

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1841.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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ADVERTISEMENTS thankfully received and inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity. Any friend of humanity desiring to aid the cause of Liberty, is authorized to act as Agent.

All REMITTANCES and all communications designed for publication or in any manner relating to the "Signal of Liberty," will be hereafter addressed (post paid) to "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY; Ann Arbor, Mich."

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.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, November 17, 1841.

### Letter from Joshua Leavitt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1st, 1841.

Dear Brother,—The multiplicity of cares that devolve upon me in the present condition of our organization in this city, and the responsibilities which I have to meet as Editor of the Central paper and Secretary of the National Society utterly preclude me from even dreaming of accepting your kind invitation to attend the Conventions in Michigan. I should take great interest in going to that State at this juncture had I any body with whom I could leave my business here; but I have not. I must therefore excuse myself, and I confess I do it with less reluctance in learning by the "Signal" that you have Mr. BURNEX among you. I am very glad he is there. It is a most reasonable and appropriate visit and I hope he will stay long enough to visit most of the principle places in the State. I have at your request, written a very urgent letter to Mr. STANTON in favor of his going to Michigan; but I cannot say I think there is much probability he will go, as he is in good demand and doing much good where he is. I feel a particular desire to make an excursion to Michigan for many reasons. One is, that there are spread over it very many of my old friends and correspondents, whom I should rejoice to take by the hand once more. The other is, that I have always, or at least for many years taken a warm interest in favor of the settlement and improvement of the West without the slightest apprehension that its rapid growth would essentially injure the East.—It is a short sighted view of things which would discourage the building up of the Western States, through fear of destroying the prosperity of the old Atlantic States.—We have all one interest, as we have the words of DANIEL WEBSTER: "One Country—One Constitution—One Destiny." When the Erie Canal was first opened, my father passed through it to Buffalo; and on his return to his old and rocky farm on the mountains of Western Massachusetts he was very anxious to sell, for he thought it was impossible he could live there now that the farmer's on Genesee River could send their produce to Boston for 75 cents a Cwt, when it cost him a dollar. However, he could not sell to his mind, and so he staid and thrived, as my brothers are now doing and land keeps its price for the most part thro'out the Eastern States, notwithstanding the infinite extent of soil that is put into market by the U. S. Government at \$1.25 per acre. So futile are the apprehensions with regard to the Free States of the Atlantic.—The Slave States are different and the settlement of the New States is literally exhausting the life blood of the Old. Another idea is worth suggesting; the States of the North West are to be settled. The land is in market, free to every man, hue, grade and nation under Heaven. I am glad it is so, and I honor especially the Senator of Michigan who dared to make his first move in Congress in favor of the Equal Rights of colored men to purchase a freehold in the National domain. But surely in this diversity of character, education and language, which is flowing into the North West, it is of the utmost consequence to the Unity and purity of our National Institutions to have a sprinkle of Americans, born and bred to freedom. I look back with much satisfaction to the little effort which I made last winter in my memorial on Wheat to bring together in one group as having one interest, and forming

ing one picture, the Free States of the North West. I am not aware that any person has so presented them. The Wheat product is their common interest; the chain of Lakes their common highway; free labor the common basis of their prosperity, and the Liberty party must be their common rallying ground in Politics. Their soil has never been lawfully polluted by the tread of a slave, and they have no common interest in favor of Slavery. But I must not extend these remarks. I hope your Conventions will be kept up with spirit, and if so, they cannot but be productive of great good.

With much esteem,

I am your fellow laborer,  
JOSHUA LEAVITT.

### Letter from William Goodell.

WHITESBORO, N. Y. Sept. 27th, 1841.  
S. B. Treadwell, Esq.—Dear Sir,—Yours of the 20th is just received. It comes nearly a month too late for its object, as our engagements are commonly about a month ahead, even where the places to be visited are near at hand. So distant a tour could not be undertaken on so short a notice, were there no other difficulties in the way. As it is, I have appointments for several weeks ahead. Bro. GREEN is absent to attend a Convention in Fulton county, and will be absent several days. I know of no other person to invite on your behalf.

I am rejoiced to see your activity and enterprise, and trust you will go on and accomplish much. Except on particular and peculiar occasions, you will do well to expect little from distant States. Time and money are too precious now, to be occupied and expended in long journeyings, when so much is to be done every where. We have no help to spare, at present, in this region. The call for laborers far out-runs the supply, and we feel more like sending abroad for laborers than quitting our harvest fields, at this crisis. Do not consider this selfish.—No. It is only good economy for our common cause. At least it so seems to me.—Occasional interchanges of labor are indeed pleasant and beneficial, but for the most part, we must learn, I think, more of the tactics of Nehemiah, who set every man at work, "over against his own house."

It is indeed cheering to witness the wide fields of labor now opening before us. God, in his Holy Providence, is working wonders at a time when our own counsels and labors have seemed distracted and powerless. A great change is coming over this region, in respect to political action. Our annual meeting, lately held at Utica, was a noble one. Nearly all traces of former dissensions have disappeared. Indeed the cause seems going ahead every where. Now is the time to strike heavy and rapid blows. You remember the King of Israel who was rebuked by the Prophet for striking but twice or thrice, when he should have stricken five or six times, to the confusion of his enemies. Tell the friends of Liberty in Michigan to strike manfully and not spare nor give over their efforts. Much, very much, depends upon the stand to be taken by the young States—the North Western States. There it is, if any where, that Freedom's half of the great National balance is to spread broader and weigh heavier. There it is, if at all, that the "balance of power" is to be deposited, that is to turn the scale in favor of free institutions. Many eyes are turned to Michigan. Let her not falter. Let her voice be heard for God—for the Slave, and for holy and impartial freedom.

Yours truly,

WM. GOODELL.

P. S. Dear Bro. Treadwell,—Many labors and cares in preparing for a tour (commencing to-morrow) into Chenango, Broome and Tioga counties, must be my apology for this hasty scrawl. W. G.

### Letter from Gerrit Smith.

PETERBORO, Sept. 27, 1841.

My Dear Sir,—I am just starting for Johnston as I receive your letter. I should love to attend a part or all of the Conventions you invite me to; but it will not be in my power to attend any of them.

Our prospects in this State are bright and brightening. I feel quite confident that the Liberty vote in this State at the coming election will be 7000. Many of our friends think it will be 10,000. We hope for 2 or 3000 Liberty votes in your State.

I go to Johnston to plead for the Slave.

Fraternally yours,  
GERRIT SMITH.

S. B. TREADWELL, Esq.

### Letter from Alvan Stuart.

UTICA, Oct. 11th, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—I cannot come. I returned home from Washington City last Sat-

urday night, by the way of Massachusetts, where I have been the last fortnight engaged at the State meeting of the Worcester, and at three county meetings, to wit, Berkshire, Hampden, and Hampshire counties, besides meetings at Great Bennington, Pittsfield, and Springfield, which were of a town character. There has been so much rain that the weather was not so propitious as one could desire, but still the meetings were respectfully attended considering the nature of the weather, in all cases, and in some numerously.

This State is now fairly organized, by which she is to have a Liberty party association in each town, with a President, Secretary and an executive committee of three; provided there are three voting abolitionists in the town with which to commence an organization. The first meeting of the town is to be held the first week at school district No. 1; second week at second district; and third week at third district and so on from school district to school district weekly until the town is traversed, and then repeat the same.—These district meetings to be held under the superintendence of the town officers and committee before specified. At each district meeting, there is to be presented for signature, a Liberty roll to be signed by men, women and children; the men over 21 years of age promising to vote for the candidates of the Liberty party, unless said voter believes said candidate to be disqualified, by a want of ability, integrity or devotion to this cause.

It is a further part of said organization that each school district take four or more newspapers of the liberty party supporting our sentiments on the subject of political action. Massachusetts and the State of New York, are organized by the school district and the town system exactly alike. If your State is not so organized could you do better? This great question must be carried to the farmers and mechanics. It is the salvation of the land, if it is to be saved, and the farmers and mechanics under God, must and will be its saviours.

We had a convention of the N. Y. State A. S. Society of about four hundred, on the 15th and 16th of September last, and every thing appeared reasonably encouraging and advancing: I hope Massachusetts and New York, will more than double what they did last year, many of our anti-slavery friends, who have stood aloof from political action are coming forward in a kind and christian manner and grounding their opposition and will vote with us in Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania. J. C. Jackson, Esq., Mr. Garrison's right hand friend last year, who opposed us all over the land, is now editing a liberty party paper in Madison county.

Mr. Collins was at the Massachusetts state meeting at Worcester, and made an excellent speech shewing the brutal treatment our colored friends, and white ones too, had received from two rail roads near Lynn.

