

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1841.

Volume I. Number 19.

## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, September 1, 1841.

### Washtenaw County Convention.

The County Convention for nominating officers to be supported at the fall election met at the Court House in Ann Arbor pursuant to the call in the "Signal of Liberty."

On motion of Dr. J. B. Barnes, Justus Norris, of Ypsilanti, was called to the chair, and J. Chandler, of Ann Arbor, and Theodore Foster, of Scio, appointed secretaries. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. Beckley, of Ann Arbor.

S. Dutton, G. Beckley, J. Pebbles, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the convention.

O. Packard, H. Bower, S. B. Noble, were appointed a committee to enrol the names of delegates.

The committee for nominating officers, reported the following: Justus Norris, President, Chas. Mosely, Vice President, John Chandler and Theodore Foster, secretaries. The report was accepted.

G. Beckley, J. B. Barnes and Dr. Hoskins were appointed committee on business.

The Committee for enrolling the names of delegates reported the following:—

Ann Arbor.—Zenas Nash, Doct. Drake, Job Stalford, Roswell Parson, S. J. Engager, G. Beckley, H. Bower, C. Mosely, John Chandler, S. D. Noble, Bela Brown, D. A. McCollum, Ira Felch, M. Wheeler, Sabin Felch, Doct. J. B. Barnes, H. Adams, Israel Williams, Calvin Bliss.

Ypsilanti.—Justus Norris, S. W. Patchin, A. S. Chase, J. M. Brown, H. B. Ten Eyck, A. A. Copeland, P. D. Woodruff, H. H. Griffin, Jas. Clark.

Salem.—J. B. Lapham, J. H. Lapham, D. F. Norton, J. D. Pinckney, H. Hubbard, Lauren Pratt, John Pebbles, Elias Bryant, Seth Thompson, Wm. B. Mead, H. H. Hamilton, Orson Packard, Isaac R. Sutton, Elijah Herrick, E. W. Cook, Reuben Pebbles.

Scio.—Jacob Doremus, James Doremus, Henry Dwight, Miles Lowell, Dan'l Dwight, S. W. Foster, D. C. Foster, T. Foster.

Pitt.—S. Dutton, Jabez Cady, Daniel Underwood, Isaac Elliot.

Webster.—W. W. Willits.

Sylvan.—Wm. Weeks.

Saline.—S. L. Hull.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal balloting for Representative. The informal ballot having been canvassed the convention adjourned for one hour.

Two o'clock, P. M.

Hour having arrived for the meeting of the Senatorial Convention, on motion it was Resolved, That this convention resolve itself into a Senatorial Convention, under the same officers. The following additional delegates were recorded.

H. Lee, Wm. Fish, M. Bartlett, J. Burnett, J. Barber, J. Clark, L. Loble, E. F. Gay, James Burnett, James Farnsworth, Isaac Smith, F. M. Lansing.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for Senators, which resulted in the choice of Munns Kenny, of Washtenaw, and Edward F. Gay, of Livingston.

The Convention resolved itself into a County Convention and proceeded to the formal ballot for Representatives. The result of which was, the choice of S. W. Foster, of Scio; Justus Norris, Ypsilanti; Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield; Robert Edmunds, Saline; John Pebbles, Salem; Francis M. Lansing, Pittsfield.

The Convention then proceeded the nomination of a County Commissioner, which resulted in the choice of Rufus Matthews, of Northfield.

T. Foster, David A. McCollum, Doct. J. B. Barnes, were appointed a County Corresponding Committee.

S. L. Hull, Saline; H. Dwight Scio; S. W. Patchin, Ypsilanti; Joseph Lapham, Sa-

lem; Ira Spaulding, Sylvan; Walter W. Willits, Webster; Jabez Cady, Pittsfield; S. D. Noble, Ann Arbor; R. Mathews, Northfield; E. Fish, Linden; Clark Parsons, Sharon; Prince Bonnet, Augusta, were appointed a central committee for their respective towns, with power to fill vacancies.

The Convention then voted to instruct the central committee to call meetings in every town.

The Committee on business, then reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That Slavery is a political as well as moral evil, and therefore, political ballot box action, blended with moral suasion, is the only logical, consistent course for professed abolitionists to pursue.

Resolved, That the question of Liberty is momentous; that it is in fact "the weightier matter of the law;" that questions of finance when compared to it are as "the mint and the cumin," and that though we wish not to leave undone minor considerations, yet we will make the great principles of liberty paramount in politics.

Resolved, That any enactments of our State making distinctions in the administration of law or in the exercise of the elective franchise, on account of color, are subversive of the very foundation of justice, repugnant to the principles and genius of our government, and a foul blot upon our statute books and upon our constitution.

Resolved, That when personal liberty is at stake, to be denied a trial by jury is an act of legislation, worthy only of the veriest despot.

Resolved, That we have listened and followed quite long enough to those politicians that cry "Lo here or Lo there," and that 'tis high time to listen to the cry of the down-trodden that has been going up to heaven for vengeance for more than half a century.

Resolved, That a slaveholding president of a free people is a strange compound of warring elements, that can no more exist in the same man than can the service of God and mammon.

It was then resolved that the above proceedings be published in the Signal of Liberty. After prayer, offered by F. M. Lansing, the convention adjourned, sine die.

JUSTUS NORRIS, President.

JOHN CHANDLER, THEODORE FOSTER, Sec'ys.

### Wayne County Convention.

The Convention met, August 18th, and was called to order by A. L. Porter. Samuel Mead was called to the chair, and A. L. Porter, appointed clerk.

