"The inviolability of Individual Rights, is the only security of public Liberty."

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1841.

Volume I. Number 17

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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

N. SULLIVAN, PRINTER.

TRRMS .- \$2,00 per annum, in advance. \$2,50 in six months. \$3,00, if payment be delayed to the close of the year. A strict adherence to the above TERMS will be observed in every case.

ADVERTISEMENTS thankfully received and inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity.

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

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, August 18, 1841.

Religion and Politics.

When the design of organizing a separate and independent party was first determined upon, a considerable portion of ministers and brethren of different denominations felt that they should be obliged to cease the efforts they had heretofore made in behalf of abolition, on account of its anticipated connection with politics. If a minister should preach in favor of abolition, he would necessarily find himself preaching in favor of a political abolition party, and rather than do this, he would prefer not to open his mouth at all for the oppressed. This ground was taken by many, and to some extent has been adhered to

Upon examination, however, it will be found that ministers may preach against slavery, as a sin, and may recommend to their churches to bear testimony against the iniquities of slavery, and ultimately to exclude slaveholders from fellowship and membership, and yet not advocate a political party. If they believe that moral sussion will procure the liberation of the slave, let them approve and commend its practice in every church; and let the highest form of moral suasion, viz: the solemn expression of the feelings of the church, be sent forth to the world, and to the slaveholder, to persuade and convince. Those brethren, therefore, whether ministers or laymen, who denounce political action, and yet do not practice that moral suasion which they themselves believe in, appear to be inconsistent. If the friends of the slave are known by their works, what works? They are like the Apostle's man of verbal charity, who said, "Be ye warmed and filled."

ly for the slave, will act for him in every with matters pertaining to southern doway he can consistently with his princi- mestic institutions." ples. Hence we see that many thousands who have not yet fully seen the necessity of political action, have been found ready to act in their churches for the reformation of this great evil. Their action shows their taining to it is forbidden. This appears they can as far as they can see their duty, party intend to go for the South, and for and it will be found that they will soon Congressional gags. We predict that if vote for the slave as well as pray for him, they take this course, they will in the end There is no sin in voting for universal lib- find it a losing game. erty, any more than there is in voting for a National Bank, or a Sub-Treasury. It cate, Indiana, shows how they do up busiseems absurd to lay down such a proposi- ness at the West: tion in so many words, and yet there are not wanting those who try to persuade abolitionists that voting for the slave, if it be not sin, is next neighbor to it. Not long not sin, is next neighbor to it. Not long since, we heard a minister, in a labored the 30th, at ten o'clock on each day, for of voting for the slave. He represented their measures to be improper, very unsuccessful, and gave the audience distinctflesh-on the strength of man's devices, counties of Logan, Champaign and Union. &c. Now this gentleman has been known ty! No objection to that!

Such a course will, however, soon be noble epopee. - Philanthropist.

discarded by those who are really interested for the cause of emancipation. The Hancock Baptist Association of Maine, have taken a position the very reverse .-At their meeting, June 24, it was

Resolved, That it is the duty of Christians and philanthropists to take a deeper interest in the abolition of American Sla-

Resolved, That we cannot, consistently, give our suffrages to any man for office, who is a slaveholder, or favorably disposed to the system of American slavery.

Good news to the South.

The New York Sun, June 12, Speaking of the rights and institutions of the South,

"There are none who would invade them except a few "political harlequins, or addle-pated fanatics," who having failed to render themselves conspicuous by eating bran bread, and preaching in favor of every new and childish scheme of social reform, hope to accomplish their object and gain notoriety by shouting for the freedom of the slaves, at a most cowardly distance from the masters. Let "these silly and harmless creatures" carp on, until they are disgosted with their own noise NO BODY WILL HEED THEM!"

This will be gratifying news to the slaveholders, and there will be only one drawback on their rejoicing: they will not believe it.

It is not probable the Sun, after having thus solemnly pronounced judgement "on the silly and harmless creatures," called abolitionists, will ever degrade itself by mentioning such"fanatics and harlequins." Let them carp on! no body will heed them. The Sun doubtless intends to pursue the even tenor of its way in dignified and eternal silence, though Congress, and the North and the South, or even all the world should resound with their "disgusting

Maine.

A State Convention was held, July 1, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The number and zeal of those who attended are said to have far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Jeremiah Curtis, was designated as the candidate of the liberty party. In his reply to the Committee who notified him of his nomination, Mr. Curtis says:

"The ultimate success of our cause is certain, however our present efforts may be regarded by our opponents. We have for our foundation the ETERNAL PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND TRUTH; we seek to extend the blessings of civil liberty over the length and breadth of our land-Freedom to allshall we think of those who perform no works? They are like the Apostle's man we must, we shall be successful."

Democracy.—The Washington Globe says that "the Democratic doctrine denies

It seems, then, by this declaration from to free discussion, and we must not only not discuss slavery, but every thing per-

The following from the Free Labor Advo-

A deputation from a political convention held at Williamsburg, last month, discourse, warn his congregation against the purpose of giving their reasons for supthe course pursued by those who approved porting an independent ticket. Candidates of all parties are requested to at-

The same paper contains a notice of a powise, and that they would certainly be un- litical abolition Convention in Logan County, Ohio. Lanson Curtis was nominated ly to understand, that political abolitionists for Senator, and Henry Leggett for Reprehad ceased to pray and depend on the sentative, and suitable committees were ap-Lord, and were now relying on an arm of pointed to lecture and hold meetings in the

> FLORIDA NEGRO HUNT .- From a letter niad: who shall write a Floridiad? Certainly this great Negro hunt would make a

For the Signal of Liberty. Jury Trial--No. 4.

So long as we refuse this precious privilege to the colored man whose liberty is as. tion. Let him insist on knowing the views sailed, we in vain deny our direct participation in the sin and enormities of slaveholding. We thereby declare that HIS liberty is unworthy of protection, and that whoever is inclined to rob him of it shall have every support the Constitution as to be unwilling facility for so doing. We establish a distinction against him and in favor of the jury, let such a candidate be cut off as a corwhite man, which goes far to justify the rupt member of the community, who, latter in holding the former in bondage. It says to him "We do not hold slaves our" selves, but we esteem your right so sacred that we will endanger or sacrifice the liberty of nine colored freemen, lest you should lose your property in the tenth"-nine freemen, if they be colored, valued at less than the slaveholder's property in a single slave.

Who does not see that besides the practical evil working of the rule, the moral influence of this most unrighteous distinction in favor of the claimant of human chattels is a great weight thrown into the scale of slavery? We are at least publicly in the condition of the Apostle Paul, who "when they stoned the martyr, Stephen, was standing by and consenting unto his death." Our too, that of its virtual defenders. And is this a position that we are willing to occupy? ence after the Anti-Slavery discussion had commenced, locally free from the contamination of slavery, with no prescription like voluntary champi on of the system? Shall with this argument. we be so heedless of the various provisions of the Ordinance of 1787? Are we more in dreds of our citizens to be put in jeopardy? Is there any difference in principle between enslaving our own free citizens here and allowing them to be hurried into slavery elsewhere? Too long have we sat down contented under an unconstitutional act of con- force. gress, which brings one portion of our people within the very verge of slavery and introduces into our tribunals of justice the leges-right of trial by jury.

an upright politician. Partizanship should mind.

to act as they talk-to vote as they think. conviction. I would address myself to every citizen, liberty of no one of us secure under the Con. sity of man.

stitution.

Let every true minded and conscientious voter, then, do his duty at the coming elecof the candidate on this leading point, and if pointed Principal, was sustained by sevwrong, so prejudiced against one portion of our citizens, or so rogardless of his oath to to give a due extension to the right of trial by They had brought with them only the dosink through his own rottenness.

For the Signal of Liberty Anti-Abolition inefficient,

It is quite instructive to notice the course taken by some in opposition to the first principles of liberty. Who undertakes to deny that all men are born equal, and, as men, possess equal rights? How can this great principle be opposed? Some have taken the ground that the negro is not a man. This class of liberty-haters are below all reasoning. They can do no hurt.

Another class oppose this cardinal principle, by saying that the negro is inferior in intellect, and therefore ought not to have position, as a State, in reference to slavery equal rights with his intellectual superiors. is, in the eye of the world and common sense This is the Southern position, that might makes right, that God has ordained that the wise and strong should control and possess Shall one young State, coming into exist. the weak and ignorant. If the rights of men are co-extensive with their intellects, it behooves the objector to look to it, lest some one stronger and wiser than he enslave him. the older States in its favor, stand forth the None but intellectual giants should meddle

There is a third class, a large part of whom are governed by passion and excitement, and love with slavery than those great and good they often act without any serious reflection sounded in my ears, and the piercing men, who, in that Ordinance, passed long at all. These people are liberty haters. At before most of us were born, provided for us the North, they expect to convince people that there should be neither slavery nor in- that all men have not equal rights by throwvoluntary servitude in the whole territory ing dirt, stones, eggs, brick-bats, clubs, &c., and from that moment have I entertained northwest of the river Ohio? Do we honor at them. Poor arguments, you will say, to their memory, and do we carry out their in- convince me that all men are not born equal. tentions, when we allow the liberty of hun- True, but they are the best they have. They use physical arguments because they lack intellectual. Not being able to convince the mind, they make application to the body .-They expect to overcome and dethrone the

At the South, we have the same arguments lature that they will not submit to so gross and defending their property with their last an infraction of one of their dearest privi- drop of blood, &c. This has always been the last resort of tyrants in every age of the

to abolitionists alone. For them but one ily in the same way, the last man would be

We ask the reader to well consider what who feels for the honor of the State, or who kind of resistance he can make to the printill he is proved to be a slave, then is the land, too, liberty of no one of us secure under the Con. sity of man.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. Reminiscences of several years' residence at the South

The Academy of which I had been uphe is so ignorant of right, or so wedded to eral gentlemen, who, having retired from their Mantations, which lay on the river Pedee, on account of the sickliness of the situation, had settled in close proximity to one another, in a well watered pine woods. mestic slaves, who are said to be well treated in comparison with the field hands, though he may have floated for a while on Hence the stranger, who sees only this the surface of the political wave, deserves to class, forms an incorrect opinion of the condition of the slaves generally. However, the siave-holder's monstrous crime recoils upon himself, and among other evils, makes him a slave to passion.

