

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1842.

Volume I. Number 51.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Will be published every Wednesday morning in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

N. SULLIVAN, PRINTER.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 in six months. \$3.00, if payment be delayed to the close of the year. A strict adherence to the above TERMS will be observed in every case.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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[SEE PROPOSITION.]

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, April 13, 1842.

For the Signal of Liberty.

"The time has not yet come."

In my intercommunication with my fellows, when speaking of abolishing slavery, I often meet with the remark, "The time has not come; when that subject should be taken up; it will arrive some fifty or a hundred years hence, but at present it is idle, yea more, sinful and madness in the extreme! to think of agitating that vexed question, at the present time, under present circumstances: it is an evil of the first magnitude, as well moral and political as financial, but I do not think the time has yet arrived to agitate that all-absorbing question." Now I do confess frankly that I cannot discover the ground of the argument. Would circumstances be more favorable, if our political arena, was more chaotic? Or is it necessary that we should have a few more slaveholding Presidents, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, Speakers, and ministers to foreign Courts? Is it in fact still necessary, that all our officers of State should longer be filled, for the most part, with aristocratic slaveholders and slave dealers? Have we not tried all these things to our heart's content? What then must first be done before this great question may be agitated safely? Will the case be benefited by longer sending, and if so, how long must we continue to send, such men as those to whom that eccentric statesman, John Randolph, some thirty years since, gave the name of dough-faces! Oh, astonishing! astonishing, that northerners, yankees too, so full of intelligence and tact, should bow the vassal knee and neck, and pander meekly to the tyrant's lust, and in their degradation, lick the dust, and throw away their manhood, at the beck of negro-whippers! They give the word, and we crouch, like a coop of drakes. Oh baseness! Oh degradation without a parallel! How will our children blush to read the story of our shame in coming time.

Look which way you will, there seems to be nothing on which to rest a hope even, that any future time will be more propitious, than the present. Nothing but the will of the people in the non-slaveholding States, hinders the freedom of every slave in these United States. I very well know this will be thought high toned, and chimerical by some, but let us look a moment and see if the future destiny, not only of the slave and the slaveholder, but the entire South, and even this whole nation, may not depend entirely on the contents of the ballot box of the Northern States. According to the apportionment of representation agreed upon by the select committee under the census of 1840, which is 68,000, we shall send to congress 132 members. The South, notwithstanding the unreasonable advantage they have by the three fifths constitution privilege, will have only 82 members, which makes a majority of northern members of 55.—Now if the voters of the non-slaveholding States will be careful that the ballot box is filled with the names of those men who in all their official conduct act with an "uncompromising opposition" to the nurture, advancement, or perpetuation in any way of the horrid institution of slavery, we should soon be clear of it. Only reflect for one moment, and judge what a fatal blow would have been given to slavery the winter past if we had had but a few more men of the right stamp, when Giddings of Ohio presented a petition from his constituents praying for the repeal of all laws by which the people of the free States are bound to the support of slavery. The vote stood 104 against it and 86 for it—we may reasonably suppose that the slaveholding members were all on hand, as they have in the house 100 members, and it seems

they had dough-faces enough to increase the opposition to 104. There were many votes taken about this time in about the same ratio, but where were the balance of the northern members all this time?—Where were those other 52 dough-faces who did not vote? Perhaps if the brandy bottle could speak, it would tell of their being in other business than that for which we have agreed to pay them eight dollars per day. Now who does not believe that if those fifty-two absent members had been where they ought to have been, and "uncompromising opposers" to those negro-whippers, those slave-breeders would have been confounded. Thousands and thousands, yea, millions upon millions of dollars do we pay every year for the support of slavery.

Take, for instance, the Florida war.—Can any man living tell why that war was waged, and why prosecuted these ten years, if slavery did not demand it? Will any man in his sober senses believe that these United States must waste her blood, and spend her treasures ten successive years, in removing fifteen hundred, all told, poor, weak, feeble, unassisted Indians across the Mississippi, and last December President Tyler told Congress, in his message, that the season past they, the Indians, had been harassed exceedingly. It is for the benefit of Slavery that this war has cost the United States at the last official account, some forty millions: very probably now the whole bill will swallow fifty millions of dollars. This is only one item: WHEN WILL THE TIME ARRIVE?

NOVI.

From the Emancipator. Society as it is in Virginia. Mr. Wise's District in Virginia.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, the leader in the House of Representatives of the John Tyler-Administration party, in a speech some weeks since against printing an extra number of one of the census documents, declared that he wanted no public documents to send into his district. He would not thank gentlemen to send them, if they would take the trouble to frank them for him. They were not required there. In another speech on printing, March 8, he said he gloried in the fact that in his district there was not a newspaper published, of any party or kind; the people did not want such a thing, and they would not have it if they could. Although the ancient capital of Virginia was in his district, and the seat of a renowned University which has produced more great men than any other college in this country, no man had been able to establish a newspaper there. He gloried in it, that they had none of these engines of village strife, to set neighbors at variance, and fill neighborhoods with confusion. Let us look a little at the statistics of this district, and see what are the developments of a Congressional District in Old Virginia, comprising seven counties, a university, and the site of the oldest settlement and ancient capital of the State.

1. The number of votes given at the Presidential election in 1840, when parties brought out all their strength, was 2916. Mr. Wise was elected in 1839 by receiving 863 votes. How many he received in 1841, I have not now the means of stating.

2. The total population of the district in 1830 was 57,490. In 1840, it was 52,953, being a diminution of 4,537, or 8 per cent in 10 years.

3. The population is made up of 25,127 white persons, 5,536 free persons of color, 22,250 slaves—a ratio of 47.5 per cent whites, 10.5 per cent colored, and 42 per cent slaves.

4. There are in the district 11,997 white persons over 20 years of age, of whom 3,445 or 28.7 per cent are returned as unable to read or write.

5. Take one half of those who are unable to read, 1722, deduct 15 per cent for paupers and minors between 20 and 21, and you have 1459 white men upwards of 21 years old, unable to read, which is more than half the voters in the district.

6. There are in the district 27 post offices, yielding \$2,823 per annum, or \$104 apiece. Of this, the sum of \$923 is received at Williamsburgh, the seat of the college, a very small town itself, furnishing but ninety voters. Deducting this, there remains for the district proper but \$1900, which averages \$72 each. The whole postage averages 33 cents to each of the 8552 white persons who can read.—Deducting the \$900 for the college, and the rest pay 22 cents apiece to sustain the post office.

7. The 25,000 white people would make 5,000 families, at the usual average of five to a family. These families pay, on an average, 56 cents a year in postage, or equal to the postage of one one weekly newspaper to a family, and one letter a year to every three families. Deducting the college postage, and the average would be 38 cents to a family, equal to three letters to a family, or one letter to a family and one newspaper to two families. It is to be borne in mind, that this is the full measure of the intelligence received in the

district from abroad, inasmuch as there are no county papers to be circulated by post riders, such as are found in the enlightened parts of the country.

8. To judge of the prospect of future improvement, we look at the table of schools, and find that in a population of 52,923, there are 70 schools, educating 1853 scholars, of whom 387 are taught at the public charge. The scholars are 3.5 per cent of the whole population, or 7 per cent of the white population. The proportion of scholars to the whole population in the whole State of New York is very nearly 21 per cent.

