

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1841.

Volume I. Number 18.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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

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

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

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, August 25, 1841.

Address of the State Central Committee.

The following excellent address to the friends of liberty in this State should receive the careful perusal of every reader. In carrying forward the anti-slavery enterprise, it has been true, from the beginning that as we have sown, so we have reaped. Success has been in proportion to exertion. We have nothing to fear except from apathy, supineness, and indifference. The proposal of the Central Committee to hold a series of Conventions, in different parts of the State, should be responded to immediately with interest. In New York, a series of Senatorial Conventions of two days each, have been announced, to be attended by the best speakers in the State.

The public are now not only willing but desirous to get all possible information on the subject of slavery, and the remedy for it, and if people will be at the trouble of coming together to hear, shall not those be found who will supply the cravings of the public mind for knowledge? We hope our friends in the different sections will immediately communicate with Br. Treadwell and make all the necessary arrangements for action. Remember that NOW is the right time.

For the Signal of Liberty.

To the friends of liberty in Michigan:—

Having recently received a number of interesting communications suggesting the great importance that a series of State Conventions should soon be commenced and held in different sections of the State for the purpose of giving a new and vigorous impulse to our cause by a free interchange of views among its friends, &c., I gladly embrace this opportunity to say to our friends, one and all, who are desirous that such conventions should be appointed by the State Central Committee, (and who will also pledge themselves to spare no reasonable efforts on their part to prepare the way, by giving extensive notices in their vicinity of the appointments, urging a full attendance, &c. &c.) to assemble immediately in their respective sections of the State, fix upon the place of holding them, and communicate the same to the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Large meetings for the call of such Conventions are not necessary. Should but a few friends, of the right stamp, signify their desires to this effect and their full determination, nobly to sustain such calls, it will, in most cases, be deemed sufficient to warrant the appointment. Concert of action, activity and perseverance in thoroughly getting up a series of State Conventions at this time, would doubtless inspire much confidence among the true friends of liberty, throughout every part of our State, and thus accomplish great good to our cause.

Confidence and concert of action among all our friends, with comparatively little sacrifice of time and means would very soon produce so great an interest in the cause of liberty that the heart of the poor slave, and the heart of every true friend of humanity and his country, would be made to rejoice. Among the most effectual means of getting up large, interesting, and useful Conventions, will be found efficient lecturers to address the people in the more immediate vicinity where they are to be held, and the free circulation of Anti-Slavery papers, in the towns and neighborhood adjacent.

The only organ for our cause in the State, the Signal of Liberty, should be well sustained, and widely circulated. Without such an organ within our own State, our friends could not act with concert and efficiency, however many able and useful foreign papers they might read.

The late national address of the liberty convention in New York—the ascendancy of the slave power—the inequality of the free and slave representation—Goodell's and Leavitt's political and financial power of slavery over the nation, with other important documents, showing that the slave power has subverted our nation's liberties, should, without delay, be scattered "broad cast" among the people—the yeomanry of the land—to whom our cause must be carried, and by whom, under the blessing of heaven, if the slave and our country are ever to be redeemed, it must be done. A very few independent, intelligent and active liberty men in a county, a town, or a neighborhood may, if they will, be instrumental in effecting wonders. The people will surely hear, and act, act right, as soon as the whole subject

is properly brought before them. Darkness, delusion and interest, is what we have to fear.

In a number of towns and neighborhoods heard from, the liberty vote has already more than quadrupled since the last Presidential election. By the fall election it may and will, in a number of places, be increased twenty fold, by timely, united, and vigorous efforts. Whoever shall now summons resolution and self-denial enough to stand up in despite of all opposition and abuse from pro slavery parties, and manfully put a broad shoulder to the wheel of the independent liberty car, which is destined, as we trust, soon to roll the glad tidings of universal freedom over the land, will doubtless ever look back to this period as one of the most happy and eventful one of his life. Let not one friend of liberty wait for another to move, while the poor slave is groaning in his cruel bondage, and our country mourning over the loss of its constitutional liberties, which cost the best blood of our fathers. Let us all, dear friends, individually and collectively move forward in the full confidence of a blessing from Him who abhorreth all oppression, and who has said "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free," and verily we shall soon have our reward.

S. B. TREADWELL, Chairman.

Jackson, August 10th, 1841.

P. S.—Let not our friends in different sections of the State, delay in communicating their wishes, their views, and their determinations relative to the cause, to the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Should a series of State Conventions be appointed, speakers from various parts of the State and from abroad will in all cases be procured whenever practicable. But let not the true friends of liberty residing at the places and in the vicinities where such convention may be appointed, place so much dependence upon foreign aid as to leave a stone unturned which they can themselves turn over with their own hands. Should this in all cases be timely observed, great good would uniformly be the result of such conventions.

Correspondence of the Painesville Telegraph.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 8, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—You obtain from the papers a knowledge of the business done here, but there are many particulars interesting to your readers, that never appear in print.

During the discussion upon the bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States, Mr. Rhet, of S. C., spoke with much earnestness and feeling. He argued very correctly, that if Congress distribute among the States the monies received for the public lands, they must of necessity increase the Tariff so much as to furnish the current expenses of government. He then boldly declared that his State would not submit to such increase—that he should advise his constituents not to submit to it. That nullification was their only remedy and they would apply it. He further declared that "such policy would encourage free labor, and was directly opposed to the slaveholding interest of the South.

Now, sir, I wish your readers to understand the facts in relation to this subject. For that purpose I send you a statement compiled with much labor, and although it may not be correct to a cent; it is believed to be a near approximation to the precise facts.

1st. That the public lands within the slave States, have cost us \$42,000,000 more than we have received for sales thereof.

2d. That the public lands within the free States, have cost us \$36,000,000 less than we have received for those sold.

You will see this statement shows a result different from that published in the papers here, in this respect to wit: The amount paid for Louisiana and Florida, is included in the above statement, but is omitted in those referred to. It is thus plain that the profits of the public lands within the free States, is \$80,000,000 over that of the slave States. This fact, no one will doubt, arises from the pecuniary advantage of freedom over slavery.—And it is perfectly plain that the \$38,000,000 profit ought, in all justice, to be divided among the free States—and the loss of \$42,000,000 ought, in justice, to be charged over to the slave States. This can not be done under our present constitution, and the citizens of the free States must continue to divide the profits of freedom with the slaveholders of the South, while those same slaveholders are constantly threatening to withdraw from the Union and leave the North to the enjoyment of their own wealth.

The last accounts from Washington state that on Saturday the "Revenue Bill" was passed. The object of this measure is to increase the revenue of the country by a tax of twenty per cent. on "Luxuries." Under this head are included "tea and coffee." "Statuary, engravings, gems and antiquities," are excepted. Many seem at a loss to understand why Congress should give away its revenue by distributing the public lands to the States, and then supply the vacuum by taxing the people through their "tea and coffee."

Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Emancipator.

Extract from an Address to the anti-Slavery voters of Connecticut.

\*\*\* We are citizens, and as such, we enjoy the rights and immunities of citizens. Rights and duties, are correlative terms. The privileges secured to us, as citizens of a commonwealth, impose upon us corresponding duties. Our country has claims upon us—the slave has claims upon us—humanity has claims upon us, which we are not at liberty to disregard. To think of influencing legislators to do justice, by staying away from the polls, is as rational, as to attempt to promote honesty by offering a bounty to rogues.

But, it were a waste of words to urge upon you the duty of voting. You will vote, and by that act publish to the world the strength of your love for the slave, or seal your apostasy from the cause of freedom. Will you not then, make an application of your anti-slavery principles at the ballot box? Shall not your voting tell for liberty, as well as your talking and praying? Can you be consistent in the eyes of the world—can you justify yourselves to your own consciences, in praying for the removal of slavery and then voting down that prayer? Shall your conduct at the polls belie your professions, or shall your hands ratify the covenant your hearts have made, and confirm the words your lips have uttered? But you stand before the world in the character of petitioners. Of what use for you to petition, if you do not carry out your petitioning by voting? What! petition for a law and then vote against it, or appoint an agent to do it for you? What do politicians care for our talking and petitioning, as long as we will vote to continue them in power? Rest assured, that legislators will do nothing for us, until we do something for ourselves, besides mere talking. We have talked, and TALKED, and TALKED, petitioned, and PETITIONED, and PETITIONED in vain. The day for words has passed, and the time for deeds has come. The petitions we have sent up to the Council Halls of the State and Nation, have been dishonored and spurned—henceforth we must send our petitions to the ballot box. We can deposit them there without fear of rejection. The ballot box is an open door. No slaveholding minions stand at the entrance to whisper lies, of "not at home."—We can "walk in" without knocking, and drive out the "money changers" from the sacred temple of Freedom. It is the only access left us to the halls of legislation, which is not guarded by slavery. The voice of 300,000 petitioners, has been stifled on the floor of Congress. The moral assaion of the ballot box, will give to that voice a resurrection power, like the trump of God, to waken from her long slumbers the genius of Liberty, and send the spirit of slavery, a doomed and howling ghost, back to its own dwelling place.