I believe Mr. Collins will vote and act with us, and I hope Mr. Garrison may yet come and lead us to victory, through the ballot box. I believe Mr. Garrison feels entirely different towards us, comparing this and last year together. Every thing proclaims that we must succeed.—The coming winter is one big with the question of Slavery or Liberty. I think the South are preparing, this winter, to make their great and final stand against abolition, in Congress, and that the south will make such haughty and insupportable demands of the pro-slavery north, that the poor north, cowardly as she is, will have to stand up for liberty or die. Yes, I have no doubt the south see that this is the last year or session, before the new apportionment in Congress by which she will be made several members weaker, and therefore now or never is the time to settle the great question by Congressional or Constitutional legislation.—Light will break in upon the North, and she will learn before next summer, that there is no liberty or peace for this country except in the abolition of slavery.

Most assured, I am your friend,

ALVAN STUART.

P. S.—I am greatly rejoiced to see your grand display of action from county to

county and may God bless you. For we all have seen and known your able and untiring and self-sacrificing devotion in this cause. I have got to hold 10 or 15 meetings if I can, in 50 miles round, before our election on the first Monday of November next.

### Letter from Thomas Morris.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2d, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of the 20th ult. was not received by me until yesterday: it was written and found me confined to my room and bed with sickness, though now convalescent, yet I am still unfitted for much labor or exercise.

The cause of universal freedom to man, and personal liberty to the American slave, seems in the order of Providence to be a favored and onward cause, and as you justly remark that Providence has utterly distracted the pro-slavery parties of this nation; the last Presidential election was carried on the popular but corrupt breeze of southern slavery, and yet in a few short months this apparently combination has been broken and riven asunder and the very elements of which it was composed scattered and so deranged as already to be almost incapable of action. It may be said that this is true only as to the whig party, be it so; but can the democratic party, should they come into power, hope for better success, while they intermix the poisonous ingredient of slavery with their boasted professions of liberty; and cling to the same rotten system upon which their opponents have wrecked all their hopes, can they, we repeat, have better success? It is believed not; where then are we to find peace and safety, and that law of liberty, as a living principle, written indeed upon the pages of our constitutions but a dead and lifeless letter in the hands of the slave power of the country? Let us not despond. This living principle of liberty still exists among us, it is found in every part of the country, and has concentrated itself in the operations of the anti-slavery enterprise, now being carried on in our country, while mutations are almost daily taking place in the creeds and professions of men in moral as well as political matters, on the question of the abolition of American Slavery. I have yet to find the first man, who, having engaged in this cause, has faltered in his course, or looked back, after having put his hand to the plough. This above all should inspire us with hope and give us full confidence in the ultimate and final success of the cause. It cannot be otherwise, surely heaven has not doomed this nation to so early a fate as must overtake us if the sin of slaveholding be not speedily repented of and the system entirely abolished. Let the slaveholder bluster as he may about his right to his man, his property in the body and limbs of his slave, let his apologist exclaim what the law makes property is property. The whole is mere farce, dust thrown to blind the eyes of the simple. Slavery, such as exists in our country never has, nor ever can have any existence by law, as we use the term, all the slave laws are mere mantles of hypocrisy to cover the master. The slave is held by the law of brutes, power and personal force. To do away this power and personal force, could slavery be continued or exist in our country? The question is answered by asking, and well does the slaveholder know this? no sir he does not pretend to rely upon the laws even of the free states for the recovery of his fugitive slaves. In the pursuit of his trembling, fleeing victim, his course is marked with mobs, violence and blood, while he endeavors under the cover of midnight darkness to save himself from just punishment. This violence however is working its own cure. The considerate part of the community see in it nothing short of a total overthrow of all law, and all safety if it is permitted to continue, and this instead of weakening the great cause in which you are engaged, it receives daily accessions of strength.

I would gladly visit your State was it in my power, but that I cannot look for or expect this season, whatever the next may bring forth. Michigan, in the cause of temperance and liberty, seems destined to

outrun the elder sister States in the North West. I rejoice that her citizens seem determined that her fair face and pure hands shall not be stained and blackened in upholding slavery. Oppression is not her practice, but the love of universal liberty her creed, and impartial justice to all men her motto.

Pardon this scrawl, written in much weakness and accept for yours and of the committee, my ardent desires for your welfare and success.

THOMAS MORRIS.

The following letter bears only the initials of the writer. We are in possession of the name, and can vouch for the present worthy character of the author. He has been a seaman upwards of thirteen years—an Englishman by birth—an American by choice. The story of his experience and observations upon what West India slavery was ten years since, is worthy of preservation. It will afford us much pleasure often to preserve brief narrations from his pen.—Ed. F. or M.

From the Friend of Man.

DEAR SIR:—In the years 1830 and '31, I lived on the island of Barbadoes, acting in the capacity of overseer to Mr. John Downes, a Scotchman, at Harmony Hall, 4 miles from Bridgetown, the capital of the island. I had charge of 80 slaves. Their employment was to cultivate Guinea and Indian corn. Mr. D. contracting to furnish the garrison and Governor's horses with food—we also raised a considerable quantity of vegetables for the garrison and city. Mr. Downes obtained his property by marriage with a Miss Any, a Barbadian creole.

Never was there a more harsh and tyrannical master. He starved and flogged his negroes almost to death. Often have I seen them lacerated by the punishment inflicted by him, (and with shame I confess it by me,) with a tamarind rod which is thickly studded with prickles. In particular I remember two slaves, one called Kit Thomas, the other a female, called Abigail. Kit was a field negro. Abigail used to carry the milk to the garrison daily, 8 miles and back. She started at 4 o'clock, and if not back at 6, was sure of a lashing. I have seen Kit flogged until her back was raw, and then put into a stinging ants' nest for 20 minutes. Ah! who can describe the agony!! I left the place as soon as I could, and the island too for I could not bear it.

But change the scene a few years to the time of emancipation. Not many months since, I was again at Barbadoes, and walking through the bay side, I saw a very neat frame cottage, with a small dyer's sign hanging out. My coat had some tar on it, and I called to leave it. The dyer seemed to be a very smart, intelligent colored man; he gave me his card. The name was C. Thomas, dyer and scourer, and, at the bottom of the card, "Plain work and shirt making taken in by Mrs. A. Thomas." When I discovered who this Mr. Thomas was, I thought my heart would jump out of my mouth. However, I was not recognized, and was spared the shame of being known. I ascertained, beyond doubt, it was the identical slave Kit, and that his wife was the same Abigail. I farther learned that they were doing well; he was a good workman at his trade, and she a worthy, industrious female—both members of the Methodist church. They could both read and write, and his note was good for five hundred dollars all over the island.

John Downes, their old master, had left the island a confirmed sot. If this simple narrative meets your approval, I will, from time to time, send you other sketches of slavery as it was, and freedom as it is, in the West Indies.

Yours, &c., W. A. R.

Auburn, Sept. 1841.

The Hartford Eagle thinks that the members of Congress had better get up a "fiscal agent" to do their fighting. If two members get by the ears, let the agent flog both, and thus "equalize the exchanges." Boston Times.

We are of opinion that there are already fiscal agents enough among the members of Congress to perform all fitting necessary to be done. If any improvement is to be made, it should be effected by exchanging some of these fiscal agents with the people for honest law-making agents. We think the people will soon be for making the exchange themselves.

N. E. Christian Adv.

SLAVES.—Some of the Eastern abolitionists call loudly on President Tyler to liberate his slaves. He will probably comply with their request when he signs the next Bank Bill. It is after all a queer spectacle—this slaveholding, and a people whose Declaration of Independence proclaimed all men "free and equal."

Those are men-stealers who abduct, keep, sell or buy slaves or freemen.

**SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.**

Wednesday, November 17, 1841.

**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."

**MONEY.**

To the Patrons of the Signal:—

Dear Friends,—Permit me just to say, that if you have any regard for the Executive Committee, or any sympathy for the Printer, or wish to see our good and holy cause triumph, **CEASE TO SEND US MISERABLE DEPRECIATED PAPER** in the shape of "State Scrip," "Post Notes," &c. We would be among the last on earth to be difficult or oppressive, but it is a fact that nearly all the paper we receive in the shape of money, is not worth to us more than six or seven shillings to the dollar. We hope our friends will remember that however willing we might be to make this sacrifice—poverty compels us to ask that which is worth eight shillings to the dollar, and if other money is sent, we shall be willing to credit the same for its actual value and no more.

**G. BECKLEY,**

Chairman of Executive Committee.  
 Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1841.

**MICHIGAN ELECTION.**

The following returns of Liberty votes are official.

