

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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## Our Travelling and Local Agents.

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

[SEE PROPOSITION.]

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, April 6, 1842.

## Objects of the Liberty Party.

We intend to enumerate briefly the legislative objects proposed to be accomplished by the formation and success of the Liberty party, so far as we understand them.

They have not yet been settled by a National Convention, but it is presumed there is little diversity of sentiment in reference to them. However, in presenting these views, we commit only ourselves.

First, then, we ask the extension of a jury trial to all our citizens. The measure is just, expedient, humane, constitutional. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court, Congress has the exclusive jurisdiction in all cases respecting persons claimed as fugitive slaves. They have power to establish a jury trial for persons of this class, and THEY WILL DO IT.

2. The extension of the elective franchise to citizens of color. Why should complexion make a difference in the possession of political rights? Can any good reason be assigned?

3. We claim a right to be heard in our national councils at Washington. On some subjects, our Southern masters forbid us even to petition; and when we remonstrate against such injustice, our remonstrances are denied a reception, or kicked under the table without being looked at! Both the leading parties concur in this thing. Both jointly established the rule, and both maintain it. Such is the state of things in "the freest country on earth." It is obvious that the Representatives from this state cannot freely set forth our wishes when they are obliged to sit still in their seats, or speak only on such subjects, as the slavebreeders may choose to dictate. Shall we supinely submit to such an indignity year after year, down to the end of time? Every feeling of manhood cries out against it!

4. The abolition of slaveholding and the slave traffic in the Federal District. Women and children are sold there at auction, just as the farmers sell their cattle and swine. Children, born as free as General Washington, are enslaved there every day. Do you ask, who does these things? We answer, the State of Michigan does them. She enslaves those who are born free, and authorizes their sale at auction. True, she is a partner with 25 others in this business of manstealing; but can she shift off her responsibility by recounting the number of partners in her crimes? She cannot. Michigan by her Legislature, or by her Congressional delegation, has never yet spoken the first word to her partners about discontinuing the business, but on the contrary has held on to it from year to year, without shame and without remorse. Do you ask why she has not spoken? "O, it would ruin our party!" Such parties ought to have been ruined long since. Let the day of their downfall be hastened!

5. Florida is a part of our national domain, bought with the nation's treasure, and it ought to be a free land. The free States with their slave-breeding partners,

immediately took measures to enslave a portion of the free population as fast as they should be born, and have continued the system since; and in addition to that, they have maintained a standing army to capture and subdue those who might attempt to elude or resist their oppression.

6. Laws have been enacted by Congress legalizing a home piracy, when carried on in vessels sailing with cargoes of slaves from State to State. These laws make us slaveholders as a nation. Recently, some of our citizens have asked Congress for their repeal, but whigs and democrats jointly voted that they could not be received. So that we are compelled to stand up before the civilized world as a nation holding property in immortal beings, and yet not allowed to protest against it? Can our masters kick us down any lower?

7. We would repeal the act of Congress of 1793, providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves. Reasons: It is unjust—recognizes human beings as property and does not secure any legal rights to the alleged fugitive. Why should all the judges, justices, and constables in the free States, follow the business of slave-catching? Is it so honorable and praiseworthy an employment that freemen need aspire after it? But, say you, have we not agreed to deliver up their prey to the human hyenas? Is it not "written in the bond"? Well then,

8. We go for an alteration of the bond. The article provides for its own amendment. It is not, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable. It can be altered at any time, by two thirds of the partners in the firm. Why should not the free States propose an alteration as well as the others? Must Henry Clay, and his fellow slavebreeders, have the exclusive monopoly of altering the Constitution, and the free States be mere instruments to assent to their propositions?

Delivering up a fellow being to servitude for life is a business revolting to the feelings of every noble-minded man.—Such an act is worse than robbery. We had rather be robbed than enslaved. Why then commit such an outrage on human beings? If our partners will have a great 'prison house of woe' for part of their population, let them be their own jailors. Shall we continue to stand as sentries over their imprisoned wretches, from one generation to another, till the world shall come to an end?

9. We are for an alteration of the three-fifth representation in Congress, unless our Southern partners will grant us the right of representation for our horses, bank stock, farms, or some other kind of property, equal in amount to that enjoyed by the slavebreeders for their human cattle. Why should Southern property have 25 representatives in Congress, and Northern property none? Can any one tell us?—Is there any reason for it, except that those who raise that kind of property wish to have it so. Besides, the surplus revenue is distributed according to it, and thereby the free States lose a part of their just proportion of the dividend. Why then continue an unjust monopoly of power and property? Shall freemen always submit to it?

10. We ask a release from that provision of the Constitution by which the free partners in our national firm agree to raise armies and replenish the national treasury for the sole purpose of enabling their slave-raising partners to pursue with impunity their detestable occupation. So much of that instrument as binds us to peril our lives and property in putting down an insurrection of slaves—in helping to re-imbrute those who nobly contend for their rights, and do the very things we should do, were we in their places—thus making us slave-makers and slave-catchers, for those who have not manhood enough to withstand the consequences of their injustice, ought to be forever erased from our fundamental laws.

Look at it in another point of view. In a firm of 26 members, would it be good policy for the majority to authorize their most indolent, lazy, quarrelsome, and contentious partners to engage in as many quarrels and fights as they might

please, and they themselves, who furnished most of the capital and attended closely to business, agree to help them do all their fighting, and pay all the costs and damages out of the common treasury? Should the company funds go to sustain the individual injustice and insolence of one partner, because he was a bully, and being too lazy to apply himself to work, chose rather to live by cheating, robbery, quarreling, and oppression? Ought not the firm to put a stop to draughts upon the treasury made ONLY for such a purpose?

11. The admission of slaveholding partners to the firm should cease. Seven of this class have been added to the original number, and it is proposed by many, at the North and the South, to add Florida to the list, and Texas, which will make thirty-two states more, as large as Massachusetts. Every addition of a slave state, increases the danger of foreign invasion, and domestic insurrection, and thereby weakens the nation.

12. The interests of free labor need the national protection. Our foreign ministers abroad, as well as our Executive departments at home, are governed by the slave power, and while no legislative or diplomatic means are spared to procure a foreign market for Cotton, Tobacco, and Rice, nothing is achieved, attempted, or even thought of for the surplus agricultural produce of the free States.

We ask the reader what there is exceptional in any of these objects? Would not our whole country be more powerful, peaceful, prosperous, and happy, were these propositions carried out to day? Do not the everlasting disputes and quarrels in Congress originate chiefly from slavery; and will they not continue to exist—yea, to increase, until the cause shall be removed?

We have proposed but three amendments to the Constitution—the same number that Henry Clay has offered—and these we intend to obtain, (unless slavery shall be previously abolished,) by the method laid down in that instrument.

Observe, we do not ask Congress to abolish slavery in the States. We hold that it is strictly a State institution, and we wish it to be confined to the States—the more strictly the better. We ask our national Government to have nothing to do with slavery, by negotiations, laws, or otherwise; but let those who love the hideous monster and are determined to embrace it, have the full benefits it can bestow, without dispensing any part of them to their neighbors, who abhor and execrate the detestable institution.

**Deplorable Accident.**—A correspondent has furnished us with the details of the death of Miss Caroline Fales, aged 17, at Lyme East village, N. H., on Sunday the 20th ult. Miss Fales (whose parents reside in Boston,) had been with Mr. John Gould and spent the day on a visit to her sister at Lyme. Returning, and when near the place of her residence, on descending a steep hill, the horse fell and upset the wagon, and the ground being covered with ice, Mr. G. and Miss Fales, together with the horse and wagon, slid down the hill and were precipitated down a bank 12 or 15 feet. When discovered, Miss F. was found dead, and Mr. G. with a broken thigh, and other injuries.

**Murder in Byron.**—We are indicted to Col. Charles for the following information, obtained from the passengers in the western cars on Wednesday evening. As they were coming through Byron, they saw a crowd around a buggy, and learnt that it contained the lifeless body of a man by the name of Clark. He had been engaged in a dispute with his own son, and while riding along in his wagon, the son crept up behind him and shot him through the head, which caused his instant death.—*Roch. Dem.*

**SUICIDE OF A DEFAULTER.**—John G. Boyd, late cashier of the Towanda Bank, Bradford, Ct. killed himself on Wednesday by firing a pistol into his mouth! He was a defaulter for \$31,000 and was in charge of the officers. They arrested him at the house of his mistress! although he had a wife and two children! The way of the transgressor is hard.

**AN AMERICAN LORD.**—Dr. Pusey in the dedication of a sermon to Bishop Doane of New Jersey, calls him "the Right Reverend Father in God, George, Lord Bishop of New Jersey."