Walking to school, one morning, in company with a pupil, I heard a distinct sound, as if made by one in great distress. The shricks were repeated in quick succession, but my companion remarked that each one was preceded by a stroke of the whip, for, said he, "it is Mr. P. flogging Sal." This reminded me of what I had witnessed at that gentleman's house. He was a trustee of the Academy, and had invited me to take tea with him. As we were sitting in the parlor, the rain and sleet coming thro' the windows, which were mere openings in the wall, and furnished with shutters, the girl was ordered to close some of the shutters. She went out to do so, but tried in vain to bring them quite together, because, as she declared, the sun had warped them. At this Mr. P. rose up, and procuring his horse whip, (an indispensable implement in their families, and always at hand,) rushed out in pursuit of the poor wretch, whom he whipped round the house again and again, while she continued to exclaim, "that she had done as well as she could." Never shall I forget the thrill of horror which I then felt, as the lash recries of a female, who besides, as I thought, had done nothing amiss. I then felt that I was, indeed, at the "chivalrous South!"a disgust for slavery which will remain till I die. I was not reconciled either to the breach of politeness which my host had committed; but he doubtless forgot that I was so fresh from a land of freemen, and perhaps he thought that my sympathies were all on the side of the tyrant.

But to return. The shrieks continued convictions of the immaterial mind by brute till we arrived at the Academy, and longer; for while I was engaged in the devotional exercises with which the school was opened, the young man staid without, that presented by the liberty-haters in a more he might count the lashes. He afterwards dignified manner. Instead of saying, "Stop informed that he numbered 400! and that despotism of the Southern master. It is this discussion about liberty, or we will on making inquiry of the occasion of this time for the people to awake and declare throw stones, or eggs, or dirt at you," they dreadful flagellation, he learned, that the through their Representatives in the Legis- talk about their chivalry, and their swords, offence which was deemed worthy of this Draconian punishment was the dropping of some cookery, when carrying it from the breakfast table! Mr. P.'s first act was to seize his gun, but thinking perhaps, of No process can be easier, no remedy more world. They see the necessity of opposing his brother-in-law's unfortunate affair, (the effectual than that now in the hands of the the truth in some way, and they make such very case described before as the occasion people of this State. Let them insist firm- resistance as they can. But they might as of the auction,) he exchanged it for anothly and decidedly that every candidate for ei. well not make any. Physical force may in-ther House of our Legislature declare his deed sometimes restrain the expression of time he would kill." He then dragged his principles of action. He who feels deeply for the slave, will act for him in every with matters pertaining to southern doty and the Constitution, let such a candidate be at once discarded, whatever person. Well, says the slaveholder, I will menced flogging her with his horse whip. al or party feelings may be otherwise en- soon make him feel that it is right. He This he continued, every stroke leaving head quarters, that Democracy is opposed hated in his favor. It is our privilege as cit- raises his rifle and shoots the man doad .- a perfectly white mark after it, from the laizens, it is our duty as electors to know the Has he convinced him? He has indeed des- ceration of the scourge, until he was quite views of candidates on vital points on which troyed the life of the body. But has he shot exhausted, although he was a remarkably our minds are made up and which we re- the mind? Has the bullet made a lodgment vigorous person. He then ceased, only sincerity. They are disposed to do what to be a plain avowal, that the Democratic gard as fixed principles or rather self-evident in the immaterial faculties of the mind, contruths. Dallying or tampering with a fun-vincing it of error? If the spirit could speak, kitchen, and standing over her compelled damental point, like that of trial by jury, would you hear an acknowledgment of mis- her to proceed with the flogging. Nor did should have no place in the calculations of take? Vain hope! matter cannot convince this almost incredible cruelty stop, until from prudential considerations, probably be, here, out of the question, and whoever You cannot shoot truth with a bullet, or the monster thought it time to apply the will not forget party on a question of prin- run it through with a sword. The feeling brine to the living flesh. This operation ciple of unequalled magnitude, is unworthy that slavery is wrong, will arise in the mind effects two desirable ends. It greatly agthe support of any enlightened and upright of every other human being, just as quick as gravates the smart, and it saves the property! The girl was of a thick set frame, though the man had not been shot. And and about 18 years old, and she survived. Nor would I on this point address myself were you to massacre the whole human fam- The man was not intoxicated, except with passion, for "it was only the third hour of course can be expected-to show the sin- quite as likely to feel that slavery is wrong, the day." This exploit was, doubtless the cerity of their professions by their actions—
to act as they talk—to vote as they think, describe the process in its incipient stage. "The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on is desirous of promoting her true interests, or ciples of liberty before he opposes them. So the same airs in the circle of smaller

who would guard against any fatal side- far as their mode of warfare is concerned, slaves, gives loose to the worst of passions; thrusts at constitutional liberty. The great the abolitionists are non-resistants, and they and thus nursed, educated and daily exerand fundamental principles of civil and personal liberty cannot be held too sacred. If slighted or violated with impunity in one case, there is great reason to fear the dangerous precedent will not stand alone.—

When once encroachments are made on such a principle as that of trial by jury it cannot be expected that they should remain alone, be expected that they should remain alone, for years as an abolitionist, and has been for years as an abolitionist, and has been of late unwilling to preach on abolition lest he should be supposed to be preaching politics, and yet it seems he is willing enough to preach against a political pareneough to preach against a principle as that of that they should remain alone, God, however great may be the hindrances against the purpose of objects, should be seen overwhelming the true from that they should remain alone, God, however great may be the hindrances with which they may meet, they will ultimate the constitutional between the political pareneough to preach against a political pareneo

From the Detroit Advertiser, Extra. Appalling Calamity; Erie burnt!! LOSS OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEV-ENTY LIVES.

The steamboat ERIE is destroyed. The Erie left Buffalo at 4 P. M. Monday, for Chicago. She had 200 persons, passengers and crew, on baard. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the voyage, till 8 o'clock, when the boat was off Silver Creek, 8 miles from shore and 33 from Buffalo, when a slight explosion was heard and immediately the whole vessel was in flames. Capt. Titus, who was on deck at the time, rushed to the ladie's cabin to obtain the Life Preservers, of which there were some 90 or 100 on board, but so rapid had been the progress of the flames that it was impossible to enter the cabin. He then returned, and gave orders to stop the engine, as the progress of the boat increased the flames, but the fire prevented it .-The stearsman was then told to put the helm hard starboard. The boat then swung heavily around toward shore, and the three small boats ordered out. Two were low. ered, but in consequence of the heavy sea and headway of the boat, both swamped.

We will not attempt to describe the awfully appalling condition of the passengers. Some were frantic with fear, others plunged headlong into the water, others again seized upon any thing buoyant, upon which they could lay hands. The small boat forward had been lowered. It was along side the wheel with three or four persons in it, when the captain jumped in, and the boat immediately dropped astern filled with water. A lady floated by with a life preserver. She called for help. There was no safety in the boat. The captain threw her the only oar in the boat. She caught the oar and was saved. It was Mrs. Lynde, of Milwaukie, and she was the only lady saved.

In this condition, the boat a mass of fierce fire, and the passengers and crew endeavoring to save themselves by whatever means they could reach-they were found by the Clinton about 10 P. M. The Olinton left here in the morning, but in She laid there till nearly sunset, at which time she ran out, and proceeded as far as Barcelona, when just at twilight, the fire of the Erie was discovered about 20 miles astern. The Clinton immediately putabout and reached the burning wreck about 10. It was a fearful sight. All the upper works of the Erie had been burned away. The engine was standing, but the hull was a mass of dull red flame. The passengers and crew were floating around screaming in their agony and shricking for help. The boats of the Clinton were instantly lowered and manned and every person that could be seen or heard was picked up and every possible relief afforded. The Lady, a little boat lying at Dunkirk, went out of that harbor as soon as blast, sounded fearfully. The engine seem possible after the discovery of the fire, and ed to play with a double power, as if itself kirk, went out of that harbor as soon as arrived soon after the Clinton. It was not thought by the survivors that she saved any. By 1 o'clock, A. M. all was still but the dead creekling of the free Not a sol. the dead crackling of the fire. Not a solitary individual could be seen or heard on the wild waste of waters. A line was then made fast to the remains of the Erie's rud- the wheel house, there were several perder, and an effort made to tow the hapless der, and an effort made to tow the hapless sons struggling to wrench loose timber from the vessel. Below, and in rear of que came up and lent her assistance. The hull of the Erie was towed within about

sengers on board were six painters in the of all the females whom Mr. T. saw gath- ever, he observed the Clinton, and, when a discreetly fond parent, and a valuable citwere going to Erie to paint the steamboat one of the wives—not one of the mothers at his elbow, the yawl of the C. picked tain is human life—in the midst of which we Madison. They had with them demijons were saved. All sank into the deep tomb filled with spirits of turpentine and varnish of waters! which, unknown to Capt. Titus, were placed on the boiler deck directly over the boilers. One of the firemen who was saved says he had occasion to go to the deck, and seeing the demijohns, removed them. whom he had attempted to save, had taken not all the names, we fear, of those lost, They were replaced, but by whom is not her fearful death plunge; stripped himself are given. It is impossible that they known. Immediately previous to the burst of his superfluous clothing, cast the plank should be. Those who came in on the have assured us, a slight explosion was heard. The demijohns had probably burst to the eternal plunge of the grave; but calamity was known. The next mail will with the heat, and their inflamable con- thanks to a kind Providence, it was a leap tents, taking fire instantly, communicated, of safety and of life. He arose to the surto every part of the boat, which having face directly by the side of the plank, to been freshly varnished, caught as if it had which he clung during the entire of his been gun powder.