Do not then, Abolitionists of Connecticut tamely surrender your birthright, and betray the interests of humanity at the polls. What! shall the anti-slavery host stand up like trembling suppliants around the door of their own sanctuary, and be driven away unheard, by their own servants, when they have the right to demand and the power to enforce admission? Shall we be treated with contumely and outrage and oppression, and then lick the tyrant's hand, and vote him a patriot and a philanthropist? There is but one consistent course for us to pursue—the course expected of us by friends and foes—and that is to make our voting harmonize with our talking and praying. By so doing, we shall not only exert a political influence, but we shall add to our capital of moral power, and strengthen the holy purposes of our heart. To break away from the attachments and associations of party, at the inception of a new enterprise, requires moral courage and firmness, and to whom shall we look for an exemplification of these qualities, if not to abolitionists. Those who voted the Freeman's ticket, at the last election by that very act, strengthened their principles. Moral power is increased by exercise. This is the law of our nature. Accountability follows us to the ballot-box, as well as to the house of God. Responsibility treads as closely in our foot-steps, through the week, as on the Sabbath day. Moral principle is the generating force, and political action, the instrument by which that force is to be applied, for the removal of slavery. By what system of voting, then, shall we carry out our principles? Shall we adopt the plan of scattering our votes, in order to induce political leaders to nominate Anti-Slavery candidates? What if they should, out of deference to our wishes, and for the sake of our votes put Whig or Democratic Abolitionists in nomination? Can we trust them in the day of trial? Will not their partizanism eat out their abolitionism? What has been their course, when partizan and anti-slavery interests have come in conflict? They have almost uniformly gone with their parties, and left the cause of humanity to take care of itself. Can we commit the interests of our cause to Slade's and Gate's,

who will wind up their anti-slavery speech in Congress, with exhortations to abolitionists, to vote for pro-slavery men, and slaveholders for the highest offices in the gift of the Nation? And can we blame them for their unwillingness to sacrifice themselves and their party, for those who are not themselves willing to break away from the trammels of party? We can never have Representatives in the Halls of Legislation, who will be faithful to the cause of the slave, till they are nominated and supported by abolitionists. Men can never be persuaded, in any great numbers, to vote on the scattering system. This was fully proved at the last Presidential election. Nearly all those who were true to their professions, at the polls voted the Birney ticket. The lessons of the past, may teach us wisdom in the future.

But the time has not come for a third political party in this State. We are not all agreed as to the expediency of Independent Policy just now—we are too few in numbers! When shall we begin? Shall we wait till our cause becomes popular? Wait till we have a majority? When did a reformation ever commence with a majority? What would have become of the cause of God, and of humanity, in this world, if popular sentiment had been the guiding principle of Reformers? Wait till the sails of political action can catch the popular breeze, before we launch the Anti Slavery ship. Wait till public sentiment is abolitionized politically, before we begin to apply anti-slavery principles to politics? Wait till the work is all finished before we commence it? Is that the way to promote Reformation? Why should you hesitate to join the Freeman's Party, and make Anti-Slavery a test question at the polls? Most of you admit that it must ultimately come to this. The candid of the whig and democratic parties, even declare that THE TIME IS NEAR, when there will be but two parties in this country, and that Liberty or Slavery will be the issue between them.—The time HAS come for united action against Slavery, at the polls. The abolitionists of other States, have taken the high ground of Independent action, and invite us to emulate their example. The enemies of our cause, at the North and South, measure our sincerity, and graduate their fears by our faithfulness at the ballot box. Nearly 7,000 votes for Freedom has alarmed the South. What trembling would seize upon Slavery, should the whole Anti-Slavery host marshal their forces at the polls.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

THE ERIE.

We hoped that we should learn something to-day to relieve the details published yesterday, but every thing we hear serves to deepen the horror. All that the imagination can conceive of the terrible and heart-rending was realized in the destruction of the Erie. Scores sank despairingly beneath the wild waters, but there is reason to fear many, very many, strong men, helpless women and tender children, perished in the flames.

The Clinton, as soon as she could discharge her cargo yesterday morning, returned to the scene of the disaster, to pick up whatever could be found. She found no bodies, nor any thing scarcely to repay the search. The water was covered for miles with cinders and fragments of the wreck, more or less charred, and that was all. At one time, those on board the Clinton had their feelings excited in the liveliest manner. At a distance was seen a fragment floating apparently supporting half a dozen men. On approaching it was found to be nothing but a portion of the guard, the timbers which connected it with the hull, black with fire, and standing out of the water in a manner that created the strong illusion. Dr. Harris, the Coroner, who accompanied the Clinton, has furnished us the following:—

"Alexander Lamberton, musician, from Erie, and Frederick Parmalee, bar keeper, were picked up by a small boat after the Clinton had left. Parmalee was on the water seven hours, and showed great presence of mind in exerting himself to save Mr. Gelston, the brother in law of Col. Reed. He gave Mr. Gelston a plank, which he had secured for his own preservation—and when the boat had ceased to move, after waiting for some one else to whom he could render assistance, he took one of the fenders of the boat, and by managing to keep upon it, he succeeded in preserving his own life. Small pieces of charred wood and portions of the boat were found floating, as well as part of the goods that remained without being entirely consumed. The boat also picked up the wheat measure, which was the means of saving Mr. Williams. This is about all that has not already come to your knowledge."

Notwithstanding the heroic and self-sacrificing act of Parmalee, we fear there is no reason to hope that Mr. Gelston was saved. In addition to what is stated respecting Parmalee's gallant conduct, we learn from the Republican of this morning,

that Mr. Edgar Clemens, too, the engineer abandoned a plank on which he was floating to three children, and after some search found a box or bale, which he also resigned to an old man, and after being some time in the water, at length reached the boat to which Capt. Titus was clinging.

We learn that Mrs Lynde, too, the only lady saved, evinced as much coolness and intrepidity as any one on board. Her presence of mind never forsook her for a moment.

The Republican farther says: Mr. Parmalee gives a most terrific description, among other things he says, that while watching the boat from the water, he observed that the mast-head was one sheet of flame, that the flagstaff was wreathed with fire, that the flames were bursting from the centre of the vessel, he saw a man standing on the cross head (the highest part of the engine, the engine had stopped) and watched him until his clothes were burned from him, and he fell amid the flames.

A boy who is now at the American, behaved with the most perfect coolness, holding on the rudder chains with hand, leg, and arm, relieving each, as the other was too much burnt, and desiring those who were with him, in case they survived to tell his friends of his death and coolness. He too is a gallant fellow, and deserves the highest commendations.

Capt. Titus did all that man could do under such circumstances, and surely the people of Buffalo will remember the proclamation of their mayor, and do something to show their sympathy for the sufferers, alleviate their distress, and commend the heroic conduct of those who have so well deserved the praise of a people.

Among those on board were ten young men composing the Erie Band, who had consented to accompany Capt. Titus to Chicago and back, whose names we were unable to ascertain until to-day. Of those ten only two were saved, viz: W. Wadsworth, named yesterday, and Alexander Lamberton, the person picked up with Mr. Parmalee, and alluded to above. The names of those lost were Robert Hughes, James Heck, Jos. Sterritt, John C. Cluff, Phillip, a German, and Dimm, another young man. Those persons were not professional musicians, but young mechanics, who had associated together for mutual improvement and recreation. Their loss will be sensibly felt and deeply lamented at Erie.

[We here subjoin the names of those lost and those saved, as far as known.]

LOST.