Washtenaw County,	253
Jackson "	147
Oakland "	190
Calhoun "	83
Hilledale " (reported)	80
Kalamazoo "	100

In six Counties, 858

The Liberty vote in this State, will probably amount to 1400 of 1500. Our friends will confer a favor on us by sending the official returns of Liberty votes in the several counties.

All the Democratic candidates for the Senate, and all for the House of Representatives, except three or four, have been elected. So that the Democrats will have the exclusive control of public affairs.

The letters from our distinguished Anti-Slavery friends, published on the first page, will be read with interest by every one. They were received by Mr. Treadwell in answer to a request from the State Central Committee to attend the recent Liberty Conventions. A more noble hearted set of men cannot be found in the Union.—They labor in the cause of Liberty from year to year, and it will be seen by their letters that they have the fullest confidence that their labor will not be in vain.

At the recent election, the Whigs brought forward their old argument of "the least of two evils." They reasoned in this way: "BARRY or FULLER will certainly be elected: by voting for FITCH you will indirectly help to elect BARRY, and BARRY is a bad man." This logic took with some abolitionists of strong whig partialities, and they were induced on this account to erase the name of Mr. FITCH, and insert the name of the Whig candidate for Governor in their own ticket.—This will account for the less number of votes given for Mr. FITCH than for the remainder of the ticket. In this county, the liberty vote for Governor was 253: while the average vote for representatives was 272.

**DISTILLERY BURNT.**

The large distillery in our village belonging to Mr. Kluedob was consumed by fire on the evening of the 13th inst. Loss estimated at about SEVEN THOUSAND dollars—no insurance.

However much we may feel disposed to sympathise with Mr. Kluedob in consequence of the individual loss he has sustained, yet we are of the opinion that distilleries generally are a public nuisance, in their very nature and tendencies calculated to injure rather than benefit society. And subscribing as we do to the old adage that "better one suffer than many," we are on the whole compelled to look upon the accidental burning of this or any other distillery, as a merciful visitation.

It is better far better that poison in the shape of Brandy, Rum, Gin, Beer, Whiskey &c., be given to the flames, than be sent abroad as a beverage, to produce poverty, dissensions, wretchedness and death, among mankind.

New York.—The Democratic majority in 88 counties is 13,492. The Democrats will have a decided majority in the Assembly.

In New York City, according to the Herald, the Liberty vote was about 200.

**Our National Slave Trade.**

We publish to day on our last page, Mr. Giddings speech in Congress in 1839 against continuing our human flesh-markets at Washington. Or, to speak more accurately, we publish a part of his remarks; for although he confined himself strictly within the proper limits of discussion, and spoke of the slave trade exclusively, he was choked down, and obliged to stop, before he had well entered upon the subject. How long shall we endure such treatment! The members of Congress sanction the slave trade, refuse to hear our remonstrances against it, choke down every faithful representative who attempts to speak the views of his constituents, and then year after year put their hands deep into the pockets of northern freemen to take from them their hard earnings for the purpose of building slave prisons, and beautifying the national slave market. The public prison at Washington, built from the funds of the United States is used every day by the soul traders as a depot for the safe keeping of the human cattle, while they are collecting a cargo for the Southern market. The slaves are received into the nation's prison and kept there at the rate of 34 cents per day. This trade is carried on in the most public parts of the city. Says Mr. Giddings;

"On the beautiful avenue in front of the Capitol, members of Congress, during this session, have heard the harsh voice of an inhuman auctioneer, publicly selling human beings while they were on their way to the Capitol. They have also been compelled to turn aside from their path, to permit a coffee of slaves MALES AND FEMALES, CHAINED TO EACH OTHER BY THEIR NECKS, to pass on their way to this national slave market." "We cannot look out of our windows without the liability of having our feelings wounded by seeing our fellow-beings, men, women and children, indiscriminately CHAINED BY THE NECK, and driven by the Capitol!"

READER! Do you say that you regret that these things are so? That this trade is utterly abhorrent to your feelings and your principles? Then make your abhorrence known and felt. Send in your name to Washington protesting against its continuance. Write to your Representatives and Senators, urging them to speak out in plain and manly language, as Mr. Giddings has done. Why should not the voice of Michigan be heard in our national councils against this great abomination at the coming session? Are our members indifferent to the whole matter, or are they so intent on the business of securing a whig President for 1844 that they have no time to attend to it? Or do they fear that the South will be displeased and join the democrats, and thus their party will be broken down? Let every patriot exert himself to awaken the moral sense of community to the evil. Let every influence be brought to bear upon our Representatives at Washington, that if they will not voluntarily do their duty in this respect from considerations of honor, conscience and self respect, they may at least be led to a performance of it from respect to the feelings of their constituents, and let them be assured, by the most unequivocal evidence, that if they are found recreant to liberty and humanity, they will ultimately receive a retribution from the people, which will cause them, and the party which they represent, to TREMBLE!

\* The truth is, things are fast hastening on to a crisis. The time is coming, yea, it is even at the door, when men will be compelled to throw away their attempts at an affected neutrality and come out openly for liberty or slavery. When the issue is once joined, the matter will not be delayed, but the issue will be forth coming. The slaveocracy will not be able to gag the North for five years to come as it has for five years past. The elements of dissolution have already seized upon the proslavery parties, and no partizan efforts will call them back to life and vigor. When death there will be to them a resurrection. The spirit of liberty is already starting forth from her long slumber into newness of life, and her voice will yet be heard in every hill top and every hamlet, calling forth the latent energies of an abused people, renovating their institutions, removing their abuses, and securing to all their just and equal rights. Her voice will be heard, too, through her tremendous engine, the BALLOT BOX; and though its tones may be small and unostentatious, they will make the knees of the political demagogues to quake, when they are assured that they have been weighed in the scales of liberty and are found wanting.

**SLAVERY AND ITS FRUITS.**—The New Orleans Bee says:

"We learn from Captain Baker, that when the Champion left Mobile, an expedition, consisting of two companies, was departing in quest of a body of runaway slaves, 40 or 50 miles above the city. It is believed that these fellows have for a long time, been in the practice of theft and arson, both in town and country, having their general rendezvous in a secluded swamp. A force from above was scouring down with blood hounds, &c. to meet the Mobile party.

**Whig Letter Stealing.**

It will be recollected that a few weeks since, the Whig County committee of Cortland County N. Y. clandestinely obtained and published a letter of JOHN THOMAS, the Liberty candidate for that Senatorial District. This letter was addressed to William Squires, of Marathon, an active liberty man, expressing the opinion of Mr. THOMAS that it was an object with the abolitionists to defeat the Whig party at this election, because if they should be beat, they would be gone forever; and recommending that Whigs should be put in nomination by the Liberty party because they would make the largest draught on the Whig ranks.

This letter, with another to Nathan Bouton, was put in the letter rack in Dickson and Hibbard's store, with a request to forward them by the first opportunity.— These letters were stolen from the store on the same day and were handled by Mr. Hawks one of the Whig County committee in the store, and talked about by him as containing something on abolition, and the letters were next seen opened on the table in the law office of the said Hawks.— Mr. Conger, the Editor and publisher of the Cortland Whig, who occupied the same law office with Mr. Hawks, proceeded to Homer village with another gentleman the same afternoon, and laid the letters or copies of them before a committee of Whigs, by whom their publication was resolved on. Accordingly one of the letters was published over the signatures of the County Whig Committee, who certified that they had seen the original, and that the letter was addressed "to a strong and influential loco foco," but without giving his name. This last assertion was a lie; for Mr. Squires had been known as a liberty party man for two years. Subsequently, the Whig county convention resolved that the county committee were entitled to the highest commendation and warmest thanks of the whig party, for having so promptly and effectually exposed the base designs of said Thomas BY PUBLISHING SAID LETTER. That we approve of the omission in said publication of the name of the person to whom it was addressed." The contents of this letter has gone the rounds of the Whig press, without the expression of one word of disapprobation of the lying, stealing, or breaking the letter.

A judicial investigation has lately taken place, in which the above facts were established by the oaths of witnesses, whose testimony we cannot publish for want of room. The magistrate, HOMER GILLET Esq., thought it right to bind over Hawks one of the county committee, and Conger, the Editor of the Cortland Whig, for trial, for the crime of perloining and publishing a private letter—a penitentiary offence in that State.

It does not appear, however, that the Whigs of that county have made any thing even by this capital device. The meanness of such a trick has rather tended to bring disgrace on the whole party in that county, which formally voted their approval of the transactions. The Whig papers which copied the letter without a word of disapprobation of the manner of obtaining and publishing it will perhaps, now that the election is over find time to express their disapproval of such villainous tricks. If they do not, they ought never to lisp another syllable about "loco foco tricks." There are many honest upright men among the Whigs who will discountenance such infamous proceedings and whether their party has succeeded in that particular county or not, they will find that on the whole, that by such expedients, they will lose more than they will gain.

