's the cue for you, doughfaces. Do you demur? hesitate ye to do the will of your masters? Remember the fate of our Michigan Senators.—See the seams on his back not yet healed, and take warning, count the cost before you begin to call your souls your own and to rise up against your masters, the knights of the whip and cowskin.

But if Senator King is not explicit enough for you, hear what another slavebreeding Senator (Barrow, of Louisiana) says—"The people of the South were the last to submit to the precarious principles of international law, as explained by Great Britain—the Government of which draws a distinction between slaves and goods, wares and merchandize. And because she [Britain] has abolished slavery, she will not recognize the principles which Southern men assert." \* \* \* "If these contemptible British subjects at Nassau were permitted to seize—to seize by force of arms any slaves belonging to American citizens, and liberate them, the South would be compelled to fit out an armament and destroy Nassau and also the towns which trampled under foot the laws of nations, and the rights of American citizens. This seizure of domestic property was not more high handed than if the British placed cruisers at the mouth of the Chesapeake or at the mouth of any other harbor and seized the slaves for the purpose of taking them to Jamaica or to the Bahamas," &c. &c.

Now, how are we, as a nation, disgraced by the effusions of such a Gascon in the Senate! The whole nation once delighted to speak of the Senate as one of the most dignified and wise of deliberative bodies. But 'tis not so now. It is sunk—degraded by the insolence and the vulgarity of women—floggers and traffickers in human flesh. Its degradation as to mere demeanor commenced with the drunken effusions of John Randolph, and it has been going on ever since, *pari passu*, with the ascendancy of Southern influence.

How must such a speech as Senator Barrow's appear to an intelligent foreigner? Might he not ask—does the South give law to this country? Has she the ascendancy in population, wealth, intelligence and representation? Can the south singly declare war, and can she, under the constitution, fit out an armament to attack the contemptible British subjects at Nassau or elsewhere, and this too, for treating all persons on her own soil as free till they are duly charged with crime—for treating as true the Declaration of Independence—for obeying the laws of their own country, and refusing to act as the panders to slavebreeders? Has not Britain as good a right to maintain on her own soil the law of liberty, as the South has to maintain on hers the law of slavery? Is it more consistent with the law of nations to flog women and sell their little children than to honor the one and educate the other? Will the Drawcansires lead in person the expeditions against the contemptible British subjects of Nassau?

Fy! fy! Isn't it too much that this noble country—this once free people, should be brought to such a pass—that such overt plunderers of their fellow creatures because they are poor, should so audaciously insult a whole nation, [as Barrow, King, Calhoun, &c.] But it is even so—slavery has so far degraded us, that we scarcely have manhood enough left to feel that being pulled by the ears or kicked, I won't say where—if it only be done by a negro-whipper, is in any way to be felt as an indignity.

But, doughfaces, if neither the fire-eater King, nor the vulgar Gascon, Barrow, are of sufficient authority, hear one to whom you will hearken,—John Calhoun—himself a slavebreeder, and muster-master general of the whole corps. "He wanted the country to be true to itself [in this war into which we of the South, despairing of all other means of maintaining our system, are about to plunge it] let there be no division; he would look to every man with an American heart to raise his hand against oppression." Dough-faces give heed.—This is from your master.

Methodist Episcopal Church and Slavery.

The Church as it should be.

If, when the M. E. Church was organized in this country, slavery was "contrary to the laws of God, man and nature, hurtful to society, contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion, and doing what we would not that others would do unto us," it is especially wrong and wicked now.

As slavery is a deep and "complicated villainy," ruinous to the body and soul of the slave, it is most certainly the imperious duty of the church, and especially the M. E. Church, in her several branches and in her ASSOCIATED CAPACITY, to bear testimony against it in proportion to the magnitude of its criminality.

1. LET THE MINISTRY PREACH AGAINST IT. Every ambassador of Christ is as much bound to preach against the sin of slavery as against the sin of murder, thefts, polygamy, or any other abomination that is offensive to God or ruinous to man.—God has said, "I hate oppression," and if so he hates slavery. If there be one doctrine more plainly and clearly taught in the Bible than another, it is the doctrine of the condemnation, reprobation and denunciation of every kind of human oppression, especially slavish oppression. It is a leading, prominent, principal doctrine of the Bible. God has said,

"Open thy mouth for the dumb, plead the cause of the poor and needy." Again "Remember those that are in bonds as bound with them."

From the above scriptures it is evident that it is not enough that a minister of the gospel be "silent on the subject of slavery," or "neutral," as many are disposed to be.