- W. M. Camp, Harrisburgh, Pa.
Willet Weeks, Brooklyn.
John C. Pool, N. Y. city.
E. S. Cobb, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Otto Tor, N. Y., wife and three children.
Lloyd Gelston, Erie, clerk.
Mr. Joles, steward of the boat.
Mrs. Giles Williams, Chicago.
C. S. Lynde, Milwaukee.
W. S. Lynde, Homer, N. Y.
Mrs. Win. H. Smith and child, Schenectady.
A. Sears, Philip Barbier, Henry Weaver, Wm. Thomas, ————, Everts, Peter Finney, painters, Buffalo, in the employ of W. G. Miller.
Miss A. Miller, Buffalo sister of Wm. G. Miller.
J. D. Woodward, New York.
Wm. Giffin, Mississippi.
D. S. Sloane, Geneva.
F. Stow, Canada.
Wm. Sacket, Michigan.
Mrs. Spencer and two children.
Mrs. Dow.
Mrs. Robinson, Balston Spa, N. Y.
Miss Robinson, do do
Miss King, do do
Mr. Moore, lady and two children, from Yates county, N. Y., moving to Michigan.
Orrin Green, Rushville, Yates Co.
Roome Button, from near Fort Plain.
Charles S. Mather, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, has a family at that place.

[Here is a list of Swiss passengers, lost, being 87 in number.]

SAVED.

- Jerome M'Bride, wheelman, badly scalded
James Loverty, do
Hiram De Graff passenger,
Dennis M'Bride, first mate,
Theodore Sears, painter.
Elgar Clemens, first engineer.
Son of T. W. Beebe, Cleveland.
Harrison Forrester, Harbor Creek, Pa.
Thos. Quinlin, Middlefield, Mass.
Three German passengers, badly burned,
Robert Robinson, colored man, barber.
——— Johnson, do 3d cook,
J. H. St. John, passenger to Chicago,
C. Hogg, do badly burned.
Win. Wadsworth one of the band, Erie,
Alfred O. Wilkeson, East Euclid, Ohio,
William Hughes, 2d mate.
Thos. J. Tann, Pittsford, N. Y.
John Wachel, Buffalo.
Giles Williams, Chicago.
Capt. Titus, captain of the boat.
Mrs. Lynde, Milwaukee,
Christian Durler, Holmes Co., Ohio.
——— Rice, Hydraulics, badly burned.

We have also gathered the following facts and additional names from Messrs. Parsons & Co. On examination of the 87 names of Swiss immigrants given yesterday, they actually number 108 persons

to which must be added some ten or twelve infants, not before enumerated, of whom no charge was made. To this list must also be appended the following from the same house, omitted yesterday:

A. Strugler, Cleveland, 2 persons.  
Mrs. M. Stember, Zanesville 3 do  
Mrs. Bargest, Portsmouth, 3 do  
J. F. Byer, Chicago, 2 do

This swells the number of persons shipped by Messrs. Parsons & Co. to 130. A mere fraction of whom were saved. The following persons may also be added to those lost:

Mr. Miltmore and wife, dentist, of Chicago.

Von Ockermon, a German tinner, late in the employ of Mr. Hubbard, who was on a visit to his mother, near Erie.

Mr. Sherman and daughter, Hamburg, Erie co.

Mr. Nelthrope, a Danish gentleman.  
H. Freeman, on his way to Milwaukee, clerk in a drug store, formerly of Jamestown, Chataqua county.

Ansel Ricker, young man, formerly of Hamburg, Erie co.

John Harrington, late of White's Corners, Erie county, entered as a fireman on the day she left port.

Luther Fuller, wheelman.  
Wm. Cheats, waiter, colored.

Wm. Winters, do  
James Read, do

Robert Smith, head cook do  
H. Vosburgh, 2d do

David Mills, 3d do  
Israel Vosburg, porter do

Wm. Sparks, 2d do do  
Dr. Hackett, Thompsonian physician, of Lockport, colored.

The loss of property by the Erie was heavy. She had on board the first large invoice of merchandise shipped for the upper lakes this season. Some 30 tons, worth at least \$20,000. The immigrants had also a large amount of specie, not far from \$180,000, and the boat herself must have cost all of \$75,000, making in all a little short of \$300,000.

From the Buffalo Commercial Adv.

We continue to add such names as we are enabled to gather, of the unfortunate sufferers by the Erie. Capt. Zane has furnished us the names of the following persons, not before mentioned:

Anthony Weichel and family of eight persons, Buffalo.

Peter Stein, do.  
A. Siegel, wife and three children, do.

G. Raff, do.  
John Long and family of 4 persons, do.

Michael Kreis, do.  
Philip Freigent, one of the band from Erie.

John Vogle, a Swiss emigrant, wife and nine children, had in his possession 25,000 forins.

John Angell, Providence, R. I.

We find the following in a Detroit paper: Miss Sherman and father, lost.

The Buffalo Commercial adds to the list of sufferers. We learn in addition, by the Rochester, that the body of Mr. CAMP picked up on Sunday at Point Abion, on the Canada side of the Lake. He had \$500 in his pocket, which was carefully preserved—a gentleman in the neighborhood bearing the expenses of his burial out of his own pocket.

The steamboat Vermillion is cruising in the neighborhood of the calamity, to pick up the dead bodies as they may rise.

THE LOST.—We have to add the following to the list of those lost on the Erie.

Silas K. Green, firemen, of Erie, Pa.—He left the steam boat Missouri, on her way up, and went aboard the Erie, then fitting out.

Oliver Nadeau, of Montreal; a Canadian Frenchman, bound to Dubuque, where he has a brother, aged about 18. He has friends in Montreal.

Peter Vaught, wife and 3 children, of Buffalo; has six other children at Erie, Pa.

Eliza Parkenham, cabin maid.  
Rev. Wm. Morris—an Evangelist.

Miss Griffin, in company of Mr. E. Griffin, of New York, before mentioned.

John Allen, 2d Engineer.  
C. V. Carpenter, the owner of a race horse, which was on board.

Maria Jones, an abandoned female.

In addition to this list, Mr. Jones, of the steamboat Hotel, informs us that five or six persons left his house for the boat. How many more shall we be obliged to add to this melancholy list.

From the Buffalo papers, we have the proceedings before the Coroner's jury; but no new facts are developed.

THE SUFFERERS.—The citizens of Buffalo have evinced a kind sympathy in behalf of the surviving sufferers on board of the Erie. Liberal subscriptions have been taken up for their benefit.

SOUTH BAD PAYMASTERS.—In looking over the June number of the Knickerbocker, we perceive the names of delinquent subscribers are published, with the sums which are due from each. The whole sum due from such subscribers, in the number before us, is \$173, of which sum, \$145.50 is due from southern subscribers, which is more than five-sixths of the whole. It is believed that there are ten numbers of the Knickerbocker taken in the North, where there is one in the South. If so, then we have indebtedness from the South about to 60 to 1. This single fact would perhaps prove nothing very definite by itself, but when taken in connection with other things, one can't avoid noticing it.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, August 25, 1841.

### LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY, of New York.

For Vice President,  
THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio.

For Governor,  
JABEZ S. FITCH, of Cathow Co.

For Lieut. Governor,  
NATHAN POWER, of Oakland Co.

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

### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,--Extra.

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 NATIONAL CONVENTION, AND THE ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TOGETHER WITH SUCH OTHER IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AS THE LIMITS OF THE PAPER WILL PERMIT. THE NUMBERS WILL BE FURNISHED AT \$2 PER HUNDRED FOR ANY QUANTITY. WILL THE FRIENDS TAKE THIS MATTER INTO CONSIDERATION AT THEIR CONVENTIONS, AND SEND IN THEIR ORDERS.

#### Brethren Attend!

During the next three months, a large number of the Signal ought to be circulated through the State. It devolves on you to do it: and to show you that we are disposed to do our part, the Executive Committee will furnish the Signal of Liberty for twelve weeks, for the low price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, being just one half of the subscription price. How many are there in your neighborhood? Look around you and see! Look among the abolitionists who do not take a paper. That will not do!—None so poor that he cannot pay two shillings! When you have secured them, look among Whigs and Democrats. You will find many of them whose curiosity is all on edge to know what is going on among the incendiaries, and they can afford to pay two shillings for their knowledge. Besides, they have a very great interest at stake, which will be decided, in a few weeks, by a VERY FEW VOTES. If you examine it carefully, you will find that we also, have a deep interest in the result of the election.—Do not wait for one another but send in the money.

THE VETO MESSAGE.—We publish this document entire to the exclusion of other matters, well knowing the deep interest existing in community in reference to it. Its effects will reach to the remotest parts of the nation, and be powerfully felt by all the political organizations. But we have no room this week for remarks.

Intelligence has been received in this place of a most distressing casualty which occurred, a few days since, in Syracuse, N. Y. While the firemen were engaged in extinguishing a fire which had broken out, a quantity of powder in the building exploded, killing thirty-three citizens instantly, and wounding about as many more. Particulars next week.