**The Bloodhounds.**

We have been repeatedly asked whether there is any evidence that the bloodhounds imported from Cuba to be used in the Florida war, were purchased for the purpose of trailing negroes instead of Indians, as was alleged at the time of their purchase. The following extract from Mr. Giddings' speech on the Florida war, throws light on the subject.

"In a letter dated Tampa Bay, 25th May, 1837, directed to Lieut. Col. Harney, Gen. Jessup says: "If you see Powell, (Osceola,) tell him I shall send out and take all the negroes who belong to the white people. And he must not allow the Indian negroes to mix with them. Tell him I am sending to Cuba for Bloodhounds to trail them; and I intend to hang every one of them who does not come in." If the negroes who appear to have controlled the Indians, had quietly suffered themselves to have been trailed with bloodhounds, or to be hanged

for their love of liberty, they would have well deserved to be slaves. Another important piece of intelligence we have here also.

The expenditure of \$5,000 for bloodhounds in Cuba was not, as has been supposed, for the purpose of trailing Indians. In this letter we have it officially announced that they were sent for and obtained for the purpose of catching slaves. I desire the people of this nation to understand distinctly that they are taxed for the purpose of maintaining and supporting slavery in the slave States; that their treasure has been appropriated directly and publicly for that purpose; that our army—many of whose officers and soldiers were bred in the free States and in the love of liberty—have been employed by order of the commanding General, in pursuing and capturing FUGITIVE SLAVES. Nor is that all. The freemen of the North are taxed for the purpose of buying bloodhounds to act in concert with our army, in this degrading and disgusting warfare."

**Our Organization.**

The return of the liberty votes in Vermont, as well as from other States brings one fact distinctly to view—that our principles are not confined to particular locations, but are spreading through all the towns and school districts. This fact is highly encouraging to us, while it is an omen of ultimate defeat to the other parties. In Vermont 3039 liberty votes were given, from a great number of towns.— Had the whole number been given by a single county while the remainder of the State was subjected completely to the domination of the proslavery parties, it would have been far less disheartening to them. The loss of a single county by either party might, perhaps, be repaired. But a disaffection of some thousands in all parts of the State would be strongly symptomatic of a general revolt. Each liberty voter who firmly maintains his integrity, will soon be joined by others of a kindred feeling, who in their turn will operate on the faith of the surrounding community.— Thus a little leaven properly diffused through the whole mass will leaven it much quicker than if it were all concentrated in one part.

This fact exists with us. A correct report from every town in the State would show a much larger number of towns where the liberty heresy has begun to prevail, than is generally supposed. For instance, in Washtenaw county are twenty towns, and in fourteen of them liberty votes were given. The average vote for Representatives was 272, being about twenty votes to each town. In Oakland County are twenty-five towns and liberty votes were given in 19 of them. True, in some of these towns the vote was small; and the superficial politician will sneer at such a meagre result. But it will be the superficial observer only who will despise it. The sagacious, thinking politician will rather inquire whether the same causes which have induced two, three, or five democrats or Whigs in each town, to break away from their respective parties in defiance of threats, intreaties, and arguments will not be equally powerful in inducing great numbers to follow their example.— He will also consider that the want of a few votes often occasions a great downfall of a party; and when the antislavery voters are scattered through all the country, the local elections will be continually lost by one or the other of the pro-slavery parties for want of those few votes which are now cast for liberty and which have been abstracted from the ranks of the other parties. In many towns in this state, the liberty party already possesses the balance of power; and in some, if we are rightly informed, they are almost or quite as numerous as the Whigs or Democrats.— Had the election been as close as was anticipated, the liberty party would have held the balance of power in many of the most important counties. As it is, they have it now in reality, although owing to the fact that some thousands who had once been whigs, did not vote, this result will not appear from the election returns. In Kalamazoo County however the Democrats had a majority of 20 or 30 votes, while the liberty party mustered 100 or more.

From these considerations, our friends will see the necessity of commencing operations in every town. The United States must be carried, if at all, by town majorities. It was by these only that Gen. Harrison obtained a majority in the Union of 145,000 votes. A vast number of towns contributed their several quotas, and the work was done. The work is now laid out before us, and let us enter upon it with zeal and energy. We have great confidence that it will be done immediately and thoroughly. An efficient advocate

of liberty has written us that if he lives, every town in his county shall be visited and lectured in before the spring election. Will not others do likewise?

For the Signal of Liberty.

PONTIAC, November 11th, 1841.

I inclose, for the signal, an official statement of the Liberty vote in the several towns in this County, politely furnished by a member of the Board of County Canvassers. I put down the name of each town in the County, because it may be convenient to citizens thereof, who take the Signal, for future reference.

Brandon,	4	Oakland,	1	Farmington,	57
Novi,	20	Avon,	10	Independence	1
Pontiac,	18	Highland,	8	Commerce,	7
Lyon,	9	Milford,	11	Southfield,	3
Oxford,	7	Oxford,	7	W. Bloom'd	4
W. Lake,	8	Springfield	1	E. Bloom'd	3
Rosi,	0	Troy,	20	Waterford,	3

Whole number of Liberty votes, 190

Thus we see that the County of Oakland has given nearly two-thirds as large a vote this fall, as the whole State did last year.— And yet we have plenty of advisers, sapient as Solon, who tell us, very gravely, we had better stop where we are, for the Liberty party is dying away—even the additions of the present year are so many indications of forthcoming death to the party! Well, if the vote of old Oakland is a fair specimen of that of the north generally, a few more such demonstrations, and the Liberty party will be prepared to die, as did that of Jackson on his elevation to the Presidency; and as did the great national Whig party in 1840. I think I should have no objection to the party undergoing the felicity of such a political death in 1844: If this be dying, God speed the death.

Respectfully,  
**JOSEPH MORRISON.**

For the Signal of Liberty.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 14, 1841.

Ex. Com. &c.; GENTLEMEN.—An article appeared in your last paper signed "Consistency," in which my name and business were mentioned, and I feel it due to your readers and to myself at least to give it a passing notice.

I had not the most distant expectation that such an article would be published, nor even the slightest knowledge of it until it appeared in your columns. And although I did, in purchasing, give a preference to free labor goods, yet it was not with the intention of making it a watch word, nor did I think of mentioning it and did not, only as I was enquired of; since the evil arising from making business under such circumstances a pretence when its only godliness is gain, is often as great as the benefit.

But I am unwilling that impression should be made and community think my goods are EXCLUSIVELY free labor; for such is not true; and such could not be, and furnish any thing like an assortment adapted to the country trade. Such as I could obtain of the free labor productions I chose to and did buy. But for this I have no cause to glory, it was my own choice, even though no gain should arise from it. So for this reason alone I am not disposed to demand the patronage of the friends of liberty.

Again, it seems to me that the impression will be upon you and your readers, that I took this course to advertise, and that I might as well pay for advertising where gain was expected by it.

I intended to prepare a notice of my business for your paper of last week but delayed it until it was too late; and for this reason as well as for others, I must and do tender my thanks to Consistency, and esteem it a favor, though unasked.

And most heartily do I sympathise with those who labor in the midst of reproach and difficulty for the good of the slave; who feel for "those in bonds as bound with them," and most fondly do I hope that the day is not far distant when all shall be free, and the word slave shall be met in ancient books only, when no one shall find it difficult to obtain food and clothing that is not the product of unrequited toil, and no one groan under the accursed chains of slavery.

F. DENISON.

P. S.—Will you send me three copies of the Signal commencing with the last week's number and consider me a subscriber for this number of copies while your paper strives thus lawfully and consistently.  
 F. D.

"Droves of slaves are purchased by members of Congress, and conducted by themselves in person or by proxy, to their quarters, and an Hon. Senator has been seen several hundred miles from Washington, conveying a Lot of slaves purchased during his official attendance in that city, almost to the very doors of the huts intended for their residence."  
 J. G. Birney.

We see by the above extract that HENRY CLAY only follows the example of his fellow Senators in purchasing human beings at Washington for home consumption. We hope however, before he becomes a President, he will become ashamed of such a revolting traffic, and set them a better example.

The Church which tolerates slavery, tolerates sin, and is no true church.