## Fugitive Slaves--Stealing.

The N. Y. Evangelist has an article on that part of the Address to Slaves, which advises them to take all along their route, what may be necessary for their escape. After showing that Slavery is a local law, and of no moral obligation on the slave, and that the slave may rightfully use violence if he can escape in no other way, it proceeds:

"The slave starts from Virginia, with whose law, making him the property of his master, he is by the law of nature and of God, necessarily at war. So long as he is within the bounds of Virginia, he is in an enemy's land. He has a right if his master, armed with the authority of an unrighteous law, is pursuing him, to seize upon a horse belonging to one of his enemies and use it for his purpose. If he comes to a river, and finds a boat belonging to one of his enemies, he has a right to seize it and row himself over, thereby facilitating his own escape and impeding the pursuit of his merciless foe. He has the same right to his flight through Pennsylvania and New York, if those free States have pledged themselves to Virginia that they will catch him and restore him to slavery if they can. Such a contract does exist. He is not, therefore, free from the reach of slave law, until he is entirely beyond the bounds of the United States. Hence, he is in an enemy's country, "all along his route" until he has reached a soil free from the contaminating law of slavery, and blessed with the municipal recognition of the great primary authority of natural law under which he has acted.

Such are the principles, we presume, on which the Convention founded the direction given to the slave. They do not advise them to insurrection or plunder, nor to the taking of their enemy's goods beyond what is absolutely essential to effect their purpose of peaceful escape.

It may be said that these principles, if carried out, would justify insurrection. In reply to this, we recur to the statements we made in the case of the Creole. We then said that there were only two considerations which obliged—we might have said justified—men in submitting to slavery. One was, the prospect of deliverance by patient waiting; and the other was, the impossibility of it by insurrection. Such is the condition of the slaves at the south. The principles correspond entirely with the principles of the law of nature and of revelation. We are not to seek redress for any wrongs, however great, by violence, so long as it can possibly be obtained by peaceful means. Neither are we to inflict injuries on our oppressors which can do us no good, and only gratify our revenge. Even the man whose life is assaulted, must retreat as he can, and take every possible means to preserve it before he takes the life of the assailant. Yet when all these fail, and the final method will succeed, the right of self defence, which Blackstone declares can never be taken away by the laws of Society, remains and justifies just so much use of force as is absolutely necessary.

If, then, such be the nature of the principles, and such be the peculiar position of the slave, the right to escape, and to avail himself of the property of his enemies for the purpose of escaping, seems to be an original right, lying back of all the foundations of *metum et tunc*, or of the division of goods, which rests alone on municipal law. Such taking of goods as the Convention recommend, is, therefore, entirely free of the guilt of theft, both by the law of Nature, and the unchangeable law of God. The question, therefore, is it a sin to steal? which the New York Observer raises in view of this case, does not belong to the subject. The Convention have not authorized theft, if the above argument is valid.

IS IT A SIN TO STEAL? Let that question be repeated. Is it a sin to take so much food as need to satisfy the gnawings of extreme hunger? Blackstone decides that it is? Is it then a sin to take a whole man, body and mind, and force him from his native country, and sell him as the property of another? Is it a sin to pay that thief and robber his price, and then carry out the deed?

Is it a sin to appropriate the whole of that slave's labor according as we please? Is it a sin to lay our claim upon his children and his children's children? Is it a sin to carry out that robber's claim, by selling the slave, or his wife, or his children, to the highest bidder for the sake of gain? Is it a sin to frame iniquity by a law, and to establish a system of legislation authorizing these enormities? Is it a sin to sanction and tolerate such conduct and such laws in the church of God? Is it a sin for religious men and religious papers to apologize for these abominations? We repeat the question, IS IT A SIN TO STEAL? Let that question resound far and wide, until it penetrates the parlor of every slaveholder, the heart of every slave driver in every cotton field, the bosom of every Southern legislator, the halls of national

government, and the altars of every church? Is it a sin to steal, and sanction stealing—to rob, and sanction robbery?—Let those "few religious papers" which are still willing to wipe the feet of the slaveholder, prepare to answer.

## ADDRESS FROM THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND, To their Country-men and Country women in America!

DEAR FRIENDS:—You are a great distance from your native land! A wide expanse of water separates you from the beloved country of your birth—from us and from the kindred whom you love, and who love you, and pray for your happiness and prosperity in the land of your adoption.

We regard America with feelings of admiration; we do not look upon her as a strange land, nor upon her people as aliens from our affections. The power of steam has brought us nearer together; it will increase the intercourse between us, so that the character of the Irish people and of the American people must in futuro be acted upon by the feelings and disposition of each.

The object of this address is to call your attention to the subject of SLAVERY IN AMERICA—that foul blot upon the noble institutions and the fair fame of your adopted country. But for this one stain, America would, indeed, be a land worthy your adoption; but she will never be the glorious country that her free constitution designed her to be, so long as her soil is polluted by the foot print of a single slave.

Slavery is the most tremendous invasion of the natural, inalienable rights of man, and of some of the noblest gifts of God, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." What a spectacle does America present to the people of the earth! A land of professing christian republicans, uniting their energies for the oppression and degradation of three millions of innocent human beings, the children of one common Father, who suffered the most grievous wrongs and the utmost degradation for no crime of their ancestors or their own! Slavery is a sin against God and man. All who are not for it, must be against it. NONE CAN BE NEUTRAL. We entreat you to take the part of justice, religion and liberty.

It is in vain that American citizens attempt to conceal their own and their country's degradation under this withering curse. America is cursed by slavery!—WE CALL UPON YOU TO UNITE WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS, and never to cease your efforts, until perfect liberty be granted to every one of her inhabitants, the black man as well as the white man. We are all children of the same gracious God; all equally entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We are told that you possess great power, both moral and political, in America.—We entreat you to exercise that power and that influence for the sake of humanity.

You will not witness the horrors of slavery in all the States of America. Thirteen of them are free, and thirteen are slave States. But in all, the pro slavery feeling, though rapidly decreasing, is still strong. Do not unite with it: on the contrary, OPPOSE IT BY ALL THE PEACEFUL MEANS IN YOUR POWER. JOIN WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS EVERY WHERE. They are the only consistent advocates of liberty—Tell every man, that you do not understand liberty for the white man, and slavery for the black man: that you are for LIBERTY FOR ALL, of every color, creed, and country.

The American citizen proudly points to the national declaration of independence, which declares that "All mankind are born free and equal, and are alike entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Aid him to carry out this noble declaration, by obtaining freedom for the slave.

Irishmen and Irishwomen! treat the colored people as your equals, as brethren.—By all your memories of Ireland, continue to love liberty—hate slavery—CLING BY THE ABOLITIONISTS—and in America, you will do honor to the name of Ireland.

[Signed by] DANIEL O'CONNELL, THEOBALD MATHEW, And (SIXTY THOUSAND) other Inhabitants of Ireland

Good.—The Legislature of this State (Ohio) has passed a bill, repealing the power of towns and corporations to grant license to retail spirituous liquor. The march of Temperance in our state is wonderfully rapid.—*Philanthropist.*

A mortal blow at the slave trade has been made by the Captain General of Cuba, who has issued an order for the immediate confiscation of all estates found with new negroes on them.

The Tribune says the Washingtonians, in the state of New York, now number one hundred thousand.

The Catholic total abstinence Association of Albany, numbers 3,600 signatures.

Wednesday, April 6, 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 Letter on our last page from Gerritt Smith's Tennessee Correspondent will be found interesting.

The Convention that met last Wednesday was spirited and encouraging. The resolutions adopted will be found in another column. Do not neglect to read them on account of their length: for they contain important principles. The politicians think we are going too far!

## Election Returns.

**SALEM.**—This town, as we anticipated, heads the list. The Liberty party elected their Justice of the Peace, one School Commissioner, and one Constable. John Peebles received 82 votes—Esek Roberts 115—the remainder of the ticket 69. The other officers are democratic—their greatest majority over the Liberty Ticket, 10 votes. Liberty vote last fall, 59.

**YPSILANTI.**—324 votes cast. Liberty vote from 32 to 42—being an increase of more than 50 per cent. in six months.

**ANN ARBOR.**—The Liberty vote for Supervisor was 72—for Justice 68. Liberty vote last fall about 48.

**LYONS, Oakland Co.**—189 votes cast—56 Liberty, 50 Whig, 83 Democratic. A part of the Liberty candidates were elected.

**GRASS LAKE, Jackson Co.**—190 votes cast. For Supervisor, Whig 46, Liberty 59, Democratic 84. In 1840 the Liberty vote was 4: last fall 33. The Whigs selected a part of the Liberty candidates, previously nominated, and placed them on their ticket, and they were elected—Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Commissioner, &c.