They are to open their mouths, not in opposition to every effort that is being made for the deliverance of the bondmen, but for dumb, for those who are poor and needy, they are to be remembered, the rights, the privileges and the blessings of which they are deprived; remember it is the natural and direct tendency of the system which oppresses them, to keep from their undying souls the lights of science and religion, to crush their immortal minds, and shut them out of Heaven. Remember them, feel for them as you would with others to feel for you, were you in their condition;—pray for them, and their oppressors, and all who oppose and censure those that endeavor to obey this command of the infinite God, Remember them that are in bonds. No minister of Christ can say that he has done all his duty until he has faithfully preached against the sin of slavery, and affectionately admonished the apologist of this wrong, of the wickedness of his course.

It is in vain to say that slavery is a political evil—that ministers should not interfere with politics. Such an excuse will avail nothing at the bar of God, in the day of judgment. The gospel ministry are sent to be the "light of the world," and who but they, we ask, are to enlighten the civil government. The scriptures are the standard of morals for government, as well as for individuals. And never will government reform while gospel ministers keep back the truth. The church must always be first in reform and the ministers should lead the way. The standard of morals in the State, will not be likely to raise above the standard of morals in the church.

2. It is the duty of the church to exclude slaveholders from her communion.

In order to exercise this discipline it is not necessary to decide whether a slaveholder can be a christian or not. The object of discipline is to bring offenders to repentance, and not merely that of excluding from the church those who have no piety.

Let, then, the church exclude from church fellowship all who hold slaves under any pretext whatever, and let all her ministers lift up their voice and bring all the lightnings and thunders of Sinai to bear upon it, and it will wither and die like the mown grass beneath the scorching sun, and disappear like midnight darkness before the orb of day.

Let the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH come back to her original purity and simplicity, and at once commence a mild, systematic and persevering course of discipline and she will soon free herself from that foul and deadly stain that renders her a hissing and bye-word among the nations of the earth.

The distance between Boston and Rochester about four hundred and fifty miles—has been travelled within the past week in the brief space of 24 hours!



**Congressional.**

A petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, "because it is a sin against God, and a foul stain upon our national character," signed by Lysander Barret and 92 others, citizens of Lewis County, Virginia, has been forwarded to Mr. Botts, Representative from that state, for presentation. Mr. Botts has addressed them a letter through the National Intelligencer, admitting their right to petition, but declining to be their organ in presenting it. He beseeches them in the name of all that is dear to the American people, to desist from their purpose; for they know not what they do.

Messrs Gilmer, Hunter, Rhett, and Proffit of Indiana, asked leave of the House to be excused from serving on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Adams is chairman, as they were unwilling to work with a Chairman who had shown himself an unsafe depository of the public trust, and who had not the confidence of the committee. They were excused, as was also Mr. W. C. Johnson, at his request. Mr. Adams moved that the speaker select others to fill their places, which was agreed to.

In the House, Feb. 7.—The resolutions for censuring Mr. Adams, on motion of Mr. Botts of Virginia were laid on the table by a small majority, after a discussion of two weeks. A similar motion had been made three times before, and as often rejected.—The dissolution petition was then rejected—ayes 166—nays 40. Mr. Howard of Michigan voted with the nays. He is pointed at by the Free Press for so doing, doubtless with the hope of making political capital out of it. But the people of this state will sustain him in that act. Mr. Adams then finished the presentation of his petitions, which were disposed of in the usual manner; nearly all refused or laid on the table.

In the Senate, the controversy between New York and Virginia came up, by way of a report from the committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Calhoun said he approved the Police Act of Virginia and South Carolina, and all the South would stand by her in resisting the North. Abolition would lead to disunion. There was no safety for the south but in resisting interference. Virginia had commenced with the restriction of intercourse, and this would become general and complete, and dissolution would follow.

Mr. Andrews, in the house, Feb. 4. called on the speaker to have two abolition reporters who were taking notes within the bar, turned out of their seats. He had not notified the proper officer of the fact, but he had refused to expel them. It does not appear that any proceedings were had on the subject. But it is worth noticing how jealous the slaveholders are of free discussion. They are so accustomed to a system of espionage over their slaves, that they have no idea of meeting an adversary with fair, manly, and straight forward arguments.

The fact is, the long delayed crisis is hastening on with giant pace. The fountains of the great deep of public feeling begin to break. The discussion on the censure of Mr. Adams, involving as they do, the fundamental principles of our government, are already publishing in a thousand papers, and will be read by hundreds of thousands in all parts of the land. Mr. Adams has come off victorious, and is sustained by a large portion of the Northern press. The Southerners are confounded, and know not what to do. The repeal of the 21st rule has been talked of, and a member has given notice that he shall make a motion to that effect the first opportunity.