On motion, of Mr. Dennis, Micah Adams was elected President of the Convention, and A. L. Porter Secretary.

On motion of Samuel Mead, a committee of five was appointed by the chair, to nominate Representatives and County Commissioner.

S. Mead, J. S. Dennis, Wm. Hartsough, Daniel Heliker, and William E. Peters composed this committee.

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

Two o'clock, P. M.

The committee appointed to nominate Representatives, and Commissioner, reported for

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

CHARLES H. STEWART, Detroit,

HORACE HALLOCK, do

HIRAM BETTS, Redford,

EDWIN FULLER, Livonia,

GLODE D. CHUBB, Nankin,

RUFUS THAYER, Plymouth.

#### FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

THADDEUS T. LYON, Plymouth.

On motion, this report was accepted and the individuals named, severally and unanimously nominated.

Samuel Mead offered the following preamble and resolution, which was unanimously accepted.

Whereas, no Convention for the first Senatorial District having been called, and the time scarcely permitting to make the necessary arrangements for one, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend ARTHUR L. PORTER, to the Anti-Slavery electors as candidate for Senator for this District.

On motion of D. Holiker,

Resolved that the Anti-Slavery electors in each town in this county not already organized be earnestly requested to call meetings and enter into an efficient organization as soon as possible, in anticipation of the coming election, and report such organization to the county anti-slavery committee of correspondence.

On motion of J. S. Dennis, Alanson Sholey, William E. Peters and A. McFarren were appointed a committee of correspon-

dence for Wayne County with power to fill any vacancy in the above ticket, from whatever cause.

On motion of Dr. Gregory, voted that the Secretary forward the proceedings of this Convention for publication in the "Signal of Liberty."

Adjourned, sine die.

A. L. PORTER, Sec'y.

To the Electors of the county of Wayne: Edwin Fuller having declined accepting the nomination of Representative on account of ill health, agreeably to a vote of the county A. S. Convention, assembled at Dearbornville, on the 18th inst., we hereby nominate ANTHONY PADDOCK to fill the vacancy caused by said resignation.

ALANSON SELEY,

WM. E. PETERS,

ALEX'R. MC FARREN,

County Corresponding Committee. Detroit, Aug. 21, 1841.

### For the Signal of Liberty.

Oppression of Slavery upon the non-slaveholding portion of the community in the slave States.

Every body knows that it is the condition of the slave that renders his situation despicable by his owner and others. He performs what slaveholders call all the menial offices of society, (the necessary labour for the support of the whole community.) It is true that color is the mark that for convenience is set upon that class of laborers, that may be owned as other property is; but who does not know that the condition is the substance of the ownership. No class of persons who form a considerable proportion of the whole community can be kept in slavery unless they are at the same time kept in poverty and ignorance. This position will be universally admitted. Then he who possesses all the attributes of a slave must of necessity be a slave; and these attributes are, in general, poverty, and ignorance, and the mark that society may have put upon a slave, whether it be a black or a white one, and that he be owned by some other person. It is true that the ownership is the great fundamental principle of slavery, but notwithstanding, the other attributes are absolutely necessary: for you cannot keep a large proportion of the community in slavery who have wealth and knowledge. Then if a man is poor and ignorant, he so far has the attributes of a slave, and if he belongs to that portion of mankind which society may have set aside as suitable to make slaves of, then he lacks but one thing of being a slave, and that is an owner, and when men are found in a slaveholding country with all the qualifications for slaves except an owner, they are in danger of being enslaved, for there are various ways of furnishing owners for those who have none, with which the public are familiar. It would seem reasonable therefore to conclude, that that portion of the community which are not slaves and which possess the greatest number of the attributes and qualifications of slaves, would be treated more like slaves than those who did not possess such attributes and qualifications. This is true in practice in slaveholding countries. Look at the treatment of the free blacks in the slaveholding states—observe the contempt with which slaveholders look upon all laborers both North and South, and judge for yourself, whether my position is true, that men possessing in part the attributes of slaves are treated by slaveholders in part as slaves; and if this be true, do not all who labour in the slave States receive from the slaveholders treatment akin to that he bestows upon his slaves. We have been told by leading southern men that their system of labor is the best of any, (to wit, that system where laborers are owned) but I never heard of a slaveholder's saying that there would be less propriety in owning a white laborer than a black one, and while they have made no distinction, it is fair to infer that they desire none. It is fair to conclude from the nature of the case, and from the nature of the system they advocate, that they would be glad to reduce all but slaveholders to a state of slavery. If their system is best why should they not desire to make it as nearly perfect as possible, and to make it perfect all who labor at least must be reduced to slavery.

I have represented that to possess any one of the attributes of a slave is detrimental to a man's standing in a slaveholding country; to labour for an honest living is one of these attributes. Do men who begin the world as laborers for wages in the slaveholding States often arise to distinction? I believe the instances are very few: while at the North, a large proportion of the men of the highest order of talent have arisen from this condition or from that of apprentice boys.

If it be said that there are not as many schools and as good opportunities for poor young men to rise, there as at the North, this only affords additional evidence to an important fact which intelligent men have long known, that slaveholders desire to keep all the non-slaveholding portion of the community, both white and black, as ignorant as possible, for as soon as the white laborer is sufficiently informed to see that he is half slave himself, and this in consequence of the existence of the slave system in his State, his influence will be exerted against it; he will be an abolitionist in self-defence, but while he can be kept ignorant of the very thing that makes him ignorant, he may be induced to linger out his existence in his present condition without great inconvenience to the slaveholder or the institution.