## The Irish Address.

We publish on the first page, the noble and manly address of Father Mathew, Daniel O'Connell, and 60,000 other Irishmen to their countrymen in America. This address was read and exhibited a few weeks since at Faneuil Hall, Boston, with all the names attached, in presence of some thousand persons, 1200 of whom were Irishmen. They made the old Hall ring with their cheers.—The politicians and some of the Catholic clergy became alarmed, and efforts have been used to suppress it, impeach its authenticity or prejudice the Irish against it. Bishop Hughes, of New York, declares in the *Courier & Enquirer*, that it is his "decided impression" that the address is not authentic! But should it prove to be genuine, he pronounces it to "be the duty of every naturalized Irishman to resist and repudiate the address with indignation!" The Catholic paper in Boston is out against it.

It has also been said that it is impossible Father Mathew could have signed it, because his sacerdotal vows forbid his taking any part in politics. But it appears that a large number of Catholic clergymen signed it.—Out of 87 signatures contained on one sheet 25 were Catholic clergymen, as testified to by the person who procured the signatures.

We cannot but believe that this address, fortified, as it probably will be, by others of a similar nature, will yet produce a strong impression on the Irish citizens. The natural feelings of the Irish heart must respond to the claims of liberty. The Repeal Association of Ireland is preparing a report on the subject of American slavery, which is intended for wide circulation at home and abroad, and it will doubtless bring a deserved rebuke to the Catholic leaders, who are thus recreant to the noble principles of their native land.

The Legislature of Virginia has again failed to elect a Governor, and the term for which Gov. Rutherford was elected a councillor having expired, the councillor next in seniority, J. M. Gregory, a Whig, becomes Governor. So Gov. Seward will have another Virginia Governor to meet.

It is stated in the papers that the slaveholders of Maryland are very angry at the rejection by the senate of their bill to enslave the free colored people, and are determined at the fall election to carry their cause to the polls. So let it be.

**WATER PROOF.**—Mathew Langsberg observes that "if you wish to have a shoe of durable materials, you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water."

**U. S. Senate.**—J. J. Crittenden, of Ky. takes the place of Mr. Clay, and C. M. Conrad, Whig, of La. the place of A. Moutton, resigned.

## The Cincinnati Post and Anti Abolitionist.

A friend has sent us a number of this paper, the only one of the kind in the United States. It is published weekly at Cincinnati, and the prospectus says it is "strenuously opposed to Abolitionists, exposing and holding up to view their diabolical plans—publishing every information of their movements—publishing the names of the most prominent among them, and diligently and fearlessly exposing all their villainies—furnishing a vast store of valuable information to all, but especially to southerners." A paper established for such commendable objects must of course be popular. Accordingly it boasts, that although commenced Jan. 8, 1842, it now numbers a larger list of paying subscribers than any paper in the West! Among its patrons is the Hon. N. C. Read, Supreme Judge of Ohio. The fact of his becoming a subscriber is announced in the paper as a proof of his soundness!

The number sent us contains a portion of the list of Abolitionists now publishing. The Editor spares none who are tainted, but publishes their names, and calls upon them, if they are not guilty of abolition, to come out publicly and disclaim it. An excellent plan, we think, to make people take sides. Among other names we find the Rev. Dr. Beecher, 2nd Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Stowe, of Lane Seminary, Rev. Francis Whitcomb, and Professor A. C. Drury. The paper is published by J. Greely Curtiss. We have no information as to the history of this gentleman, but we should not be surprised if he were some enterprising Yankee, recreant to every feeling of justice, and rather short of funds, who has started the paper as a means of making a speculation out of the slavebreeders. His location is just on the border line, where he can keep a general intelligence office, to facilitate hunting abolitionists in the south, and slaves in the north. But we may be mistaken in our surmise; and if so, the editor must consider the favorable notice we have given his paper a sufficient recompense. But on the whole, we are inclined to aid him in extending a knowledge of anti slavery men and measures, and as he seems to be hardly put to it to find names of abolitionists, we think of offering him a couple of thousand, or so, from Michigan—all "true blues"—died in the wool—what say you Mr. Post?

**A. B. C. F. MISSIONS AND SLAVERY.**—It appears, from a correspondence in the N. Y. Observer, that the Board has now in its employ a slaveholder, as a Missionary, named J. Leighton Wilson. The fact of his being a slaveholder was known to the secretaries of the Board before his connection with it in 1836, and they conferred with him on the subject. A letter which he wrote to Rev. R. Anderson, dated Cape Palmas, June 12, 1836, has just been published, in which he avows the fact of his being a slaveholder, and justifies it, because the laws of his native state will not permit him to emancipate them in its limits, and they are unwilling to go elsewhere—they prefer bondage on their native soil to freedom in other parts of the world. Should Mr. W. set them free regardless of the law, they would be arrested and exposed to public sale, and fall into bondage ten fold worse. He says: "They have the offer of freedom if they will go where they can enjoy and maintain it. But they will not, and thus they compel me to be a master and sustain the odious character of a slaveholder."

Mr. W. had directed the proceeds of the labor of the slaves to be carefully laid up for three years, to be appropriated to their use at the expiration of that time, if they would emigrate. He presented this to them as an inducement—it was the most judicious course he could devise. Part of his slaves he had inherited, and part he had acquired with his wife. In his letter he speaks of "some of his missionary friends who were similarly situated," referring doubtless to the fact of their being slaveholders.

Thus it seems the Board have knowingly employed at least one missionary slaveholder for SIX YEARS! What now becomes of the declaration, made in August, 1841, that "this Board can sustain no relation to slavery that implies approbation of the system, and as a Board they have no connection or sympathy with it."

**DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.**—One point in this decision we did not mention last week. Judge Story decided that a child born in a free State, of a woman who is a slave, is also a slave, and belongs to the owner of the mother. This decision extends slavery through the entire nation. A slavebreeder in Virginia may own slaves in all the free states. He need not be in haste about getting them home, because he can take them when he pleases, and all their children, although born in a free State! In this way, a family, supporting itself, and residing in a free State, may double its value in a few years without costing the owner anything.

We have been requested to state that the Post Office address of Rev. W. M. Sullivan is Grass Lake, Jackson Co. Mich.

## Texas and Mexico—War!

Advices from Texas, March 12, announce the invasion of that country by a well organized and well appointed Mexican army under the command of General ARISTA. His advance has been rapid, and thus far without opposition. On the fifth he entered San Antonio, and on the 7th took possession of the town of Victoria. All accounts agree that the Mexican force is 14,000 strong. Scarcely any preparations have been made on the part of the Texans. But they had begun to concentrate at Austin, to the number of about 4000. A writer at Galveston, attached to one of the companies, says: "Our motto is victory or death. For our part we expect no quarters from the Mexicans, therefore, we give none. We, one and all, go into a war of extermination. Death is far preferable to a Spanish prison. That the enemy has got a foot hold in our country is not to be doubted now, and there is to be some tall fighting done before they will retreat, and it is the opinion of all that we will have a long, tedious and bloody war. The News leaves here to-day for New Orleans, and a committee goes for the purpose of procuring aid from the States. We have been promised aid and assistance from there, and it is from such a source that we can depend on, at least 2000 men, in ten days from this time, all equipped and ready for march."

We are now under martial law. Committees are busy pressing arms, ammunition and horses, for those who intend to join the main army. The citizens of this island alone have contributed, in provisions and cash \$10,000; yet we will have to call on the citizens of the States to assist us, as it will be impossible for us to prosecute the war to any extent with our own limited means."

Orders have been issued at Washington for the 6th regiment of infantry, and five companies 2d dragoons to repair forth with to the Sabine River, to prevent any interference on the part of the American citizens with the affairs of Texas.

A new company called the "Patriots," consisting of about 200 young men, are about leaving Philadelphia to join the Texans.

**SUPREME COURT vs. DANIEL WEBSTER.**—Judge Story, in giving the opinion of the Court in the late Pennsylvania case, declared:

"By the general law of nations, no nation is bound to recognize, in its own dominions, the law of slavery of another. Slavery being a purely municipal regulation, any recognition of it by a foreign government is a matter of comity, and not of international right."

Here we have the Creole case decided by the highest tribunal in our nation. The British are not bound to recognize our law of slavery: consequently there is no propriety in our demanding indemnification, as a matter of right. If the British please to give us any thing, very well. If otherwise, how can we complain? What will Mr. Webster say to this decision? The most he can say will be, that he had a bad cause, and he argued it as well as he could.

**THE BANKRUPT LAW.**—Several difficult points have come up under this act for adjustment. In one case, Mr. Kasson, of Brooklyn, N. Y. a bankrupt, contended that under the clause retaining him his wearing apparel, he might retain a gold watch and chain belonging to himself, also one worn by his wife, a chain, five finger rings, and a breast pin, some of which had been given to his wife previous to her marriage. The Court decided that the assignee might demand a surrender of the bankrupts effects, leaving with him what he might think proper. If the bankrupt or creditor felt aggrieved by the assignee in this respect, they might complain to the Court. The N. Y. Herald adds:

"This is an important subject; several of the petitioners stating in their schedules a large amount of jewelry owned by their wives previous to their marriage. That of Mr. John H. Coster, for instance, in diamond rings, about \$10,000."

**TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.**—The last advices from England represent that tremendous excitement exists all over the country against the ministry, for refusing to modify or abolish the corn laws. Large meetings were held in all the large towns, and petitions got up to the Queen to dismiss her ministers. The custom of burning in effigy had been revived in many places.

In the corn market there was no improvement, and every thing was stagnant. The stock on hand was great, and prices had a downward tendency. The cotton market was in a depressed and declining condition.

In our article on the right of search, published last week, we should have mentioned that France has recently refused to ratify the agreement assented to by the other powers of Europe on this subject.

## County Meeting—Liberty Principles.

Pursuant to a call signed by sixty citizens of Washtenaw county, a Convention of citizens of that county was held at the Court House in Ann Arbor, March 30th, 1842, to express their views of the Right of Petition, the national proceedings in reference to the Creole affair, and the aggressions continually making on the rights and interests of Northern freemen by the Slave Power of the South.

ZENAS NASH was called to the Chair, and T. FOSTER appointed Secretary. Dr. J. B. Barnes, Justus Norris, Rev. Hiram Hamilton, Dr. M. H. Cowles, and Hon. Munnis Kenny were appointed a committee to report resolutions. The meeting adjourned.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Delegations were present from the towns of Ann Arbor, Salem, Saline, Scio, Webster, Sharon, Pittsfield, Ypsilanti, Lima and Sylvan.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were severally taken up, and unanimously adopted, after discussion by Rev. G. Beckley, Dr. Barnes, S. Dutton, Dr. Cowles, Mr. Ray, Mr. Kenny, J. P. Weeks, Rev. H. Hamilton, T. Foster and others.

1. Resolved, That the right of petition is not conferred by any legislative or constitutional provisions, but belongs to each individual by nature, independent of all political organizations or forms of government.

2. That Congress is bound to receive and take into consideration every petition from inhabitants of these United States, that is couched in respectful terms; and when the members of Congress assume the right of refusing to receive and consider them, they assume an authority never delegated to them by their constituents, and which we pledge ourselves firmly to resist.

3. That the Standing Rule, adopted in the Senate of the United States, by which the motion to receive petitions on certain subjects is laid on the table, without any consideration, reference or other action respecting them, is equivalent to refusing their reception, and is a piece of pettifogging chicanery, disgraceful to that dignified body, and evincing the meanness of that disposition which seeks to deprive us of our right of being heard, and the cowardice that is afraid to meet, with manly firmness, the direct and natural consequences of such an act.

4. That the present Senators from the State of Michigan, by their tameness and servility in submitting to this Rule, without once remonstrating against it, and permitting the petitions of their constituents, continually to pass under its operation, without uttering one word in defence of their rights, have shown themselves unfaithful to their duty, and unfitted for the station they occupy.

5. That the conduct of those persons on board the Creole, who were held as slaves and achieved their liberty, is characterized by noble heroism, united with benignant humanity; and if bloody resistance to tyranny is ever justifiable, theirs was a case deserving of our commendation and sympathy.

6. That all laws which sustain slavery are local; and that slavery is not sustained on the high seas, by international law; and consequently the colored persons on board the Creole, when at sea, were free from the power of all laws which had held them in slavery, and were absolutely free; and that the conflict on board that vessel, was not a conflict between masters and slaves, but between free men and their unlawful oppressors.

7. That while we do not wish to justify Great Britain in any other matter of controversy between her Government and ours, we believe her refusal to deliver up the persons who won the victory of the Creole is in accordance with law and justice—an act in which she ought to be, and will be sustained by all true philanthropists throughout Christendom.

8. That the conduct of the National Government in demanding the surrender of the persons on board the Creole most unjustly stigmatized in its official despatches, as mutineers and murderers, and threatening the British nation with war in case they shall not be delivered up or paid for, is unjust and unwise, and is calculated to bring us into contempt with all nations, by causing us either to embark in war in defence of our national Slave Trade, or ignominiously to recede from positions we have once taken.

9. That the manner in which John Q. Adams defended himself and the liberties of the non-slaveholding States during his recent sham trial for treason and subordination of perjury, as well as on former occasions, entitle him to our highest esteem and regard, as the able and fearless advocate of our rights and liberties.

10. That the attempt which there is reason to believe is now making to secure the annexation of Texas to this Union, and out of it to make several slaveholding States, to counterbalance the influence of the free States of Iowa and Wisconsin, which must soon be admitted, and thereby extend and perpetuate the SLAVE POWER, is a base and dangerous attempt upon the liberties of the North, and deserving of their united execration.

10. That Slavery and Liberty are an-

tagonist principles, and cannot exist together, without one becoming master of the other, and that Slavery now predominates in the United States.

12. That we seek for "Liberty and Union;" but should it be made certain that slavery will continue a national institution for a long period to come, controlling the national Government—to be defended by national armies and treasures; and if need be, by waging foreign and domestic wars for its support—thus transforming the States into a great slaveholding confederacy, increased by the addition of Texas, with a territory large enough to make fifty slave States of the size of Connecticut—should we become convinced that these things will take place, we shall be compelled to seek for "Liberty first, and Union afterwards."

13. That although we recognize the natural right of every human being to the enjoyment of personal liberty, and all the means necessary to obtain and defend it, even by the force of arms—yet we will not encourage the slaves to assert their freedom by force, because we believe their permanent interests can be better secured by other means; but should they, notwithstanding, use violence as their last resort, we could not conscientiously assist in re-enslaving them, because their reduction again to servitude would be contrary to the laws of God, and an outrage on the rights of men nobly contending for freedom, involving no less guilt and injustice than the prosecution of the African Slave Trade.

14. That we regard with indignation the fact that while the entire North has been used, for a whole generation, by the slave holders, as a hunting ground for their human property, the entire South is now converted by them into a hunting ground for Northern Abolitionists.

15. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published, and transmitted to the President of the United States, the Governors of the several States, and the members of Congress.

ZENAS NASH, Chairman.

T. FOSTER, Secretary.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Pursuant to notice a convention was held at the Court House in Jackson, on the 21st of March to make nominations for town officers, S. Pomeroy was called to the chair, and J. T. Burchard appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to present a suitable nomination to the convention.

The nomination with one or two amendments on account of location was unanimously adopted, after which S. B. Treadwell presented to the convention the following resolutions. After a few brief and spirited remarks upon them by Mr. Treadwell and others, they were passed unanimously and voted to be published with the proceedings of the convention in the "Signal of Liberty."

Resolved, That if the friends of liberty would see their principles triumph in the peaceful abolition of slavery in our country, and the redemption of their own lost liberties thereby, from the crushing weight of the monstrous political slave-monopoly of this nation, voting as it does for 3,000,000 of human beings held as mere property like the beasts of the field, they must ever make their principles a paramount object, and strictly a test question at all our town elections, as well as at all our county, state and national elections.

Resolved, That many of the fundamental rights and liberties designed to be secured to the people of this country by the constitution of the United States are already subverted by the SLAVE POWER, and that if the people much longer suffer the unholy alliance to exist between a few domineering slaveholders at the South, and their few ever obsequious allies at the north, to satiate their ambition for power at the expense of the people, they will mourn their folly and misplaced confidence when too late peacefully to remedy the evil.

Resolved, That aside from the enormous wickedness of the stronger among men, dooming the weaker to eternal slavery—our national Government is any thing but republican, while every slaveholder holding 100 slaves has as much political power as any 60 other men not holding slaves.

Resolved, That John Quincy Adams has recently exploded the slaveholders long successfully practiced *lumber* by which they have always so unrighteously controlled the great affairs of this nation by frightening northern men to accede to all their demands, however unjust and exorbitant, by their accustomed threat of dissolving the Union in case their own despotic and unconstitutional requirements should not be complied with.

Resolved, That we think now as we have long thought, that slaveholders will be the very last men seriously to attempt a dissolution of the Union, so long as they can monopolize all its advantages, in holding most of the national offices, controlling the finances of the nation, and of adroitly making the strong bonds of the Union (at whatever cost in peace or war) subservient to their purpose of keeping their millions of miserable slaves in subjection.

Resolved, That should the SLAVERY of the South for its own special interests, and support succeed in drawing this WHOLE NATION into a fearful and most unhappy collision with Great Britain upon the Creole case, it would emphatically be a contest between American Slavery and British Freedom.

Resolved, That we are rejoiced to learn that thus far all the true friends of liberty

are also the true friends of the good cause of temperance, and we most earnestly hope that every friend of temperance will also soon be a consistent and efficient friend of impartial liberty, and contribute his timely aid in rolling on the glorious liberty car, on two rails instead of one,—"moral suasion," and independent political action.