It is to be borne in mind that this is not a dark and secluded region, but the oldest settled country in the United States, in the heart of the Union, on the seaboard, and has always boasted of being the seat of the most refined and enlightened aristocracy in the Union, the home of the President of the United States, of the Secretary of the Navy, of the crack orator of Congress, of Professor Dew and Professor Tucker—the "eye" of the whole republic.

From the Emancipator and Free American. "Stand firm Under."

BRO. ALDEN.—A few months since an article appeared in the Emancipator with the above caption, cautioning the people of the North against the Southern trade on the credit system, and which predicted the hard times that were approaching, from the impoverishing system of slavery. A gentleman informed me recently, that when he saw that article, he took the alarm and governed his business accordingly, and it has saved him; and he considers the paper of immense value to him on that one account. But sir, the shell has burst, the North will soon be buried again. I have seen a gentleman this morning direct from Georgia, and the state of things prevailing there is disastrous and gloomy in the extreme. Cotton down to six cents, the people are declaring that their slaves and even themselves will starve! even some of the wealthiest slaveholders are declaring this. Property is depreciating. Slaves that, a few months ago, were worth \$800 a head are not worth now \$200. A rich slaveholder worth \$200,000, says he will sell out for one half, if he can get away. A rich lawyer said he would sell at a sacrifice of \$50,000, if he could get out of the South. This same lawyer, I think it was, said that within six months more than 1,000 slaves would be sold at Sheriff's sale in his country. Heavy cotton buyers are failing, others are running away, others are stealing negroes, and their calamities are coming upon them to the uttermost. The following is an extract from a letter which this gentleman received within a week from a distinguished lawyer in Georgia, and it gives an idea of their present condition. He says,—

"All is confusion and excitement with us. L—of W—county has failed for \$70,000, and affected all the county of W— Wm. D—has broken, et cetera and Co. In this (Y—) country all are excited upon the subject of stealing and running negroes—to avoid the payment of debts, &c. John G—has been in jail for running negroes" (a professor of religion) "and Daniel A. F—Wm R—, and others, for negro stealing. The country is going GONE!! GONE!!!"

This is their condition, and when will the North take the alarm and "stand firm under?" "Running negroes," spoken of above, is this. The owner runs his slaves a distance and then sells them, and goes on a distance, and the slaves run away and meet him at a place previously appointed, on the condition that he will give the slaves a part of the money. He then sells them again, and proceeds as before; and thus they sell them three or four times over before he gets to Texas; and, that they may not be able to tell the story, the last time they meet the master blows their brains out in some swamp or safe retreat, and takes all the money. This is the explanation given by the above gentleman. Horrid! Horrid!! HORRID!!! No wonder the judgments of God are falling upon them. "Stand firm under!"

Yours for the slave,
H. CUMMINGS.

MISSISSIPPI LIFE.—They have high times among the members of the Legislature at Jackson. Challenges have passed, and refusals to fight have been followed by "posting." The correspondent of the Natchez Free Trader, under date of the 15th says: "Members are going about with double barrelled guns in their hands, and loaded down with other weapons.—Mr. J. S. Fall has posted Mr. Thompkins for not receiving a communication from another, which he bore, and it was apprehended that bullets would settle this matter in the public streets to day; but so far as this is concerned, no blood has been spilt, and I sincerely trust for the honor of Mississippi none will."

New Orleans has 833 grog-shops of different grades, paying for licenses \$198,000. Their cost to the city is estimated by the "Bee" at Five Millions Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

From the Philanthropist. Important Tables.

In looking at these tables, it is to be remembered, that the South has less than one third of the free population of the Union. Whether they ought to draw any offices because they breed slaves for a livelihood in preference to working for it, we shall leave to the consideration of the reader.

TABLE I.

Showing the comparative Representation of the North and South in the Executive and Judicial offices, (the President pro tem. of the Senate excepted,) of the Federal Government, from March, 1789, to Jan., 1842.

	South.	North.
Presidents,*	6	4
Secretaries of State,	10	4
Judges of the Supreme Court,†	17	10
Attorneys General,‡	12	5
Speakers of the H. of R.¶	20	9
Secretaries of War,	7	9
Postmasters General,	4	7
Secretaries of the Navy,	6	8
" " Treasury,	4	11
Vice Presidents,	4	6
	90	73

TABLE II.

Showing the comparative Representation of the South and North in European Courts, to which the United States have at any time sent a Minister.

	South.	North.
Great Britain,	8	6
France,	13	7
Spain,	11	6
Russia,	6	7
Portugal,	5	3
Sweden,	3	2
Prussia,	1	2
Austria,	1	1
Netherlands,	4	5
Treaty of Ghent,	2	3
Turkey,	2	—
	56	43

*Southern men have occupied the Presidential chair, 40 years and nine months; northern men, 12 years and one month.

†Within the last eight years, six appointments have been made to the bench of the Supreme Court—all from the slave States.

‡The present Attorney General, Mr. Legare, used the following language, in a debate had in Congress, on a petition praying for the recognition of Hayti:

"It ought to be rejected with reprobation. As sure as you live, sir, if this Union is permitted to go on, the sun of this Union will go down—it will go down in blood—and go down to rise no more. I pronounce the authors of such things traitors, traitors not to their country only, but to the whole human race."

¶With the exception of J. W. Taylor, of N. Y., who served three years, the North has not given a Speaker to the House since 1809.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF THE COTTON CROP.—In the Address reported at the Connecticut State convention of the friends of protection to American Industry, on the 17th ult., are introduced some curious facts, contrasting the cotton crop with that of other productions of the country. It is here stated that the total annual value of the productions of the United States are at least 1800 millions of dollars. reckoning cotton at ten cts. a pound, which is more than its average value after being brought to the cities for exportation, we have 790,479,275 lbs. of cotton at ten cts. \$79,047,927, which is less than one twentieth part of the whole annual productions of the United States. If the whole cotton crop were struck out of existence, nineteen twentieths of the annual income in the United States would remain to the people.

The free population of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, where cotton is the paramount interest, according to the last census, was 1,457,080—while the population of the twenty States where cotton is not the paramount interest, is 13,055,578. Thus the States where cotton planting is the paramount interest, containing a fraction but little more than one tenth of the free population of the United States, claim that the interests of this overwhelming majority should be sacrificed to the interests of the minority—that cotton should be exported to Great Britain, and sold in exchange for her manufactures, to the great injury, if not the ruin, of the non-slaveholding States!—*Mercantile Journal.*

Comment upon such facts is needless. They are themselves answers definite and conclusive to the question, "What has the North to do with slavery?" It is by governmental arrangements of special ministers, etc, to find market for southern cotton and tobacco, let what will become of the wheat and wool raised by northern industry and free labor! How long before the farmers in Central New York will come to understand this?

Friend of Man.

STARTLING FACT.—The Charleston Courier says that letters have been received in that city from Boston, stating that large orders have recently been despatched to the East Indies for cotton!—Ships sail from Boston and Salem with ice, and return laden with this raw material. This simple fact has set the whole South in commotion. Their celebrated cotton crop, the only thing of substantial value they export, is in jeopardy and forsooth, they are now crying out for protection, for a Tariff! One little fact, demonstrated in a small way, has utterly upset all the elaborate and learned theories of the South, on the subject of protection.

Phil. Gaz.