12 were ladies. In the steerage were as bout 140 passengers, nearly all of whom shricking for aid, first in a voice of strength Mr. Mittlemore and lady. Boston: Mr. Mittlemore and lady. were Swiss and German immigrants .--They were mostly in families, with the usual proportion of men women, and chil-The heart bleeds at the thought. It is a singular coincidence, that the Erie prayer of the dying, to the God of Temwas burned at almost, identically, the same pest and Fire, for that succor and mercy

spot where the Washington was burned in which man's arm could not give. Still June, 1838. Captain Brown, who commanded the Washington at that time, happened to be on board the Clinton, and was very active in saving the survivors of the keep out out of the distended jaws of the Erie.

[Here follows a list of the names of those who were lost and those saved; the number lost is about 170-saved, about 30.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS. As every thing relating to the terrible tially among the few who were saved.

He states that he was walking on the with a young lady (Miss SHEARMAN) and deck, where the demijohns of turpentine followed by the ascension of a volume of around to her bow. dense black smoke, which our informant ikened to a cloud of coal dust. Without ceeded by a column of red, lurid flame, combustible-cracking the sky lights by its intense heat—and filling up the space between decks, with what appeared to be a dense red flame.

After a moment's reflection, our informant ran to the stern of the boat, and soon perceived the awful character of the catus trophe. While looking around for some mode of escape, the young lady rushed from him, and disappeared. She however almost instantly returned, calling upon her father, who, being like herself a few minutes before, sea sick, had retired to his berth. Frantic with the scene, and the awful fate which seemed inevitable before her she was about again to rush below, when Mr. T. induced her to remain with him, until he should procure some means for her escape. This appeared at hand .-He observed a gentleman, near by, forcing one of the seats which surrounded the promenade deck. He succeeded, and, throwing it overboard, leapt after it .-Whether he was saved or not, is not known. Our informant, improving by this example also forced up one of the seats, and placing it across the railing of the promenade deck, and over the stern, sat Miss Shear-MAN upon the outer end of it, and called upon those below (who were clustered at consequence of the wind had put into Dun the rudder post) to assist the young lady in her descent into the water. But no attion was paid to these solicitations, and the young lady, becoming dizzy from her fearful position, fell from the board among the rudder chains, and sunk to rise no

Having failed in his noble attempt to save this young lady, Mr.T. looked around self. He saw Capt. Trrus make his efhim give the order to stop the engine. It a moment of awful terror. From bulkhead to rudder, the flames were raging with an impetuosity which mocked every attempt at escape. The shricks of the dying and terrified, borne upon the fiery and seemed to threaten the instant engulphment of the vessel and every affright ened soul on board of her. Forward of nity!

hope of other escape, our informant—who to the wreck, boats were despatced, and had clung, with a death grasp, to the plank as many as could be found, picked up. was a fearful, an awful leap-a leap akin awful voyage.

Not a paper nor an article of any kind He had companions in his terrible strug-was saved. Of course it impossible to gle for life; but they were few. Here but soon with a gurgling faintness, which indicated a speedy termination of the struggle. In another direction, the voice of supplication was heard—the last faint elsewhere, the shriek of the wife or mother came up, (like the howl of despair) for her lost ones, whom she in vain strove to devourer. With his eye still upon the tossing wreck, he saw one after another, dark masses passing from the boat to the wa-

bore them-and then lost them forever!

ter-saw them strike upon the tumbling

calamity, is looked for with painful inter- Tann leaped from the boat, she continued est, we subjoin a few additional particulars in a straight direction, and seemed to fly gleaned from a friend, (Mr. TANN, of Pitts through the glaring waters. At the expiford, Monroe county, N. Y.) who was on ration of what appeared to be that length board of the Erie, but who was Providen- of time, she suddenly veered around, still progressing rapidly, when, as suddenly, she appeared to stop, and rose and fell in promenade deck at the time, in company the trough of the sea, as if at the mercy of the waves. At this time, she appeared to had just reached the point above the boiler be about two miles from our informant, but she very soon floated very near to him-so were, when the explosion took place. The near as to threaten his engulphment. But explosion-which sounded like the puff of he had the presence of mind to swim, with a high pressure boat, but not so loud, was his plank, from under her course, and

And here was another scene of horror. He saw five or six persons hanging to the annual transfer of the anchor, and as many more holding on the Liberty; in all things, Charity." feeling much alarmed, he stopped for an anchor, and as many more holding on the instant, when the smoke was directly suc- liberty cap, which is attached to the pole at the bow, the guies of which had given which spread with a fearful rapidity; com-municating, in an instant, to every thing was held fast to the boat by its iron hinge, it afforded safety to several. The latter persons, however, suffered a good deal from the heat, but more from the dashing of the waves. Directly above them, and by the bulk head, a person stood surrounded almost by the fire. He held in his STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TOGETHER hand a piece of white cloth, with which with such other important documents he appeared to bath his face, to keep off as the limits of the paper will perthe heat. When saw Mr. T., he called MIT. THE NUMBERS WILL BE FURNISHED AT upon him for God's sake, to allow him to \$2.PER-HUNDRED FOR ANY QUANTITY. WILL get upon his plank, as he could not swim, THE FRIENDS TAKE THIS MATTER INTO CON-and therefore dare not leap into the wa-ter, which he would soon be obliged to do send in Their orders. 420 or perish by fire. Mr. T. saw no other hope for himself, and so informed his halffrantic supplicant. His reply was-"you can swim, and can get to the paddle ful heart-rending and awful catastrophie's wheels and be safe." Mr. T. was about that has ever transpired in this country. doing so, when a heavy swell bore the we refer to the burning of the ill-fated Steam blazing wreck beyond his reach.

As the wreck was floating off, he saw a man standing upon the wheel-house, shricking like a maniac, for assistance, and looking like the picture of despair, lit up as flames, mingled with the shricks of the dying, was the only requium chanted over the grave of these two hundred souls!

How sad were the reflections of our friend, as he rested his breast upon his themselves secure, rejoicing in prospect of a faithful plank-from which had launched speedy re-union with those from whom they into eternity, the young and beautiful girl he had vainly attempted to save! What delighted with the thought of soon enjoying a moment for thought! How emphatical- a new and pleasant home. But the fatal hour ly illustrative of the frailty of man, and of eight arrived, and with it the boat in him before he made an effort to save him of the power of that Being, whose will the elements obey! Above him was the starfort to reach the lady's cabin, and heard lit-heavens, made red and lurid by the cloud-reaching flames, which ascended Life Preservers, but all in vain; the die was from the crumbling hull of the ill-fated cast; a sheet of fire—a watery grave—an Erie. Around him were his companions, enterance upon the untried scenes of eternisstruggling, like himself, for that life which ty-all, all stared them in the face. Awful seemed the more precious as it appeared moment this-husbands and wives-parents recede from them. And beneath him and children-friends and acquaintanceswas the dark green deep, where slept so many who scarce an hour before, were counting the progress of the sunny hours, and looking forward to the bright prospects which seemed to dawn upon their pathway in the future. It was an hour for thought! An hour big with admonitions from eter- raging element, or buffet the tremendous

Buoyed up with hope-though suffering greatly from the chilly coldness which seized upon him, from being so long imthe ladies' cabin, some 20 or 30 persons mersed-Mr. T. struggled with the waves were clustered, each struggling to descend in the hope that relief was at hand. Disreached about six o'clock. Of those who husbands vainly endeavoring to support been in the water two hours or more, he prepare us. Mrs. Command family of our soon recovered, and informing those around After making this survey, and seeing no him, that there were several still clinging known, as they left the Buffalo, before the doubtless bring more particulars.

LATER.-The Clinton had returned to Buffalo, before the Wisconsin left, and reported that two more persons had been found--Fred. Parmelee, the Bar Keeper, and a passenger, an American-name not give a complete list of those on board. Of was one buffeting, unsustained by any known. By one of the persons saved cabin passengers, Capt. Trrus thinks there thing but his own strength, the tossing who came up on the Wisconsin, we learn were between 30 and 40, of whom, 10 or waves, which, the next moment, formed his

Mr. Mittlemore and lady, Boston; Mr Sherman, and daughter Centreville, Pa.