**For the Signal of Liberty.**  
**Slave Representation.**

The Constitution of the United States provides that the number of Representatives to Congress from the several States shall be in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each State; but the slaves are not counted as other inhabitants, yet they are counted in determining the number of Representatives from the Slave States in this manner: every five slaves are counted the same as, or equal to three free persons. Consequently, a State inhabited by 500,000 slaves and 100,000 free persons is entitled to as many Representatives as a free State inhabited by 400,000 free persons; because the 500,000 slaves, by the Constitution count 300,000 free people, while the 100,000 free persons in the Slave States count the same as 100,000 free persons in the free States. The slaves do not poll any votes, nor does any one poll any for them. There are no more votes polled in a slave State than there would be if the slaves were not counted; but there are more Representatives on the ticket to be voted, than there would be if the slaves were not counted. To make the subject plain, let us compare the business of apportioning and electing Representatives to Congress in a free and a slave State. In Michigan, there are, we will suppose 180,000 inhabitants; which, at 60,000 as the basis of representation, will entitle the State to send three Representatives to Congress. Let us suppose that the State of Arkansas is inhabited by 100 slaveholders who hold, each, 300 slaves, amounting to 300,000 in all, these by the Constitution are to be counted as 180,000 free persons: add the 100 slaveholders, and the representative population of Arkansas is 180,100, which will entitle her to three Representatives; the same as Michigan. The consequence is, that 100 slaveholders inhabiting the State of Arkansas and owning the rest of the inhabitants, would possess as much power in the House of Representatives, as all the people of Michigan.

The practical result of this provision of the Constitution is, that there are about 25 Representatives in Congress from the slaveholding States more than there would be if the slaves were not counted. These slaves are regarded by the laws of the States and by the inhabitants of the slaveholding States as property, and yet their owners, in their associated capacity as the sovereign people of a State, have the power to use them for the purpose of enlarging the number of their Representatives in Congress: while no property of any description is allowed to be the basis of representation in a non slaveholding State. Henry Clay estimates the average value of Slaves at \$400 each, and the whole slave property of the nation at twelve hundred millions of dollars. This prodigious monopoly sends its Representatives into the National Legislature every year and there votes away the liberties of the Nation, as it does the liberties of those on whose value it is based. It here tells the laborers of the North that their petitions to their own Representatives supplicating mercy for the slave within the National domain, shall not be heard, and unblushingly prophesies, that in 25 years their condition shall be like that of the southern slave, reduced to property, and added to the twelve hundred millions. It then tells them that the free citizen of the North, if a colored man, may be seized in the District of Columbia, and sold into slavery for the crime of his color, and that all their supplications to Congress for redress of grievances of this nature shall remain unheard and unread. The representatives of this slave property then vote away the money that is earned by Northern labor to defray the expenses of Florida wars to enable the slaveholder to catch his runaway slaves, while if ye, Northern men, who furnish most of the money for this purpose, were the slaves who had fled from slavery, you would think the nation bound by all the duties of Christianity to protect you instead of returning you to slavery, or giving opportunity to your oppressors to pursue you.

Now gentlemen, farmers and mechanics of the North, are these things right? Do you approve of them? If not, will you let your Representatives, when they go to Washington, understand that you desire them to look to your interests and not protect the interests of slavery at your expense; that it is their duty to look for a foreign market for your wheat instead of assisting the slaveholder to hunt his negroes with blood hounds at your expense, and to find a foreign market for his tobacco, while your wheat remains unsold? Why should you not be entitled to as much political power on account of your property in your horned cattle, as your southern neighbors now have on account of their property in human cattle? Why should not the non-slaveholding States send a number of Representatives to Congress to be elected upon a property basis, which shall bear the same proportion to the present number of representatives of the slaveholding States bear to all the rest of the representatives of the slaveholding States.—If the south insist on having their property represented because they choose to invest it in slaves, there is no good reason why the North should not have theirs represented, because they choose to invest it in cattle. If a piece of property called a slave, worth 400 dollars, ought to be represented in Congress, there is no good reason why four pieces of property, each called a horse, worth 100 dollars ought not to be entitled to representation on an equal

footing with the 400 dollar piece. In both cases, it is only property that is represented. The slave has no more voice in the vote his master gives than the horse has in the votes his owner gives, neither is the condition of the slave more regarded in the laws enacted by Congress than the condition of the horse.

In the District of Columbia under the very doors of the capitol he is imprisoned, manacled, hand-cuffed and whipped at the mercy of his owner, and by the law of Congress respecting the surrendering of fugitive slaves, he is treated wholly as property. Now if these things are not as they should be, there is no reason why they should not be set right by such an amendment of the Constitution as will give to the North a property representation, or take away that now possessed by the South, unless you are disposed as you have been wont to do, to yield obedience to the twelve hundred million monster when, as usual, he shall raise his bloody old head, and cry aloud, "you are my subjects and you must obey my commands, you must not alter the Constitution, you must regard my interests as paramount to all other interests, and you must do nothing without first consulting me."—We have been oppressed and insulted in this way long enough. Let us meet these insolent demands with the spirit of Northern freemen, who know their rights and who will show by their actions that they dare maintain them. \* \* \*

**BROTHER TREADWELL writes from Jackson, Nov. 12th:**

"As far as I have learned our friends in the State every where feel well satisfied and encouraged at the large increase of our liberty vote.

But I have not the least doubt that had the liberty friends all been seasonably and thoroughly organized for action—an ample supply of tickets timely distributed and due efforts made to get the stay at home folks at the polls &c., it might have made say 1000 difference in the liberty vote in the State. Should this be the general impression, (and I think it will be) it is hoped it will have the happy effect to induce us all henceforth to be on the alert commending the important claims of the cause of liberty to all classes of community. If the liberty standard shall be kept perpendicular and uncompromising, with the blessing of Heaven, we shall have nothing to fear for the ultimate deliverance of the slave and our long politically befooled and slavery-ridden country, the predictions of the enemies of liberty to the contrary notwithstanding.

I would fain trust in a benign providence that the tree of liberty, planted in our soil in 1840 is striking its roots deep enough and broad enough to rear a trunk with branches, amply sufficient to shield our country from every dark pro-slavery storm that may arise from beneath the Northern or Southern horizon."

**For the Signal of Liberty.**

**Messrs Editors:**—Agreeable to previous notice the friends of liberty in Jackson Co., convened at the Baptist Church in Jackson, Oct. 19th, T. Cotton of Brooklyn was called to the chair, and A. P. Prentice, of Grass Lake appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by A. N. Prentice. S. B. Treadwell, R. B. Rexford, E. Adams, J. Cowden, O. H. Fifield, and S. Sexton were appointed a business committee. The Convention then adjourned to meet at two o'clock, P. M.

Two o'clock, P. M., met pursuant to adjournment, prayer by R. B. Rexford. The report of the business committee was then read and accepted.

S. B. Treadwell, chairman of the state central committee by request of the Convention, read the letters from distinguished friends of the cause of liberty in other States.

Voted that these letters be published in the Signal of Liberty.

Adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock, P. M. Met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. M. Egerton. The resolutions were then called up and after a full discussion by Messrs. Treadwell, Rexford, Egerton, Rumery, Cotton, Cowden and Prentice, were unanimously adopted.

The following were among the number.

Resolved, That American Slavery is of a character peculiarly odious and wicked, as it not only enslaves 3,000,000 of innocent American born people but makes their enslavement the great balancing political power in this government, for reducing to political vassalage but a few removes from physical slavery, more than 14,000,000 of nominally free people in this nation.

Resolved, That God and nature will ever hold all men under the highest possible obligation to exercise the extent of their lawful power, morally, politically and legislatively in favor of the inalienable equal rights of all men.

Resolved, That Northern pretended moral suasion against slavery and the slave power of this nation, without corresponding action would ever be as powerless as all professed faith, without corresponding works generally is.

Resolved, That we regard that policy as hazardous, which seeks to foster the interest of the nation, at the expense of our dear bought liberties, and the fundamental principles of our government—and that we have just cause of alarm when railroads and canals, corporations, banks, cities, towns and villages become the absorbing topics of the people, and the high-

est aim of legislative bodies, while our rights are invaded, our liberties trampled upon, and the once sacred principles of our government are infringed, by a relentless and despotic oligarchy of 250,000 slaveholders.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of JAMES G. BIRNEY, Esq. for President and THOMAS MORRIS, for Vice President; and we pledge them our hearty support.

Resolved, That we highly approve the noble stand taken by the "Signal of Liberty," and recommend to the friends of Liberty, to do all in their power to give it an extensive circulation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the proper officers, and forwarded to the "Signal of Liberty" for publication.

T. COTTON, Chm'n.  
A. N. PRENTICE, Sec'y.

**Groton Monument.**

JAMES MONROE, an A. S. Lecturer, gives the following account of his visit to Groton Monument as published in the Liberator.