FIGHT WITH A SLAVER.—The New Orleans papers mentioned a few days ago, the report of a fight off Havana, between a British brig of war and a slaver, in which the former was beaten off. The particulars have since been published. The slaver was full of slaves and heavily armed. She beat off the brig of war after a short fight. The Solway, one of the West India mail steamers of the size of the Clyde fired up, on perceiving the engagement, with the intention of going to the assistance of the brig, but relinquished her object on seeing the brig decline coming to close quarters with the bold slaver. It is believed that the slaver is the former barque of J. Ellis of New York, and is owned by the captain and owner of the Clara, captured in 1838 by H. B. M. brig Buzzard.

Phil. Ledger.

SLAVERY vs. THE CONSTITUTION.—The following is a law of Alabama:

"And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person to seize and make a slave for life to his own use, any free person of color who may have come into the State of Alabama since the year 1832; and be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for a person to seize upon and make a slave for life, any free person of color who may be found in the State of Alabama after the passage of this act, and who shall have come into the State since its passage."—Approved Feb. 2, 1839.

Constitution of the United States Art. 4, Sec. 2—"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

"At the Gates"

The editor of the Natchez Free Trader says:

"The slave holding interest is now insulated and comparatively small. Nations are in league against it. As much as peace as we may fancy ourselves, the institution which is so closely interwoven with our social system, and is the foundation stone of our prosperity, is the object of assault from foreign and domestic foes. The besiegers are at our very gates, and like the fortress of St. Jean d'Acres, impregnable from without, it may perish by a blow from within. At this moment slavery is wrestling with its adversaries, and remember, if it fall it will not be, like Anteus, to rise refreshed, but its overthrow will be final."

Another Northerner arrested.

ABOLITIONIST IN TROUBLE.—We learn from the St. Francisville (Louisiana) Chronicle of Saturday last, that a man named M. W. Hopkins, portrait painter, from Columbus, Ohio, had been arrested by the citizens of Jackson, and after proper examination ordered to quit the town and parish the same day. Hopkins acknowledged himself to be an abolitionist: a description of his person should have been given, and sent to every town in the slaveholding States.

Cincinnati Post, of the 25th ult.

EFFECTS OF ENERGY.—It is stated that John M. Gregory, Esq., upon whom will devolve the duties of Governor of Virginia in case the legislature fail to make an election, was once a stage driver, a cutter of saw logs, and took a hand at various other hard employments. He is a man of talents, and the architect of his own fame.—*Phil. Chron.*

The papers publish Mr. Birney's address, accepting the abolitionist nomination for the Presidency. It is a well written and sensible production, apart from its ultra notions in regard to slavery. Mr. Birney is a resident of Saginaw in this State. We fear that his chance of success is not good enough to make it at all probable that Michigan will have the honor of furnishing the next President. We may add in behalf of our fellow citizens, that he is reported to be a very worthy and respectable man.

Det. Daily Advertiser.

LEGISLATION.—A member of the Assembly, having returned home from a session, was asked by a neighbor "what had been done by the Legislature?" "I don't know what others have done," replied he, "but I have cleared one hundred dollars for mine self.—*Ledger.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, April 13, 1843.

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."

Liberty Ticket.

In Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 96 votes were given for a Congressional candidate nominated only six days before election. The vote last year was three.

LODI.—The liberty vote was 18, last fall 4. Troy.—Oakland county. W. G. Stone writes, "The Liberty vote in this town last fall was about 20—this spring it is 46.— This is encouraging. The day was unfavorable—the whole vote being only one half the usual number. About 12 liberty men were not out. Two more such defeats in this town will amount to victory. But this process is too slow. I fear the whole will go over board before we shall have time to try twice more. Matters are coming to a speedy crisis."

PLYMOUTH, Wayne County, part of the Liberty ticket elected.

NOVI, Oakland county a part of the nomination elected.

In Rochester city, New York, the highest liberty vote was 112—last fall 55—over 100 per cent gain in five months.

Thus the liberty ticket receives a steady and continual increase in all quarters of from 25 to 100 per cent every year. The whole liberty vote of 1841 was more than three times that of 1840, and the elections every where this year indicate a still larger increase. We commend these facts to certain politicians of this county, who seem to think themselves called upon to prophesy against us, as Balaam was hired to do against the children of Israel.

They say we are all but used up, and the next (?) election will make an end of us.— We advise them to get all possible consolation out of this old song—for our prospects were never more encouraging.

Mr. Giddings.—On the last page will be found an interesting article respecting this gentleman.

The resolutions Mr. Giddings presented were drawn with care, and it is said that previous to their presentation, they passed under the eye of some of the most distinguished men at Washington. This was the first time the Creole case had come up in the House, while it had come before the Senate five times.

His object in withdrawing the resolutions, was to avoid their condemnation by the House without debate, under the operation of the previous question.

The views of Mr. Giddings, as far as they are known, correspond in every respect, with the principles of the Liberty party. His experience in public affairs, his general probity of character, united with inflexible firmness, seem to point him out as their fearless and successful defender. It is the general impression that he will be immediately re-elected, and sent back to Washington. At the last election, his majority was 5000.—

The vote to censure Mr. G. is summed up in the Liberator as follows:

Free states, (whigs) 7; do. (democrats) 38; slave states, (whigs) 38; do. (democrats) 40; Tyler men, 2. Total 125. Not to censure.—Free states, (whigs) 58; do. (democrats) 71; slave states, (whigs) 2; do. (democrats,) 0; Tyler men, 2. Total 69.

Our Representative voted, as he should do, with the 69.

Remember! 47 whigs and 78 Democrats voted to censure a member of the House for differing in opinion from them, without hearing one word in his defence. How long before we shall hear that democracy holds to the "largest liberty," and that the Whig party is the special defender of the rights of the North?

The spring elections in this county have resulted favorably to the whigs. They elected their ticket in thirteen out of twenty to wds.

The last Friend of Man contains a pledge signed by sixty three citizens of Uta that they "cannot, dare not, WILL NOT take up arms, under any circumstances, to enforce unrighteous laws, especially such laws as are designed to keep the slave in bondage."

BEAUTIES OF WEBSTER.—Under this imposing caption, a writer in an Eastern paper selects the following from Mr. Webster's official despatch:

"The Brig Creole, of Richmond, Virginia, with a cargo of merchandize, principally tobacco and slaves, about 135 in number."

Meeting at Albany.—There is to be a great Liberty meeting at this place, April 23, when the Address to Irishmen by Father Matthew and Mr. O'Connell will be presented for inspection.

The Slavery Decision.

The Philanthropist contains notes of the arguments and decision of the Supreme Court, in reference to the great slave case. They occupy more than seven solid columns of that paper. The most we can do for our readers will be to give them the substance of the decision on a few practical points.

1. "No state laws can be permitted to regulate, qualify, control or restrain the unequalled right of ownership in slaves. The owner has, in every state, all the rights conferred by the local laws of his own state.— States cannot legislate in aid of, or against the rights of the slaveholder."

2. "The power exercised by state magistrates, under the law of 1793, was only by sufferance. Congress had no power to vest state officers, as such, with such privileges. The states might, clearly, prohibit their magistrates from any interference in the case." Consequently, if a constable or magistrate of Michigan hereafter arrest a fugitive, or give a certificate, he will do it as a volunteer slave catcher. Dr. Bailey asks our legal friends to tell us by what authority a magistrate can act at all? The Court have decided that the States cannot confer such power upon state officers, and that Congress cannot; whence then do they derive their authority? By "sufferance" says the Court. But can they confer such power by connivance or toleration, in a case where they cannot act by direct legislation? Certainly not. To make the matter sure, each Legislature should forbid its citizens interfering, in any manner, in the arrest or recovery of a fugitive. Let the southern tyrant look up his stray vassals.