The four St. Louis murderers were executed July 9th. An immense concourse of people were present on the occasion.

Sixty-two indictments have been found by the Attorney General of Boston, for sel-ling ardent spirits without licences.

The amount deposited in the Savings Bank by the factory girls at Lowell up to the present time, is stated to be 100,000.

Theodore Weld has commenced speaking again in public. He has addressed several meetings on the subject of slavery.

surges-marked their few feeble efforts to keep away from the cold, dark deeps which bore them—and then lost them forever! For about five minutes after Mr. Wheat Crop of the United States will be an average one.—Philanthropist. keep away from the cold, dark deeps which

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, August 18, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKET.

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

For Governor, JABEZ S. FITCH, of Calhoun Co. For Lieut. Governor, NATHAN POWER, of Oakland Co.

4 SIGNAL OF LIBETY, -- Extra. OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE HAVE THOUGHT BEST TO PUBLISH AN EXTRA NUMBER OF THE SIGNAL ABOUT THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, CONTAINING THE ADDRESS OF THE NATION-AS THE LIMITS OF THE PAPER WILL PER-

Appalling Calamity!

We publish to-day, one of the most painboat Erie, and the loss of one HUNDRED & SEVENTY PERSONS, who perished either by that relentless and cruel element fire-or sought and found an asylum from those torhis countenance was, by the red light turing and most excruciating writhings in a which cast its glare upon every object watery grave. Safely moored in the har-within the circle of miles. But there was bor at Buffalo, the gay multitude rushed on no aid near-no arm to save, and scarce- board the Erie; the hour of her departure ly an eye to pity! The crackling of the arrived, the bell tolled, she weighed anchor and was seen dancing over the waves to her gious denomination. destined port; the happy company on board enchanted by the sound of music-fancied had for a time been separated; -and others of eight arrived, and with it the boat in flames-the cry of fire is heard, and Captain Trius rushes to the ladies' cabin for the Life Preservers, but all in vain; the die was frantic with desperation, still making every effort in their power to extricate themselves and their friends from the awful dilemma in which they were unavoidably involved. But feeble and vain were their efforts to quell the heavings of the towering billows. But they are gone-a few only, in the Providence of God were saved to tell the sad tale, and adore the riches of that goodness that saved them in the hour of peril. The community four miles of the shore, when it sunk in by the rudder chains for safe. Some had tracted by the constant tossings, he soon is dressed in mourning; a solemn sadness later than the succeeded, but were forced off by others forgot the direction in which he land lay, sits on every countenance, and all appear to daylight. The lines were cast off. The struggling to reach the same point. Others and consequently made no effort to pro- say, from such an awful death may God de-Clinton headed for this port which she were hanging from the sides of the boats; gress toward any point. After he had liver us, and for our final departure, may he are saved, several are badly burned, but have heard.

Out those who have heard, several are badly burned, but have heard.

Our of the Eige.—Among the passion of the unfortunate Swiss; so many of whom perished but, it appears, not one of whom perished but, it appears are not of the order of the unfortent perished but, it ap employ of Mr. W. G. Miller of this city, ered there-not one of the children-not almost exhausted, and when death seemed izen: his loss is sensibly felt. How uncer- thing it was never permitted to do before! are in death.

The Conventions.

TLet the first Liberty Conventions for Washtenaw county, and for the Senatorial District, be well attended! Every friend of universal liberty can afford to consecrate, at least two days in the year to her serviceing forth of the flames, as several on board overboard, and instantly leaped after it. It packet boat in the morning, could not be one to nominate good and true men, who will be faithful to her cause, and one to supwill be faithful to her cause, and one to support them at the polls. Let there be at tionary for settlement, and then stabbed hunleast one waggon load from each neighborhood. Brethren, lay aside all excuses and incumbrances, and meet together at Ann Arbor, next Wednesday, and depend upon it, you will do good to others, and benefit your selves .

Our Paper.

We have made an arrangement with the Printer, by which our whole paper, except about one column, will, for the present, be d evoted to reading matter. We shall spare no pains to render the paper interesting and useful; and it will be found that although it least possible delay till she arrived in Boston. Her master probably listened to a pais small in size, it contains as much original and selected matter as most of the papers in the State. (FOur subscription should be increased four fold. Will our Agents and friends throughout the State, aid in this matter, and the work will be done.

Street Preaching appears to be on the increase. It is not uncommon in this city, and 14 different places were announced in the Baltimore papers of Saturday, where there would be preaching in the street on

Rev. J. Hudson's Letter.

In our paper of July 14, we published an article on the connection of the Methodist E. Church with Slavery, in which we took the ground,

1. That that Church, as a Body, of its own free will, have voluntarily upheld and supported the Slavery of nearly one hundred thousand of its members.

2. That the representatives of the Church assembled in General Conference, voted to deprive a large portion of their brethren and sisters of one of the rights given to them by Jesus Christ, that of complaining to the Church of an injury received from members of the same church. This rule operates oppressively on many thousands of the colored members of that denomination.

3. That the course taken by the authorities of that Church towards the abolitionists generally, has been in many respects, unjustifiable and oppressive.

In consequence of this honest expression

of our opinion on these points, the Rev. J. Hupson, of this place, has sent us a communication, which will be found in another column. In reference to the burning of Servetus: the personal allusions of the writer to one of the Committee-the wickedness and want of spirituality in the Presbyterian Church; the superiority of the Methodist Church in these respects, and the death of the Quakers at Boston, we have no controversy with the Rev. Mr. Hubson, nor shall we have. If he convinces the Presbyterian Church of its sin, we hope it will repent and reform, With these remarks, we leave the letter to the good sense of our readers, simply observing, that should any further communication be received, respecting the positions we have taken above, and written in a proper spirit, we shall pay that attention to it which its arguments may scem to require. But we shall not feel ourselves obliged to fill up our columns with personal abuse of ourselves or of any reli-

Livingston Co. A. S. Socity.

At a Quarterly meeting of the Livingston county A. S. Society, held in Green Oak, July 5, 1841, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to represent said county in the Liberty Senatorial Convention to be held at Ann Arbor, Aug. 25.

Green Oak .- Jason Clark, J. Barber; J Burnett, J. P. Farnesworth, H. Lee, Asal Hubbard, Ira Jennings, Isaac Smith.

Hamburg .- George Burnett, Geo. Wab-

Pulnam .- Daniel Cook, Mr. Kirkland, Dr Stansbury, Leonard Noble.

Unadilla .- Luke Montague.

Josco .- J. Wood. Marion .- Samuel Hubbard, J.T. Walton,

. Mahan, E. F. Gay. Howell .- D. H. Austin, Alvin Crittenden,

Asa J. Dibble, E. F. Burt. Brighton .- Wm. Noble, Isaac Andrews.

Hartland .- A. F. Albright.

Genoa .- Alvin Benjamin.

Handy .- Mr. Armstrong. Tuscola .- Alva Preston.

THE ADVANCES MADE .- The following onsiderations will enable our friends to see hat abolition is on the advance in the M. . Church. The New York Conference has had its

session, and no resolution passed against ab-olition or Zion's Watchman!!!!! * * * * In this same conference an abolitionist was appointed assistant secretary !!!

The New England Conferences have passed, and no charges against abolitionists!! The New England Conference has carried its purpose, and pronounced slavery a sin; a A well known and decided abolitionist has been appointed principal of the Wesley-

an Academy. And more signs will follow soon. Zion's Watchman.

MECHANICS BEWARE!—A bricklayer, named Elisha Thompson, a respectable young man, a native of Bordentown, New Jersey, (where his relations now reside,) went to Mobile; there several persons became in-debted to him for work: meeting some of them in the street, he solicited payment. in three places, of which he died in about two weeks.

A carpenter of Philadelphia did a considerable amount of work for "a gentlemen" in Texas; the work was shipped, but the employer has not remitted the money, and probably never will .- Emancipator.

THE WAY FOR SLAVES TO CELEBRATE THE 4TH OF JULY.—A fine looking slave girl, with an exceedingly slight tinge of the proscribed hue, left her master's house in Baltimore, with a proper supply of the needful, as if to attend church. Instead of entering this consecrated building, she entered the railroad

THE SLAVE TRADE ABOLISHED BY THE BEY of Tunis.—The Malta Times of the 10th ult., publishes a letter from Tunis of the 1st, announcing that the Bey, at the rcommenda-tion of the British Consul-general, Sir Thomas Reade, had decreed the abolition of the slave trade within his dominions. He had himself set the example by giving liberty to all his own slaves, and promised to put an end to their further importation and exportation in the Regency.

Rev. Mr. Davis, the Slaveholder.

The character of this gentleman seems to suffer by investigation. His chief business at the North is stated to have been the purchase of a store of goods for a company of planters. In this attempt he was unsuccess ful in New York. Whether he succeeded in Boston is not known. He has made publicly sundry charges against the character of Rev. W. H Brisbane of Cincinnati, formerly a Southern slaveholder. The correctness of these charges Mr. B. has flatly and publicly denied, and Mr. Davis has offered no proof in support of his accusations. The following communication from the Free American seems to indicate the Rev. gentleman is finctured with a strong propensity to a very degrading vice called lying ..

Mr Davis' Veracity.