The non-slaveholding population of Maryland are holding meetings in opposition to the proceedings of the slaveholder's convention. A man named Tolman, an agent for various papers (one or two of which are anti-slavery) was lately arrested in Washington, and thrust into jail for the crime of circulating them, by a magistrate who holds his commission direct from President Tyler. He was subsequently admitted to bail in the sum of \$250 conditioned that he will appear at the next court, and keep the peace.

The other day on the floor of the representative's chamber at Washington, Mr. Underwood of Kentucky in the midst of a manly and thrilling speech on the arraignment of Mr. Adams, said, that if there were any Abolitionists in that house he would appeal to them! Instantly Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, spring upon his feet and avowed himself an abolitionist to the full extent of the term as he understood it.

Some of our members of Congress are said to be hard cases. Some are also hard drinkers. Mr. W. C. Johnson is said by some of the papers to use the bottle very freely. Mr. Spriggs, of Tennessee, lately spewed into his desk, and went to sleep in his chair. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, has reformed. A Congressional Temperance society has been formed.

CONNECTICUT.—The Abolitionists of this State are fast organizing. All the County Committees, Senatorial committees in 14 out of 21 Districts, and town committees in one third of the towns in the State, have been appointed. Mr. Booth, who has been lecturing through the State, writes that there will be Liberty votes, in very many towns, where there have been none before.

"Declaration of Independence" is the title of a new anti-slavery paper to be published monthly at Cleveland, O. at 25 cents per annum. It is designed for general distribution, and bids fair to be very useful.

Mr. WISE.—This gentleman, if it be lawful to call him one, is a great helper to the anti-slavery cause. The southern members of Congress will sit by the hour to hear him read anti-slavery documents, of which they would not hear a syllable from a northern man. In one of his late speeches, he read a part of a Nassau paper: a long extract from Fraser's Magazine, an English work, showing how easy and how righteous it would be, in case of a war with this country, to land a few regiments of black troops from Jamaica on our Southern coast, and thus destroy the Union of the States. Next, he read from the Emancipator a prediction that slavery would soon cease in Cuba, and that its abolition in this country would follow.—Next, he read from a Boston paper, carrying this motto: "Liberty the right of all, and Law its defence." [Who but a slaveholder would ever think of objecting to these sentiments?] It contained a letter from Joseph Sturge, an English abolitionist, to the same class in the U. States. He read an account of Mr. Sturge's visit to the slave depots at Alexandria, and of the memorial Mr. Sturge had presented to the President from the B. & F. A. S. Society. Next, he read from the A. S. Reporter, contrasting the course of the President with the polite replies of the crowned heads of Europe to anti-slavery memorials. He then returned to Mr. Sturge's advice to the abolitionists, to remember who they were on the next election day.

Next, he read to the wondering ears of his brother members, all the items of the conspiracy hatched up by Lewis Tappan and Joshua Leavitt, to deluge Congress with A. S. petitions. He read from the Emancipator the forms of petitions all cooked and concocted before hand, even down to the folding and endorsing the memorials, and directing them to S. M. Gates, "the agent of the abolitionists on the floor of Congress."

Mr. Wise becoming much exhausted, gave way to an adjournment. The abolitionists ought to send him a vote of thanks for his elaborate and patient exposition of their principles.

The authorities of Mobile have published an ordinance, authorizing the sheriff to take charge of all colored men on board the vessels in the Bay, and imprison them, and charge \$7,00 each for his trouble.—Nothing in particular is alleged against the blacks, but the movement seems to be designed as an offset to abolitionism. The number of blacks now in the Bay, is about 350. The captains are required to give bonds in the sum of \$200 each man, that they will take them away. This is the way they serve the free citizens of other states: and if such things shall be persisted in, and become general at the south, how long will it be before "our glorious Union" will exist only in name!

GEORGE THOMPSON, one of the abolitionists imprisoned in the Missouri Penitentiary, has written to his parents, Oct. 30, an account of his situation in prison. His health is good—he has plenty of food, and works regularly, and is treated as well as could be expected, and better than he anticipated.—He says:

"I am happy in my Saviour, and though my outward man perish, my inward man is renewed day by day. I came here cheerfully and I shall remain here contentedly, until the law says I may go forth. I have no desire to leave until the set time. The days pass rapidly and sweetly away—they seem very short."