3. Judge Taney said, "the master must go before the U. S. Judge to establish his claim. The act of Congress gave no power to issue a warrant to seize a slave." Judge Wayne said, "the removal of a slave from a state without a legal proof of the claim to him, as an offence properly punishable. In the free states, at least, where the presumption was in favor of freedom, the master might seize but could not remove, without suitably establishing his claim and the states might punish the offence of doing it."

It will be well to bear these points in mind as cases may soon occur demanding their practical application.

Irish Repeal.—The Repealers recently held a great meeting in New Orleans. The following sentiments advanced by one of the speakers, were received with "loud cheers" and "great applause."

"The cause of Liberty is outraged in Ireland, and wherever it is assailed, it is the business of the freemen of America to fly to its protection." "An American will reply to the calls of the oppressed with his tongue, and, if necessary, with his right arm." "Wherever I find oppression, I will fly to the aid of the oppressed with my tongue, with my arm, and with my heart."

Should an American use the same expressions in reference to the oppressed of our country, this New Orleans assembly would be ready to tear him in pieces. To do away any misconception that might be put upon their language, previously to adjourning, they voted that they were warmly attached to southern institutions."

An opposition meeting of American citizens was subsequently held in New Orleans, denouncing the Irish Repeal, and declaring that they regard Daniel O'Connell and Wm. Lloyd Garrison with no feeling but abhorrence—"that we consider one as a political renegade, and the other as a political fanatic, and both together are entitled to the execration of all sober, upright and American citizens."

It is stated, that at the late Cabinet meeting at Washington, it was thought best to back out of all the positions of Mr. Webster in the Creole case, except the comity of nations: that is, if they do not give us our negroes back, we will say they are uncivil, ill-mannered people, and let the matter go.

On the right of search, there is understood to be an equal division. Webster, Spencer and Forward are in favor of a qualified right of search in certain latitudes. Upsher, Wickliffe and Legare are opposed.

Sometime since, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling on President Tyler, for a list of the names of Members of Congress who have applied to him or his secretaries for office. The President sent them a message stating that the appointing power is conferred on the Executive without reserve or qualification, and neither he nor the secretaries will comply with the request of the resolution.

Combination Prices.—The Lake Consolidation have established the fare on the steamboats between Detroit and Buffalo, for the present season, at \$6 for cabin passage, \$3 for steerage. From Buffalo to Detroit, 25 cts per 100 lbs. for "heavy," 46 cts. for "light" 50 cts. per barrel bulk down freight; flour, 20 cts. per-barrel.

Since writing the above, we learn that the Lake Combination has broken up, and that the fare is considerably reduced. One boat brought cabin passengers, from Buffalo for a dollar and a half.

Home Leagues—Home Industry.

Our readers cannot have failed to notice the recent general and simultaneous movement of the Northern Whig Press to get up an excitement in favor of a Tariff.— Meetings are held in all the Northern States, and leagues formed, and the leading Whig papers appear to be unanimous on the subject. If we understand their object aright, they seek for heavy countervailing duties on foreign products imported into this country, for the purpose of excluding them in part or entirely, and thus ultimately compelling foreign governments to diminish or abolish the duties on American exports, or in case they persist in their present policy, to built up such a manufacturing interest at home, as shall make us independent of supplies of foreign manufactures. It is alledged, that this is our only true course—that the productions of the North, especially the agricultural products, are either excluded from foreign ports, or heavily burthened with duties, while their produce is received by us free of duties, or at rates comparatively low. It is also held forth that the pecuniary interests of the North have for a long time been bartered away in our negotiations with foreign powers, for the sake of securing an ample and unrestricted market for Southern products. The North is now called upon to unite politically, and come out as a Northern party, for a protection of Northern industry, even though it be at the expense of a rupture with the Southern Whigs.

Such seems to be the system of policy that is to be adopted, as a last resort, to retrieve the fortunes of this sinking party. The leaders seem to be well aware that people cannot be induced to act, unless an object is placed before them. While a National Bank was supposed to be attainable, that answered the purpose. When that project was defeated, and placed beyond the hope of a resurrection, some of the papers seized on Mr. Clay's notions of amending the Constitution as a substitute. But the mass of the people could not be interested in an abstract proposition of that kind, and it failed. The Home League project bids fair to have a more extensive run, inasmuch as it appeals to the pecuniary interests of every Northern laborer.

We have no disposition to enter on a discussion of the Tariff; but shall throw out a few remarks concerning this new party and some of its principles.

First, it will be noticed that the new party, (for such it is in reality) is sectional in its character. It is composed of Northern men. It seeks to promote the interests of Northern labor. This is its avowed object.

2. It is entirely pecuniary in its object. It is conversant only with dollars and cents. It neither cares for, nor advocates, the rights of Northern freemen, any further than those rights may have an influence in filling the pockets of the North.— The Liberty party proposes first to secure to all men their personal rights, without neglecting their pecuniary interests; the Tariff party passes by their their personal rights, and makes a tariff the first object, as a means of increasing the value of Northern labor. Thus there is an essential difference in the fundamental objects of the two parties.

3. It may be questioned whether imposing immense duties on foreign products, is the only or the best way, to secure a favorable market for the productions of our country. It is worthy of enquiry, whether quite as much might not be gained, in a much shorter time, by proposing a mutual diminution of duties, rather than an increase of them. Has not the present favorable market for cotton been obtained, more by negotiation than by a heavy tariff?

4. The Tariff party cannot succeed in their object without the consent of the slaveholders, unless the free States should become nearly unanimous in favor of a Tariff. They constitute now but a small majority in the free States. The party may be anti-southern in its character so long as the South oppose its projects—but should the South be inclined to meet them half way with a compromise, and be able mutually to agree on a pro-slavery President, the Tariff party and the Slave power would become good friends again with all ease. Hence the Tariff party must of necessity be pro-slavery in its character, because its object cannot be attained without the consent of the slavebreeders.

5. The Tariff party is pro-slavery in its materials. The choice of the Tariff party for President is doubtless Henry Clay. The western Whigs are partic-

ularly partial to him. The leading Tariff papers advocate his claims.

6. The Tariff party is, and of course must be, opposed to the existence of the Liberty party. Their candidates will be nominated and supported against ours.— Their objects are fundamentally different from ours, to be sought for by a different course of policy.

7. The Tariff party will probably be brief in its duration. Should it progress and succeed soon in the accomplishment of its object, it will naturally cease to exist, and the materials will be ready for any new combination that its leaders may designate. Should it not be immediately successful, now that the wheel of revolution has begun to roll with increasing velocity, it must give place to other subjects of still more absorbing interest.

8. The cause of justice and equal rights has nothing to hope from the success of the Tariff party. It proposes nothing of the kind. It does not offer to resist the Slave Power in any of its aggressions on the liberties of the North. To expect any permanent favorable action in favor of liberty from such a combination, would be as absurd as to look her grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles.

We have thus frankly stated our views of the new aspect in which the Whig party presents itself, intending to do them exact justice in every point. We shall not be drawn into any controversy on the this subject. Let the tariff men in the old parties fight their own battles. If, in doing this they give a good blow at slavery, well. Remember, they may gain their object without securing ours. And we need a party whose success MUST abolish slavery!