We have some articles on hand, which have been crowded out for two weeks, by the pressure of other matters. Among them is one showing the working of the act for distributing the net proceeds of the public land, from the Emancipator. We shall publish it next week.

#### Conventions.

A friend from the West writes, that in Jackson county they intend to hold Liberty meetings in each township and neighborhood. The writer says: "I cannot but feel that should a spirited Convention be held every week, and the proceedings published in brief in the columns of the Signal, it would do far more to wake up an interest, and inspire general confidence than any thing else that can be done. Our friends here and west, as far as I learn, are anxious for Conventions, and that much more should be doing. I have no doubt an interest and a state of things may speedily be got up through the State, by which the Signal might be extended in two months to four times its present altogether too limited circulation."—Brethren, it depends altogether on you to say, whether there shall be conventions, and whether they shall be "spirited." If you are spirited both results will take place.

The Emancipator contains a notice of the death of the Rev. David S. Ingraham, at Belleville, N. J., at the residence of Theodore Weld. For nearly four years, he has been a Missionary to the emancipated people of Jamaica. He left there on account of entire failure of his health, intending to reach his father's residence in this State, but he failed so fast, that he could proceed no farther, and on the morning of the glorious first of August, he fell asleep in Jesus in perfect peace.

The extract from the Address of the Connecticut Abolitionists, are some good thoughts, which ought to be read carefully and well reflected upon.

### Whig and Democratic Abolitionists.

Among the supporters of the Whig and Democratic nominations at the last election, were not a few individuals in different parts of this State, who had previously been known in community as abolitionists. They had advocated the cause through perils and through evil report. They were found at the anti-slavery meetings—their names were published in all the papers as identified with that blessed cause—they were known frequently to pray for the slave, and to contribute of their funds to sustain the then existing anti-slavery organization. And now, they no longer meet with us. They have not thought best to endeavor to do good to the slave in the way that we have chosen, and we naturally look after them to see what course they are taking, by which they can consistently in their way, hasten the day of universal liberty. And what do we find?

1. The very considerable body of abolitionists who have not supported separate nominations, have no organization whatever to carry out any measures for the good of the slave. So far as we know, they meet together neither in Conventions nor in Societies. They publish no paper by which their voice or their views may be heard. Neither are they heard through the political press of this State. These papers speak only of party objects, or of subjects foreign, to a great extent, to the interests of emancipation.—It appears, then, that during the past year, this class of abolitionists have not been known to the public, as such, by any public doings of theirs. They have neither written, printed or lectured for the slave, or if such instances have occasionally taken place, they are generally unknown to the public.

2. They have not only not been organized as abolitionists, but they have been identified with the organization of the parties opposed to the emancipation of the slave. Ceasing to become known publicly as abolitionists, they have been recognized among pro-slavery partisans. They have voted with them, acted with them, and are now, every day, counted among them.

Will it be said that this language is too strong—that the Whig or Democratic parties are not pro-slavery? We ask, are they anti-slavery? One or the other they must be. There is no neutral ground in this war. Have the Whigs elected an anti-slavery President—or Speaker of the House? Have they shown their anti-slavery feeling by depriving the nation of the right of petition—a thing never accomplished before by any administration, in any nation? Or have they established the point by making such a distribution of the public money that the slaveholders draw out of the public treasury for their slaves \$364,000 per year—by which it comes to pass, that each free inhabitant of Michigan receives 13 3/4 cents, while each free inhabitant in South Carolina receives 82 cents? What Whig member has moved to abolish the human shambles in the Federal District? Upon examination, we find many proofs that the present administration is not only not anti-slavery, but that it leans heavily towards the side of the oppressor.

The same may be said of the National Democratic party. So far as it has acted at all, it has acted in support of slavery. Abolitionists who have supported either party during the past year, have supported a pro-slavery organization.

3. We would respectfully inquire of this class of abolitionists, how much they are now accomplishing towards bringing over the parties to anti-slavery ground, and how soon, as prospects now are, slavery will be abolished by the action of one or other of the parties, and whether they themselves, in ceasing all connection with anti-slavery organization, and being recognized among the avowed enemies of abolition, have not ceased also to act efficiently for the slave. Is it not so?

4. Most of the abolitionists of every sect or party, are praying men. We would inquire of them how they can consistently ask God to deliver the oppressed, and to bless their own endeavors to accomplish the same result, and then vote for a slaveholder, or a defender or supporter of the right of property in man? To us, it looks highly inconsistent.

5. There is reason to believe that all true-hearted abolitionists will yet come into the measure of anti-slavery nominations, and that speedily. We do not ask them to take our word for it, but to examine for themselves. We have not been forward to come out from the parties with which we have formerly acted—we have, as it were, been driven into it, by the pro-slavery policy of both parties. We could not act for the slave with those parties, while they acted against him. Many thousands are now coming out from them, and fully sustaining a separate nomination, and of those who thus come out, few, if any, will return to their original parties.

We ask them to consider what they are doing for the slave, and what they expect to do. Many of them are truly devoted to the cause of liberty, and would rejoice to see it prosper, and to extend through the whole earth. We would respectfully remind such that there are those, and the number is now

increasing by thousands, who expect, while life shall remain, to vote, as well as to pray, and talk, and write in favor of universal liberty. While they live, the cause of freedom and equal rights, will be remembered at the polls, and if it should grieve the hearts of any that its supporters are so few in number, let them also be counted among its advocates, and its influence will be increased, its numbers enlarged, and its objects more nearly consummated.

### The National Gag.

Supposed conversation between a Michigan Farmer and Hon. J. M. Howard, M. C. at Washington city.

Farmer.—Good morning, sir. I have a petition here which I wish you to present, praying Congress to allow me certain sums which are due to me for services and supplies rendered the government several years since. There will be no difficulty whatever in the claim being allowed. You will present it next Monday, I suppose.

Mr. Howard.—I am sorry to say the petition cannot be received till next winter.—The House has so resolved.

Farmer.—Can't be received! I should like to understand that. Does not the Constitution you have sworn to defend, expressly provide for the right of petition? I know that the House has refused to receive abolition petitions; but then I am no abolitionist, and I expect my petition will be heard.

Mr. Howard.—I will explain to you just how the matter stands. You know what a dust has been kicked up in Congress for several years on account of these abolition petitions. The House has refused to receive them. But the abolitionists were determined they should be received, and begun to withdraw from the Whig party, and make out independent nominations for Congress and for other officers, for themselves, and we saw this would not do: so the Northern Whigs, in order to pacify them, had to promise to support the right of petition. We could do no other way. When this present session met, we told the South what our situation was: but they would not hear a word to it, but began to froth at the mouth and bellow like the bulls of Bashan. But we could not back out, so we insisted on the right of petition for every body, abolitionists and all. We battled them two weeks, when finding we were too strong for them, they agreed to adjourn the matter over till the regular session next December. In the mean time, a compromise has been agreed to, by which all matters not mentioned in the President's message (except a bankrupt law,) lie over till next session.

Farmer.—My petition, then, will be received now, and be acted on next December.

Mr. Howard.—Not exactly. The rule says that your petition, as well as all others, except those I mentioned, shall not be received. The question of their reception is laid on the table.

Farmer.—Have you any right to make a rule that petitions shall not be received? Did your constituents ever authorize you to do such a thing?

Mr. Howard.—Why—no—not exactly. But then this was the best we could do, and the South refused to organize the House unless we would do something to keep out abolitionists, and in keeping them out, it so happened that others were kept out also.

Farmer.—So it seems in gagging the abolitionists, you happened to gag all the nation. That was a great mistake. Do you know of any country in the world where the government has made a law refusing to receive the petitions of those who are aggrieved?

Mr. Howard.—I do not; and were it not for the hatred towards abolitionism, the people of this country would not endure it a month. But then you see the inconvenience is only temporary. The right of petition will be restored at the next session.

Farmer.—How do I know that? Perhaps the South will be more obstinate than ever, and then we shall be gagged again for another year, and as you have begun to give away to them, I am afraid you will continue to yield more and more of my rights. But what right had President Tyler to designate on what subjects people might petition?

Mr. Howard.—He only recommended some particular subjects to the attention of Congress, and the House agreed to receive no papers on any other subject except a Bankrupt law.

Farmer.—Why was this last exception made?

Mr. Howard.—Because a large portion of the people were in favor of such a law.