The slaveholders having the ascendancy in knowledge and wealth, and having the power to let the rest of the community remain comparatively ignorant, (and they do remain so,) make the institution of slavery the great and leading interest in all financial and political movements, and the interests of all the rest of the community are entirely overlooked. Did you ever know of the publication of a newspaper in any one of the slaveholding States, for the purpose of advocating the interest of the "working men?" Did you ever know of the holding of a state or county convention for the purpose of promoting any interest not directly connected with slavery? I never did, and I suppose you never did, and I suppose that the interest of no class, except that of the slaveholders, is at all looked after, or cared for in legislation or any other public proceedings, and the reason I have for believing so is this, I never learned from any public proceedings in any of the slave States, that any interest not directly connected with slavery, existed there, save the agitation of the interests of free labor in the Legislature of Kentucky within the last few years.

Aug. 14, 1840.

F.

The following is a terrible retort upon the Honorable (!) Henry Clay for his last boast in the Senate.

From the Northampton Courier.

### Henry Clay a Debtor!

MR. EDITOR: In an extract from Mr. Clay's remarks upon the Loan Bill, published in your last, he says, "that for twenty or thirty years, neither he nor his wife had owed any man a dollar."

I believe Mr. Clay to be a frank, open-hearted man, who would scorn to knowingly tell a falsehood. Still, I must think him in the present instance very much mistaken. He owns a plantation near Lexington, Ky. which he carries on with the labor of about fifty slaves. He has kept this number at work for the past 20 and perhaps 40 years, and has not paid them their wages. Estimating the labor of each hand to be worth \$100 per annum, that of the whole would be \$5,000. This in twenty years, would be \$100,000. I have not computed the annual interest, but presume it amounts to another \$100,000. Here then we have two hundred thousand dollars, due from Henry Clay to his laborers for their service during the last twenty years.

Of the amount of Mr. Clay's property, I cannot give a very accurate estimate. A neighbor of mine, who called upon him sometime since, says he has large and beautiful woodland pastures, and a very valuable stock of cattle. He also holds by a title, I should not consider very good, fifty men and women. I should doubt whether all his property, real and personal, would sell in these times, for 200,000. If not, then Mr. Clay owes his laborers, for their services the past twenty years, more than he is worth. And with all my respect for his talents and patriotism, I must think him the wrong one to say, "he owes no man a dollar."

BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR LABORERS.—A working man recently fell from a building near Queen Victoria, and was dashed to death in her sight. The London Globe says of it, "We are happy to state that tho' her Majesty was much alarmed and excited, no permanent injury in her Majesty's health is likely to result." This is like the woman whose lap dog bit a piece out of a visitor's leg, "Poor, dear little thing," said his mistress, I hope it will not make him sick!—N. Y. Herald.

Or like the Editor of the Florida paper we quoted a few weeks since, who said—with the heading to his paragraph of "Awful Occurrence."—"A few nights since we learn, 12 negroes belonging to the Rev Wesley Adams were burnt to death. The loss to Mr. Adams is truly severe and distressing, and he has the sympathy of a large circle of friends."—Penn. Freeman.

FLOUR in New York, Aug. 17, was worth \$6.50. Michigan wheat is selling in Rochester for \$1.09 per bushel.

### From the Emancipator.

### The Census and the Distribution Bill.

The whole representation by federal numbers is 251, viz: 154 for the free, and 97 for the Slave States. Were none but free inhabitants represented, the whole number would be 227, viz: 154 for the free States, and 73 for the slave States.—By the last apportionment they were 242, viz: 142 for the free, and 100 for the slave States. By the growth of the country, the slave States will have 38.6 per cent of the federal power; by the last apportionment they had 41 per cent. This disproportion will doubtless be greatly increased in ten years. The slave State will have 24 representatives on account of their slaves, or nearly one tenth of the whole. Were only the free represented, the slave States would have but 32 per cent. of the whole.

The correction of the census, since the return published last winter, has added six representatives—all to the slave States.—That is curious, and ought to be looked into by a committee of Congress, before the apportionment is made. Nearly the whole addition is in the number of slaves. The "correction" has also taken one representative from the free State of Illinois. This "correction," as it is called, just about supplies the deficiency, also, in the number of the slaves, about which the abolitionists were beginning to make a hue and cry.—It is certainly a most opportune correction and must be regarded by slaveholders as a special interposition of Providence—or somebody else!

With regard to the distribution, it will be borne in mind, that the slaves receive none of its benefits, either directly or indirectly, but the whole bonus goes to the free inhabitants, and consequently, that which is given to the slave States on account of their slave population, is, in fact, a douceur to the free inhabitants, on account of their being the possessors of slave property. It is also to be borne in mind that there is no other species of property, the having of which is regarded as a reason why government favors should be increased to the possessor. It might perhaps, be difficult even for Mr. Webster to give a reason why this kind of property should be regarded so peculiarly as "evidence of merit."

It will then be seen from the table, that by adopting the Federal numbers, instead of the free population, as the basis of distribution, the slave States receive \$190,496 more, and the free States \$173,644 less than equity allows, making a difference of \$364,140. By taking this property basis, Maryland receives, first, a gratuity of one Representative in Congress, and then a further gratuity of \$3,260 yearly in money from the national treasury.—The two adjoining States of Indiana and Kentucky are now equal in political power—but of this public donation each free inhabitant of Kentucky will receive 22.2 cents, and each free inhabitant of Indiana but 18.8 cents. Perhaps it is a conceded point in all the West, that 100 Kentuckians are equal in merit to 118 Hoosiers.