Resolved, That for the sake of the ultimate redemption of the millions of our enslaved fellow beings in our country, and thereby the redemption of our own subverted liberties by the monstrous political slave engine, we will hereafter, at all our town, county, state and national elections, lay aside our wonted aversion to electioneering, and attend the polls and do all we can honestly and honorably to elect the "LIBERTY TICKET."

From the numbers present at our convention, and a considerable number who have not till now been with us, all were much encouraged.

S. POMEROY, Ch'n.

J. T. BURRHARD, Sec'y.

### Congressional.

[From the Correspondence of the Tocsin.]

In the House, March 4, the debate on Caruthers' motion was continued, for a long time by Gentry, Wise, Cushing and others, and the House were getting sleepy, when Mr. Giddings of Ohio rose, and proposed to amend the section under consideration by a proviso that no money should be employed in any way to aid in the recovery of, or to compensate for slaves. And in making this motion he wished to ask his friend, the chairman of the committee of ways and means, the meaning and object of certain items in the Blue Book, which had been paid out of this very fund in former years. It appeared that a sum of 30 dollars had been paid to J. D. Cardozo, and the like sum to another person "for advertising compensation for slaves."

Mr. Fillmore. "I do not know what this means."

Giddings. "I took the liberty to inquire at the state department, and found they related to the compensation made by Great Britain for the slaves of the Comet and Anconium. Now, Mr. Chairman—"

Triplett, of Ky., (overseer, in a great rage,) "order! order! Mr. Chairman, I rise to order. The gentleman is discussing—"

Chair. "The gentleman from Ohio is certainly in order, and he will proceed."

Giddings. "I was about to say, sir, that such a use of the common funds of the national government was a violation of the spirit and principles of the constitution. When Massachusetts adopted her bill of rights, she never dreamed that her contribution to the common Treasury was to be employed to compensate for slaves. Neither did New-York, when she began to take measures for the overthrow of slavery. Nor did Vermont, whose soil was never polluted by slavery—"

"Order, order. I call to order. Mr. Chairman." Down went the ivory mallet! A dozen members were on the floor at once, all striving to make as much noise as possible. Mr. Giddings stood unmoved, and smiling. At last the Chair made himself heard, bidding Mr. G. to go on.

Mr. Butler of S. C. "Mr. Chairman, I insist upon the point of order. Has the gentleman any right to discuss the whole question of slavery, and views of the different states?"

Chair. "The gentleman has a right to state his reasons for objecting to the appropriation. But he cannot discuss those reasons, such as the constitutionality of the use of the money, and the like. He will proceed!"

Giddings. "I remarked, Mr. Chairman, that the employment of the public funds to recover or compensate for fugitive slaves was unconstitutional.—"

Mr. Butler again rose to order, and buzz, buzz.

Triplett. (Simultaneously.) Mr. Chairman! Mr. CHAIRMAN! Mr. CHAIRMAN! Here a scene of beautiful confusion followed, which it would be vain to attempt to describe. Butler at last insisted on his point of order. The chair overruled him, and he appealed, but, after some delay withdrew it.

Giddings. "Mr. Chairman, I will illustrate my idea. The state of South Carolina has never given any portion of her money to the general Treasury to be used to emancipate slaves. Neither the constitution nor any treaties embraced—"

Triplett. "Mr. Chairman, (his face as red as blazes!) I rise to order—"

Chair. The gentleman from Ky. will be seated. The member from Ohio will proceed in order.

Turney, of Tenn., appealed from this decision. "The gentleman from Ohio assumes a false state of facts, and then hangs his proviso and a discussion of slavery upon it."

Profit hoped the gentleman would go on. It was to be regarded as an attack upon the administration from a peculiar quarter!"

Gordon of N. Y. opposed it in some remarks too loud to be heard at my stand. Holmes of S. C., raised the point of order, whether Mr. G. could be permitted to discuss questions of constitutional law, and treaties, preceding an appropriation bill? Stanley, N. C., made some violent and personal remarks.

Mr. Giddings rose to discuss the question of appeal. He regretted that gentleman had seen fit to indulge in personal remarks. But he wished to have them understood that he was a FREEMAN, and represented freemen on that floor; and he

would state their views, on matters of public interest, at all hazards. He was not aware that there was any treaty that authorized the taking of money from the common treasury for purposes like that referred to in his proviso. His remarks related wholly to the use made of this contingent fund.

Wise stated the case very clearly, and argued that Mr. Giddings was in order: for he was showing that an improper use, as he thought, was made of this fund, and he wished to guard against it. The money might be appropriated to the support of a prayer meeting. And it was proper to state his objections to such a course.—Cooper, of Ga., wished to show the effects produced by the course they were now pursuing upon the public mind, and for this purpose read a sentence of a letter, which, he said, came from a leading Harrison man in Georgia: "Unless there is a speedy change in the course of proceedings in the Congress, I am an open advocate of disunion."

The decision of the Chair was sustained, 75 to 40.

Giddings said, that the several states had given Congress the power to make such an use of the public funds. It was contrary to the constitution to do it, for—

"Order, order," from Triplett, and a dozen other overseers. Chair. "I have already said the gentleman from Ohio was in order, in stating his reasons; but not in discussing the propriety of them."

Giddings. "So, then, there is no way for me to show that the constitution forbids this! I may not show that you have no right to tax my constituents for such a purpose! He had supposed that the constitutionality of a proposition was a fit subject for discussion. But, if not, he would content himself with protesting against such a decision; and, having stated his views, would not occupy the time of the committee any longer.

You have here, a fair sample of the want of manliness, and decency with which these efforts to stifle the voice of freedom are conducted.

Mr. Everett of Vt., tried to get the floor, after Giddings took his seat; and Wise, Gilmer, Caruthers, and their squad, fearing the old gentleman would rebuke them, managed by a similar scene, to bully him down.

### Creole Case—Censure of Mr. Giddings.

March 21.—When the State of Ohio was called, Mr. Giddings submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That prior to the adoption of the federal constitution, each of the several states composing this Union, exercised full and exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of slavery within its own territory, and possessed full power to continue or abolish it at pleasure.

Resolved, That by adopting the constitution, no part of the aforesaid powers were delegated to the Federal Government, but were reserved by and still pertain to each of the several states.

Resolved, That slavery, being an infringement of the natural rights of man, can only exist by force of positive municipal law and is necessarily confined to the territorial jurisdiction of the power creating it.

Resolved, That when a ship belonging to the citizens of any state of this Union, leaves the waters and territory of such state, and enters upon the high seas, the persons on board, cease to be subject to the slave laws of such state, and thenceforth are governed in their relations to each other by, and are amenable to, the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That when the brig Creole, on her late passage for New Orleans, left the territorial jurisdiction of Virginia, the slave laws of that state ceased to have jurisdiction over the persons on board said brig, and such persons became amenable only to the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the persons on board said ship, in resuming their natural rights of personal liberty, violated no law of the United States, incurred no legal penalty, and are justly liable to no punishment.

Resolved, That all attempts to regain possession of or to re-enslave said persons, are unauthorized by the constitution or laws of the United States, and are incompatible with our national honor.

Resolved, That all attempts to exert our national influence in favor of the coast-wise slave trade, or to place this nation in the attitude of maintaining a "commerce in human beings," are subversive of the rights, and injurious to the feelings and the interests of the free states, are unauthorized by the constitution, and prejudicial to our national character.

A motion to lay them on the table was lost, yeas, 52, nays 125. The previous question was called for and sustained, yeas, 122, nays 61. But their presentation occasioned such a furious commotion that Mr. G. voluntarily withdrew them.

Mr. Botts of Va., then offered the following preamble and resolution. Let every freeman examine them carefully, and think of them! No Northern member must hereafter express an opinion "hostile to the grounds assumed by the high functionaries" of the government, under penalty of being "severely censured." This is the most insolent, arrogant, demand of the Slave Power that its barefaced effrontery has yet put forth.

Whereas, the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings,

the member from the sixteenth congressional district of the State of Ohio, has this day presented to this House a series of resolutions touching the most important interests connected with a large portion of the Union, now a subject of negotiation between the United States and Great Britain of the most delicate nature, the result of which may eventually involve those nations and perhaps the whole civilized world in a war; and whereas the duty of every selected agent and representative of the people, should discountenance all efforts to create excitement, dissatisfaction, and division among the people of the United States, at such a time and under such circumstances, which is the only effect to be accomplished by the introduction of sentiments before the legislative body of the country hostile to the grounds assumed by the high functionary having charge of this important and delicate trust; and whereas mutiny and murder are there in justified and approved in terms shocking to all sense of law, order, and humanity; therefore,

Resolved, That this House hold the conduct of the said member as altogether unwarrantable, and deserving the severe condemnation of the people of this country, and of this body in particular.