Farmer.—It seems, then, by your own account, that you will receive some petitions and memorials, and others you will not, just as your fancy leads. You admit this is an assumption of power your constituents never conferred on you, and yet you intend to exercise it always in future, whenever you think expedient, or whenever the South may choose to bluster and storm. Has such a rule ever been in operation before, since we became a nation?

Mr. Howard.—No: none but abolitionists have been gagged heretofore.

Farmer.—Then you have made greater encroachments on the rights of the people than any of your predecessors ever dared to do. Is this a part of that great *White Roman* which was promised us? If so, the less of it, the better. I supported you at the last election because I thought well of you as a man, and because I thought you would faithfully represent the interests of your constituents: but I now see how utterly foolish it is to hope that any man will faithfully defend my rights, while he stands willing to see the rights of any portion of his countrymen to any degree, subverted or trampled on.

### The Comparison.

There are four leading systems of legislation, or, if you please, four political parties in the nation, and were either of them to obtain a complete possession of power, the following consequences would ensue to the colored population of the country.

Under a Slavery, the colored, in common with the white laboring population; would be owned by the rich. This is the case in the Slave States as far as the mixed nature of our institutions will permit. Were the slave States separated from surrounding influences, there would probably be but two classes, the capitalists and laborers—the owners and owned. In Alabama they have begun to re-enslave all the free negroes for life who come into the State.

Under a Democracy, the colored people would be deprived of many of their civil and all political privileges, and treated as an inferior race. We apprehend this to be the true Democratic doctrine, as taught at head quarters. Can you find a leading Democratic paper in the Union that advocates the equality of civil and political rights of the colored people? We see, then, that the course taken by their newspapers, establishes the fact.

Under a Whig administration, the rights of the colored people would be nominally acknowledged and advocated, and yet all their dearest interests would be postponed or virtually sacrificed to favorite schemes of finance, or legislation. Their rights to a great extent, would be nominally admitted, but would be in reality destroyed by the plea of expediency or necessity—the devil's plea. This is the course actually pursued by the party. How can Congress get time to think of its 3,000,000 slaves, while the nation has no settled scheme of making or borrowing money? And when that are established, will the slave be thought of?

Under a liberty government, whose rule of action is "equal and exact justice to all men," the rights of the laborer would be secure. Reader, if you are a laborer, will your rights be secure under either of the other systems?

General Cocke, of Virginia, a very large slaveholder, is President of the American Temp. Union, and opened the National Convention, at Saratoga, with a written address, which contained "an awkward and gratuitous attack on the abolitionists, which no doubt was painful to a large proportion of the most distinguished of his co-laborers in the Temperance cause, who listened to it." So says the Olive Leaf.

This attack was the more impolitic, as probably one half of the 560 members present were abolitionists. Among them, were Dr. Beman, Gernt Smith, and John Pierpont, Speakers, and Wm. Goodell, J. C. Lovejoy, J. T. Norton, and a host of distinguished individuals, among the members.

The Emancipator advises the Union to elect for their next President, a gentleman, instead of a slaveholder!

There is a town in an adjoining county remarkable for its Whiggism—the average whig majority being some fifty or sixty. Last fall four votes were given for Birney. By the way, what an honor it was to him, to be thus singled out by the noble ones of the earth, here and there, who came out from the common mass of human feeling, to do honor to all the nobler qualities of humanity by supporting for the highest gift in their power, the man who had faithfully defended the rights of all his fellow men! Well, we are now assured by one who knows, that not less than thirty are personally committed for the liberty cause, and our friends have appointed committees in each school district, intending to lecture in every school house in town, and have spoken for a quantity of the Signal on the "Three Months" plan.

There is a deep and never fading pleasure in advocating the principles of liberty. We are engaged in the great work of abolishing oppression and tyranny from among mankind. We are not taunted with supporting an aristocracy which monopolizes and eats up, in some shape or other, the interests and earnings of the laboring classes. We cannot with reason be charged with inconsistency in this respect, for we act upon the doctrine taught and carried out by our Saviour, that of doing to others as we would be done unto; and when called upon to exchange worlds, we shall not have the terrible reflection stinging our bosoms that our lives have been spent in supporting and perpetuating a system of unceasing robbery and oppression.

Congress.

Friday, Aug. 6.—The Bank Bill passed the House by vote of 128 yeas, all whigs—97 nays, of whom 7 were whigs, viz: Messrs. Gilmer, Mallory, and Wise, from Virginia, and Foster, Adams, Irwin, and Marshall.—The three last voted nay, on constitutional grounds. Six Whig and five opposition members were absent.

Saturday, Aug. 7.—In the House, the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury was discussed. On Monday, it was debated several hours, when the amendment reported by the currency committee, which repeals the Deposite Act of 1836, and in case the Bank bill fails, throws the treasury back on the law of 1791, was adopted. The Bill was then passed, yeas, 134—nays 87—majority 47.

The Fortification Bill has passed the Senate by vote of yeas 45—nays 4. The bill appropriates \$100,000 for armed steamers on Lake Erie, and \$50,000 for the fortification of Detroit.

Mr. Adams presented a resolution calling for a list of rejected petitions, which was laid on the table by vote of 124 to 62.

Mr. Giddings offered a resolution calling on the President for information respecting the cause and manner of carrying on the Seminole war, which was agreed to.

Action.

“Trust no future, howe'er pleasant, Let the dead past bury its dead!

Act, act for the glorious present, Heart within, and God o'er head.”

We were reminded of the above lines, on reading the following in a communication of Bro. Treadwell, recently received by us.

“I have just been reminded that as abolitionists we ought to be up and doing to redeem the poor slave and our country's liberties, while we may, by the information of the sudden death of three of our devoted friends of freedom—Rev. C. Gurney, of Branch co., J. Loomis, Esq., of Ingham, and Mr. Shepperd of Eaton.—Will not the surviving friends of liberty in the Peninsula State redouble their diligence to make up, if possible, the loss of three such fellow-laborers. Those who yet have time and means at their disposal, and do not wisely devote them, while their stewardship is continued, to promote so great and so good a cause for the temporal and eternal well-being of their fellow-men, can they feel, when called upon to render up their final account, that their work is ALL DONE and WELL DONE?”

Letter from Livingston County.

At a meeting of the County A. S. Society, July 5, Mr. Armstrong, of Handy, was nominated a delegate from that county to the Senatorial Convention, at Ann Arbor, Aug. 25. A call for that Convention was addressed to Mr. Armstrong, requesting him to sign it if he approved of it, and return it with as many signatures as he could obtain, directed to the Signal of Liberty, Ann Arbor. It was returned to us enclosed in the following letter, without any signature, which we publish verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim.

August 8th 41

To the Signal of Liberty Messrs as my being a friend of Liberty you are Rightly Informed and that universal as far as it can be enjoyed which I believe Americans Citizen does enjoy as for the Negroes of the south If we had never had any of this class (Aboli) the shackles would ear this tim have fallen from many a blackman heals (but now the Curs Rest uppan the head that Excetrect band

[The following names were appended to the “call,” as sent in by him.]

- New York Cyt Tappan Auther no 240
do do Denah Crow
Isle of Cuba Jowler }
do do Ponta }
Whites bocherg Smith Garret
Adams John Q.
Blacks borough Berna Geor G
The above is a fair specemin of the heterogeneous Compact which forms the political abolitionists

We make no comments on the above.—It is entirely unnecessary.

The following signatures to the Senatorial Convention were received too late for insertion in last week's paper.

- Ransom Wilkinson, Samuel Hubbard, Artema; Mahan, E. F. Gay, Marion; Elijah Coffren, B. C. Curtiss, Hawell; Asahel Dible, Genoa.

Dexter, Wash. Co.—George Walker, N. M. Gilbert.

THE CURRENCY.—All the whig and democratic papers in the State, as far as we know, are out against all Banks that do not pay specie. This is as it should be. Why should Michigan be cursed with a currency that is ruinous to our own citizens, and disgraceful to us abroad?

The Liberty party of Massachusetts, have nominated for Governor, Lucius Boltwood, of Amherst; for Lieut. Governor, Ebenezer Hunt, of Danvers. These gentlemen are highly spoken of.

DYING AWAY.—The Emancipator, Aug. 12th, contains a notice of twelve Conventions, besides another of the meeting of the N. J. State A. S. Society.

MESSAGE

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES, RETURNING, WITH HIS OBJECTIONS, THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE FISCAL BANK OF THE U. STATES, AUGUST 16, 1841.