Illinois and South Carolina are now equal in power, i. e. the 267,360 free people in South Carolina weigh as much in national influence as 475,852 in Illinois; about in the proportion of two Carolinians three Illinoisians. And when it comes to receiving money, each free person in Illinois divides 18.8 cents, and each free person in South Carolina, 32.6 cents, or in the proportion of \$1.00 to a Carolinian, as often as the Illinoisian receives 57 cents.

Ohio equals in representation the four States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; she having a free population of 1,519,464, and they only 1,107,463, less by 412,001 or nearly one third, and by the same rule are entitled to only 17 members of Congress. And besides having eight surplus representatives for their slave property, they receive a corresponding portion of the public bounty—each free person in Ohio receiving 18.8 cents, and each free person in those four States averaging 28 cents.

Michigan and Arkansas came into the Union together, and now a free citizen of Michigan receives 18.8 cents, and a free citizen of Arkansas 22 cents.

Pennsylvania and Maryland lie side by side, and are both needy, it is said, of the benefits of this distribution, on account of their financial embarrassments.—Pennsylvania having just quadruple the representation of Maryland, and its indebtedness nearly in the same proportion. Now Pennsylvania would receive, on the free basis \$355,137; but by the present bill she will receive but \$325,113, while Maryland now receives \$81,485; whereas her free population entitles her but to \$78,225;—while at the same time, Maryland considers her slave population, on account of which she receives yearly \$3,260 from the government, as a part of her taxable wealth, and the sale of them or their increase, to the South west as a part of the resources of her citizens to pay the debt incurred by her public works.

New Jersey has a free population greater by one tenth than that of Alabama, yet

New Jersey receives \$70,130 from the public purse, and Alabama \$91,996. The free population of New Jersey is greater than that of Mississippi and Louisiana together, which States receive by the land distribution \$28,167 more than New Jersey. People of New Jersey, is there any good reason why your representatives should connive at this inequality? Is the object of getting a few thousand dollars yearly from the U. S. Treasury, which you do not want, and which will be nothing but a bone of contention and a fruitful source of corruption to your State Legislature—is that an object so valuable that, for it, you wish your representatives to make so groundless a concession to the remorseless Slave Power?

The six States at the extreme North have 34 representatives; the six States at the extreme South have 33; the free population of the former being 2,212,155, and that of the latter 1,452,462; while the dividend of the former is \$420,143, and of the latter \$415,135.

On the free basis, the six northern States would receive \$480,360 yearly, and the six southern States only 299,165. Consequently, they first gain 12 representatives for their slave property, and then a yearly gift of \$115,980, for being the owners of property so peculiarly meritorious! While New England is mulcted in the yearly penalty of \$40,334, for the crime against republicanism of refusing to hold slaves!

New York has a free population of more than half the entire South, yet she receives but 38 per cent. as much money. Her power to uphold the Government and defend the country is greater and more available than that of the whole slave section, because she has no internal enemies; yet she has 40 representatives, and they 97; she receives \$456,638, and they \$1,181,702. By a free basis, New York would receive \$500,357, and the whole South \$991,806.

It is very remarkable, that in all the debates and propositions for amendment, connected with the passage of this bill through the House, and it was discussed for nearly three weeks, not a single member from any of the States ventured to offer an amendment, or even to hint a wish to obviate this gross inequality. Only one member even alluded to it, Mr. Floyd, of Utica, an opposition man, and he not to object to the bill itself on this ground, but simply to taunt such men as Adams, Giddings, &c. with supporting a bill that offered a premium for holding slaves.

MR. SMITH, THE "SUSPENDED."—A friend from Pittsburgh, informs us that this Brother is sustained by the sympathy and approbation of almost the entire population of that city. On the Sunday following his suspension, three or four churches of different denominations were thrown open to hear him lecture on the subject of slavery. After one of his discourses, quite a crowd followed him out of the church to greet him, and express their good will. He lectured the next evening in Alleghany, and our informant says, that long before dark the bridges over the river were crowded with persons going to hear him. It is considered that nothing for years has given such an impetus to the anti-slavery cause, in that region, as this prosecution.

Pennsylvania Freeman.

FLORIDA.—There is every indication that another summer campaign will be necessary. It is said that the troops are now so well acquainted with the country that they will burn up all the crops of the Indians, and distress them exceedingly, which will lead, in all probability, to their surrender in the ensuing autumn.

Boston Post.

"Burn up all the crops of the Indians and distress them exceedingly!" What a noble object for the only free people on earth! To burn up the fields of a handful of Indians and thereby prevent their harboring a few runaway slaves. Surely this is an object worthy the expenditure of thirty or forty millions. "What has the North to do with Slavery?"

Lynn Record.

JEFFRIES, the celebrated British Reviewer, once remarked that it was his firm belief that if a premium of a thousand dollars were offered for the best translation of the Greek Bible, it would be taken by a Yankee, who, till the offer was made had never seen a word of Greek in his life—that he would commence learning the language immediately, to qualify himself for the great undertaking, and would finish the whole work quicker than any other person; and bear off the premium.

COME BACK.—It is stated in the Western (Tenn.) Review, that several of the gentlemen of the United States, employed by the British Government to instruct the natives of India in the cultivation of cotton, have returned home. They complain of the climate and its disease; and have no faith in the enterprise of cotton growing in that region.