MAINE.—The Anniversary of the State A. S. Society, was holden at Hallowell, Feb. 3. A Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor met at the same time. The Standard says these were the most effective meetings ever held in the State on the subject. One hundred and twenty-four members were present at the meeting of the Convention. Gen. James Appleton, of Portland, was nominated for Governor. Our friends "away down East in the State of Maine," are determined to be in the front ranks of Liberty.

In the House of Representatives of Ohio, a Resolution that J. Q. Adams has rendered himself infamous by presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union, was lost—ayes 33—nays 33. In a milder shape it was subsequently adopted—ayes 33—nays 29. This is a very summary method of establishing a man's character! We suppose Mr. A. is to be always accounted infamous in that state hereafter.

Hiram Wilson has succeeded in purchasing 200 acres of land for a manual labor Institute, for the colored people, whites, and Indians of Canada, and has erected a log building on the premises, which will be ready for the reception of students in May. It is situated on the Sydenham, a river that empties into the St. Clair.

Gov. SEWARD, of New York, has signed the Tee total pledge. We wish we could say as much of our Governor. But he is so far from being a Temperance man, that common report says, and we suppose it says truly, that previous to his election he followed the business of RUM-SELLING! The more shame to the party that elected him.

**Horrid and Abominable!**

Read the following from Mr. Wise's speech, showing the awful effects of acknowledging the independence of Hayti. Read it! and see if the blood does not curdle in your veins. Shall a measure be tolerated, that will bring such calamities on the nation!

"He next adverted to another open question with a foreign power other than Great Britain. While Texas was no favorite with the Anglo American Abolition Dissolution party, there was another State which enjoyed the warmest beams of their favorable regard; he alluded to our black sister Republic of Hayti; and it was a great object with them to get her independence recognized by this Government, for the purpose, he supposed, of seeing the Quashimpopo caricature, which had once created so much merriment in the Hall, actually realized. Yes, Quashimpopo was himself to be here, with his woolly head and his black skin, dressed out in all the negro finery of his diplomatic costume, as one of the foreign Ministers, and to attend the President's levees in solemn state. He would next walk into this hall, and be introduced to Southern gentlemen here as their equal, if not a little more; and the next step would be that he must be received at our entertainments, and, as a high foreign functionary, he must of course give entertainments in return. This was the sort of amalgamation so earnestly sought to be introduced by a certain class of zealots among us. This was what Mr. W. called social amalgamation with a vengeance; amalgamation introduced, not into the country merely, but into the Court. And he did not doubt, if Monsieur Quashimpopo should enter here with his crooked negro shins and his splay feet shining and glittering in negro splendor, and was to make his negro congee, there would instantly be some thirty or forty gentlemen of that House who would be forward in shewing him every mark of affectionate welcome and personal respect and reverence. Was this to be tolerated? Was it to be endured that an English influence was to be aided and abetted in introducing here these practical tests of universal emancipation?"

INCONSISTENT OR HYPOCRITICAL—which shall call it! The Tennessee Annual Conference lately

Resolved, That we will as soon as practicable, find out the number of destitute families within our bounds, and will endeavor to furnish them with a copy of the Holy Scriptures."

Now there are many thousand families of colored persons in that State whom the Conference never intended to supply with the Bible. The American Bible Society does not distribute that volume among slaves! Oral instruction, adopted in imitation of the Catholics, is thought to be just the thing for poor ignorant slaves! Why not make that exception in the Resolution, and declare things as they are!

DEMOCRACY and abolition are the same thing. Do you doubt it? Then listen to the voice of R. M. Johnson, our democratic Vice President, from Kentucky:

"This is the land of the free, and the home of the brave: and we have an UNDOUBTED RIGHT TO SYMPATHISE WITH THE OPPRESSED; TO FEED THE HUNGRY AND CLOTHE THE NAKED.—FROM WHERESOEVER THEY MAY APPEAL. We have the right, and may we never be wanting in the disposition. TO AID IN THE DISENTHRALLMENT OF OPPRESSED MAN, whether under an Irish or an Eastern sun."

ORIGIN OF THE FLORIDA WAR.—That the recovery of fugitive slaves, and the prevention of their escape in future, were the real objects of the Florida War, is proved from many documents. Read the following from a speech of Mr. Downing, Delegate from the Territory in Congress, Feb. 9. 1841.

"He asked, for what we should have gone to war, if not on account of the destruction of our property, and the ENTICING AWAY of our negroes, and the murder of our wives and children."

It is said that straws show which way the wind blows. In Congress, the other day, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, said:

"Let us hear no more abstract reasoning about the rights of war, and the assertion that all men are born equal."