A letter from him, dated Albany, N. Y. June 1841, appears in the Georgian Christian Index, of the 3d ult., in which he gives an account of his own sayings and doings at Portland. His whole letter is hardly worth copying. He seems highly gratified with the sympathy shown him by our pro-slavery neighbors, and thinks ers are "opposed to abolition." But in his letter he makes at least six statements which I have the authority of Gen. D. Appleton, of Portland, for declaring to be falsehoods.

1. He says that "the citizens (of Portland) held a meeting, and appointed a committee to address a note to me, (him,) requesting me to address them on the sub-

No such meeting was ever held. John Neal, of his own notion, invited Mr. Davis to give the address.

2. He says he "found Rev. Mr. Champlin to be a good colonization man." Mr. Champlain told me that he was not a colonigationist.

3. He says "the audience was large, filling the city hall entirely." There were only about 100 persons present. The hall

4. He adds that after two days discus sion with Messrs. Lincoln and Appleton, his opponents "acknowledged that I understood the subject to well for them, but considered, nevertheless, that there was merit in their cause if they could bring it out."
All this is one result of Mr. Davis vanity. It is wholly fulse.

5. The same hallucination leads him to seven-eighths, at least.

6. Finally he adds, "at the close of the discussions I had to go immediately to the boat, to set out for Boston. Not less than 500 followed me to the water, seeking introduction, and entreating me to remain at believe that no one followed him to the boat save the usual number of idlers and loafers always found round a steamer .-Moreover, he took tea very quietly, after the debate was over, and went on board with, perhaps, one to three friends.

So much for this slaveholding minister of "another Gospel," not Christ's. Yours with regard,

CHARLES T. TORREY.

Methodism vs. Abolion.

Rev. Edward Smith, of Ohio, an able and devoted preacher, has been tried by the Pittsburgh Conference for giving Anti-Slavery lectures, forming societies, circulating Zion's Watchman, and other kindred hereing the M. E. Church, and saying to a brother minister, he would not take an appointment in Virginia if the Bishop were to pery." send him there. To the first he refused to plead for its indefiniteness, and where matters were specified, he asked in vain for time to procure the witnesses necessary to disprove the specifications. He was indefinitely suspended from the work of the ministry.

In reference to this transaction, the Emancipator remarks:

The work of proscription and oppression in the M. E. Church is likely to have its regular course, after the doings of the late General Conference. By the operation of its peculiar ecclesiastical jurisprudence, one after another of its pillars of abolition among its members are either crushed, or removed, or turned over to the other side. Unless there is a firm rally among the laymen of the church, we apprehend the pro-slavery party will soon have it all to themselves.

Our Candidate for Governor.

In a letter recently received in this town, after giving some very flattering intelligence of the progress of our cause at the East, Mr. Frich, with characteristic good bumor, informs us, "that he shall endeavor to be at the Capitol in season to take the oath of office, and should one of the other parties conclude to take up our candidates, he might possibly and even probably have that service to perform." We will only reply, that "many a word spoken in jest, has been taken in earnest." So mote it be with our good

Sir Robert Peel, in his speech to the electors of Tamworth, states that the number of of slaves annually brought from the Coast of Africa to Cuba, is at least 50,000.

For the Signal of Liberty. The Attack .-- No 1.

The spirit of bigotry, misrepresentation, and falsehood still lives in our land. world is, by no means, sanctified. The true spirit that led Michael Servetus to the stake, and, for conscientious opinion's sake. kindled the fire and set the faggot, still lingers to do her work of revengeful villainy and death.

It is true that neither at Geneva, nor yet in our own beloved country, are men at this moment lashed to the stake, and for daring to think for themselves, burned to death-Calvin is dead-the painful tortures of Servetus are over-the fires have gone out.

But we have reason to fear that the spirit by which this revengeful and disgraceful transaction was prompted, to some extent, like Elijah's mantle, has fallen upon one of his sons.

Not long since, I saw in the "Signal of Liberty" an article, written by a young Presbyterian brother, in which the sweeps ing declaration was made, that ' so far as the ruling principle of action was concerned, the M. E. Church in the United States will bear comparison with the darkest days of Popery."

I thought, when first I learned the author of the article, and still think the same. that if it was true that there was corruption in the M. E. church, he was the last man to have sounded the tocsin. Subscribing as I do to the sentiment that those who live in glass houses would do well not throw stones. I were favorably struck with the advice of the Saviour to the Pharisee, "first cast out the beam out of thine eye and then shall thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye," especially as there were those in that committee much more competent to the work than Mr. F., and for whom it would have been much more becoming to have "cast the first stone," but it shows most clearly what feeling or spirit moves his breast .-I would ask our young editor Mr. F. if "the M. E. Church, in the United States bears comparison with the darkest days of Popery," with what does the Presbyterian church in the United States, bear compar-

Does our young hero think that he will render himself useful to the world by calumniating and slandering that church that has stood instrumentally foremost in the promotion of the great revival of religion that has been in progress these fifty years; add, that at the close, "almost the entire and to which the very church of which he sudience were on my side"—a mistake of is a member is indebted under God for whatever of spirituality they possess?-If this is his object, I would advise him to try his skill somewhere else.

The M. E. Church, like the gallant manof-war in the great fleet sent by our Lord, has stood the winds and storms of opposithe North, and traverse the whole land, as tion and persecution for more than a centhey believed I could satisfy all, that the some of his most strongly fortified retreats, accomplishing the object for which she was called out in the providence of God, and which she continues to move on in the sphere of her usefulness accomplishing the conversion of hundreds and thousands of sinners annually. I would suggest to the Executive committee that if they wish to disaffect the minds of this community towards the M. E. Church in the United States, that they commit this very important department to the management of some one who is better able to conceal his ultraism-some one better acquainted with the history of the M. E. Church in the United States, than Mr. F., and also to the hands of some one that may be associated with some branch of the visible church, confessedly more spiritual than the M. E. sies. The only two charges sustained were, church. For until then the community giving publicity to things slanderous respect- will be slow to believe that the "M. E. Church in the United States will well bear comparison with the darkest days of Po-

But why is it we ask that we are thus repeatedly charged in the Signal with corruption? Why are we thus publicly held up to the community as unworthy of confidence and respect? Why, forsooth, as the editor tell us, the Baltimore conference passed a resolution that they were opposed to the measure of abolitionists and that the Michigan conference also resolved "that those preachers that took a course calculated to injure our officirl periodicals have violated their obligation to the church and should be dealt with accordingly," and these are some of the strong evidences of the corruption of the Methodist E. Church in the United States pointed out by Mr. F.

Does it follow that because I may see differently from you in reference to the measure by which to accomplish any great political matter, or that because I will not introduce a man into my family, give him influence there and suffer him unrebuked to use that influence to my injury and the injury of my family, that I am greatly corrupt and that I ought to be held up to the public as unworthy of the confidence and respect. Most certainly not. Neither does it follow according to our way of viewing things because the Baltimore conference passed a resolution that they were opposed to the measure of abolitionists or because the Michigan conference also resolved that those preachers who took a course calculated to injure our official periodicals shall be considering as having violated their obligations to the church and shall be dealt with accordingly that "the Methodist E. Church in the United States, Church in that place. Mr. Gurney was a will well compare with the darkest days of Popery." But perhaps Mr. F. has some new work on Logic by the rules of which, according to his mode of induction from

sion, we leave community to judge whether it is correct, whether it can be drawn from the premises and we have no fear for the result.

Indeed I have not noticed this article because I had any fears that any who were acquainted with the standing and avowed principles of the Methodist E. Church, would be the least disaffected towards us, but principally and mainly to call the attention of all to the fact, that the same spirit of revenge and monopoly that put to death the Quakers at Boston, in the regular natural line of succession, has been perpetuated, and that ever and anon visible exhibitions of it are seen in this far off J. Hudson. Ann Arbor, Aug. 14th, 1841.

More Southern In its tendencies.

Senator Preston, at a great whig meeting in Charleston, May 23, 1841, exultingly proclaimed that the accession of Mr. Tyler to the Executive chair would make "an administration more southern in its tendencies" than that of his predecessor would have been-"both would steer by the same polar star, but with Tyler there might be some variation southward in the instrument." The evidence is daily encreasing, that when Mr. Preston made that remark, he well understood his man. Among the "southern tendencies," we find the following list of nominations lately made for foreign embassies:

Ex-Gov. Edward Everett, of Massachusotts, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentary to London.

Col. Todd, of Kentucky, do. to Russia. Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, do to Aus-

Mr. Barker, of Georgia, charge to Sar-

Mr. Pendleton, of Virginia, to Naples.

Mr. Barrow, of Mississippi, to Lisbon. There is "southern tendency" for you, ive foreign ministers from the slave states and but one from the free States! The free States gave Mr. Tyler 156 of the votes which elevated him to his present -but a little over one quarter of the whole but then that is nothing to the purpose, because every body knows that the people of this free states are mere white slaves -plebeians, people who work for a living and it is not proper to send such bodies to represent our government, and especially our slavedriving and slave breeding Chief Sylvester D. Noble, Magistrate at the Courts of Europe.

MICHIGAN. - An old friend from Western Michigan says, there will be a strong antislavery demonstration in the peninsula State at the approaching election. The State candidates are eminently worthy and popular, Numerous county and district nominations are taking place, for Senators and Representatives, and conventions are called in all directions. It would not be strange to see the spirit of liberty arising in the West to the spirit of liberty arising in the West to take the whole work out of the hands of us laggards of th East.