SURINAM.—A petition has been presented, in Holland, for the abolition of Slavery in the South American colony of Surinam. It may surprise our readers to learn, that it came from the slave holders themselves, who are convinced that they can never be prosperous until they adopt free labor; which is working so well among their neighbors in British Guiana.

LARD LAMPS have come into use in Rochester, N. Y. The light house on the Canada side of Lake Erie, is lighted with the same material.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, September 1, 1841.

### LIBERTY TICKET.

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

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

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

SICKNESS in the family of the Printer will account for the tardiness in the issues of the "Signal" for two weeks past.

### Old Washtenaw Awake!

The phalanx of the reform liberty party is now fairly organized in this county—and we call upon the friends of the cause, who are in favor of acting as well as talking against the "sum of all villainies," to meet in County Convention, at Salem, Lapham's corners, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of September, for the full and free discussion of the great doctrines held by the liberty party.

The County Central Committee have determined that this shall be the first of a series of Conventions to be held in different sections of the county, previous to the fall elections.

We call upon the friends of human rights, in this county to rally around the standard now erected, and attend the convention at Salem. Let no trivial obstacle prevent your being on the spot, and that right early.

Great principles are at stake—principles which must be sustained, or our own personal liberty is jeopardized—and the three millions that are now writhing under the most abject bondage will continue to groan without one ray of hope to light up the dark passage of the prison house of slavery.

Friends of the oppressed—come one—come all—and let the meeting be the best ever held in the State. And if so, an influence will go out from that Convention that shall tell upon the interest of unborn millions, and that shall cause the tyrant, Belshazzar-like to smite his knees together for fear, and the poor toil-worn slave to rejoice in view of the future.

The Convention will go in at 9 o'clock, A. M., and will hold through the day. The friends at Salem are of the SIMON PURE kind—GOOD and TRUE—and their hospitalities will be extended to all that may come—more or less.

Persons from a distance will do well start the day before, or very early in the morning, so as to be on the spot in season.

Per order of County Central Committee,

### The Conventions.

The proceedings of the Senatorial and County Conventions will be found in another column. A more fearless, independent looking set of men, we never saw. They were just the persons to originate and sustain an independent nomination.

The candidates they have selected to represent them for intelligence, sound judgment, integrity, and public spirit, will well compare with any nominations which have ever been made for the same situations, and in regard to their moral character, so far as we know, they are perfectly unexceptionable. They are all devoted friends of temperance, practical business men, and most of them have resided many years among us, and are generally well known. Mr. Kenney of Webster, some two years since, was a representative from this County in the Legislature, and Mr. Matthews, we believe, has served his fellow citizens for several years acceptably as a county officer.

The views and feelings of the Convention were generally harmonious, and doubtless all were strengthened, by meeting together, in their determination to resist that power which not only crushes the negro, but which has actually taken away one of the rights which belong to all the freemen of the North. Mr. Gay, of Livingston, made a few very happy remarks on this point, showing how the Whigs had redeemed their promises, made before election, that they would go for the right of petition, and would repeal the Abolition gag. They had kept their promise by repealing the Abolition gag, and then imposing a similar one upon the whole nation! a measure which had never before been attempted since we became a people. This was a specimen of the reforms we should continue to have, which ever party might be in power, so long as the slaveholders governed the nation, and dictated to our Northern politicians, by their threatening and insolence, the course the nation must pursue.

LIBERTY TICKET.—In Indiana, the abolitionists have shown themselves men. In the recent election in Wayne County, P. Grave, one of their senatorial candidates, received 442 votes—while the Whig candidates received over 1500; and the Democratic about 1250. A fair beginning this—a pretty good "corporal's guard!" Next year, the number will be doubled. What will the politicians say then?

### "Equal and exact justice."

According to the Distribution bill, each free person in Michigan will receive of the net proceeds of the Public Lands, every year (supposing the whole to be three millions,) 18.8 cents. Each free inhabitant of South Carolina 32.6 cents. Consequently each free citizen of South Carolina gets from the public treasury, 13.8 cents more than each free inhabitant of Michigan. Do you ask why this is so? The answer is, they will hold slaves, and every five slaves in South Carolina draws as much money from the Treasury, as three free persons in Michigan. Or, more accurately, the masters draw that amount for the property they hold in slaves. The slaves know no more about it, nor will they receive any more good of it, than the slaveholder's horses.

Michigan and Arkansas came into the Union together. Each free inhabitant of Arkansas receives 22 cents, being 2.2 cents more than each free inhabitant of Michigan. Michigan loses of her dividend on the whole, because the South holds slaves, \$3,821 per annum. Arkansas gains for her slaves, \$1,351 per year. South Carolina gains for her slaves, \$32,077 per annum! New England gives to the South every year, \$40,225, as a premium for holding a kind of property she is too conscientious to hold herself.

There was no reason for this unequal division, except that the South would never have consented to divide it in any other proportion, and how can any bill pass without the consent of the slaveholders? Our Senators never said a word about this unequal division. The Southern members would have cursed and swore, and threatened and abused them if they had. It is more than probable they would have threatened to "dissolve the Union," and how could our Senators withstand such an argument! They could not. Or they would have threatened to break up the Whig party, and go over to the Democrats, and that would have been worse still. Our Senators might just as well have presented the claims of Michigan to a dividend from the treasury, because she has so much property in wheat, as for the Senators from South Carolina to insist on a dividend because that State has so much invested in slaves. There is no reason why one kind of property should draw a premium in preference to another. But our senators dared not say so. If they had been quite as servile, probably more so. Our senators and representatives never will faithfully defend the rights of the people, while their party is dependent for its daily existence, on the will of the South. The great rule with them, as shown by their practice, is to "do well, if you can, for your constituents; but by all means, do nothing to offend the slaveholders."