Mr. Marshall is a prominent Whig. Is it fashionable with Whigs to scout the fundamental principles of our Government as a mere abstraction?

The Vermont Resolutions, published last week, were not laid on the table, but the motion to receive was laid on the table. According to a decision of the Speaker in a similar case the day following, the Resolutions were thus denied a reception! Remember, Whigs and Democrats united in doing it!

Read the following:—

"When the Pennsylvania Hall was burnt down, every fibre of my heart was with the mob, and I THANKED them in my heart, FOR THE DEED."

This was the public declaration of HENRY A. WISE, in Congress, Feb. 9, 1841—a prominent ally and leader of the Whigs of Michigan. Do they approve his sentiments?

The Emancipator has received more than a thousand subscribers in six weeks. The editor thinks of starting a daily soon. "Abolition is dying away!"

**For the Signal of Liberty.**

ME SRS. EDITORS.—What is the object of the American Temperance Union? What is the object of its auxiliaries? What is the object which unites the friends of temperance in solid column against the aggressions of intemperance? I need not urge reasons to make capital for robbing alcohol of its charms. In reply to these questions allow me to say by way of "stirring up the pure minds" of your readers,

1. Health. Let the requiem of falling hosts remind us that it is time "to awake and save the empire." Let the death-dirge every year of 40 thousand citizens of this republic "tell the story of their wrongs." Another object is

2. Practical economy in using the means of subsistence. The sums that have been charged upon the great ledger of intemperance, have rendered the annual loss to this nation at least one hundred millions of dollars. Should not this furnish ground for serious reflection?

3. Domestic happiness and social order. Facts are stranger than the language of fiction. If the ruined fortune—the prostrated health and the loss of character which have resulted from the use of ardent spirit were known, the picture drawn, would arouse our sympathies for the sufferings of humanity?

4. The influence of temperance on the moral and intellectual faculties. Man has a spiritual nature. How this nature withers under the influence of these poisons! The language of the inebriate may with justice resemble the words of the exile of St. Helena who once said in a reverie—"In those days I was Napoleon. Now, I am nothing—I my strength, my faculties forsake me. I no longer live. I only exist." Men of shining talents, by ardent spirit become the mere ignobile vulgus of the human species.

5. Abstinence is one of the necessary foundations of all practical piety. When every pulsation of the heart beats in love to ruin, it is a sure sign that in that heart the motions of the angelic throng are not to be found. The fruit of the spirit is love—love for what? not for a burning poison. Temperance is the support, and the body guard of pure virtue and pure religion.—Again, our object is

6. To guarantee the welfare of our Republic. Was Judas an apostate for sacrificing his master? Was it treason for Cataline to seek the subversion of the Roman Senate. And did Arnold merit the indignant frowns of the world for intriguing the surrender of West Point? These facts will be admitted. And for the same reason we demand why rumsellers are not meriting the same doom? These men are the Goths and Vandals, who with weapons come up for the destruction of the American people. Against them the cause of temperance presents an organized resistance, and, I trust, will soon, defeat its enemies.

"Strong were thy foes; but the arm that subdued them, And scatter'd their legions, was mightier far: They fled like the chaff from the scourge that pursued them, Vain were their steeds and their chariots of war."

Let the spirit of the times sanction the unlimited use of intoxicating beverages, and this would soon, far more endanger the interests of Americans, than could, a hundred thousand spirited victorious troops. These rumsellers whose profession continues to be sanctioned by public sentiment, are the kites and cormorants, who feast upon the sinking energies of the brave. In resisting their aggressions the friends of our republic have an object in view worth the attention of true patriots.

Yours truly, G. F. MEWAN. Jackson, Feb. 22, 1842.

**For the Signal of Liberty.**

At a meeting in the town of Pittsford, Hillsdale county, called for the purpose of forming an anti-slavery society, on Thursday, February 3, 1842, the meeting was called to order by James Phillips. They made choice of A. Dunn, for President and H. Grinnell, Secretary.

The meeting was then addressed by Lester Munroe, James Phillips, David Monroe, and James H. Thomas. The constitution was presented, and signed by a number: it was then moved to amend the 8th article, so as not to exclude members from withholding their votes from officers in the town or county, provided no liberty ticket shall be in the town or county.

The following persons were elected officers: LESTER MONROE, President. E. B. TRUMBULL, Vice Pres't. JAMES PHILLIPS, Secretary. BENONI MOON, DAVID MUNROE, } Ex. Com. ARCH'D DUNN, }

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Signal for publication.