Emancipator.

"Westward the Star of Empire take its [Emancipator.

We learn on good authority, that the number of applicants for office, made to the collector of this port during the short time he has occupied the station, is very near ten thousand. This is a fact which speaks volumes. But few of the offices within the gift of the collector pay more than a comforta-ble subsistence for a man with a family —and yet they are cagerly sought for by thousands. And doubtless the number would be doubled, if there was even a hope of securing the object sought .- Jour. Com.

THE LOAN.-Several agents of British Bankers are said to be already in New York, duly authorized to take part of our new \$12,000,000 loan.

GREAT WESTERN CONVENTION.

We learn that the third Wednesday in October, 1841, is the time fixed on for holding the great Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Con-vention at Cincinnatti, Ohio. The friends there, it is said, will cheerfully accommodate 400 delegates, free from expense.

No time should be lost! Meetings should be held, all over the West, for the purpose of appointing delegates; and every abolition-ist in the M. E. Church, throughout that vast region of country, should immediately decide to attend, or write to the convention, if

it be any way possible.

And not our friends of the West, merely but we hope letters of approval and encouragement will be sent from the East, North and South; and from our friends in the West

The Great Western Convention! There must be a general rally! The ball must be kept in motion-the people must be gather-And to this end, we expect all the antislavery papers, far and near, will publish this notice. We expect our subscribers at the West will procure its insertion in their local papers-we expect the brethren in the ministry, and the class leaders and members and friends, one and all, will make one "strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether!" If each one does his duty, it will be the greatest and best meeting for the noor slave, ever held in this country. We know of some those of weather-beaten farmers of the West, and we believe the sequel will show that they are ready for this great and

good work. [Zion's Watchman.]

DIED,

At Cold Water, Branch County, Mich.on the 5th inst. Rev. Charles W. Gurney, the Church in that place. Mr. Gurney was a zealous, untiring, and most eminently successful minister of Jesus Christ. He was the uncompromising advocate of every chris tian enterprise, and an early, straight for-ward, devoted abolitionist. His loss will these premises he can draw this conclu- be long, deeply, and widely felt.

COUNTY CONVENTION .- We publish to day a call for a County Convention of the friends of liberty, to meet on the 25th instant, and also for a Convention of the senatorial district to meet on the same day. We are authorized to say that the hospitality of the friends in this place will be cheerfully extended to all who may come.

It is highly important that this first Convention of political abolitionists in this county, be well attended. Jackson, Ingham, Eaon, Oakland and Kalamazoo have already preceeed us, and Wayne, Livingston and other counties are on the move. Now that the waters are troubled, be not afraid to step in. Brethren make your calculations to come—let all come. Let each man, who owns a span of horses, resolve himself into a committee of arrangements, and see to it that a goodly number of his neighbors are seasonably transported to the place of meeting. In this way the work will be done.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, legal voters of the County of Washtenaw, invite a meeting of the Abolitionists of said County, who approve of making nominations for office, independent of other parties, of such men only, as will use their individual and official influ ence to secure equal and exact justice to all men, to be held at the Court Flouse in Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the county of Washtenaw in the Legislature of Michigan, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed expedient.

UF SENATORIAL CONVENTION .- The undersigned, legal voters of the Second Sena-torial District of Michigan, (being now the counties of Washtenaw and Livingston,) invite those Abolitionists who approve of In-dependent political Nominations, to meet in Convention, at the same place, at 1 o'clock for the purpose of nominating one or more candidates for the office of Senator to represent said District in the Senate of Michigan, and station, and the slave states but sixty-eight for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed advisable.

ANN ARBOR. Job Slatford, Sabin Felch, D H. Pattison, Bela Brown, Calvin Bliss, Roswell Moore, R. Parsons, Monson Wheeler, S. B. Noble, Wm. Jones, J. Chandler, Jr. Kinneth Davidson, Chauncey Branch, D. A. McCollum, J. B. Barnes, Charles Mosely, Amasa Fuller Stephen Damon, Jr. Ira Felch, Thomas Stone, Zenas Nash, H. Bower, M. H. Cowles, Israel Williams, Joseph Powell, John Damon, Z M Thomas, John Voorheis, Heman Thomas, V H Powell, G. Beckley, Wm B. Greenman, Wm. Campbell, Joel R Hidden, Solomon Doty, James Gibson, Seth Chase, Joseph W Wait, B. Porter. Thomas G. Davis, Jared Letts, S. Campbell,

SALEM. D F Norton, T B Lapham, Edmund Pratt, Stephen Rider, J B Pinkney, Warren Hamilton, Charles Bryant, H S Hamilton. H M Hamilton, Joel Hamilton, Isaac Hamilton, John Peebles, EC Hamilton, Maj J H Peebles, Reuben Peebles, Lauren Pratt, Seth Thompson, David Peebles, YPSILANTI

H H Griffin,

Justus Norris,

S W Patchin,

Theodore Foster.

Jacob Doremus,

James Doremus,

Ira Spaulding, Leonard C Parks,

Milo Chamberlin,

Freeman T Lawrence,

A L Chase, C C Barnes,

H B Ten Eyck, A A Copeland, J M Brown, Mial C Parker, P DWoodruff,

Moses Wallis. Thomas Hoskins, Dwight C. Foster, Daniel Dwight,

ES Smilh. SYLVAN George P King, J A Parks, G C Hall, Ira Spaulding, Jr.

A W Davis,

Aaron Lawrence, PITTSFIELD. Daniel Underwood, Aaron H. Holmes, Samuel Dutton, P. A. Prichard,

James Holmes WEBSTER. W Willets.

LINDEN. Ezra Fish. SUPERIOR. John Hoff.

M Lang. SENATORIAL-PUTNAM, LIVINGSTON Co. Leonard Noble, Daniel Cook, John A Coniway, Philip Eaman,

NORTHFIELD.

GREEN OAK James Burnett, J. W. Appleton, Jonathan Burnett, Jason Clark, Stephen Lee, Enos Cole. Asahei Hubbard, Isaac Smith, William Fish, Hannibal Lee, Andrew Clark, J. B. Farnsworth, Orland Clark, J. Barber.

A part only of the names to be attached to a call for the county and senstorial Conventions have been received.

TAKEN UP, Y the subscriber, on the thirty-first day of May last, a span of MARES, one a black Poney, marked P. P. on the left hip; the other a grey, with a ring hone and spavin. The owner is requested to prove his title and pay charges, and they will be delivered. RUFUS THAYER. Jr. Plymouth, July 28, 1841.

Wood! Wood! Wood! ANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few change for the "Signal of Liberty."

MORTGAGE SALE.

EFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Rufus Crosman and Lucy his wife, to the undersigned, January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and Recorded in the Registers office, in the county of Washtenaw, in Liber No. seven, page three hundred and one, of the equal undivided half of the USein Mill, property." including the of the "Scio Mill property," including the water-power, Mills and Machinery, and about twenty five acres of land, acjoining 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 oond, (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

in Ann Arbor, in said county on the sixteenth day of November next, at noon.

SAMUL W. FOSTER Mortgagee.

KINGSLEY & MORGAN, Atty's Dated Scio, August 9th, 1841.

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

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

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

out the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.
They also manufacture STRAW CUT-TERS, recently invented by S. W. Foster, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or water power. They also work by hand.— Price, lifteen 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 con-

struction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER.—Price, sixty dollars.
S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

Scio, June 23, 1841.

JEW DAVID'S

HEBREW PLASTER. The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligamenta 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 auxilary, in removing the disease and faciliating the cure, in case of Local In-flamation, Scroffulous Affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamtory, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

A gentlemen 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 jour ney, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate.-He put one over the region of the liver; -in the mean time he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health inproving; 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 case ses of weakness, such as weaknes and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, and offections 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 2 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 and 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. A liberal discount made to wholesale pur-

Directions accompany each box. Price

50 cents. Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan. Country agents supplied by M. W. Birch ard & 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 & Powers, Concord.

Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. Produce of every Description, ECEIVED 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. BLANKS of every description nearly executed at this office. June 28, 1841. 9-15

From the Bay State Democrat. New.England Enslaved. [BY C. W. DENISON.]

[Written on Bunker Hill Day, June 17th 1841, when the news of Wise's Geg, reached Boston.

In with the Gag! aye, let it choke, 'Till we have learned that we are slaves! What boots it that our father's broke And hurled this day the British yoke? Our fathers? they are in their graves!

In with it, Wise! then lift thy hand, Recking with murdered Cilley's blood! Swear by the Throne where thou must stand For gag-dominion o'er the land Where the free Pilgrims left the flood !

'Tis but a land of Yankees! They cornerned in by rocks and rivers; So, tell them if they won't obey, And take the gag again to-day, You'll burst the Union all to shivers!

On such a day, my lord, their sires Were seen this hour on Bunker's Hill ! There they first lighted freedom's fires, By yonder monument and spires, And we would keep them burning still!

But what of that? In with the Gag! Twist it the Yankee throat about! Bostonians! furl your starry flag! Off from the heights your cannon drag, And stamp old Faneuil's embers out!

What! know ye not that ye are slaves, To do the gallant South's commands? Your standard but in mockery waves-Your guns insult your father's graves-Look at the fetters on your hands!