Mr. Botts not being in order, Mr. Weiler of Ohio, Mr. Giddings's colleague, offered the resolution as his.

The Correspondent of the Advertiser writes:

"It resulted in this—the majority of the house refused to give Mr. G. time to prepare to defend himself against the summary and tyrannical proceeding; overruled the decision of the speaker, declaring that the previous question would not and could not deprive the accused of his defence, (it being a question of privilege of a member,) and to day, about 3 o'clock P. M., passed the vote of censure upon Mr. Giddings.—He had no time to defend himself against this resolution; and when the question was about being put, a minion from South Carolina expressed the wish that he might be heard in his defence if he would now proceed with it. Mr. Botts expressed a similar wish. Mr. Stuart, of Virginia, proposed to offer a substitute for the resolution; but they were informed by the Speaker, that, inasmuch as the House had voted for the previous question, none of those very humane and liberal propositions was in order. So they forced themselves to a final vote upon the resolution.

The moment it passed, Mr. G. left his seat, having first sent a billet notifying his resignation to the Speaker, shook hands with several of the members, and left the hall. Let no man whose personal pride is above that of a spaniel, blame Mr. G. for resigning. I say nothing now about the correctness of his views as expressed in his resolutions. It is sufficient that those were his opinions, and that he had the sacred, undoubted, constitutional, civil and deliberative right of proposing them to the consideration of his fellow members upon that floor. For this deliberative act, the House of Representatives has practically expelled him from his seat and disgraced his constituents. The proceeding is monstrous. The time has indeed come when it is no longer safe for a representative of a FREE STATE freely to utter his sentiments upon a question involving the dangers of war with a foreign nation, in the PEOPLE'S House of Representatives! The north—the FREE NORTH—must look to this.

The yeas and nays are not reported, but it is stated almost every Northern Democrat voted to censure Mr. Giddings for expressing his opinion! This is just what might have been anticipated from rotten, hollow-hearted Democracy. It may be truly said of it—"It is rank—it smells to Heaven!"

Hon. William Slade, of Vermont, has published a card in the National Intelligencer, expressing his great surprise at the proceedings of the House, and declaring that he stands "ready, here and every where, now and forever, to maintain and defend" the resolutions offered by Mr. Giddings.

Hon. D. D. Barnard has published another, saying that he refused to vote on the resolution censuring Mr. Giddings, because he believed the House had assumed a power which did not belong to it.

Mr. Morris, of Ohio, has introduced a resolution censuring the House for censuring his colleague.

Mr. Giddings has actually resigned his seat as representative, and what consequences are to grow out of it remains to be seen.

President Tyler has sent a special message to Congress, recommending, with great earnestness, the provision of means to support the public credit. He says even the loan bill will be insufficient to meet the wants of the country, and recommends an addition to the duties on foreign imports. This will raise them above 20 per cent, and consequently by the express provisions of the Land Bill, the latter act will cease to operate.

Mr. Clay has finished his series of speeches on his resolutions. In the last he took occasion to give a strong opinion

in favor of a mutual right of search in the African seas, and urged that a bill to that effect had once already passed one branch of Congress.

### AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

—From the statistics of Agriculture furnished by the Government, the following facts may be learned:

1. That Wheat, oats, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, hay and tobacco are raised in every State and Territory of the Union.
2. That barley is raised in all except Louisiana.
3. That buckwheat is raised in all except Louisiana and Florida.
4. That New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin do not raise cotton.
5. That the States which do not raise cotton, together with Delaware, Maryland, and Indiana, do not raise rice.
6. That every State and Territory, except Iowa, does raise silk.
7. That every State except Delaware, makes sugar.

These are curious facts, as showing the great variety of agricultural productions.

We love the Union—and would stand by it at every risk, but that of being insulted and betrayed in its name—and therefore it is we now say to the South, Beware—you have taught us to calculate the value of the Union, AND WE HAVE CALCULATED IT—push us not to the conclusion.

N. Y. American.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, a Parsee gentleman of Bombay, has been knighted by the Queen of England. A queer sounding title, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy!

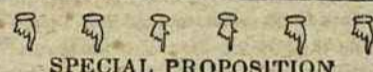
### Signal of Liberty..Volume Second.

The second volume of the Signal will commence April 25. The Executive Committee have made arrangements for issuing it on an improved and enlarged sheet. In addition to the usual amount of Anti-slavery intelligence, it will contain a Bank Note List and Price Current, carefully corrected every week from the most recent advices, and also a complete summary of News, both Foreign and Domestic. Every exertion will be used to communicate to the readers of the Signal the earliest intelligence on every point of interest to them.

Persons wishing to advertise will find the Signal the best medium of communication for all parts of the State, as our present circulation extends to nearly every County.

This paper ought to be placed on the permanent basis of cash payments. It can be done with ease. Each subscriber can better pay two dollars at the commencement of the year, than at the end of it; and by so doing, he will have the pleasure of reading a paper that is paid for—he will save the trouble and expense of an agent employed to collect his subscription—will place the paper on a permanent foundation—enable the Editor and Publisher to do better justice to its contents—and relieve the Executive Committee of continued embarrassments. Who of our subscribers will refuse thus to benefit themselves, and promote the speedy triumph of our glorious cause, merely for the purpose of delaying the payment of two dollars for a few months?

FRIENDS! Are not these things so? If they are, WILL YOU ACT UPON THEM.



### SPECIAL PROPOSITION.

### TWO DOLLARS INSTEAD OF THREE.

To the Patrons of the Signal:—A combination of circumstances of a pecuniary nature has induced the subscriber to make to the patrons of the Signal, one and all, the following proposition, viz: That all those who will remit to us through their Postmaster, the amount of their indebtedness to the Signal, be it much or little, so that it reaches us by the FIRST DAY OF MAY next, shall have their Paper at the rate of TWO DOLLARS per annum. This proposal is made with the hope that the subscribers to the paper, generally, throughout the State, will avail themselves of its advantage, and thus benefit themselves and accommodate the subscriber.

N. SULLIVAN, Publisher.

(N. B. Those who refuse this proposition, will not of course complain, if we exact the [published] terms in every case.)

### MARRIED.

On the 28th ult. by Rev. W. M. Sullivan. Mr. Jesse Barker, of Manchester, to Miss Caroline Styles, of Raison, Lenawee Co.

### For the Signal of Liberty. OBITUARY.

Died, at Union District, Saline, Washtenaw County, Michigan, April 3rd, 1842. ESTHER EDMUNDS, consort of Robert Edmunds, Esq. aged 53 years. The deceased, was a very respectable and highly esteemed member of the community in which she lived—a member of the Christian church, and has left an evidence that she has been called from labor to reward—that she has fallen a sleep in Christ, in whose likeness she will be raised, when Gabriel's trump shall call the sleeping saints from their dusty beds to meet the Savior in the air, that they may ever be with the Lord. An appropriate discourse was delivered April 4th, by Elder J. A. Keys, from Rev. xiv. 13.

### CLINTON SEMINARY.

THE above name is given to an English and Classical school in the village of Clinton, Lenawee county, Michigan; the school is conducted by George W. Bancroft, assisted by Mrs Bancroft, and is open for the youth of both sexes. The summer term will commence on Monday, May 2nd, and continue twelve weeks.

Tuition is to be paid in advance. For the studies of the young children in the Primary Department, \$2.50.

For the ordinary English Branches, including English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Geography of the Heavens, Botany, &c. \$3.00.

For Latin and Greek, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Geometry, &c. \$4.00.

Special attention given to young gentlemen preparing for College.

The Teachers will make no efforts to render the school attractive to the indolent, the refractory or the vicious; but for the industrious, the teachable and the good, no pains will be spared to make their stay with us both pleasant and profitable.

GEORGE W. BANCROFT, Principal. Clinton, April 6, 1842. 50-3w

### DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of J. JONES, & SONS, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to said firm will be settled by JAMES JONES, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

JAMES JONES, S. K. JONES, G. C. JONES.

Ann Arbor, March 8, 1842. 47-1f

### COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned, JAMES JONES & CARL N. ORMSBY, under the name and firm of JONES & ORMSBY, have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of PAPER, of various descriptions and quality. They have connected with their Mill, a

### BOOK BINDERY,

where all orders in that line may be met with neatness and dispatch. They are now increasing their machinery, by which they will be enabled more promptly to answer orders for Paper, &c.

JAMES JONES, C. N. ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, March 8, 1842. 47-1f

### 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.

JONES & ORMSBY.