ARCHICOLD DUNN, President. H. W. GRINELL, Sec'y. Pittsford, Feb. 11, 1842.

The N. Y. Express speaks of the Address from Ireland, signed by 60,000 persons, as being designed to make abolitionists of the repealers. The Express adds:

"Thus we begun in this country to interfere with Irish politics, and Irishmen in Ireland, in return, call upon their countrymen here to meddle with ours."

**FAIR! FAIR!!**

The ladies of Saline will hold a Fair at the house of Mr. Gaston, on Thursday, the 3rd of March next, at 1 o'clock p. m. The proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the erection of a Presbyterian Church in that place

**ANN ARBOR BOOK-STORE.**

ONE 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 43-3w

**TAKEN UP**

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

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

**MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL LIBRARIES,**

Published under the direction of the Board of Education.

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

**"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."**

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

J. JONES & SONS. Ann Arbor, Jan. 12, 1842. 38-1f

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

Ann Arbor, Dec. 21, 1841. 26 1f

**TIMOTHY SEED AND HIDES.—**

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

**CASH FOR WHEAT.**

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

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS FOR 1842—just received and for sale at this office. Price 6 cents single; 50 cts per dozen. June 23, 1842

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

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

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

**MORTGAGE SALE.**

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

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

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

**"NO REPUDIATION."**

STATE SCRIP will be taken at par for Goods at the store of the subscribers for a few days.

J. JONES, & SONS.



From the Pontiac Jacksonian  
**Parody on "Auld Lang Syne."**  
Let drinking rum now be forgot,  
And never brought to mind;  
Let drinking rum now be forgot,  
And cider, beer, and wine.  
For rum and beer we pay full dear,  
With rosy nose and eyes;  
We'll take a glass of water now,  
For sure we're growing wise.  
Now we can sing—The god of wine  
Shall conquer us no more;  
We'll wheel about and victory shout,  
The conquest now is o'er.  
And we would hurl this poison far,  
That desolates our clime,  
We would engage, christian and sage,  
To banish beer and wine.  
Nor ground your arms, my trusty friends,  
For caution sure is right;  
Your vigils keep, nor think to sleep,  
But watch both day and night.  
For though we now have signed the pledge,  
And victory seems ours,  
Yet some may try the ranks to fly,  
And join opposing powers.  
Let Arnold's fame e'er mark the name  
Of him who quits his post;  
But those who stand with sword in hand,  
We sure shall honor most.

From the A. S. Standard.  
**Things at Washington.**  
I fear you have not the least conception of the slumbering, latent horrors of the scene. At a distance, you cannot know the hundredth part of the heinous facts which we shudder to know here. From my own observation of the past and present, from my knowledge of the demagogue rage still suppressed, and which inspires bloody men here, many of whom are yet reeking from the murders which gave them honor and eminence in their own country, I am prepared to see the hall drenched with blood in a general melee, on such a provocation as one hasty word may give.  
One southwestern member has already threatened the life of another; and the latter now goes armed, with the determination to take the life of his threatened foe, if he comes within a certain distance of him.  
An affair which occurred in our streets this morning will give you an exhibition of the state of feeling here. I give you the facts as an authorized statement, carefully collected from several witnesses.— Please give them in full.  
Yesterday, in the House while the clerk was reading the Farewell Address of Washington, Mr. William C. Campbell, a member from Tennessee, came from his place in the back row, and placed himself directly before the desk of Mr. Wm. Boardman, of New Haven, Connecticut, in the front row. Here he began, in a very excited and violent manner, to make remarks to Mr. Boardman on the course pursued by Northern whigs on the agitating subjects of the past week. He said they were all enemies of the institutions of the country, were destroyers of dissolving the Union, were abolitionists, &c. Mr. Boardman, a remarkably good natured and peaceable man, replied without any ill nature, repelling the charge. He said it was an untrue, unjust, and slanderous imputation on the northern whigs, not warranted by their course, &c. Mr. Campbell then asked with some violence of manner—"Do you intend that as personal to me?" To which Mr. Boardman replied—"If you do not intend your words as personal to me, of course I do not wish mine to be taken by you as personal to yourself. But if you do intend to be personal to me, I intend to be equally so to you!" Mr. Campbell then left him, hastily; but left no impression on any person's mind that he was angry, or chose to consider himself insulted; and the whole affair was supposed to be ended, as many warm talks of the kind thus begin and terminate daily in the House.  
But, this morning, about half an hour before the meeting of the House, as Mr. Boardman was stopping for a moment to converse with a friend, on the side walk of Pennsylvania Avenue, near Gadsby's Hotel, Mr. Campbell suddenly came up, and said to Mr. Boardman, "You insulted me yesterday in the House, and now you must take it back." Mr. Boardman replied, "I insulted you no more than you did me," and instantly put himself on his guard, and parried a heavy blow, which Campbell struck directly at his head. Boardman instantly returned the blow, as he parried another, and struck Campbell on the right side of the forehead, leaving a mark.— Two or three blows were struck and parried in this way very quickly, before the by-standers could interfere. The combatants were then partly separated, but with great difficulty, and imperfectly, as both of them are very strong men. While they were thus held, Campbell partly disengaged himself, and seizing hold of Boardman's cravat, struck or attempted to gouge him over his left eye, making a severe mark; Boardman being entangled at the moment with the well-timed interference of the 'blessed peace-makers.' Other persons joining, then parted them effectually.  
This is what peaceable northern gentlemen must now bring themselves to, daily. Thus are they to be insulted and assaulted by southern bullies, if they open their mouths in reply to abusive remarks which