To the Senate of the United States;

The bill, entitled “An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States,” which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I can not conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate per se over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been, and still is, deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against such power by this Government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my own native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those entertained by me; with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States.—By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office.

Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would “preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.” Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see, that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men; all confidence on the part of the people; all self-respect; all regard for moral and religious obligation; without an observance of which, no Government can be prosperous, and no People can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not willfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the power of this Government to collect, safely keep and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment, by this Government, of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers.

What can the local discounts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State Bank or a United States Bank. They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of Bank, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period, the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation.

A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820, its embarrassments had become so great that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where in payment of public dues.—It had, up to that period, dealt to a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic; and as late as 1823, its operations in that line amounted to a little more than \$7,000,000 per annum; a very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1833 its dealings in exchanges amounted to upwards of \$100,000,000 including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means.

The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than \$22,000,000, and the notes of the Bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing almost conclusively, that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remarked too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the Bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal; while, in the line of discounts the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the Bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in Banks of discount in the United States created by the States, at this time exceeds \$350,000,000; and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world, but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration, of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words: “The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the Legislature of such State, Congress may by law require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any territory or district of the United States and in any State, with the assent of such State, and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors, prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress.

Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution, or other legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed. And provided, nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly.”

It will be seen, by this clause, the directors are vested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and, having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be implied, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, “provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other unusual Legislative proceedings, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said State shall be thereafter presumed.” The assent or dissent is to be expressed unconditionally at the first session of the Legislature, by some formal Legislative act: and, if not so expressed, its assent is to be implied, and the directors are thereupon invested with power, at such time thereafter as they may please, to establish branches, which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress.

No matter what may be the cause which may operate with the Legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is implied. This iron rule is to give way to no circumstances; it is unbending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vassal—an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied assent, which is ever after irrevocable. Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge on the part of the people, that such a question was to come up.

The representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents, preparatory to final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied; whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the representatives of the people to induce delay, their assent to be presumed, and is ever afterwards binding, unless their dissent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into a law. They may by formal resolution, declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed, and yet, in opposition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference.

Let one or two, in addition, suffice.—The popular branch of the Legislature may express its dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a tie vote in the Senate; and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the power conferred on him by the State Constitution, and their Legislative action be defeated; and yet the assent of the Legislative authority is implied, and the directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State, whenever they may find it conducive to the interest of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can, under no circumstances, withdraw it, except by act of Congress. The State may afterwards protest against such unjust interference—but its authority is gone.

Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of duress would be presumed to speak, as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States boldly and frankly, Congress wills, and submission is demanded. It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances; but this is a question of power, and this bill invested them with full power to do so. If the Legislature of New York or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found to be in such a condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency referred to? Why else should it have been introduced? And I submit to the Senate whether it can be believed that any State would be likely to sit quietly down under such a state of things. In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to, but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to excite a feeling of fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must therefore, regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and so regarding it, I cannot sanction it. On general principles, the power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States. But further, the State may express its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more. I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent, a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER. Washington, August 16, 1841.

M. PIERPONT.—The ecclesiastical council in the case of John Pierpont, Pastor of Hollis street church, have appointed a committee to prepare a report of the result of their proceedings, and have adjourned for a fortnight.

AN UNHEALTHY CITY.—The city of Houston, which is but five years old, and has now but about four thousand inhabitants, has already had six thousand burials.

THE COTTON CROP.—It is expected that the yield of cotton this year will amount to 2,000,000 bales.

DIED, In this town, on the 19th inst., JULIETT ISABELL, daughter of Kenneth and Sarah A. Davidson, aged 16 months and 14 days. In Dixboro, on the 19th inst., J. INGALLS, aged 59 years. In Lodi, Mrs. LAURA ANN, consort of J. H. Stevens, aged 24.

TAKEN UP, BY 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 bone 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. 14-8w.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!! JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, &c. For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

Wood! Wood! Wood! WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the “SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.”

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Rufus Crossman and Lucy his wife, to the undersigned, January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and Recorded in the Registers office, in the county of Washtenaw, in Liber No. seven, page three hundred and one, of the equal undivided half of the “Scio Mill property,” including the water-power, Mills and Machinery, and about twenty five acres of land, adjoining the village of Scio, in said county, and lying on both sides of the River Huron, together with the rights of flowing lands covered by the mill pond, (for a more particular description of the premises, reference is made to the record of said mortgage,) and no proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises (or some part of them) at public vendue at the Court House, in Ann Arbor, in said county on the sixteenth day of November next, at noon. SAMUEL W. FOSTER Mortgagee. KINGSLEY & MORGAN, Attys. Dated Scio, August 9th, 1841.

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

THE undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWERS and THRASHING MACHINES.—The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good Thrashing Machine is 120 dollars, at the shop; without the Machine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well,) and it will not be hard work for the horses. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common waggon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; without the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars. They also manufacture STRAW CUTTERS, recently invented by S. W. FOSTER, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or water power. They also work by hand.—Price, fifteen dollars.

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

SMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER.—Price, sixty dollars. S. W. FOSTER, & Co. Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-1y

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease, or of pain and weakness. However good any internal remedy may be this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in case of Local Inflammation, Scrofulous Affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

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

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

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

Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents. Do little & Ray, agents for Michigan. Country agents supplied by M. W. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton; F. Hall, Leoni; G. G. Grewell, Grass Lake; Keeler & Powers, Concord. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. 1f

Produce of every Description, RECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the “SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,” if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of J. Beckley, & Co. 4pri 28.

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office. June 28, 1841. 9-1f

POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
The Oppressed.

Lord, regard in tender mercy  
Those who groan beneath the yoke;  
Let the rescued captive bless thee,  
When they feel their fetters broke—  
Shield our country  
From thy sin avenging stroke.

Afric's sons so long degraded,  
Pour their plaint in pity's ear;  
Be their rights no more invaded—  
Bid the downcast spirit cheer.  
God of mercies,  
For deliverance now appear.

See thy people bow before thee,  
Humbled for a nation's guilt,  
Spare the land we now implore thee,  
Where the guiltless blood is spilt;  
Let the oppressor's  
Icy heart heart begin to melt.

When the friends of freedom gather,  
Grant them wisdom from above;  
Help them, O, our heavenly Father  
To advance the cause they love,  
Blending wisdom  
With the meekness of the dove,

Lord, reveal thy arm victorious  
Bear away our country's shame,  
Hasten on thy kingdom glorious,  
Speed Emanuel's peaceful reign—  
Grateful praises  
Be to thy most holy name.  
Salem, August, 1841.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Journal.

IMPROMPTU

[Written on reading an advertisement in a late Boston paper of "50 bbls. New York Gin, of superior quality."]

Aye, 'tis "superior!" but for what?  
To blast Hope's springing flowers;  
Wh'er its lava stream doth flow,  
It scorches and devours.

"Superior" in its strength to lay  
Domestic comfort low;  
And o'er each sacred home to spread,  
Deep, and despairing woe.

"Superior" with its floods to quench  
The intellectual fire,  
To rouse within the heart feed  
Each fierce and fell desire.

"Superior," in its power to blight  
Each lovely thing, and fair,  
That in the heart of virtue grows,  
And fling its mildew there.

"Superior," by its touch to dim  
The light of Beauty's eye,  
To pluck the rose from off her cheek,  
And bid it droop and die.

"Superior," for its lightning power,  
To scathe the man's angel form,  
And leave him shattered, nerveless bent,  
To buffet sorrow's storm.

"Superior," by its serpent spell,  
To charm the heedless youth,  
And in its unsuspecting heart,  
To plant its poisonous tooth.

"Superior," for its skill to steal,  
Toil's hard-earn'd gold away,  
"Superior," pocket, purse to strip,  
And leave him Penury's prey.

"Superior," by deceitful smiles,  
For seeking public good,  
And many robbing all the while,  
Of raiment, home and food.

"Superior," for its tact to fill  
The seller's purse with gold,  
The price of sighs, and tears, and groans,  
And agonies untold.

"Superior," for its giant-strength,  
And ruthless arm to bind  
With more than iron manacles,  
The loftiest human mind.

"Superior," in its might to dash  
The parent's hope to dust,  
And deep within the yearning heart,  
Its murderous steel to thrust.

"Superior," by its blasting touch,  
To waste the social hearth  
And make this once Elysium-spot,  
The gloomiest place on earth

The most "superior" temper'd blade,  
Hell's minion's ever drew,  
The most "superior" engine which  
Man's hopes e'er overthrew.