Yes! ye may write-what Southrons please And beg-the favors they may give! As suppliants ye may-clasp their knees, And then-await their sovereign case, To bid ye die, or let ye live!

Christian calmness disturbed.

BY CAROLINE FRY. We walked by the side of the tranquil

stream, That the sun had tinged with his parting

The water was still, and so crystal clear, That every spray had its image there.

And every reed that o'er it bowed, And the crimson streak, and the silvery

cloud; And all that was bright, and all that was fair,

And all that was gay, was reflected there. And they said it was like the chastened

breast That Religion sooths to a holy rest,

When sorrow has tamed the impassioned

And the bosom reflects its expected sky.

But I took a stone that loy beside, And cast it far on the glassy tide; And gone was the charm of a pictured

And the sky so bright, and the landscape gteen.

scene,

And I bade them mark how an idle word,

Too lightly said, and too deeply heard; Or a rash reproof, or a look unkind, May spoil the peace of a heavenly mind.

Though sweet be the peace, and holy the calm,

The heart that it gilds is all as weak As the wave that reflects the crimson streak.

You cannot impede the celestial ray That lights the dawn of eternal day; But so may you trouble the bosom it cheers; 'Twill cease to be true to the image it bears

From Gerrit Smith's Correspondent in Tennessee.

Things at the South. There are many instances where the

slaves are kindly treated, comfortably cloth ed, and well fed. But with the owners of such the anti-slavery part of our people have little cause to apprehend difficulty.--They do not denounce the abolitionists or speak unkindly of them. Many of them are zealous advocates for emancipation .-Such slaves have not intellectual culture. On the death of a kind master, should he have neglected to provide for them by will or should he have died indebted, they must be sold to the highest bidder. A He was sold to a slaveholder in Virginia, case of this kind happened last winter taken on to the west, and traded from one Riding into ______, I overtook them near to _______, that they had whipped the town, walking in a muddy road of a rainy morning. Two women had their children in their arms, (infants.) Their head to his feet. His last escape was the soon fell in were tired of a walk of eight miles in deep mud-were within half a mile of the place where they were to be sold, to whom they knew not, and to be separated, perhaps, for ever. They appeared to possess for-

with infant-I think a fraction over \$700 Her husband was sold to a man from N Carolina. It was said the purchaser assured him that he should be permitted to come into Tennessee to see his wife once Possibly the promise may be re-The women were allowed to retain their infants. With that they appeared to think the claims of humanity satisfied. The others were scattered to places remote from each other. I have been since She up to the house of Mrs. be treated, they live in dread of these occurrences, which separate them for ev-

A year ago there was much discussion times unpropitious. It was said the correspondence was to be resumed, and no doubt pedients of raving, bullying, and threatning disunion, it was supposed would not be said, "He is a smarter man than I am." fail to bring New York to terms. I had Mr. the honor of your Executive, he maintained his ground with dignity and firmness For once this insolence of the South has been rebuked and compelled to yield. No circumstance that I recollect has raised run, the pursuers sheet him down.

their power was not as potent as they had supposed, and that the North may in future be less disposed to yield to their unreasonable demands. The repeal of your nine month's law-the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and many other things indicate a favorable change in public sentiment in the North.

There are favorable signs even here .-The letters of Mr. Gurney to Henry Clay are read attentively by slaveholders. I have heard no one of them express an unfavorable opinion of them. For the present state of the South it is a most excelent work. So kind that none could take offence at it. The reasoning so clear and forcible as to be unanswerable. I hope it will have a general circulation at the South. I should think that in the present quiet state of the public mind it would be read in all parts of the South, and without any special effort to destroy it.

It was observed by some writer, a year or two ago, that the abolitionists were more dangerous to their institutions than was generally imagined. Though few in number they were industrious and persevering. I hope they may continue to deserve that character.

of whom I have frequently spoken, showed me a will drawn for a widow a few days since, in which she emancipated her six slaves at her death. Mr. -----, has been in the habit of writing a great many wills for the last twenty years. He says a great change has taken place within the last two years in emancipating slaves; and that this disposition to emancipate is on the increase. Judge ----- has expressed the same opinion, and others also whose situation enabled them to obtain exten-sive information. * * * * Mr. D. -has been one of the most faith-

ful laborers in the anti-slavery cause in East Tennessee. He has written much, and always carries the influence with him. He laments the corrupting influ-And the heavenly beam be bright and warm, ence in the church, and says the church must be freed from it.

politicians represent the South as being u- gone into, and the girl declared free by the nited, all as one man, ready to do battle for slavery at its bidding. Nothing can was, that the mother of the child had given be farther from the truth. Take the whole slaveholding South and they have less than a majority of the legal voters .-It is only by withholding light, and acting in concert, as a privileged order, that they maintain the ascendency. This is the reason why they are alarmed when an abolition paper or pamphlet finds its way among them. Slavery could not bear free discussion one year in the South, if by any means the non slaveholding part of the community should act in concert. It must must, when the subject is fairly taken up for discussion, there are men of ardent feelings who will go to the work as though they were contending for life. *

SLAVE HUNTING. * * His history was briefly this. in County. Mr. ______, a savage to another. Finding life a burden kind man to his slaves, died suddenly and he attempted to escape, and was several in debt. He had nine or ten slaves .- times recaptured and whipped. He stated from Apalachacola Bay. He soon fell in company with one who had probably es-caped from Arkansas. Their plan was to follow the mountains to the free states.— They were so much -- that they made slow progress. One winter titude, with a settled melancholy. They they lived in a cave on the mountains were sold in the court house. I went in and subsisted mainly on dry corn, which for a few minutes. There appeared to be they parched by their fire. At other times not more than twenty or thirty bidders, they were followed by dogs, and narrowly most of them from a distance. The first escaped being caught. One night, after a offered was a boy about fourteen years fatiguing day's work, they crawled into a old—he was sold on a credit of one year pen where there was a quantity of husks. from Calcutta, which is nearly on the op-for \$715. The next was a boy about the Very soon after they lay down they were posite side of the globe, in eight weeks.

same age-\$720. The next a woman surrounded by a company of men and dogs. They broke through and were followed by the dogs. They called to the dogs as if to the Friend of Man by Br. Goodell. We THAT AMERICAN LIBERTY IS SUBNERTED set them on something ahead-this succeeded, and the dogs ran past, doing them no harm. They were often supplied with provisions by other slaves. Some times they suffered with hunger. They saw plenty of game, but could not take it for want of a gun. They were on the great Smoky Mountain, Cocke Co. and found themselves pursued by men and dogs .-Theyran until they came to the Big Pigeon pears to be a pious woman. She said a river. The ice was running in the river at was distressing to her to have her colored family scattered so, but she had no power cross. The dogs and the more savage to prevent it. However mildly slaves may men could not stand so cold a bath and gave be treated, they live in dread of these oc- up the pursuit. The night was cold, and they were hungry, without fire, wet, and their cloths froze on them. The poor fel-- that, in all his low stated to in the South, though most in Virginia, a- sufferings, that night was the most severe, bout the demand made on Gov. Seward for and brought him the nearest to death .the surrender of the "fugitives from jus- They wandered about a few days longer, tice." There appeared to be some sur- and seeing a hunter at a distance by the prise that the Governor did not yield at name of _____, they went to him and once. The elections were pending, and voluntarily surrendered themselves. All who have seen this man describe him as a man of the first order of natural talents, was entertained of success. The old ex- and of strict integrity of character. When -, inquiring for him I met . - said that his veracity much anxiety for the issue; and greatly to the honor of your Executive, he maintain-truth though against himself. There are thousands whose lives would be parallel with his. In Mississippi they are hunted with blood hounds. If a slave attempts to fertile state is suffering as if under the The South appear to feel as though curse of Heaven. Dr.—tells me that as many as one fifth of the plantations are abandoned and it seems to be generally understood, that the State is without character at home, or credit abroad

MR. BIRNEY'S CHARACTER AT THE SOUTH.

I am happy to hear that my friend Birney is married. No one of his friends can more sincerely rejoice in his happiness.— My acquaintance began with him in Alabama. He was then in the front rank of his profession at the bar. The highest knew him while in Kentucky. While I was in the stage in company with slaveholders between Maysville and Lexington they spoke of his paper intended to be published at Danville, and said he should not survive the second number if hedid the first. I thought it my duty to apprise him of his danger by letter-but I am mortified to recollect that it contained a censure on abolitionists for going ahead of public sentiment. I seen became convinced that Mr. Birney was right, and have only regretted that I could not do more for a cause in which so much is involved. I hope most sincerely that he may yet be President of the United States. He has talents of the first order, firmness and in-dependence, with all the qualifications necessary for the Chief Magistracy of this great nation.

From the Free Labor Advocate (Ind.)