are forced upon their notice.  
Mr. Campbell is a very strong active, violent man, habituated to such encounters, and notorious as a fighting-man. During a late Congress, under some mistaken idea of an insult, he made an outrageous and brutal assault on one of his colleagues, Mr. Maury of Tennessee, a slight feeble man, whom he suddenly assaulted and beat cruelly, almost murdering him, and would have thrown him from one of the high windows of the Capitol upon the stone terrace, twenty or thirty feet below, if others had not prevented. However, on finding that he was mistaken as to the insult, he apologized handsomely for the assault, and was very polite and attentive to his colleague during the illness which he suffered from his wounds. R. M. T. H.

**WHIG TESTIMONY TO THE POTENCY OF THE SLAVE POWER!**—Extract from a speech of JOHN DAVIS, now Governor of Massachusetts, when Senator in Congress four years ago. What will the Whigs say against the evidence of "Honest John Davis?"  
"This interest [slavery] has ruled the destinies of the republic. For forty out of forty-eight years, it has given us a President from its own territory, and of its own selection. During all this time, it has not only had a President sustaining its own peculiar views of public policy, but through him, has held and used, in its own way, the whole organization of all the Departments, and all the vast and controlling patronage incident to that office, to aid it in carrying on its views and policy, as well as to protect and secure to it every advantage."  
Let us explore a little farther, and see how the two houses of Congress have been organized. For thirty years out of thirty-six, that interest has placed its own speaker in the chair of the other House, thus securing the organization of committees, and the great influence of that station. And, sir, while all other interests have, during part of the time, had the chair (Vice Presidency) in which you preside, assigned to them, as an equivalent for these great concessions; yet, in each year, when a President pro tem. is elected, who, upon the contingencies mentioned in the Constitution, will be the President of the United States, that interest has invariably given us that office. Look, I beseech you, through all the places of honor, of profit, and privilege; and there you will find the representatives of this interest in numbers that indicate its influence. Does not then, this interest rule, guide, and adopt public policy to its own views, and fit it to suit the action and products of its own labor?"

**Petitions.**  
Petitions in rich abundance are pouring into Congress, and notwithstanding the "gag," are producing their effects. Southern men, after all, are alarmed, to see the "entombed philanthropy of the nation deposited and on compound interest."— They fear that it will ultimately speak in thunder tones as no doubt it will, to their eternal astonishment and disgrace.  
"ABOLITIONISM."—It is stated in some of the Northern papers, that the abolitionists have petitions in their possession, signed by five hundred thousand legal voters, which they intend to present during the present session of Congress. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Republican states that "Adams and Slade are in high spirits, and waiting only for an opportunity to broach the subject, having their own reporters on the floor, two influential and able abolition leaders, one, Joshua Leavitt, ostensibly reporting for the Emancipator, and the Rev. Charles L. Leroy, engaged for the Evangelist."— These facts should arouse the whole Southern people to prompt and energetic action. The march of fanaticism in the non-slaveholding States, we fear, is onward.

**From the Genius of Liberty, (Ill.)**  
"INTERFERENCE."—At the same time that the whole south, with the slaveholding members of Congress, are bidding the freemen of the north stand back, and crying out "hands off" from our institution, the Secretary of the Navy has unblushingly asked the north to quadruple the American Navy at an expense of 200 millions of dollars, and an annual tax of ten millions, for the avowed purpose of defending slavery! We should think it time to turn the table on the slaveholders, and in our turn cry out "hands off," and even to calculate the advantages of "non-intercourse."