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

### THE NEW YORK WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the interests of protestant Christianity, Literature, Science, Education, the Arts, Agriculture, the moral enterprises of the age, and to the diffusion of general intelligence. "Knowledge is as the light of heaven; free, pure, pleasant, exhaustless. It invites all to possession; it admits of no pre-emption, no rights exclusive, no monopoly." For six years, this paper has been gaining in the confidence of the public. Its character as an independent, literary and religious journal, is now fully established, as is evident from its circulation among all classes of the community. Those who desire

### A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

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

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

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

The WATCHMAN is published every Saturday, at 126, Fulton street, New York, where subscriptions are respectfully solicited. Dec. 29, 1841. 36-1f

### 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 Stationery, &c.

Any book wanted which I have not on hand will be found in the city of Detroit, with on short notice, be procured without extra charges.

CHARLES MOSELEY

Ann Arbor, Feb. 16 1842 49-3w

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

Letter of one of Gerrit Smith's Tennessee Correspondents.

E. TENNESSEE, Feb. 7, 1842. Dear Sir:—Your letter in reply to mine of November 27th is received—and to-day two numbers of the Friend of Man. In reviewing my letter published in one of them, I notice a word or two, that does not exactly convey my meaning. My remark that we do not intend to say much about slavery until a division of the State is effected, meant that we do not declare the abolition of slavery to be the motive for dividing the State. On all suitable occasions, I endeavor to convince the people with whom I have intercourse, that slavery is destructive of their best interests. On this subject I speak freely, and with as little fear, as I should in the Northern States. In E. Tennessee there appears to be a freedom of discussion on this subject that does the people much honor. A few days since I had a conversation with Maj. — one of the magistrates of this county, and a year ago last December, one of the purchasers of the slaves, sold as the property of a Mr. —. He has some seven or eight slaves, I believe. He told me he was convinced that slavery is the most destructive thing that could be to the happiness and prosperity of a community. He declares, that he will set all of his slaves free readily, if others will do the same—at other times, he openly declares himself an abolitionist. Of all the slaveholders in this county, that I know—and I am acquainted with nearly all—there are but two, who do not offer their lands for sale. Slaveholding agriculture is so miserable, that it appears to be dying of natural weakness. There were a few incidents in my late tour, that I omitted to notice. On the 2d week in November, I went down to Cahoon on Hiwassee; it is situated on the north east bank where the railroad crosses the river. On the opposite is Charleston. It was there that the Cherokees were quartered before removing to the West. I went out among the frail tenements, where they were sheltered, now silent and falling to ruins. The dram shop, too is deserted where they were tempted to drunkenness. Their being kept in idleness, their living differently from what they had been accustomed to, their despondency under the cruel injustice with which they were robbed of their country—all together, hurried them to their graves. They died in great numbers. I saw some who had guarded them; others, who went with them to the West, said the detachments which they accompanied lost more than one tenth of their number, on the journey, by death. At night, I stopped at the house of an aged widow, on the road to Athens. The good lady was acquainted with many affecting incidents, that occurred with these people—she said our country had much to answer for, on account of their cruel treatment of the poor Indians. When about five miles below Athens, on passing the house of a Mr. —, I was surprised to see his slave, a man about 25 years of age, tied to a locust tree in the yard nearly in front of his house. The poor fellow was stripped to his waist, the cords were passed round his legs, so as to confine them closely to the tree, his hands were crossed and tied together, brought up next to the tree, and lashed fast to it. He appeared to have been prepared for one of those terrible scourgings, so common with unrestrained despotism. Mr. — was not in sight. Some two weeks before, I had been introduced to him, and had had one or two friendly conversations with him. I determined at once to call and see if I could not dissuade him from such barbarity. I stopped immediately before the door. He came out, took me by the hand, but was so much excited by passion, that he spoke with difficulty. I continued a friendly conversation with him for some 10 or 15 minutes without at all alluding to his slave, when his passion appeared to become calmed. Then turning to the slave I inquired of him, if his "boy" gave him trouble. He said, yes—that, the night before, he went out without leave, he did not say, whether from bad motives, or to visit a friend—that he had determined on whipping him, and went with a whip for that purpose, and, that the slave ran down the road. He followed with his horse, and caught him in about a half a mile. He had then tied him, to give him a very severe whipping. I asked, if he had generally been obedient. He said he had. I asked him if he would not be safe to take a fair promise, and try him again, adding, that when mild means would answer, I thought them best. He said he would try him, that he had been very angry, was glad he had not whipped him; for he intended to be very severe. It was the first time he had allowed himself to get in such a passion with him. He appeared a little mortified, that he had indulged such violent passions. As I bade him good morning he went to untie the poor fellow, who, I have no doubt, was as much obliged to me for my call, as his master was. Mr. — in his usual intercourse with society had nothing of the appearance of the tyrant about him. He is a man of ardent, but I should think, when not in a passion, of tender feelings. Accustomed to indulge unrestrained passions from youth, slaveholders, when angry lacerate the poor slaves, and often express their sorrow for it, when their passions have subsided. At Athens, the community were thrown into a high excitement by the murder of a Mrs. McMahan and her little daughter of about 12 or 13 years of age, by their

slave. The family lived about four miles from Athens. The husband had gone with his wagon and another slave some miles from home that morning, when a person calling at his house discovered his wife and daughter, lying dead. They had been killed by an axe. What could have prompted the deed no one knew. She was said to be kind to him—a woman of amiable character and pious. They followed, and soon overtook the wagon, and informed the husband of the melancholy fate of his wife and daughter. They took the slave with him and whipped him to make him own, that he was an accomplice—that the murder had been concocted between them—and that he was to have murdered his master before he came home. The poor fellow, like the unfortunate soldier in the siege of Montezuma, would swear to anything—they made him own so much, that they hardly believed what he confessed. He was brought to jail. After some 9 or 10 days the murderer was caught, severely scourged by the mob, tried by the Court, and hung. He fully acquitted his fellow slave of any knowledge or participation in his crime—he said, it was a momentary resolution, that he did not like his mistress. I do not learn, that he gave any other reasons for killing her and her daughter. He was about twenty, extremely ignorant, and said to be ill tempered. The other slave was, I believe, taken off to be sold. This is the fifth case within the last three years that has come to my knowledge of a slave's killing his owner in East Tennessee; but, in every instance before, it was the master, who was killed, and for cruelty to the slave's wife or children. When at the house of Mr. B. — a few days after, I mentioned this murder of Mrs. McMahan, he said she was his own cousin. He told me that her brother living in Mississippi some two or three years since followed a slave who had run away—they caught him, chained him to a tree and burnt him alive. Mr. C. — told me, that a short time before passing his house in November, a slave had been dangerously wounded, by Adam Meek. M. was a member of Mr. W's church. The slave was owned by a Mr. McBee. A year or more before, the slave of McBee was at Meek's when two of Meek's slaves assaulted him; he defended himself, and went home. Soon after they had crossed the Holston river and again assaulted him in the fields of McBee, either to whip the slave or send him over to be whipped. McBee said that in the affair his slave had only defended himself—that in his view he was not to blame in the first instance—he should refuse to do either, but could not help his slave to avoid Meek. After a year had passed, Mrs. McBee took him with her as she forded the river on the Sabbath. After crossing she gave him leave to make a call, but, to avoid Meek, to pass round the fields. Unfortunately he met with Meek in one of his fields, who ordered him to stand—he declined. Meek then called some of his associates to help him and to bring a bull dog. The dog caught him and tore his legs; but having a club he could keep the dog off when standing, but if he attempted to run, the dog caught and tore him.—Meek threw stones at him—they had sharp angles and cut him badly. A vein in his neck was so cut, that he bled profusely. He surrendered and was taken to the house of Meek, who became alarmed, fearing he would bleed to death, and sent for Mrs. McBee, who was his sister, to come and stop the blood. She came, but told him, as he had opened his veins he might close them—she should not interfere. Near evening, Mr. B. came home, and learning what had happened, went for the slave. He met him all covered with blood, supported by one on each side, who were conducting him home. Mr. B. only inquired of him, if he thought he should recover. He said he hoped so.—He then passed on to Meek, inquired of him why he had so abused his slave.—Meek said: "sit down, I will tell you." Mr. McBee said "you will tell me so many lies, that I shall not know what to believe," which excited Meek. Mr. McBee said: "had you not better get your gun and shoot me." Meek said he would, went into the other room and took down his gun: two young men, I believe his sons, seized it, took it from him and discharged it.—Mr. McBee, who is usually a cool quiet man next attacked him with his cane which he used without mercy, and left him for home. Meek seized the rifle, charged it, and pursued. In taking it from his son, he used his knife, but before he overtook Mr. McBee he fainted with the loss of blood and fell and was carried home. Mr. McBee has said him for injuring his slave, and indicted him for an assault with intent to kill. Meek has indicted Mr. McBee for an assault and sued for damages. This I know must be painful to you, perhaps offensive. Meek is a member of a Presbyterian Church, that has a pro slavery clergyman. The slave is living and now able to work; a brother of McBee told me he feared he would never entirely recover. Although we have slavery in a mitigated form in East Tennessee, yet it has horrors enough. A few days since, 127 slaves passed in a drove. They were going from a worn out plantation in N. C. to a fresh one in the Western district of this State. When they have made that sterile, they may go next to Texas. They were furnished with corn and meal and bacon enough for their necessary food. They were owned by Mr. Polk. It is said, their owner pas-

sed in his coach and four. His brothers, I suppose them to be, removed a year or two since. They were of the aristocracy of North Carolina, drove their coach and four, going with their slaves in quest of new lands. One thing has always struck me as remarkable. A slaveholder appears to have no attachment for his place of nativity or ancestral farm. When worn out, he abandons it without care or regret, goes to some new one, soon spreads desolation and sterility around him and removes again. But slavery is growing unpopular. The price of produce is low. Cotton is so depressed that it pays but poorly for raising it. If it keeps at what it now is or falls lower, the conclusion will soon be, that slavery is not worth quarrelling about.