From Westerly, I went to New London and visited the Groton Monument, Fort Griswold, and Fort Trumbull—all places of thrilling interest to an American heart. Upon a marble tablet on the South side of the monument are the names of these men who, laboring under an awful delusion, sacrificed their lives to the demon of war, on the battle ground near by; some of them thinking, perhaps, that they were doing God service. How terrible to live or die, having a heart agitated by such fearful malignant passions as necessarily spring up in the breasts of such men, desperately grasping each other in an obstinate and bloody struggle for existence! Is the mild and peaceable spirit of Jesus in the midst of such a conflict? Are the mildness, mercy and love of our Saviour, his kindness and his sympathy, fruits of that same spirit that prompts men, excited by the hurricane of war to drench his neighbor, blow out his brains, or tear him in pieces, and leave his unburied limbs a prey for dogs, more merciful than the murderer?

Upon the tablet were the names of two men, placed last upon the list of fame, and set a little apart from the rest. This excited my curiosity, and led me to enquire the reason. The woman who keeps the keys to the monument, told me, she had often been informed that the men whose names had been thus separated from the rest were slaves! If this be true, thought I—and I have no reason to doubt it—what a strange inconsistency does it present to the view of the world! Why it is enough to make a statue speak! Slaves fighting for their oppressor's rights! fighting and dying that the tyrant who with ruthless hands, had invaded the altar dedicated to their inalienable freedom, might not be obliged to pay a two penny tax upon tea! Why, such an instance of generous and forgiving fidelity, on the part of men robbed and plundered of every right, towards cruel extortioners, should have been celebrated in verse, proclaimed from the press and trumpeted in the forum! Their names should have been emblazoned in gold upon the head of the tablet where the name of Ledyard now stands, who was commander of Fort Griswold when she was taken; and himself (as the same woman informed me) the owner of one of the colored men who died in the desperate conflict.

When I was a boy, I used to read with tears the story of Ledyard's base assassination: but for the life of me, I could not cry over it again, or, if I wept at all, it would be for the laborer whom he had defrauded of his hire, and whose name is penned off by itself on a monument, dedicated to equal rights, by the same spirit of prejudice that hunted down to the grave his birthright immunities, while he was living. Had a railroad corporation, a body of steamboat proprietors, the owners of a grave yard, a church committee, or an ecclesiastical council, built Groton monument, I should not have been surprised that these names, rendered illustrious by bravery and military prowess, should have been thus niggardly shut out by themselves, as if infectious; for from such withered and blighted specimens of humanity, I could have expected nothing better; but that a great people, when about to build and dedicate a monument to equal rights, should have been so regardless of their own credit, as well as of common honor, as to excite the curiosity of all who may chance to gaze upon the monument, by thrusting into a 'negro pew' the names of two men held as property by those who died fighting for the very liberty upon which they themselves trampled, is a thing equally surprising and ridiculous.—Ignorance may excuse our fathers, but not the builders of that granite pile: for the light of time had shone with full brilliancy upon the dark inconsistency, before the first monumental stone was laid. When future generations shall eagerly enquire, why these names were separated from their fellows, their fathers must tell with shame the reason—These were names of slaves!

The foreign aristocrat, when brought by curiosity to this battle-ground, shall make the same inquiry, and shall be told with a blush, 'They were slaves.'—As a lover of my country I would say; such a hypocritical and detestable tribute to liberty, as Groton monument, may the storms overthrow; the sea envelope; or the earth open her mouth and devour! A monument in honor (!) of the mighty dead! Yes just such an honor as every honest man would feel the pillar of salt

in the neighborhood of Sodom to be to himself, were he one of Lot's wife's immediate descendants!

A stump orator out west, in speaking of the intention of the framers of the Constitution, said:—"Can it be supposed that it was the intention that the sweat of the toiling millions should be gathered into one vast reservoir, in order that the brokers should enjoy the exquisite pleasure of bathing in it?"—Boston Times.

We say no: nor was it the intention to protect a few slaveholders in the exclusive privilege of living on the unpaid labor of others, and of whipping women and stealing babes.—N. E. Christ. Adv.

**NOTICE.**

To the Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers of Michigan.

In answer to "the Appeal" made by the "Presbytery of Marshall" on behalf of Missionaries and Ministers of the above mentioned sister denominations in this State, subjected to many and great privations for several years past, the good Providence of God, through the liberality of christian brethren and friends at the East, has furnished substantial and adequate aid to relieve the wants and sufferings of all Congregational and Presbyterian Missionaries and Ministers within the bounds of the several associations and Presbyteries belonging to Michigan, among whose members there may be need.

The undersigned hereby give notice, at the recommendation of their brethren who have deputed them to do so, that, after having forwarded the number of boxes for the relief of their brethren in Wisconsin and Iowa, which the Secretary of the A. Home Miss. Soc. designated, they have distributed the balance to the before mentioned Associations and Presbyteries upon the plan suggested by the brethren who met at Kalamazoo, during the recent sessions of the Synod of Michigan at that place, and forwarded them to the respective sub-committees, who were then designated to take charge of the boxes belonging to the different Associations and Presbyteries, and to superintend the apportionment of their contents. All those brethren, therefore, who would avail themselves of the beneficence of their christian friends, will please apply unhesitatingly to the following committees, from whom they will probably receive a notice of a day appointed for all members of a given Association or Presbytery to meet. If that notice does not reach them, let them confidently and without hesitation apply for themselves, assured of a hearty welcome and a just distribution.

Marshall Presbytery.—J. P. Cleveland; Marshall.  
Marshall Association.—S. Cochran, Vermontville.

Eastern Association.—H. Smith; Bristol.  
Detroit Presbytery.—A. S. Wells; Mt. Clemens.

Monroe Presbytery.—J. L. Tomlinson; Adrian.

Washtenaw Presbytery.—Ira M. Wead; Ypsilanti.

Kalamazoo Presbytery.—O. P. Hoyt; Kalamazoo.

St. Joseph Presbytery.—N. Cook & H. H. Northrop, of White Pigeon.

The boxes for the Eastern Association and Detroit Presbytery will remain in Detroit, subject to the orders of the Distributing Committees and the drafts of members who apply for a share of their contents.

J. P. CLEVELAND, } General  
E. P. HASTINGS, } Distrib.  
GEO. DUFFIELD, } Com.  
A. McFARRAND, }  
N. B. I have signed the above with my brethren, although I could co-operate with them but very little, because I have the fullest evidence that they have discharged their laborious duty in the most faithful and equitable manner which the circumstances of the case would admit.  
J. P. CLEVELAND.

**TWELVE WEEK SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

In one or two weeks, most of the subscriptions for TWELVE WEEKS will expire. The papers we send to such subscribers will be DISCONTINUED unless otherwise ordered. We hope, however, they will become yearly subscribers, and give us notice IMMEDIATELY through their Postmasters or otherwise. Will you do it?

**AGENTS FOR THE SIGNAL.**

- A. McFarrand, Detroit.
- H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti.
- Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield.
- Thomas McGee, Concord.
- J. S. Fitch, Marshall.
- E. Child, Eaton.
- W. W. Crane, 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.

**CAUTION.**  
ISRAEL E. GODLEY, an indented apprentice, about fourteen years old, having been coerced from the employment of the subscriber; the public are hereby cautioned against trusting said boy on his account, as he will pay no debts of his contracting from the present date.  
Z. WALDRON.  
Northfield, Nov. 17, 1841. 30 2w

**A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas the season is approaching when, according to a wise and long established custom in the several states in this Union, it is usual to set apart a day for Public Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God.

And whereas, public demonstrations of gratitude for signal and unmerited blessings are enjoined by the most impressive considerations of patriotism and the most solemn obligations of religion—

Now, therefore, I, JAMES WRIGHT Gordon, Acting Governor of the state of Michigan, do by these presents appoint Thursday THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, a day of Public Thanks giving and Prayer. And I do hereby recommend to all the people of this State that they meet together on that day, at their respective places of public worship, and offer Thanksgiving unto God and pay their vows to the Most High for the numberless mercies and benefits vouchsafed to us during the past year, for all our civil and religious, social and domestic enjoyments; for that he has abundantly rewarded the labors of the Husbandman—averted the ravages of disease—continued the blessings of peace—ameliorated our condition as a people, which the evil consequences of our own folly, ignorance and sin had but too signally marked—and above all that our beloved country is illumined by the bright beams of the Sun of Righteousness.

And also, that we, with deep humility, confess our sins and acknowledge our unworthiness, and, in the name of our Redeemer, present our petitions for a continuance of Divine favors, that He would be merciful to his people and bless them with increasing knowledge, purity and love, and that all the ends of the earth may worship Him in spirit and in truth, in reverence and Godly fear.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of this State.  
Done at Detroit, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

By the Acting Governor,  
J. WRIGHT GORDON.  
THOMAS ROWLAND, Secretary of State.