**DR. FRANKLIN.**—What does the slaveholder think of this distinguished man, who a short time after the adoption of the United States Constitution which he had helped to form, petitioned Congress to abolish slavery. And this same Dr. Franklin in a letter to a friend, expressed the following opinion of the slaveholder:  
"What he to Africa's sons would do; He'd do to thee and thine.  
So guard your spoons and daughters too,  
When'er he comes to dine."

**MICHIGAN JUSTICE.**—The Detroit Advertiser says:—The negroes find no mercy at the hands of the Legislature. They are to continue to be taxed without the privilege of voting, and to be tried without a jury! We are just abolitionists enough to think that every human being should have a trial by jury, and that no man should be taxed who has no voice in choosing representatives. Those were the opinions of the old Continentals.—N. Y. Watchman.

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Devoted to the interests of protestant Christianity, Literature, Science, Education, the Arts, Agriculture, the moral enterprises of the age, and to the diffusion of general intelligence. "Knowledge is as the light of heaven; free, pure, pleasant, exhaustless. It invites all to possession; it admits of no pre-emption, no rights exclusive, no monopoly."  
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Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1841.  
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J. JONES, & SONS  
Ann Arbor, Jan 12, 1841

**American Ladies' National Magazine.**  
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In announcing to his numerous patrons and the public at large, his arrangements for the year 1842, the proprietor of Godey's Lady's Book, takes occasion to acknowledge the unparalleled and triumphant success of his Magazine, which has now reached the extraordinary number of forty thousand monthly; being a larger edition than has ever been printed of any other work of any description in America. This success he is aware has been attained by the vast superiority which the Lady's Book has always maintained over the contemporary magazines which have attempted to rival its merits, a superiority which he is still determined to preserve by keeping it, in all its departments literary, intellectual and moral, as well as pictorial, emblematic, artistic, and mechanical. That this is no idle boast, he appeals to the experience of the past twelve years, in all which time, he has made no promise to the public which he has not strictly performed, nor undertaken anything which his means did not enable him to accomplish to the utmost. Entering, as he is about to do, on the 24th Volume of the Lady's Book, with increased energy and accumulated resources; with an ample knowledge of the business in which he is engaged, acquired by long years of unremitting application; with a subscription list unparalleled in the annals of literature; with numerous facilities not possessed by any other publisher; with well-digested and wide-extended arguments; and above all, with a steadfast purpose of maintaining the lofty elevation his work has reached, the proprietor has not hesitated to incur expenses, which under other circumstances might prove startling, but by means of which he will be enabled to make the Lady's Book, the richest, the rarest, the most attractive, and the most valuable periodical, intrinsic and extrinsically, ever offered to the American public.  
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He will be enabled to furnish articles from  
Mrs F C Embury, Mrs H B Stowe, Mrs F S Osgood, Mrs S S Smith, Mrs M H Parsons, Mrs J Thayer, Mrs A M F Annan, Mrs C L Hentz, Mrs E F Ellet, Mrs E C Sedman, Mrs M Dupuy, Mrs M Duncan, Mrs V E Howard, Mrs M St Loud, Miss E, Allen, Mrs C H W Esling, Mrs S E Parley, Miss M. B. Snow, Miss E. Leslie, Kate Franklin, Maria Edgeworth, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Mary R. Milford, Mrs Hoffman, Mrs C B Wilson, Mary Howitt, and other English lady-writers of distinction, some of whom have already published in the Lady's Book the only original contributions they have ever made to American literature. Nor has he omitted to procure the assistance of eminent writers of both sex. Aware of the universal and well-deserved popularity of N. P. WILLIS, Esq.; and confident that the productions of his graceful and elegant pen will be highly acceptable to the readers of the Lady's Book, the proprietor has entered into an arrangement, by which he will be able to give in each number of his work an exclusive article from the gentleman; and he has also retained all of the contributors whose writings have heretofore given such ample satisfaction including  
Epes Sargent, W. G. Simms, Esq. Geo. P. Morris, Professor Ingraham, Jos. R. Chandler, Professor Dimity, Robert Morris, Professor Frost, Fny Earle, M. D., Professor Walter, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Park Benjamin, Esq. E. Halden, R. S. Mackenzie, A. M'akin, T. S. Author, Esq. L. F. Tassistro, H. W. Herbert, Rufus Dawes, Jos. C. Neal, E. G. Squier, Hon. R. T. Conrad, J. M'ellan, Jr., Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Jas. Aldrich.

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