Avoid the foul "superior" curse,  
The dark insidious foe,  
For all who "handle, taste or touch."  
Will reap "superior" woe.

T. P. W.

Lawrence corporation, Aug. 7th.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

ANNETTE GRAY.

"He bought me—somewhat high—  
For with me came a heart he could not buy."  
BYRON'S CONSIDER.

The following story I tell as it was told to me, by one of the most intelligent slaves I ever met. I am aware of making myself liable to the charge of indelicacy; but the pure minded will take no offence.—There is an awful amount of facts in connection with the licentiousness of slavery,

which are continually suppressed, from the difficulty of giving them utterance without disgusting modest ears. Those which I relate are not of this coarse, revolting kind; but to people of reflecting minds they will imply more than they reveal.

Annette Gray (I give her a fictitious name, because we of the free States are not free) was born and educated on the frontiers of slavery. Her master and mistress were English people, very kind to their slaves, and remarkably scrupulous concerning the modesty of their deportment. They never allowed any of the temporary connections so universal among slaves: and the master observed as much propriety toward his female servants, as toward his own daughters. The lady, too, inculcated many lessons to prove how sinful, and how disgraceful, were the profligate connections so common between masters and their slaves. Annette's mother being a religious woman, and many years a servant in this well ordered family, frequently and earnestly repeated such lessons; so that the young girl grew up with a degree of purity and self-respect very unusual among her wretched class.

Was it a regard for the rights of an injured race, that led this English family to pursue a course so honorable? No; it was merely pride of their own respectability. Their slaves might have said, with the poor mourners in the Bride of Lammermoor, "Their gifts are dealt for nae love for us—nor for respect whether we feed or starve. They wad gie us whinstone for loaves, if it would serve their ain vanity; and yet they expect us to be gratefu', as they ca'n, as if they served us for true love liking."

Facts justify this seemingly harsh conclusion. When Annette was about fifteen years old, her master became heir to a valuable estate in England, and concluded to remove thither. His American property was all sold; and with the carriage-horses, and "sundry old candle boxes," was sold Annette. Young, motherless, sensitively modest, and with an unusual share of personal comeliness she was sold to the highest bidder—the most notorious old profligate in the city!

His ostensible purpose was to purchase her as a waiting maid for his wife. When she first entered the family he had a favorite mistress among the slaves, and for the time being took very little notice of other individuals. Annette became a favorite with the lady. Being intelligent and tasteful, the expense of three distinct trades was incurred, with a view to make her services more valuable; and in process of time she could dress hair in the most approved French style, fit dresses neatly, and give to caps and bonnets the true Parisian air. This brought her into frequent contact with the most fashionable friends of her wealthy mistress, and she acquired a gentility of manner, and correctness of pronunciation, indicating anything but slavery.

Meanwhile the favorite mistress, for some whim or other, was discarded and sold, and her master was casting his eye around in search of a new Sultana. Well might Mr. Preston tell Harriet Martineau that "the progress of southern society was continually toward orientalism!"

Annette, young, fresh, and innocent, naturally attracted his attention; but experience had made him refined in his vices, and he sought excitement by self-imposed restraint. No coarse ribaldry, no personal rudeness, startled the modesty of his helpless slave; but his smiles were frequent and most gracious, his flattery most insidious, his presents abundant. By degrees, as he met her on the stairs, or in the passage ways, he would playfully touch her under the chin, or twine his fingers in her glossy black ringlets, and then smile to see her blush. One day, he suddenly entered the room where she usually sat sewing for her mistress, and when she timidly rose to depart, he forbade her to leave the room. Perceiving her terror, he said to her, "You foolish child, what is there to be afraid of? Don't I always treat you well? And since your room is cooler than my own, why should you object to my coming here when I choose?" She did object, however, and sought to avoid him; but he forbade her to keep the door closed, and she was afraid to inform her mistress. She showed me some very pretty specimens of carved whale-bone and ivory, which he had cut during these lounging hours in her apartment; and all this while, the most cunning flattery was poured into her ear. Among other things, he said, "Do you remember, about six years ago, when you were a little girl, meeting a gentleman in ——— Square, riding a white horse? Do you remember how the horse caroled and reared, as you crossed the street? And do you remember how the gentleman turned the horse round, looked after you, and nodded at you?"

Annette said that she recollected it very well; for she thought it strange the gentleman should take so much notice of her.

"I was that gentleman," said he; "and from that moment I resolved that, sooner or later, I would have you. I inquired, then, to whom you belonged, and kept my eye on you ever after."

Where a man has irresponsible power over his victim, reserve is of course banished as soon as suits his convenience.—The master became more explicit in his language, but still thought to gain her affections. She remonstrated; begging him to choose another, among the many slaves who would be proud of his addresses; for herself, she had been educated to consid-

er such a connection sinful and degrading. At first he laughed, and then he swore.

He had made no perceptible progress in her good graces, when a journey to Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, was agreed upon. Annette and one man servant were the only slaves they took with them. In describing this journey, I was much struck with the vividness of her description. As nearly as I can remember it was as follows:

"When I asked for a bed at the hotel, they laughed in my face. 'Give a nigger a bed!' said they—'We never heard of such a thing.' However, my mistress interceded for me, and I had a bed. In general, the female slaves slept on the floor, or on the skins that covered the travelling trunks; and the men slept in the carriages. If any of them got angry with another, they would often run the carriage into the river while he was asleep, and leave it there.

The hotel had a piazza round it. All about were scattered huts for travelers, some single, some in rows, some in Gothic style, and some very light and airy; well-wooded hills closed it in all around, and a pond sparkled at a distance. One day, as I stood on the piazza, I saw a great many slaves at the pond, washing clothes and spreading them out on the grass.—They danced and capered about in such a strange manner, that I went down to ask what could be the matter. 'Oh,' said they in their slave gibberish, 'Don't you know? Van June's coming.' 'Who is Van June?' 'Oh, don't you know? Van June, one big buckra man from the North; and Missis gib me new apron and new handkercher, because Van June's coming!'

"The 'big buckra man' was Van Buren, the President. They made a great ball for him. The hotel and all the travelers' huts were illuminated; and the trees on the one side of the hills were all hung with lamps. It was a beautiful sight to see couples dancing on the green, and the ladies dressed in white, glancing in and out among the shadows. Here and there, slaves were coming out from between the trees into the broad light looking like devils. Van Buren brought a mulatto servant with him, named Charles Ingram. Sometimes he said he was free, and sometimes he said he was a slave. I think he was a slave, because Williams, who superintended the President's affairs, flogged him one day for not putting away the harness.

"The slaves at the Springs made a ball, and gave a dinner to Charles Ingram; and I danced with him. They called him, 'the black President.' Van Buren came in to see us dance. He shook hands with us all round, and told us to be obedient to our masters, and they would be good to us; that the Bible said we ought to obey our masters."

At Sulphur Springs her master first employed coercion, in the form of a threat.—He soon surrounded himself with a convivial club, who drank with him all night, and slept or gambled through the day.—Some of these men were ferocious in their tempers, and more indecent in their manners than himself. They assailed poor Annette, with all sorts of obscene jests, and the more she was confused, the more they enjoyed their manly sport.

To a Mississippian, one of the most violent and despicable of these men, her master threatened to sell her, unless she proved obedient to his wishes. This terrified her exceedingly. She knew that she would have to encounter the same sort of persecution, probably in a more odious form, and perhaps coupled with cruel punishments, which she had never yet experienced. Then came the sickening thought of being separated from home and friends, without hope of ever seeing them again. Still she begged him to seek some other object, and leave her in peace. At last, he lost all patience, and said, "If you dare to fasten your door to-night, or to make any complaint to your mistress, I will sell you to the Mississippian to-morrow; and a grand exchange you will make of it, I can tell you."

The door was not fastened; and the poor girl, shrinking from the degradation of her fate, became her master's paramour; a situation to which most of her degraded class would have been proud to attain.