We need scarcely say in conclusion, that a party thus sectional in its feeling, pecuniary in its object, doubtful in some of its premises, limited in its plan, opposed to the success of the Liberty party, dependent on the Slave Power for success, and pro-slavery in its materials, affinities and predilections—is unworthy the support of any true hearted friend of liberty. He who depends on that party to destroy the Slave Power, will be doomed to disappointment.

The People's Advocate says of the recent election in New Hampshire:

"The Liberty party would have got 500 more votes had it not been for whig tricks, in taking our men as their candidates. It is time this whig practise should be denounced. We want none of their aid in the election of our candidates. They will have their hands full to look out for themselves, without troubling their neighbors. Let it be understood we have no fellowship for them as a party whatever."

Drunken Congressman.—The Washington correspondent of the Tocain writes:

"Stanley, whose drunken habits are no secret, in the midst of a long and humorous assault upon Tyler, and the locos, for "seducing" him, declared that he, "abhorred these temperance societies; and he would as lief see an abolition meeting in that Hall, as a meeting of the Congressional Total Abstinence Society." Poor man! you shall have both before long! And then such shameless ones as yourself will not care to show their faces in it."

Leather and Cotton.—It begins to be discovered that the country does not live by Cotton only. It has been shown that other articles are of equal and greater importance and among the rest it is stated that Leather and its manufactures have a probable annual value greater than that of the whole crop of cotton of the United States, and employ many more of the tax paying, musket bearing people.

OCCUPATION IN OREGON.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate requiring the President to take possession of this territory and cause suitable military posts to be erected from some point on the Missouri River to the valley of the Oregon, and also at or near the mouth of the Columbia River. Each male white (!) inhabitant shall receive 640 acres of land, on condition of cultivating and using it for five consecutive years.

Throwing away votes.—We are informed that at the recent town elections in this state, either the whigs or the democrats actually threw away their votes in nearly every town, by giving their suffrages for men who could not be elected. How absurd was such a course! Gentlemen, why not vote for some body who could be elected, as you advised us to do, in 1840?

THE NAVY.—Judge Upshur recently appointed 32 midshipmen, (in addition to the number appointed among the States by law,) of whom 15 were taken from Virginia, and the remaining 17 from Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. This comes from having a slaveholding dynasty.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Liberty vote, as far as heard from, is 2827 votes in 138 towns. In the whole State, in 1840, 111.

Congressional.

IN THE HOUSE, March 23, petitions were the order of the day. Among others was one from Virginia, signed by 40 freemen, in favor of the unlimited right of petition, condemning the course of Mr. Wise and Marshall in reference to Mr. Adams, and praying that Mr. A. might be reprobated for the use of violent and reproachful language. This petition was not a hoax, nor a joke. The Southerners looked quite sober upon it, and laid the question of its reception on the table with all expedition.

A petition from Kentucky was presented for a retaliatory tariff in favor of tobacco; and another from Virginia for a protective tariff on iron—one from New York, praying Congress to assume and pay the repudiated debts of Mississippi—and one by Mr. Fillmore for a diminution of the pay of members of Congress.

The day after the censure passed upon Giddings, the House spent three and a half hours in regulating the journal to their minds. Some members wished to make the journal show that Mr. G. had been allowed a chance to defend himself if he would. The Northern members were much more excited than they were in the case of Mr. Adams.

President Tyler sent a message to the House recommending a repeal of the Land Distribution law, and the increase of the tariff above the Compromise law, as the indispensable means of meeting the demands upon the public treasury.

The House passed the loan bill by a vote of 185 yeas to 86 nays. It provides for an extension of the loan of last year, and for an additional loan of five millions, all redeemable in a term not exceeding twenty years.

Mr. Everett, of Vermont, moved that 5000 copies of so much of the Journal of the House as related to Mr. Giddings's case be published. The motion was voted down by the same men who voted to censure Mr. Giddings. The Whig members from the free States contemplate adopting a protest against the proceedings in that case. One or two meetings have been called to take the matter into consideration.

Foreign News.

ENGLAND.—The prospects of business are dismal in the extreme. A reinforcement of 10,000 troops was going forward from India to China, with a number of heavy guns. It was reported the first grand movement by Sir Henry Pottinger would be against Pekin. A reinforcement of 5,000 troops were to embark from England for India without delay.

In the House of Commons, after a debate of five days, Mr. Villiers motion to abolish all the duties on the import of grain was rejected by a vote of 90 to 193.

TEXAS.—The great Mexican army of 14,000, of which we gave an account last week, has proved a very small one, of not more than 1000 men—a mere predatory expedition. At the last accounts, they were in full retreat for Mexico, and 2000 Texans in hot pursuit. The Texans are wide awake for an invasion of Mexico. The New Orleans people are becoming mad on the subject. The papers of that city represent Mexico as a complete Paradise, a Hesperian garden, abounding with gold and silver, and every desirable thing, to reward the valor of the conquering heroes who shall possess them.

President Houston, in his official letters, promises to all recruits, "the soil which they conquer—glory, victory, and imperishable fame!" Among other prizes, it is said, "the golden chandelier, images and furniture of one church are estimated at five millions of dollars." So it seems the robbery of churches—sacking of cities, and division of the lands of Mexico among the freebooters is to be the object of carrying on war. Perhaps it will be found very convenient, and in accordance with the domestic institutions of Texas, to hold to "service and labor" all the inhabitants of the conquered country. Why not? Do not the spoils belong to the victor?

A strong sympathy with the Texans exists in the adjoining States, and large numbers of volunteers are expected to join the invading expedition to the city of Montezuma.

In the Senate of New York, Mr. Root has introduced a preamble and resolutions relative to the action of the House of Representatives in the censure of Mr. Giddings, approving in full of the resolutions introduced by Mr Giddings, and condemning the censure upon him. Ordered to be printed, together with the resolutions of Mr. Giddings, and the vote of censure.

The senate of Maryland has rejected the infamous bill from the House of Delegates concerning the free colored people, of which we gave an abstract last week. This is highly to their honor.

Hon. George Bradburn, of Nantucket, formerly a prominent whig member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, is lecturing on slavery in different parts of Massachusetts.

Of 490 patents entered last year at the Patent Office, only seventy, or one seventieth part of the inventors reside in the slave states, and many of these are yankees.

Lord Ashburton has arrived at Washington, and is to remain there six months.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Novr, March 31st, 1842.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held by the liberty men of our town this day to discuss the propriety of political action at our coming town meeting: whereupon Erastus Ingersoll, was called to the chair, and Samuel Blackwood was appointed Secretary. In conning over our feelings, we found very little difference in sentiment, when motion was made and carried that the chair should appoint two committees, one of three to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, taking for data what they had heard expressed by the members of the meeting, and another of seven to propose candidates for the various offices in the town, on whom political abolitionists might consistently bestow their suffrages.

The committee reported a list of names which were unanimously adopted by the meeting. The committee to draft resolutions reported the following, which were read separately and adopted.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the sentiment contained in our declaration of Independence, that all men are created free and equal, and have an equal and inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness.

2d. That we confess with shame that after making such high pretensions to equal rights as a nation, we, the people of these United States, should still hold in bondage nearly three millions of our fellow beings.

3d. That we view American Slavery as a gross violation of our moral character, a pernicious ingredient in our political union, and an expensive appendage in our financial operations.

4th. That the appellation of *doughface* given by southern to northern members in Congress, we acknowledge the justness of, but at the same time feel degraded by its application, and do most sincerely deprecate its continuance.

5th. That we regard slavery as founded on principles of selfishness, injustice and might, with a desire to upbuild private, on the ruins of public interest, and altogether at variance with our republican institutions.