### Temperance.

The following resolution was passed without a dissenting voice, by the Senatorial Convention, on Wednesday last.

"Resolved, That we will give our suffrages to no man for any office, who is not known as an uncompromising temperance man, as well as an inflexible abolitionist."

The unanimity of this respectable body on this point is an indication that the Temperance cause, as well as abolition, in this State, will henceforth go on the two legs of moral suasion and political action. We do not know, nor have we heard of an abolitionist in this State, who is not in favor of carrying the principle of temperance to the ballot box. Let the child walk on both feet, and they will mutually support and strengthen each other. The necessity of using two feet has been seen for some time among us. We have had an agent lecturing faithfully on the subject for a year or two, circulating the pledge, extending information on the evils of intemperance, and gathering considerable numbers into societies, while at the same time, one half of the community have been wholly uninfluenced by these endeavors.—What has the distiller cared for these temperance operations so long as he could find market for his liquor—or the rum-seller, so long as he could realize the profits of the sale! While the temperance agent, with his books, lectures, and papers, has been endeavoring by moral suasion, to prevent the making of drinkards, the tavern keepers and grog sellers, under the sanction of law, have carried on a work of an opposite nature—the work of drunkard making—and that, too, most successfully, and if both systems were steadily pursued down to the end of time, unless human nature should change, the results would still continue. Drunkenness and drunkard-making would still abound on the earth, on the last days of its existence.

The trial of Rev. John Pierpont of Boston has at last been brought to a close. The charges of immorality and neglect of pastoral duties were not sustained. The charge of harshness and want of courtesy in some of his correspondence was sustained, and he was censured therefor by the council, but they refused to dissolve his relation to the church. So the distillers and rum-sellers are once more vanquished.

### Driving business in Congress.

On Friday, Aug. 13, in the Senate, Mr. Sevier moved that when the Senate adjourned, it should be till Monday. The object was understood to be to visit the Delaware, ship of the line; now lying near Annapolis. Objections being made, the motion was withdrawn. In the House, Mr. Sergeant offered a similar motion, understood to be for the same object.

Mr. Arnold said he thought this no time for a jubilee, and he asked the yeas and nays which were taken: yeas 112, nays 49. So the resolution was adopted.

On Saturday, August 14, the Senate sat with a bare quorum, and did nothing of any consequence. Several senators, the members of the House, and all the Heads of Department went to Annapolis, by the Rail Road, to visit the Delaware 74. But the President and his family did not go, although the visit had been specially arranged for him. This circumstance was deemed quite full of meaning.

According to the appropriation made for defraying the expense of the extra session, the cost to the nation cannot be less than \$6,000 or \$7,000 every day. This expense comes ultimately out of those who labor.—So that the laborers of the nation paid the amount of 7,000 days' work to the members of Congress, at the rate of 8 dollars per day that they might go out on a pleasure excursion. On a former occasion, the House adjourned from Thursday to Monday, for the purpose of attending the Races. So the papers say. Yet how commonly do we see eulogizing notices in the partisan papers, of the extraordinary zeal and diligence of the national legislature in despatching business.

### Successful Colonization.

Five freemen, just escaped from slavery in Kentucky, passed by here some three weeks since, with a view of bettering their condition in Canada. One of them left a mother more than seventy years of age, her head being as white as cotton, raking and binding sheaves in the harvest field. One of them was the slave of his father. A number of brothers and sisters sustained the double relation of children and property.

The abolitionists will soon outdo the Colonizationists in colonizing the free people of color, and more emphatically, "with their own consent." Some fifteen or sixteen have passed through here, on their way to Canada, in about three months. These were in the prime of life, and could not have been worth to their masters less than \$16,000.—The number that has emigrated must be very large. An intelligent colored man who has travelled some time in Canada, remarked to us, that he had seen large collections of colored people, while in slavery, but he had never seen such multitudes as there were in Canada.

While passing the streets of Ann Arbor, we said to him, do you see that tall young gentleman yonder? Yes. Well, he has just returned from the South, and he knows that the slaves are so far from being unhappy and discontented that they would not take their liberty if it was offered them. He has asked many the question, and they have uniformly told him so in so many words.

What of that? said he. I have told people so a great many times, and yet I was determined to become free the first opportunity. Why, only a month before I left Kentucky, a white man questioned me about my condition, inquiring if I would not rather be free? I said to him, "No, why should I wish to be free? Master takes care of me when I am sick, and provides me with food and clothes, and I do not have to work hard, and why should I desire to change my condition? I would not take my freedom if it were offered me." But at the same time, I took care to ask him many questions about the condition of the free, and to get all the information from him that I could, that would be useful to me in escaping from slavery.—I was obliged to take this course. If I had told him I wanted to be free, he would have informed my master, who would have sold me down the river immediately, lest I should run away.

This conversation shows how little can be known of the real feelings of the slaves, from the reports of our Northern people who visit the South. It is natural that the slave should reveal his aspirations after liberty to his friends, not to the oppressor, or to the friends of that oppressor.

We believe that the fugitives, passing through this State, are seldom molested by the inhabitants. Although there are many sons of Belial among us, yet public opinion, on the whole, is rather favorable to those who are trying to be free, and perhaps there is no part of the State, where some cannot be found who are willing to comply with the command of Jesus Christ, by receiving the stranger, and providing him with food, drink and raiment.