**NEW GOODS.**

A GOOD assortment of most kinds of Goods that are needed are now opened and ready for display or sale, at the store formerly occupied by Degroff & Townsend, in Ann Arbor, (Upper Town,) which will be sold to those who wish to buy and pay money or almost any kind of Produce, by  
F. DENISON.  
Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1841. 30f  
N. B. Not knowing the prices at which Goods are sold in this region, I must request those who wish to know if they are cheap to call and examine for themselves. Pork, Wheat and Butter are taken in exchange for goods and at fair prices. F. D.

**DYE STUFFS.**

INDIGO, Madder, Alum, Coperas, &c. for sale cheap at Ann Arbor, (Upper Town,) by  
F. DENISON.

**CASH FOR WHEAT.**

F. DENISON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store.  
Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1841.

**HEBREW PLASTER,**

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease, or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in case of Local Inflammation, Scrofulous Affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe, and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of Jew David's Plaster; and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate.—He put over the region over the liver; in the mean time he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently re-instated.

It has likewise been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, and affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

No puffing, or great notorious certificates is intended. Those who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of this plaster, can obtain sufficient to spread 6 or 8 plasters for 50 cents, a sum not half sufficient to pay for the insertion of a single certificate into any of our most common prints, a single time.—This trifling price per box is placed upon it, in order that it may be within the means of every afflicted son or daughter of the community: that all, whether rich or poor, may obtain the treasure of health, which results from its use.

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, is a certain cure for corns.  
Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.  
Doollittle & Ray, agents for Michigan.  
Country agents supplied by M. W. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton; F. Hall, Leoni; G. G. Grewell, Grass Lake; Keeler & Power, Concord.  
Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. 1f

POETRY.

From the Herald of Freedom. The Truly Free.

Who are the free? The sons of God, That hate oppression, strife, and blood; Who are the slaves? The men that sell God's image for the gains of hell!

They scourge the frame, the sinews bind, They trample on the immortal mind: Earth can endure the guilt no more, And God rolls on the avenging hour.

Proclaim his truth, spread forth his laws; Strike at the sin his soul abhors; Break every yoke, the slave release, Let chains, and stripes, and bondage cease. Thus shall the world resemble heaven; Oppression back to hell be driven; And Love shall bind in sweet accord, ALL NATIONS, RANSOMED OF THE LORD!

Individual Influence.

"What if the little rain should say, So small a drop as I Can ne'er refresh those thirsty fields—I'll tarry in the sky!

What—if a shining beam of moon Should in its fountain stay, Because its feeble light alone Cannot create a day!

Doth not each rain drop, help to form The cool, refreshing shower, And every ray of light to warm And beautify the flower!"

Remarks of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1839. Upon his motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill to erect a bridge over the Eastern Branch of the River Potomac.

Mr. Giddings said; Having moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, it becomes my duty to assign to the House my reasons. I beg leave to assure the House that the motion arises from no feeling of hostility to this District. No, sir, so far from feelings of that description, I would under ordinary circumstances, deal liberally from the funds of the nation to improve, beautify, and adorn this city, and render it worthy of this nation. I say, sir, under ordinary circumstances I would go as far in this respect as he who now goes furthest. But I have made up my mind, after much reflection and much thought upon the subject, that it is my duty, under the present state of things, to oppose all appropriations for the District of Columbia, which are not requisite for continuing the operations of Government with convenience to the nation. I would be understood, sir, as saying that under existing circumstances, I think we should have in view, while making these appropriations, the possible, and perhaps I ought to say the probable, removal of the seat of Government to some free State. The conclusions to which I have arrived are, that its permanent continuance here is doubtful. It is this doubt as to the continuance of this city as the seat of Government which has led me to think that the appropriation of the \$30,000 contemplated by this bill would not be a judicious expenditure. If the Government of these United States shall be removed to a distant State the proposed bridge cannot be considered of much national importance, and of course the money would be, in a great degree lost.

But, sir, I will assign my reasons for supposing that the seat of Government will be removed. It is known to me that the slave trade, in its worst and most abhorrent forms, is carried on here to an alarming extent.

Mr. Glasscock called Mr. Giddings to order. The Chairman [Mr. Rencher of North Carolina] decided that Mr. G. was assigning his reason why the bill ought not to pass, and was in order.

Mr. Giddings resumed. When interrupted, Mr. Chairman, I was saying that the slave trade was carried on to an alarming extent. We are told by some gentlemen that the subject of its continuance cannot be discussed in this House; that a dissolution of the Union would follow as the inevitable consequence of any interference of this traffic on the part of congress. On the other hand, I have come to the conclusion that Northern men, who have, from their infancy been bred upon the love of liberty, where every principle of their maturer years has habituated them to think of the slave trade with disgust and abhorrence, to contemplate it as only existing among barbarous and uncivilized nations, to look upon it with horror—Isay, sir, that it is my opinion that such men can never consent to continue the seat of Government in the midst of a magnificent slave market. I say it distinctly to the committee, to the nation, and to the world, that Northern men will not consent to a continuance of our National Councils where their ears are assailed, while coming to the Capitol, with the voice of the auctioneer, publicly proclaiming the sale of human, of intelligent beings.

(Several gentlemen here called Mr. G. to order. The Chair however decided that he was in order.)

Mr. Giddings resumed. I thank you Mr. Chairman, for your cool and impartial decision of the question of order. I will remark that I was assigning my own reasons, and not those of any other gentle

men. I say, sir, distinctly, that I have not commenced these remarks with feelings of unkindness to any man or to any part of this nation. I have been induced to embrace the present opportunity from a deep and solemn sense of justice which I think is due to the district that I represent, and to a large portion of the Northern States. They, sir, feeling an honest abhorrence to the slave trade, have sent in their petitions against it. I have myself presented the petitions of many thousands of Northern Freemen on this subject; but their petitions have been disregarded, and the voice of those American citizens in favor of liberty have been silenced. Their Representatives, sent here with authority to act for them, to speak their views, to express their wishes, has been bound hand and foot by a sort of legislative "straight jacket," so far as the subject of this slave trade is concerned, and his lips have been hermetically sealed, to prevent him from a declaration of their views and demanding their rights. Sir, in an under tone upon this floor, I have heard gentlemen, honorable gentlemen say that those citizens who have thus petitioned this House should be hanged if found in Southern States. I pass by such remarks, they were made under feelings of excitement and were not the real sentiments of their authors. But, sir, while the voices of northern freemen are silenced upon this floor and their Representatives here are not permitted to declare sentiments of those who sent them, we are called upon to make heavy appropriations of their money for the benefit of this district. Many thousands of our people have endeavored to express to this House their views of the slave-trade as carried on here. We refuse to hear them—we treat their petitions with contempt; but in answer say, "Your money shall be taken for the improvement of this city, although it be a slave market; we will not hear your objections to the slave-trade, but we will tax you to build a slave-market." This, sir, is wrong; culpably wrong.

But, sir, I was saying that the appropriation was for the benefit of this District principally. It is to be made for the benefit of the people of this District and what is their language o those whose funds are now sought to be thus appropriated? The language of the people of this district is expressed in their memorials lately presented in both Houses of Congress. In those memorials the free and independent citizens who petition us in regard to the slave-trade of this District are termed "a band of fanatics." The petitions are termed "seditious memorials." Their efforts to stop the inhuman and barbarous practice of selling men, women, and children are termed "foul and unnatural," and Congress is prayed not only to refuse a reading or reference of these petitions, but we are requested not to receive such petitions. This, sir, is the language of the People of this District towards those who I am proud to represent; whose sentiments on the subject of the slave trade I openly and unequivocally avow. I, sir, have been honored with the high trust of representing the People thus stigmatized.—But, sir, I would deem myself unworthy of that trust if I permitted this language to pass unnoticed. Honorable gentlemen have presented the memorials of the people here in both Houses of Congress, and have advocated the principles, repeated and enlarged upon the language used.—Sir, under all this abuse, I am asked now to contribute from the funds of the people thus abused, to the improvements of this city, and for the benefit of those who assail their motives and stigmatize their acts. I object to the appropriation under these circumstances, I protest against it, and I repeat that while this state of things remains I shall be opposed to all appropriations in this District, not necessary for the convenience of the Government. I take my stand here. I now avow my firm determination to give my vote for no further appropriations for this District until the voice of these petitioners be heard and acted upon, and their prayers granted or refused. I say no appropriations except such as are really necessary for the comfortable continuance of the Government.