6th. That we know of no way more ready and certain to remove those aggravated evils in our government than through the ballot box.

7th. That when enquired of by our pro-slavery friends, how do you expect to abolish Slavery, we answer in their own words, have nothing to do with it, and we wish to send to Congress from the northern States a majority of fifty five in the House who will move in solid phalanx with an "uncompromising opposition" to doing anything which will help or in any way perpetuate slavery.

The above after being scrupulously examined, were unanimously adopted.

The business for which the assembly came together being disposed of, a resolution was passed requiring the chairman and Secretary to sign the proceedings, and send them to the Signal of Liberty for publication.

ERASTUS INGERSOLL, Ch'n. SAMUEL BLACKWOOD, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Town Elections--Oakland County.

FARMINGTON, April 5th, 1842.

The election for township officers is passed, and not a man of the liberty party is elected, and no one of them is in the least disheartened or discouraged for we have a clear gain over the last fall election of 15. For our ticket was got up on pure liberty principles, though efforts were made to put on a few good men from the other ranks, just enough to prevent them from making a nomination, so that we might appear to elect our entire ticket. But the friends of equal rights here thought the cause good enough to stand on its own merits, and chose to try what a genuine ticket would do. The whigs said if we pursued such a course we should be the means of electing the democrats. They were told, that depended on their own doings: if they did not choose to vote for the Abolitionists, they might try their own strength without them. For they had generally succeeded with ease, having always had the help of the Abolitionists in the spring elections until this time. They took their own course, which was a Southern leaning, and like Samson, slept on the knees of Delilah, (which means a consumer) and like him they awoke, and found their locks shorn, and their strength departed. The new discovery was made this spring that it was unnecessary to be so particular about town organization: it only created needless bickering among neighbors, and some propositions were made to unite on the best men, and let the liberty folks know they could do nothing in this town. But party lines were kept a little too high to be broken over just now. But before and on the day of the town meeting, we were accused of being a British party--the allies of Queen Victoria--the old British Federalists--seducers and getters away of men's property, and above all we were running the Berkshire ticket, &c. &c., all of which was very kindly received. Our votes numbered notwithstanding, from 48 to 53, which are left to hatch "by the genial warmth of the incubation of moral suasion, which we conceive to be the sine qua non of our political action. Eight towns we believe have organized for township purposes this spring: we hope they will all report their success thus far. It will not be long before Oakland will speak on the subject of universal liberty with lasting and availing emphasis.

From the Emancipator. Retrenchment.

I have not noticed, as fully as the subject deserves, the effort now making by Congress to effect a reduction of the expenses of the government. I believe there is among the members a very sincere desire to effect a retrenchment on the part of many, and a pretty general conviction that retrenchment is absolutely necessary from the evident impossibility of raising a revenue corresponding to the present scale of expense. At the same time, I confess I have not seen the evidence of any intelligent and comprehensive plan by which the requisite economy can be introduced. A committee of the house of representatives, of which Mr. Summers, of Virginia, reported a partial reduction of the expenses of the House the leading features of which have been adopted, the effect of which will be a small reduction of the number of persons employed about the business of the House. The amount of stationery allowed to each member is limited to \$25 for the long, and \$20 for the short session, but no limitation is put upon the consumption by committees and clerks. The supply heretofore furnished for the reporters of the House is also cut off. It is doubted by many, whether even this will effect a stoppage of the enormous waste that has been allowed to grow up in that department. The following statement was presented during the debate, by Mr. Moore, of Louisiana.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 3,079 reams envelope paper \$12,603 25, 3,610 do quarto post do 21,059 25, 2,318 do foolscap do 9,951 25, 172 do note do 1,559 50, Six thousand one hundred reams exclusive of envelope paper, 483 gross steel pens \$4,359 30, 83,700 quills 3,953 12, 106 doz penknives, 2,602 00.

This gives to each member of that congress 24 reams of paper, 23 doz. steel pens, 38 doz. quills, and 5 penknives; or 40 sheets of paper, one steel pen, and two quills per day, and a new penknife every two months. Mr. Boardman of Connecticut, presented the following statement.

"The contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the year 1823 amounted to \$37,848; they continued to increase, until the year 1838 they amounted to the enormous sum of \$343,231, and in the year 1840, the last year for which we have complete returns, they amounted to \$190,219. Estimating the number of members at 242, these sums give an average as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. For 1823, \$156 for each member. For 1838, 1438 do. For 1840, 823 do.

I now appeal to the gentleman from N. York, wether the facts do not call upon this House to investigate this enormous extravagance? Is there not enough in these facts alone to justify the course pursued by the Committee of Retrenchment and by this House? Is it not their burden duty? I do not say that the members of this House have for their own benefit plundered the public treasure; but I do say that these expenditures are extravagant and enormous--immensely beyond the necessities of the House."

No person can look at these statements and not say that it is time there should be an overturn, but it is extremely doubtful whether the same set of officers under whose management this extravagant expenditure has grown up, have either the integrity, the firmness, or the ability to effect a reform.

Another reform that has been undertaken in good earnest, consists in the reduction of the vast sums which have of late years been left at the discretionary disposal of the officers of the government under the general designation of appropriations for contingent expenses. Every branch of the public service, almost, has its contingent fund. During the debate, Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, made a statement of the comparative amount of the contingent expenses appropriated for the years 1823 and 1827, and those proposed in this bill for 1842, commenting upon several of the items, and showing a vast increase of their amount during that period, and that the aggregate of the appropriations for contingent expenses in 1828 was \$384,915; that it had increased in 1827 to \$529,365, and in 1842 to \$1,116,308, which was about three times the amount of these same expenses in 1823.

The constitution of the United States declares that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." But it is evident that such appropriations as these are a mere evasion of the constitution. It will require but a slight additional stretch of the rule, to pass a yearly bill of three lines, appropriating all the revenues of the year to the expenses of the government.

GERRIT SMITH OUGHT TO BE HUNG!!!!!! A Cincinnati newspaper says, that: "The author of it (the Address to Slaves) will undoubtedly be hung some day--he ought to be now."

If the Liberty party succeed, Gerrit Smith will not be hung. But if pro-slavery parties, such as the sham Whig party and the sham Democratic party, shall long continue to bear sway in this land, such men as Gerrit Smith may have to atone with their lives for the crime of boldly opposing slavery.--Madison Co. Abolitionist.

Anti-Slavery in Tennessee--Slaveholders defending an Abolition Meeting!!

From Gerrit Smith's Tennessee Correspondent.

"I met here my worthy young friend Mm. H. Dunn of Blount County, who married the adopted daughter of Robert Boyle. He informed me, that about two weeks since Rev. Thomas Kendall, the clergyman of the seceder church (the same who was tarred and feathered by a mob in South Carolina some time since) gave an anti-slavery address at Louisville, Blount county. Some men who live in this county, hearing of the appointment, sent word that they would come down and mob him if he attempted to speak. The people sent word to them, that they might come--they should be well prepared for them. They met well armed, and (what may appear very extraordinary) there was a number of slaveholders there with their rifles ready to defend the liberty of speech. No attack was made--and had one been attempted, it would have proved disastrous to the aggressors. It is true, that a very considerable portion of our slaveholders most sincerely desire the abolition of slavery. The laws do not permit them to emancipate them, to remain here, and were they emancipated, they would be the objects of persecution. They desire the whole fabric of slavery overthrown, so that the prosperity of the South may be placed on a durable basis.