Sincerely your friend

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

Every man, woman and child in the United States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEW OF THE HOLY LAND. New, cheap and valuable publication.—Four hundred pages, 3 vo. fine paper, handsomely bound. Price only TWO DOLLARS. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap and splendidly illustrated work. Published and for sale at No. 123, Nassau street, New York city. Its features are better defined by the title:—Two hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the SCRIPTURES, CONSISTING OF VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND; Together with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the old and new testaments, representing sacred historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters. The landscape scenes, taken from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting letter-press descriptions, devoted to an examination of the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of YOUNG PEOPLE, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book for every thing valuable relating to oriental manners, customs, &c. and comprises within itself a complete library of religious and useful knowledge. A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals—it will never be out of date. It is beautifully printed in new long primer type—handsomely bound in Muslin, gilt lettered; and is decidedly the best and cheapest publication (for the price) ever issued from the American Press.

Clergymen, Superintendants and Teachers of sabbath schools, agents of religious newspapers and periodicals, postmasters and booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid. To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.—Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above entire without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice,) and giving it 12 inside insertions, shall receive a copy of the work, (subject to their order,) by sending directions to the Publisher. 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 purchasers. Persons in the country, wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122, Nassau street, N. Y. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c. THE undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES.—The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good Threshing Machine is 120 dollars, at the shop; without the Machine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields 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

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC FOR 1842—just received and for sale at this office. Price 8 cents single; 50 cts per dozen.

Weekly and Semi-Weekly New-York Courier and Enquirer.

To THE PUBLIC.—From and after Friday, 11th instant, the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Courier and Enquirer will be enlarged to the size of the Daily paper, and offer inducements to the advertiser and general reader, such as have rarely been presented by any papers in the United States. SEMI-WEEKLY.—This sheet will be published on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—On the outside will be placed all the contents of the Daily sheets for the two preceding days, together with appropriate matter for the general reader selected for the purpose; and the inside will be the inside of the Daily paper of the same day. Thus all advertisements in the Daily paper on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will also appear in the Semi-Weekly paper for these days, without any additional charge to the advertiser. This publication will of course, be mailed with the Daily paper of the same date, and carry to the reader in the country the very latest intelligence.

TERMS OF THE SEMI WEEKLY PAPER. Four Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Five Dollars per annum, in all cases when payment is not made in advance. Any person forwarding twenty-dollars in money not more than five per cent below par, free of postage, will be entitled to seven copies to be sent to the same post office; and at similar rates for any larger number of subscribers. When the money sent is more than five per cent below par in this city, it will be sold at the current rates, the proceeds carried to the credit of the subscriber, and the papers sent for a pro rata period of time.

WEEKLY COURIER AND ENQUIRER.—This sheet, also of the size of the Daily Courier, and the largest weekly paper issued from a daily press, will be published on Saturdays only; and in addition to all the matter published in the Daily during the week, will contain at least one continuous story and a great variety of extracts on miscellaneous subjects, relating to History, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts.

It is intended to make this sheet the most perfect, as it will be one of the largest of the kind, ever offered to the reading public; that is a newspaper in the broadest sense of the term, as it necessarily will be, from containing all the matter of the Daily Courier, and at the same time very miscellaneous and literary, by reason of selections and republications set up expressly for insertion in this paper.

The politics of the COURIER & ENQUIRER are too well known to the public to require any explanation. It was this paper which first gave the name of WHIGS and LOCO-FOCOS to the two great parties in the United States; and could its counsels have prevailed at Harrisburg in December, 1839, HENRY CLAY would now have been President of the United States. Its motto is "Justice to HARRY OF THE WEST," let the consequences be what they may; and it is the only paper in the great commercial emporium of the United States which has assumed and will maintain this position.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

To single subscribers, three dollars per annum.

To two or more subscribers less than six, to be sent to the same Post-Office, two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

To six subscribers and less than twenty-five, to be sent to not more than three different Post-Offices, two dollars per annum.

To classes and committees over twenty-five in number, to be sent in parcels not less than ten to any one Post Office, one dollar and seventy-five cents per annum.

In no case will a WEEKLY COURIER be forwarded from the office for a period less than one year, or unless payment is made IN ADVANCE; and when the funds sent are below par, they will be sold at the current rates and the discount be deducted from the amount carried to the credit of the subscriber. In like manner, when postage is not paid, it will be deducted from the amount enclosed.

All Postmasters are authorized by the Postmaster General to forward funds for subscribers, free of postage; and all remittances made through Postmasters will be at our risk.

General Agents, Carriers, &c. &c. will always be supplied with any number of copies they may require, on giving two days' notice, at four dollars per hundred.

The Daily Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer, in consequence of its great circulation, has been appointed the official paper of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States to publish ALL notices and other proceedings in cases of BANKRUPTCY in the Southern District of the State of New-York; and all such notices will be inserted at least once, in both the weekly and semi-weekly papers. In addition to which, we shall also publish in our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly papers, a full list of all the applications in the United States for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

Prices Current and Review of the Market, will of course, be published at length in each of the three papers.

Country Papers with which we exchange, are respectfully requested if convenient, to give this advertisement one insertion and call attention to the same; and every daily, weekly, or semi-weekly paper in the United States, with which we do not exchange, will be entitled to an exchange for at least one year, on giving this advertisement an insertion and calling public attention to it.

The weekly and semi-weekly of Saturday next, will contain the first four chapters—all that have appeared—of "Our Mess, or the Life Guardsman," by the author of "Charles O'Malley."

New-York, February 8, 1842. 11f 1td&1t

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

"NO REPUTATION." STATE SCRIP will be taken at par for Goods at the store of the subscribers a few days. JONES & ORMSBY, Ann Arbor, Jan 12, 1841

American Ladies' National Magazine.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR 1842. The most splendid and valuable Monthly Periodical ever published. The only magazine devoted to Ladies and conducted by members of their own sex. Composed entirely of original articles, by the most eminent writers of the age; and embellished with a larger number and a greater variety of costly, elegant and attractive pictorial illustrations, than any similar publication.

EDITED BY Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Morton M'Michael, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, L. A. Godey. CONTRIBUTORS TO EACH NUMBER. Miss C. M. Sedgwick, N. P. Willis, Miss E. Leslie, Mrs. C. Lee Heneb, Mrs. E. C. Esbury, T. S. Arthur, Theodore S. Fay, Mrs. E. F. Ellet.

In announcing to his numerous patrons and the public at large, his arrangements for the year 1842, the proprietor of Godey's Lady's Book, takes occasion to acknowledge the unparalleled and triumphant success of his Magazine, which has now reached the extraordinary number of forty thousand monthly; being a larger edition than has ever been printed of any other work of any description in America. This success he is aware has been attained by the vast superiority which the Lady's Book has always maintained over the contemporary magazines which have attempted to rival its merits, a superiority which he is still determined to preserve by keeping it, in all its departments literary, intellectual and moral, as well as pictorial, emblematic, artistic, and mechanical. That this is no idle boast, he appeals to the experience of the past twelve years, in all which time, he has made no promise to the public which he has not strictly performed, nor undertaken anything which his means did not enable him to accomplish to the utmost. Entering, as he is about to do, on the 24th Volume of the Lady's Book, with increased energy and accumulated resources: with an ample knowledge of the business in which he is engaged, acquired by long years of unremitting application; with a subscription list unparalleled in the annals of literature; with numerous facilities not possessed by any other publisher; with well-digested and wide-extended arguments; and above all, with a steadfast purpose of maintaining the lofty elevation his work has reached, the proprietor has not hesitated to incur expenses, which under other circumstances might prove startling, but by means of which he will be enabled to make the Lady's Book, the richest, the rarest, the most attractive, and the most valuable periodical, intrinsic and extrinsically, ever offered to the American public.

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

MORTGAGE SALE.

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

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

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

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!!!

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

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.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

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

AGENTS FOR THE SIGNAL.

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