Peru, 6th mo'. 29th, 1841. Some two months ago a woman by the name of Nancy Byers, a resident of Arkansas, came on a visit to her father's, in Bennington, Delaware Co.O., and brought with her a little slave girl about nine years old. On being apprised of the fact, some of us put measures in train to ascertain whether she held the girl as a slave or not. After making several fruitless attempts, we at length obtained the necssary evidence-a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued and the girl brought before Judge Brundige, one of the associate judg-Some of the Southern clergymen and es of this county, and a legal investigation court. The plea set up by the defendent Take the her to the defendent, with the request that the defendent would keep her and provide for until she was eighteen years old. But it was proved on the other hand that the child was bought, with her mother and a little brother, for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, and brought to this state a slave, and that it was the intention of the

defendent to take her back to Arkansas. A suitable home was provided for the girl, and she sent to school. But we soon found that it would not be safe for her to soon die. If the time comes, and come it remain here, and she was accordingly con veyed to a place of safety. Thus it is with this much injured, and hunted race, in this land of boasted freedom, there is no rest to the soles of their feet until they set them on British soil, even though they may be declared free by the laws of the land. Our own citizens turn kidnappers and they have to flee. Let abolitionists every where be on the alert, and see that the slaves which are brought into the state by their masters are not suffered to be taken out again. Much may be done by , that they had whipped the vigilence of abolitionists, to rescue the victims of oppression in this way and to prevent our laws being trampled upon with impunity, by the lordly slaveholder.

A. L. BENEDICT.

> Thomas Whitemarsh, of Northampton, Mass., is now feeding four millions of silk worms.

In the last Congress, out of 296 members, about 40, or one in seven were professors of religion.

Letters have been received at Boston from Calcutta, which is nearly on the op-

American Liberties Subverted. reading. Speaking of the rule of the House of Representatives refusing to receive petitions, which he rightly distinguishes as a National Gao, he says:

But methinks I hear some sophomore politician exclaiming, "What! Compare the condition of the Americans with that of the Asiatics! Have we not the power of choosing our own rulers? And are not our liberties therefore secure?"

And so liberty consists (does it?) in the privilege of choosing our despots! Have we indeed sunk into the gutter of such grovelling and swinish conceptions? Then are we indeed descended a number of degrees below the negroes in the servility of our habits. There is not a slave on a cotton or sugar plantation throughout the whole South that could not give us a better definition of liberty than that. Not a soul of them is so stupid as not to understand that the privilege of choosing a master is not emancipation. And must it require a philosophical treatise to get it through the hair and skull of a northern voter that no President the people can choose can be other than a despot with unlimited power, during the prevalence of the doctrine that clothes the President with the right of designating, by his mes-sage, on what subjects the people may petition?

But the right of petition, we are (somewhat faintly) encouraged to hope, may possibly be restored, at the next session of Con-

Perhaps it will. The Roman dictatorship was not made perpetual, at the first experiment. There was good policy in showing the people that the yoke could be taken off, as well as put on, at the bidding of the master. Thus it is that animals are subjected to man. No ox wears the yoke night and day. No ass has the bit in its mouth all the time. fact that the animal can have the bit put into his mouth satisfies the master that it honors of the state were within his reach is an ass, and not a man that he has to one nor the other can employ type or voif he would have accepted them. I next deal with. Why should he keep the bit in the mouth, when there is no need of it? It is "only just for this once," and under "peculiar circumstances," that men can bridle and bestride their asses and their

If the white people of this country can be alternately enslaved and made free, and if this condition can appease their apprehensions, we have fresh evidence that northern freemen (as they are graciously called) would do well to take tessons in the science of human liberty from ne-gro slaves. The master knows better than the next, with the expectation that the alternation will reconcile the victim to his

Perhaps, I repeat it, the next session of after .- American Citizen. Congress may restore to the American people their lost right of petition. But be that as it may, there is another thing that I will venture to affirm. And that is, if Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, and Patrick Henry, and the race that lived with them, were now living, THAT CON-GRESS would never do it! FOR IT WOULD NEVER BE PERMITTED TO ASSEMBLE! I say not that they would be right in taking this position, any more than I do that they were right in raising the standard of military revolt against the government that, in a much smaller measure, oppressed them. I am too much of a peace man to say that. Yet I have not the shadow of a doubt that if the generation were now living that lived in 1776, the national gag of 1841 would excite an almost infinitely deeper sensation than did the tyranny of Parliament. A petty tax on tea, the Stamp act, the right of representation denied-what was all this, compared with a denial of the right of petition? electors who contributed to his elevation. Such a stretch of despotic authority the British Parliament never dreamed

of. No, never! British Parliament nad never trod an inch in such a direction. A British monarch, to be sure, in his strug gles to subdue a British Parliament, had been guilty of a series of usurpations; of which a faint attempt to restrict the freedom of petition had been the fatal climax. It had cost the monarch his head. And three of the judges who condemned him had been successfully sheltered in the New England Colonies, then subject to the crown, after the restoration of the despot-ic dynasty. It is not on record that the British Parliament ever attempted to restrict the right of Americans to petition .-But an American Congress has done itthe Congress of June, 1841. I affirm there fore, that, at the present moment, there exists a stronger necessity and a greater occasion for the friends of liberty in America to raise the standard of revolt against the American Congress than there ever did to revolt against the British Parliament. The only statesmanlike argument that could be raised against it by those who justify the American Revolution, with its sanguinary contests, would be, that the friends of liberty are now toolean a minority of the nation to expect success. This argument, I confess, would be a plausible one, and unless the oppressed of the South ern States, irrespective of color, should be taken into the account, I admit that the conclusions of prudence, even among a military people, would be against such an enterprise, and this only shows the depths to which, as a people, we have descended. Far be it from me to favor any revolutionary measures connected with the shedding

of blood. But this does not alter the fact This is the title of a communication in that I have undertaken to exhibit, to witextract the following which is well worth BY THE NATIONAL GAG OF eighteen hundred and forty-one, and that the prospect for its restoration is at least dubious. It may be that the serviles and tyrants who have denied a nation's right of petition, may think it inexpedient to interfere, at present, with the forms of the popular elections. was more than the Cæsars dared do, for a long time after Roman liberty was subverted. It may be that the friends of freedom, in the interim, may have zeal and self-denial, and devotion and energy enough to enlighten and arouse a majority of the people, and peacefully place an antislavery administration in the place of the present corrupt dynasty. This is the ony hope, not of preserving, but of RESTO. RING the liberties of the American people; and to this single object should the efforts of every true republican be directe WILLIAM GOODELL.

It must be hard work.Awful hard. Some of our Congressmen who claim to

be abolitionists, are trying hard to convince themselves and other people too, that great merit ought to be awarded them for having fought so bravely against the odious 21st rule, and secured its abolition .-Pray, where is the exact point in this matter? Just here, and no where else. By vir tue of the 21st rule, the slaves were gaggel, or rather the representatives of the people agreed to gag themselves and their constituents, so far as the slaves and their immediate interests were concerned. By the present action of the House, not only are the miserable slaves gagged, and their claims denied a hearing, but the representatives and their constituents are gagged, not only as it regards the interests of the slave, but they are stopped from considering their own and the affairs of the country, only as they are permitted to be introduced by the President, Mr. John Tyler! Poor degraded slaves that we are, every man of us! Here we are sure enoughthe white skinned slaves of the cold north, yoked and chained with the black skinned slaves of the sultry south! Neither the cables to tell their wants and woes! Advancing backwards to all intents under the Tyler dynasty we must be! Heavens What a splendid absurdity is this something that men name human nature! Our fathers wrenched themselves out of the clutch of European despotism-erected with their own hands this glorious fabric of free institutions—cemented it with their rich, warm blood! We, their children almost before their perished forms have become voiceless in the cold, still grave, have banished from among us the spirit of freedom, throttled our own manhood, enchainto gag him one day, and let him run loose ed our limbs, -- and all this out of pare affection for the wickedest and decidedly the most profligate and hateful set of men the sun ever shone upon! More of this here-

> The Church of Christ of the Baptist denomination, of Montreal, at a meeting held Feb. 22, 1841.

Resolved, "That as it is their bounden duty, so henceforth it is their solemn determination, to withhold communion at the Lords table or admittance into their pulpit, from every person known to be the holder of a slave, or the abettor of such as persist in maintaining a system, so cruel, iniquitous, or unchristian."

The following resolution was passed by the Wyoming county Convention, May 4. It is right.

Resolved, That it is both a sin and a name that a slave breeder—slaveholder -slave buyer, and slave seller occupies the Executive chair of this Republican Ba tion; and while the shame attaches to the whole people, the sin belongs solely to those

Orln every instance where I have found a Southern clergyman defending slavery, there have been no signs of spiritual life. Some have given up their hopes, others seem to retain them as an incumbrance, which, like Virgil's white horses, do not pay the rearing. In defending slavery, they have the most bitterness and the least charity of all its defenders." Gerrit Smith's Tennessee Correspondent.

Agents for the Signal of Liberty.
Dr. A. L. Porter, Detroit.
H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti.
Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield. Thomas M'Gee, Concord J. S. Fitch, Marshall. J. T. Gilbert, do.
E. Child, Albion,
W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids,
J. S. Fifield,
do
R. H. King, Rives. R. B. Rexford, Napoleon. L. H. Jones Grass Lake. Rev. Samuel Bebans, Plymouth, Walter M'Farlan, Samuel Mead, do Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem. D. F. Norton, do Nathan Power, Farmington. Joseph Morrison Pontiac. James Noyes, Pavilion. N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft. W. Smith, Spring Arbor.
W. Smith, Spring Arbor.
U. Adams, Rochester.
R. L. Hall, Tecumseh.
L. Noble, Pinckney.
Dr. V. Mocker, Leslie.
Clark Parsons, Manchester.
Elias Vedder, Jackson, M. Aldin, Adrian. Josiah Sabine, Sharon. S. Pomroy, Tompkms. M. Lang, Northfield, Wash, Co