In Cocke county there are two societies of the young men, recently formed for the public discussion of slavery and other subjects. Last week and the week before, the debate was, whether slavery or intemperance was the greatest national evil. The debate is to be continued. There is there no sign of opposition that I have heard of. I am candid in the opinion, that if there was an anti-slavery press there, the public sentiment would sustain it. Though in the present state of the question; it would not be expedient to establish one there.

A few days since I met with an intelligent young man from Laurens district, S. C. who told me that there was much dissatisfaction there among the non-slaveholding part of the community, and that almost the only intelligence they get on the subject was what appeared in the National Intelligencer. The low price of cotton is doing much. Slave labor at present prices is worthless or nearly so, for growing cotton. Sales, I am credibly informed, range in Augusta from 4 to 6 cents--some extra parcels a little higher. They are now becoming excessively alarmed about the culture of cotton in India."

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.--On the 25th of February, about twelve miles below Tuscaloosa, the steamboat North Star was blown into fragments. Fifteen were killed, and eight or ten severely wounded; some of them not likely to recover.

Mr. Maxwell, a passenger, by whose extraordinary presence of mind a great many were saved, thus describes the scene: "The main deck was shivered into splinters; and the heads, legs, and arms of apparently a dozen human beings, belonging to the crew, were projecting out here and there from the mass of inflammable substances that had now fallen into the hull, and in a confused pile were mingling with red hot embers from the furnace, while their groans and their cries for help came horribly and awfully to my ears. One poor fellow, when I pulled him ashore, with both legs broke, begged me, for God's sake, to cut them off; he has since died, I understand. So powerful was the explosion, that one of the boilers, with its immense weight, was blown at least 150 yards, over the tops of the highest trees, into an open field, and not far from it lies the plate of the safety valve, sunk four or five feet into the earth, like the bull of a cannon. It is my opinion that the boilers were not such as the law required. They were not thicker in the sheets than an ordinary copper cent. I likewise believe there was little or no water in them. At the moment of explosion, nothing appeared to come from her, either in the shape of steam, or water; but a noxious gas passed through the cabin, from the boilers, with such tremendous pressure, that our hats were carried off by the current. But the most convincing proof that there was no water in the boilers, is found in the fact, that a piece of the boiler, at the moment of explosion, about 100 pounds in weight, came like a shell from a cannon, carrying state rooms, roof, and every obstruction, like chaff before it, and fell on the cabin floor, within a few feet from where I was standing, which burnt through the woollen carpet, and set the cabin floor in a blaze. The women and children crossed the flaming wreck, and were all saved by ropes, with great difficulty. Mr. Maxwell received great assistance in his exertions, from a man who he supposed to be a negro. It was a fellow passenger, by the name of Col. M'Pherson, who was thrown up in the air by the explosion, and fell back on the deck, with a countenance perfectly blackened. Mr. Maxwell publishes a card, apologizing for the authoritative manner in which he gave him orders; and assuring him that it was entirely owing to a mistake as to his caste.

U. S. Squadron on the Coast of Africa.--It is rumored that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered, or is about to order, the Vandalia, and three other vessels of war, to cruise on the coast of Africa, to be under the command of Capt. Ramsay.

A FUNNY WAY TO DO IT.--The Globe says that Mr. Dawson's threat that he would cut Mr. Arnold's throat, was made merely to preserve order and decorum in the House.

Slaves for Texas.--The South Western Georgian, published at Albany, Baker county, Geo., says: "About 350 negroes have taken their departure for Texas within the last month. The hard times operate powerfully upon this portion of our population, and if they continue much longer, Baker will be as niggerless as it is now moneyless."

A NOVELTY.--Another use for India rubber has been devised at the South. Ninety three bales of cotton stowed in bags of this article were floated down the Tombigbee and Alabama to Mobile, and arrived in a perfectly safe condition. The bales weighed five and six hundred pounds a piece, and drew only three and a half inches of water.

The Difference.--Who can tell the difference in principle between the conduct of George Washington, the hero of the American Revolution, and Madison Washington, the hero of the Creole Revolution? Oberlin Evangelist.

An A. S. society of Massachusetts lately resolved: "We will not fight, and we will dissuade others from fighting, for the protection of slavery or of the slave trade, foreign or domestic."

MARRIED. On Tuesday, 12th inst. by Rev. O. C. Comstock Mr. FRANCIS DENISON to Miss BETSEY CHANDLER, all of Ann Arbor.

GENERAL BENNETT AND ABOLITION.--General Bennett, Chief of the city of Nauvoo, Ill., has come out in thundering style in favor of the abolitionists. He says--

"I gave it (slavery) a full and fair investigation years ago--I swore in my youth that my hands should never be bound, my feet fettered, nor my tongue palsied--I am the friend of Liberty, UNIVERSAL LIBERTY, both civil and religious. I ever detested servile bondage. I wish to see the shackles fall from the feet of the oppressed, and the chains of slavery broken. I hate the oppressor's grasp and the tyrant's rod; against them I set my brows like brass, and my face like steel; and my arm is nerved for the conflict." * *

* "Great God! has it come to this,--that the free citizens of the sovereign States of Illinois, can be taken and immured within the walls of a Missouri penitentiary for twelve long years, for such a crime as God would regard as a virtue?--Simply for pointing bondmen to a state of liberty and law!"

Good! Mr. Renshaw, well known to abolitionists, was telling Theodore D. Weld of a violent personal attack upon himself. "But," added he, "I routed them completely--I demolished them utterly." "How did you do it?" asked Mr. Weld. "How did I do it? I'll tell you," said he, clenching his hands, and thrusting his arm forward, with the earnestness that characterized his manner: "I'll tell you how I did it. I gave them a tremendous letting alone!"--A. S. Standard.

Legalized Gambling.--There is a bill before the Legislature of Louisiana providing for the permission of public gambling on race courses, on the payment of a tax to the State by the proprietors of \$500 annually. We shall expect to hear, ere long, of a bill to make them lawful, on a fair division of the spoils with the law-making power.

Robert M. Going has been advertised in a Louisiana paper as having "taken the Sabine slide," alias G. T. T., leaving his creditors in the lurch, and carrying off with him all his property, consisting of one hundred negroes.

Spontaneous Combustion.--A late French paper says, that at Groningen, in Holland, on New-Year's day, a woman aged 55 years, who was much addicted to intemperance, having approached a fire, her breath, strongly impregnated with alcohol, is supposed to have caused internal ignition, and her body was found half carbonized!

A big item.--The debt of three individuals in New York who have applied for the benefit of the bankrupt law, amount to more than two millions of dollars. The debts of these gentlemen are estimated as follows: Bailey, Keeler & Ramsen are about \$620,000; those of Seth Geer, \$187,000; and those of Peter Stuyvesant, \$1,013,937 62.

COLLEGE BURNT.--Jefferson College, La., was burnt to the ground, on the 6th instant. It was the property of the State, and the cost of buildings and furniture was upwards of \$150,000. A library of 7,000 volumes, with a chemical laboratory, was in the college.

Our Allies.--It is stated in the N. Y. Express that a demand has been presented to the U. S. treasury, for payment for the bloodhounds used in the Florida war.--The Department declined having anything to do with the matter, and the claim was referred to Congress. So it seems the "allies" are not yet paid for! Mercantile Journal.

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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.

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 22d, 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 authorised to settle the same.

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

"NO REPUDIATION."

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

POETRY.

The Cold Water Conflict.