I wish to be understood and not misrepresented. It is the slave-trade to which I now allude. Not to slavery; that is another subject. On that I may, at some other time, give my views; but let no man accuse me of now saying anything in regard to his right in holding his fellow man as his property, or of interfering at this time in regard to it.—What I have said, and what I now intend to say at present, will relate to nothing beyond the slave trade. I intend to disarm my opponents of all cavil in regard to the constitutional right, or to the power of Congress over the subject.

I am aware of the feeling which gentlemen have on this subject, and I assure them of my intention to say nothing offensive to them, further than duty requires. I hope that, whoever shall become excited, I may speak and act from the convictions of sober judgement. I once alluded to the statement of honorable gentlemen, that we cannot interfere with the slave trade in this District without a dissolution of the Union. These threats, sir, I beg leave to say, I disregard. I will not condescend to argue the question of a dissolution for such reasons. I will leave that question to be discussed by those who deem the slave-trade in this District of more importance than a continuance of the Union. But should a dissolution take place, the appropriation would surely be of little importance.

I, sir, have alluded to the fact that on the beautiful avenue in front of the capitol, members of Congress, during this session, have heard the harsh voice of an inhuman auctioneer publicly selling human beings, while they were on their way to the Capitol. They have also been compelled to turn aside from their path to permit a cofile of slaves, males and females chained to each other by their necks, to pass on their way to this national slave market.

(Mr. Howard of Maryland, called Mr. Giddings to order. The Chair decided Mr. G. to be in order, and desired him to proceed. Mr. Williams appealed, but afterwards withdrew his appeal, and the Chair desired Mr. G. to proceed.)

Mr. Giddings resumed. I say, sir, these things are abhorrent to northern men, and in my opinion, will not be endured by them. I, for one, will never consent to hold our national councils where we cannot look out of our windows without the liability of having our feelings wounded by seeing our fellow beings, men, women and children, indiscriminately chained by the neck, and driven by the Capitol. My feelings and my principles forbid it. The early impressions of my childhood were opposed to it. From my earliest recollection I was taught to regard it with horror. I then supposed it only existed among barbarous and savage nations.

Mr. Howard again called Mr. G. to order. The Chair called on Mr. H. to reduce his point of order to writing. From the decision Mr. H. appealed, and the proceedings resulted in refusing Mr. G. permission to proceed with his remarks.

A Slave Wife.

With the exception of a little punctuation, to render it intelligible, the following letter is an exact copy of one taken out of the Dead Letter Office, at Washington. The anxiety of the poor slave wife, expressed with much quiet sadness, is exceedingly touching. It makes the heart ache to think that this letter, as well as the others she wrote, never reached its destination. The interchance of soul by writing, is among the blessings denied the poor bondmen. It would not be safe for their masters.

RICHMOND VA., Oct. 27, 1840.

Dear Husband:—This is the third letter that I have written to you, and have not received any answer from you. I think very hard of it. The trader has been here three times to look at me. I wish that you would try to see if you can get any one to buy me up there, if you dont come down here this saturday, perhaps you wont see me any more. give my love to them all, and tell them all that perhaps I shan't see you any more give my love to your mother in particular and to many wifes, and to aunt betsy, and all the children; tell Jane and Mother they must come down a fortnight before christmas. I wish to see you all, but I expect I never shall see you all—never no more.

I remain your Dear and affectionate Wife, SARGRY BROWN.

LIBERTY IN KENTUCKY.—An Abolitionist by the name of Thompson was tried at the last term of the Fleming Circuit Court, Ky. and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for aiding a slave to escape from bondage.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Barney Davanny to Jacob L. Larzelere and George B. Daniels, dated July the 21st, A. D. 1837, and recorded in the register's office in the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in favor of mortgages at page two hundred and eighty-three, whereon is due at the date of this notice two hundred and eight dollars and forty four cents, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber.

Notice is therefore hereby given that on Thursday the third day of February next, at one o'clock, p. m., at the Court House in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, will be sold at public auction the premises in said mortgage described, being all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan and bounded and described as follows: it being the west half of the southwest quarter of section number seven, in township number one south of range number four east, containing eighty one and thirty one hundredths acres of land.

FRANCIS M'CONIN, Assignee. L. H. HEVETT, Attorney. Dated Nov. 1st 1841.

IN ATTACHMENT.

In attachment, before C. W. Lane Justice. William Sperry, vs. Carlos Joslin, } Washtenaw county, ss.

AN attachment having issued in the above entitled cause, and the defendant not having appeared at the return thereof; notice is therefore hereby given that the said cause is continued to the 13th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the said justice in the village of Ypsilanti, in said county.

WILLIAM SPERRY. August 4, 1841. 27-4w

Produce 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 28.

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 POWER 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 wagon 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-ly

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 Washtenaw, in Liber No. seven, page three hundred and one, of the equal undivided half of the "Scio Mills 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 said mortgage,) and no proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the debt secured by said Mortgage 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 sixteenth day of November next, at noon.

SAMUEL W. FOSTER Mortgagee. KINGSLEY & MORGAN, Attys. Dated Scio, August 9th, 1841.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

H. H. GRIFFEN, Principal, who formerly had charge of the Teachers' Seminary at Ann Arbor, and also at Grass Lake.

The sixth term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday,

THE 21TH DAY OF NOVEMBER

next, and continue eleven weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good English education, particular attention will be given to those preparing to Teach. The Languages not being taught in this Seminary, the more exclusive and uninterrupted attention will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English Branches.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Surveying Instruments, &c. &c. to the amount of \$300.

Tuition.—In the Common English Branches, \$3,50. In the Higher English Branches, from \$4,50 to \$5,00.

Extra Branches.—Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem Painting, \$3.00 each, for 12 Lessons, taught by Mrs GRIFFIN.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.

Board for \$1,50 per week, including washing. Rooms may be had reasonable, where persons may board themselves.

For further particulars enquire of the Principal. Ypsilanti, Oct. 27, 1841. 27-3w

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has recently opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the shoe store of J. Beckley, & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop.—Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particular invited to call.

P. S.—Wanted, a boy from 12 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Tailoring Business. Ann Arbor, October 6, 1841. 1f

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, living in the town of Green Oak, Livingston County, on the 5th of October, inst., a dark brown steer, two years old; no other marks perceivable. The person, owning such steer, will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN MONAHAN. Green Oak, Oct. 13, 1841.

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.

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 Scripture Illustrations.

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. 122, Nassau street, New York city. Its features are better defined by the title:—

Two hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the SCRIPTURES, CONSISTING OF VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND;

Together with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the old and new testaments, representing sacred historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters, the landscape scenes, taken from original sketches made on the 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 and lettered; and is decidedly the best and cheapest publication (for the price,) ever issued from the American Press.

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.

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

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Publishers of the New York Tribune, encouraged by the generous patronage and hearty approval which has been extended to their Daily paper since its establishment, and which has already rendered it the second in point of circulation in the city, propose to publish on and after the 18th day of September, a Weekly edition on a sheet of mammoth size, excluding all matter of a local or transitory interest, and calculated mainly for Country circulation.

The Tribune—whether in its Daily or Weekly edition—will be what its name imports—an unflinching supporter of the People's Rights and Interests, in stern hostility to the errors of superficial theorists, the influence of unjust or imperfect legislation, and the schemes and sophistries of self-seeking demagogues. It will strenuously advocate the Protection of American Industry, against the grasping, and to us, blighting policy of European Governments, and the unequal competition which they force upon us, as also, against the present depressing system of State Prison Labor. It will advocate the restoration of a sound and uniform National Currency; and urge a discreet but determined prosecution of Internal Improvement. The Retrenchment, wherever practicable, of Government Expenditures and of Executive Patronage, will be zealously urged. In short, this paper will faithfully maintain and earnestly advocate the Principles and Measures which the People approve, in devolving on Whig statesmen the conduct of their Government.

But a small portion, however, of its columns will be devoted to purely Political discussions. The proceedings of Congress will be carefully recorded; the Foreign and Domestic intelligence early and lucidly presented; and whatever shall appear calculated to promote morality, maintain social order, extend the blessings of education, or in any way subserve the great cause of human progress to ultimate virtue, liberty and happiness, will find a place in our columns.

The Weekly Tribune will be published every Saturday morning in Quarto form, on a very large imperial sheet, (31 by 42 inches,) and afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year. Six copies will be forwarded a year for Ten Dollars. Ten copies for fifteen dollars, and any larger number in the latter proportion. Payment in advance will be invariably required, and the paper stopped whenever the term of such payment expires. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by GREELY & McELRATH, 30 Ann-st. New York, August 17, 1841.

Editors of weekly Journals who desire an exchange with the Tribune are requested to give this Prospectus an insertion in their columns.

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.