When the family returned home, she again made an effort to free herself from the disagreeable thralldom; urging her oppressive sense of shame, and the scruples in which she had been educated. "I have often thought," said Annette to me, "how lucky it was that my master was not young and handsome, and that he so often disgusted me by his beastly intoxication. He was so kind to me, that I might have been tempted to love him; it would have been natural, you know. Slave mistresses do sometimes love their masters; and it almost kills them when they are turned away for some body else. I can not be thankful enough that my master was not young and handsome; for it would have been a sin to love him. As it was, though I could not help myself, and would have gladly done so if I could, yet I could not look my mistress in the eye. My chamber was directly over hers. She heard his footsteps and his voice there; and when I came into her room in the morning, and left him in my own, I never could help hanging my head for shame. She never spoke to me about it; but sometimes when I came to dress her, she was violently cross and scolded me for every thing; then, in a few minutes, she would speak kindly, and try to make up by giving me some present. I imagined I could read her thoughts. I suppose she said to herself, 'Poor, young

creature, it is no fault of hers. How can she help herself?' I think so, because see never used to treat me so capriciously before we went to Sulphur Springs."

"They were a wretched couple, rich as they were. The house was superbly furnished—full length mirrors, marble tables, and carpets from garret to basement, so thick and soft that you could not hear a foot fall. Many a time, when the bell has summoned me to the drawing-room have I found my mistress at one end of the apartment behind the heavily fringed damask curtains, her eyes red with weeping; and at the other end my master dozing on the rich sofa, drunk with champagne. Perhaps they had not spoken to each other for days. When I entered, both would give me orders at once; and if I obeyed my mistress, my master would sometimes seize a book, or a shoe, or any thing within his reach, and throw it at my head, cursing me for not minding him first; yet I did not dare to do otherwise than wait upon my mistress; for I was bought for her waiting maid; besides, I pitied her, and felt ashamed before her."

"Some of the slaves were very impudent to him, especially when they saw him intoxicated. He had a French mulatto coachman, who said all manner of saucy things, and seldom got punished for it. I never knew how it was that he should bear so much from that mulatto. The other slaves said he knew something, that made his master afraid of him. One day he called to the groom, 'Bring out the horses! Massa and me go to Hell to-day.' This made a great laughing and joking, and he was ordered to be whipped for it; but he made Mr. ——— believe that he meant to say he was going to Summer Hill, only as he was French and did not know how to speak the word.

"One day, some garden rakes had been left in the path, and Mr. ——— ordered the coachmen to pick them up, and put them out of his way. 'Where shall I carry them?' 'To Hell, for all I care.' 'Massa, that be right in your way.' The other slaves that heard it, looked at each other, and showed all their white teeth; but the Frenchman was not even scolded at.

"I grew very unhappy. My master was disagreeable to me; and I could never forget what my mother used to say about the sin and shame of such connections. Some times I wished, since I was so entirely in his power, that I could love him; and then I was shocked at myself for such a wicked thought. I was a little more uncomfortable by the suspicion that I might become a mother; and from the first day I belonged to this man, I had heard the servants tell that he always sold his own children soon after they were born, in order to keep them out of his wife's way. This thought haunted me from morning till night. I could not bear to think that such would be the fate of my child.

"Again I tried to break my shameful bonds; and threatened to appeal to my mistress for protection, begging her to sell me to a man of better character. This made my master very angry. He told me 'I need not feel so safe because I was at home. He knew how to punish me. He had only to write a letter to Mississippi, and send me off by the next slave ship.'

"After that threat, I had no peace. I fancied he showed me less kindness, and that this was a sign he was about to sell me. My mind turned towards the Free States; and I listened eagerly to every thing that was said about them. I heard of a colored man who had helped off some slaves. I went to him, and asked him if he could help me. He said he would; but advised me not to leave, except when the house was full of company. It was easy to find such a time; for our house was thronged with visitors; but I waited for a chance to leave on Saturday, knowing that they could not advertise me in the papers until Monday. A celebrated beauty and heiress from the North, (a lady well known to the editor,) was passing through the city; and as her stay was short, my mistress made a ball for her on Saturday.—The slaves were of a hoity toity; for they take great pride in their master's having famous guests, and making grand entertainments. All of them were talking about the rich Miss ———, the beautiful Miss ———. I, of course, was one to receive the ladies, as they came; and my curiosity was great to see the northern belle.—Among the crowd, one particularly attracted my attention by the extreme simplicity of her dress. She wore plain white muslin, with a satin sash, without ornament of any kind, save a single band of pearl around her head. When I rested on one knee to arrange her shoe lacing, she thanked me with a sweet smile, and said she preferred to do it herself. What was my surprise to discover that this was the famous belle! When I told it to the servants, they seemed to have no opinion of her at all. 'She can be no great thing,' said they, 'if she ties her own shoes.'—She's never been used to be waited upon, that's plain enough."

"I wondered within myself whether she was a sample of the ladies in the Free States. I had already told my colored friend what evening I had chosen to escape; and he told me I should find walking to and fro, in front of his house, a white man in Quaker dress. If I spoke to him, and he answered, 'Thy name is Jane Neal,' it would be a sign I had found the right person. My heart throbbled with the hopes of escape and the fear of failure. What money and trinkets I had were sewed within the clothes I wore. I was afraid to take any bundle, lest the other servants might notice it as something sin-

gular. While planning how I should slip out unperceived, I was told to go and order some fresh ice-creams from the confectioner's. The party may be waiting for the ice-creams to this day, for ought I know. I had other business on hand.—With great difficulty, I found, in the obscurity of evening, the house where I had agreed to meet the stranger. I soon saw a man in Quaker dress, walking to and fro. He gave me the signal agreed upon, and said, 'Follow me, friend.' He had a wagon and horses in readiness, and he carried me thirty miles that night, to the house of another friend, who carried me fifty miles further on; and at last I found myself in Philadelphia. At one place, I staid three days at the rail road depot; for the man who had the management of it told me that there were advertisements posted up describing such a person as I was, and he advised me to hide myself. I was concealed in a chamber in his house; and peeping from the windows I saw two constables, whom I knew to be in my master's employ, go on in the cars, and on the third day go back. I had little doubt they were searching for me; for I was told two men from the South had been making close inquiries for a runaway slave. I eluded them however and came safely to New York."

Annette remained sometime at New York, and would not have left it, had she not met in the streets so many gentleman and ladies whom she had seen as guests at her master's hospitable mansion.—Thinking Boston would be a safer place, she took passage thither. In that city her babe was born. Some of the colored who knew her history, advised her to put the child to the alms-house; but she replied, "No, I will never desert it. I wish it had died when it was born: but since it is here, it is my duty to take care of it; if the child is ruined, he shall never have occasion to reproach my neglect as the cause."

This virtuous resolution she carried into effect. Finding it impossible to pursue her trade, of mantua-making, with the constant care of her babe, she went out to service, and devoted nearly all her wages to pay for its being nursed. In the streets she sometimes met those she had visited at her master's; but as none recognized her, she grew bold in the feeling of security, and not only went into the streets, but ventured to meeting on Sunday. One day, turning a corner suddenly, she came upon a whole family of travelers, near neighbors of her master. "How do you do, Annette?" said they: "We did not know you were here. Where does your mistress put up?" "At the Tremont," was the ready reply. "What number?"—"Twenty-eight." "Tell her I shall call to see her immediately. I had no idea she was in the city."

With a palpitating heart, Annette hastened home, resolving to show her face no more in the street, till the traveling season was over. But the news of her whereabouts was probably conveyed by writing; for, about six weeks after, a genteel looking young man came to the back door of the house where she lived, under pretence of inquiring for the master. She was startled, for she thought she had seen him when she was a slave; and she was perfectly sure that the cane he carried was one of a number her master had made from the ruins of some old Fort, as convenient presents for his friends. This gave her an air of embarrassment, much increased by his scrutinizing gaze, and his questions concerning her name, birth-place, etc. That same evening a message was brought, purporting to be from a colored woman of her acquaintance, Southack St., who wished to see her at eight o'clock, alone, on particular business. This changed suspicion into alarm. She was put into a carriage, and brought to the house of a friend; and there I heard the story.

We deemed it best for her to leave Boston. Her present prospects are good; I would mention them, if we, of the nominally free States; were really free.

The men of New England may bear this state of things with silent submission, and call their criminal acquiescence patriotism; but a thousand times has my pulse beat high with indignation, to find that I, too, a free-born woman of Massachusetts, was a bond slave of the South; obliged to suppress my best impulses, and obey the dictates of my conscience by stealth. The slaveholder's whip has a long lash, that reaches from Georgia far beyond Mason and Dixon's line.

"Oh, what a precious name is Liberty, to scare, or cheat the simple into slaves!"  
L. M. C.

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 Babans, Plymouth.
- Walter M'Farlan, do.
- 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.
- U. Adams, Rochester.
- R. L. Hall, Tecumseh.
- L. Noble, Pinckney.
- Dr. V. Meeker, Leslie.