Like the rush of the storm,
With the shout of reform,
The triumph of truth is abroad;
Like the whirlwind it sweeps,
Like the lightning it leaps;
Speed, speed to the tempest of God!

From the Emancipator.
Mr. Giddings.

Our readers may rest assured that Mr. Giddings has pursued, throughout the late extraordinary proceedings, a course eminently judicious, patriotic, dignified, firm, and honorable to himself and his constituents.

His resolutions were most timely—they broke the silence of the House on a subject on which, before, every lip had been sealed. They have spoiled the plot by which the slaveholders intended to smuggle the country into a war in defence of slavery.

The resolutions are so true, so logical, so irrefutable, that the slaveocracy did not dare to have them discussed, and Mr. Giddings therefore did wisely in withdrawing them, that they might not be rejected without discussion.

His demand of time to prepare for his defence was also strictly proper. It was a right of the accused, and although, in the particular case, he would not have been caught unprepared, yet his omission to claim the right would have wrought injustice as a precedent in the case of others.

A moment's reflection, also, will satisfy every one that he acted right in refusing to enter on his defence by the courtesy or charity of his enemies. He knew enough of their temper to know that a defence, with his head in the lion's mouth, would be rather an aggravation than an advantage.

To the Reporter of the Intelligencer:

When I rose so often during the confusion of the proceedings of the House this day, and was so often called to order, the last time by Mr. Cooper of Georgia, I had written, and desired to have stated to the House, what follows:

Mr. Speaker: I stand before the House in a peculiar situation. It is proposed to pass a vote of censure upon me, substantially for the reason that I differ in opinion from a majority of the members. The vote is about to be taken without giving me time to be heard. It would be idle for me to say that I am ignorant of the disposition of a majority to pass the resolution. I have been violently assailed in a personal manner, but have had no opportunity of being heard in reply.

Mr. Giddings is, beyond a question, the ablest, most industrious, and most influential member of the House from the whole North West. There are others who make more noise, but no other so universally respected and confided in.

Mr. Giddings is a singularly mild, affable, modest, retiring person; a man of unassuming manners, of unobtrusive character, and remarkably gentle and quiet in his way of urging his opinions upon those whom he would convince.

In Ohio, which is strongly imbued with anti-slavery principles, and to the interests of his constituents he is devoted.—There is nothing wild or fanatical in his mode of discharging what he thinks his duties as a legislator, and a clearer, cooler head does not mingle in the business of the House of Representatives than that of Mr. Giddings.

We have no doubt, he will come back with a vote nearly unanimous, from his great district. Let every man give his vote. A great principle is at stake. The rights of every representative of the people are in issue.

Mr. Giddings does well in resigning and appealing to his constituents. We hope they will send him back by an unanimous vote. If we lived among them we would lay aside all party preferences to vindicate the rights which have been so arbitrarily wrested from their representative.

The Democracy of Turnbull district are of that sort, and the views of the Post will have some weight there. Mr. Giddings enjoys the entire respect and esteem of every man in his district. He was brought up among them, helped the early settlers clear off the thick forests, fought with them in the ranks during the last war, and after his honorable exertions made him one of the most successful lawyers in that part of the State.

The effect of this masterly movement, in averting the calamity of a war for the defence of the slave trade, will be better appreciated hereafter.

The view taken of the case by one of the oldest and most constant friends of liberty on the spot, will be seen by the following card from Mr. Slade to the National Intelligencer:—

Gentlemen: In asking permission to say through your paper that I was detained from the House yesterday, and lost the privilege of voting on the resolution of censure of Mr. Giddings, by continued indisposition, I take the occasion to add, that I have read the proceedings which resulted in that censure, with a surprise, and an indignation which I can find no language to express; surprise at the infatuation which thus continues to characterize the movements of slavery in the popular branch of the National Legislature, and indignation at the outrage which has thus been perpetrated upon the just freedom of action of the people's representatives.

I feel it due to Mr. Giddings to say, that I approve the resolutions, whose presentation by him have formed the ground of this extraordinary proceeding, and stand ready here and every where, now and for ever to maintain them.

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM SLADE.
March 23, 1842.

Mr. Barnard also publishes a card, stating that he purposely absented himself from the vote, because he regarded the whole proceeding so unconstitutional and outrageous that he would not lend it even the sanction of a vote in the negative.—Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, was absent on a visit to his family, and Mr. Barnell was sick.

AN ESCAPE.—A young man of a respectable family who was in confinement in jail at Tallahassee, Florida, recently escaped through the assistance of his mother. She visited him in prison, and the two changed clothes, when he passed out clad in his mother's habiliments, sobbing as in deep grief as he went by the turnkey. The exchange of prisoners was not discovered, until the son was far away.

A FACTORY GIRL.—A few years since, there was a girl working at the spindles of one of the establishments at Ware, in Hampshire county, who subsequently taught school, and still later, found her way to the West. She is now the accomplished wife of the able Representative in Congress from Michigan.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—Last Thursday's 17th instant, a young man named Benjamin T. White of Byron, Genesee Co. murdered his father, shooting him through the head, with a pistol. It is said that he held a grudge against his father because he was not put in possession of a portion of the property.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.—Property to the amount of more than half a million was destroyed by fire in New Orleans on the evening of the 13th, including the magnificent St. Charles Theatre and the splendid Arcade buildings adjacent. The St. Charles Theatre had no superior in the Union, and cost \$355,000. The Arcade cost \$120,000. The fire was accidental.

LOWELL AGAINST THE WORLD!—A locomotive engine, of 11 tons, built in this city, run three miles in two minutes!

THE FOLLOWING WORK,
HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE
LONDON PICTORIAL BIBLE;
WHICH SELLS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR \$13
TO \$25 PER COPY.
Every man, woman and child in the United States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of Scripture Illustrations.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE.
AND VIEW OF THE HOLY LAND.
New, cheap and valuable publication.—Four hundred pages, 8 vo. fine paper, handsomely bound. Price only TWO DOLLARS.

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.

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

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

To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.—Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above entire, without any alteration or 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.

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.

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

The undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWERS and THRASHING MACHINES.—The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public.

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.

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

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

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

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

COPARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned, JAMES JONES & CALLEB 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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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."

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

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

CONTRIBUTORS TO EACH NUMBER. Miss C. M. Sedgwick, N. P. Willis, Miss E. Leslie, Mrs. C. Lee Henez, Mrs. E. C. Embury, T. S. Arthur, Theodore S. Fay, Mrs. E. F. Ellet.

In announcing to his numerous patrons and the public at large, his arrangements for the year 1842, the proprietor of Godey's Lady's Book, takes occasion to acknowledge the unparalleled and triumphant success of his Magazine, which has now reached the extraordinary number of forty thousand monthly; being a larger edition than has ever been printed of any other work of any description in America.

This success he is aware has been attained by the vast superiority which the Lady's Book has always maintained over the contemporary magazines which have attempted to rival its merits, a superiority which he is still determined to preserve by keeping it, in all its departments literary, intellectual and moral, as well as pictorial, emblematic, artistic, and mechanical.

That this is no idle boast, he appeals to the experience of the past twelve years, in all which time, he has made no promise to the public which he has not strictly performed, nor undertaken anything which he 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. (Oppos Town.) F. DENISON.

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

AGENTS FOR THE SIGNAL.

A. McFerrand, 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. E. 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 Brownson, Franklin, Oakland Co. S. B. Thayer, Climax, Kai. Co.