Gidding's speech on the Florida war is attracting attention in New England. It has been published in the Northampton Courier and Keene Sentinel.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—We are informed that one grog shop in our village has been transformed into a shoe shop—a change for the better, decidedly.

### Michigan Temperance Advocate.

The last number of this paper contains the following on political action in reference to temperance.

"The excise law of this State needs a thorough and radical revision. By whom will this be accomplished? Certainly not by the maker or vender of intoxicating liquors. For this reason alone no ballot should be cast for such an one, even though he possessed every other requisite qualification. We cheerfully accord to many who are thus engaged, virtues which adorn poor humanity, a strength of intellect and an honesty of purpose of a high and commanding order, and yet we could not conscientiously vote for them."

We understand that three positions are either expressed or implied in the extract we have made.

1. That no ballot ought to be cast for a maker or vender of intoxicating liquors for a legislative office, because he will not be in favor of radically and thoroughly revising the excise law of the State. This is right.

2. That many of the distillers and rum-sellers possess "an honesty of purpose of a high and commanding order." If by "honesty of purpose," the writer means punctuality in meeting their pecuniary engagements, this may to a certain extent be allowed, although it may well be questioned, whether rum-sellers and distillers are more willing to pay their debts, or do pay them better, than farmers, or blacksmiths, or mechanics generally.

But the words of the writer evidently meant something more. They imply that many rum-sellers and distillers are at heart benevolent, philanthropic and public spirited in their connections with society. No "purposes" short of these can be said to be of "a high and commanding order." Now this position we deny. It might have been true formerly, but it is not now. There is not a distiller or rum-seller in Michigan who does not know, that he is ruining his neighbors, destroying their health, deadening all their moral feelings, impairing their intellectual powers, and fitting them for every evil word and work. They carry on their vocation with a full knowledge of these results of it, solely for the sake of gain—of profiting by others' loss—of becoming happy by rendering others miserable. They know their vocation is a continued curse to society.—And yet the only Temperance paper in the State publicly accords to many of this class of human destroyers, "virtues which adorn poor humanity," and "an honesty of purpose of a high and commanding order."

3. By mentioning makers and venders of intoxicating liquors, as improper persons to be supported for the Legislature, the reader is left to draw the conclusion, that a temperance man can, properly and consistently, vote for a rum-Drinker. The article is headed, "Politics," and treats of the duties of electors so far as temperance is concerned, and while the writer takes the ground that the maker and vender ought to be excluded from the Legislative Hall, he says not a syllable about excluding the rum-Drinker. The fair conclusion is, that he thinks the temperance men may consistently vote for those who use intoxicating liquors.

Now against such a conclusion we feel obliged to protest. We conceive such a course to be inconsistent, absurd, and suicidal. We have already given our views of it pretty fully, and may say more hereafter.

In these few remarks, we have stated the positions mentioned in that light in which we suppose the conductors of the Advocate intended they should be viewed. If we have mistaken them, we shall be happy to be set right in the next number of the Advocate.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM.—Drunkenness never will cease among us, until the license system is abolished; and that never will be abolished until the people declare, BY THEIR VOTES, that it shall be done. In many places, during the last year, the test of "Rum" and "No Rum," was fully introduced at the polls. In Cincinnati, the coffee-house or Rum party obtained a small majority, and Alcohol is now plentiful in all the city. In Lowell, Mass., on the question, "Shall the Mayor and Aldermen be instructed to grant no license for the sale of intoxicating drinks during the municipal year?" the vote stood, yeas, 839—nays 285. The jail is entirely empty, and the jailer has not a single boarder.

The Lancaster Presbytery, last April, passed the following:

"Resolved, That this Presbytery, regarding slavery is a heinous sin, cannot in conscience either welcome or admit to the communion of the Lord's supper in our churches, those who persist in the practice of it."

They also passed a resolution on temperance, in which they declare the selling of grain to distillers an offence worthy of discipline.

Have you ever known or heard of a slaveholder who had scruples about voting against abolition or the measures of abolitionists? Do they not feel like him who said he "would as soon vote for a Florida Indian as for an abolitionist?" It is right to learn from an enemy.

## The Sabbath.

Probably it is not known generally that the laws of this State, allow tavern-keepers to sell intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath to the neighbors, as well as to travelers. This is an evil under the sun, which should be stopped. According to law, these licensed drunkeries may be thronged every Sabbath with the apprentices, the journeymen, and laborers, as well as "the gentlemen of respectability," of each neighborhood, provided they do not make disturbances, or become so beastly drunk as to incur the penalty of the law for intoxication. Such assemblies must necessarily lead to a great depreciation of the morals of community, as well as to continued violations of law.

Not long since a set of loafers residing, most of them in the neighborhood spent a part of the Sabbath at a public house near Dexter, and having drank rather freely (though perhaps none of them were 'drunk' in the legal acceptance of the word,) they disagreed after leaving the house, and a part of them fell upon one of the number, and beat him most cruelly, and broke his leg, and left him in the middle of the road. The town may have a heavy bill to pay for the support and care of the injured man, and if the rogues are caught and punished as they ought to be, the county must pay another.

Now the tavern keeper ought not to be blamed for the results of the system. He sold them the liquor on the Sabbath according to law, and the town board had previously declared on their oaths, that the public good required that it should be thus sold. The real responsibility of the law, and the results of it, rest with the people. Would it not be well for them to think soberly of the propriety of choosing legislators who will lay aside all the customary debates about "coon-skins," and "hard cider," and such ridiculous humbug as was practiced last winter about reducing their own pay, and attend in earnest to the removal of the evils which so heavily afflict the people of the State?

**THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.**—For the convenience of our friends throughout the State we publish an Abstract of the Apportionment Bill, as passed last winter.

## SENATORS.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—Wayne, Macomb, St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron—3 Senators.

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—Washtenaw & Livingston—3 Senators.

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale—3 Senators.

**FOURTH DISTRICT.**—Branch, Calhoun, Jackson, Ingham, Eaton and Clinton—3 Senators.

**FIFTH DISTRICT.**—St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Allegan, Barry, Otsego, Oceana, Kent and Ionia; 3 Senators.

**SIXTH DISTRICT.**—Oakland, Lapeer, Genesee, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Midland, Gladwin, Arenac, Ogemaw, Kalamazoo, Oscoda, Negwegon, Macinac and Chippewa; 3 Senators.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

Wayne 6; Washtenaw 6; Oakland 6; Lenawee 4; Monroe 2; Hillsdale 2; Branch 1; St. Joseph 2; Cass and Van Buren 2; Berrien 1; Allegan and Barry 1; Eaton and Ingham 1; Kalamazoo 2; Calhoun 2; Jackson 3; Shiawassee and Clinton 1; Livingston 2; Lapeer 1; Genesee 1; Macomb 2; St. Clair, Sanilac and Huron 1; Saginaw, Tuscola, Midland, Gladwin, Arenac, Ogemaw, Kanotia, Oscoda and Negwegon 1; Macinac, Tonedagena, Cheboygan, Kishkewee, Wyandott, Nottawasaga, Okkudo, Presque Isle, Chequamegon and Asanicksee 1; Chippewa 1; Ottawa, Kent and Ionia 1.

## For the Signal of Liberty.

**MESSRS. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—For the benefit of those who are interested in christian abolitionism in our State, permit me to say, that our special meeting in Plymouth was not as some say "wholly a lost opportunity." We had but a comparatively small turn out, owing in part to the busy season of the year; and the fact, that another Anti Slavery Convention was held in the county at the same time. In the afternoon of the first day I delivered an Address, though my health was so much impaired by late sickness, that I was just able to stand upon my feet. It was a time of much good feeling. The few who were present are among those who will never "strike colors" until the Moloch of this Nation's Slavery falls in church and State. As some have expressed their fears, that while an unsparring hand is given to either an action upon Churches or on Political Action, that it will be to the detriment of one or the other. To these permit me to say, Brethren! fear not: too much cannot be done either in redeeming our religion, or our statute books from the foul curses that Slavery has put upon them; and it is a striking coincidence that any Abolitionist faithful at the Polls, if a professor of christianity, is faithful in church action, and you will almost invariably find that, unfaithfulness in the one is attended with unfaithfulness in the other. People will sometimes be consistent.

**WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN.**  
August 30, 1841.

**ANTI-TIGHT LACING.**—A meeting, it is said, has recently been held in Boston, by the young men of that city, and a society formed for the purpose of abolishing tight-lacing among the ladies. The society is called the "Boston Anti-Stay-Lacing Society."

## Kalamazoo County Convention.

At a Nominating Convention of the Liberty Party, held at the Court House in the village of Kalamazoo, the meeting was organized by calling JOHN P. MARSH, Esq., to the Chair and appointing Dr. R. P. STEVENS, Secretary. On motion of Maj. Briggs, the meeting proceeded to an informal ballot for candidates for Representatives.

Whereupon, it was found that J. S. Porter, Esq., received 10 votes, A. H. Edwards, Esq., 15, Delmore Duncan, Esq., 16, Dr. Thomas 5, and John P. Marsh, Esq., 3.

On motion of A. H. Edwards, Esq., the meeting then proceeded to a formal ballot. Whereupon, it was found that A. H. Edwards, Esq., and Delmore Duncan, Esq., received the highest number of votes. On motion of Maj. Briggs, it was unanimously resolved, that these gentlemen be the candidates of this meeting for Representatives.

The meeting then proceeded to an informal ballot for County Commissioner. Rufus Royce, Esq., 5, A. G. Tower, Esq., 7, and several scattering.

On motion of I. Burson, Esq., the meeting proceeded to a formal ballot. Whereupon, it was found that A. G. Towers received 17 votes.

On motion of A. H. Edwards, it was unanimously resolved, that A. G. Towers be the candidate of this meeting for County Commissioner.

On motion of J. S. Porter, it was unanimously resolved, that our friends in the other counties of this Senatorial District be invited to send Delegates to a Senatorial Convention, to be held on Thursday, 23rd of September next, at the Kalamazoo Court House, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to be supported for Senators at this fall election.

On motion of A. H. Edwards, Esq. Resolved, That ten delegates be appointed from this county, viz: Dr. Thomas, J. S. Porter, J. P. Marsh, H. Wager, Isaiah Burson, F. C. Bird, Albert G. Towers, Maj. I. Briggs, Isaac Davis, and Isaac Briggs, Esqrs., to the Senatorial Convention.

The following resolutions were likewise adopted:

Whereas, Liberty and Slavery are, in principle, diametrically, and must be eternally opposite, with no point of neutrality—without any middle ground, beyond which one may not encroach on the other—making "the price of liberty eternal vigilance," for liberty and slavery cannot co-exist in the same government without an incessant warfare between their discordant principles, tending to the establishment of one by the destruction of the other; and, whereas, the slave power, by so far disregarding the Constitution and laws of the country, as to arouse the spirit of mob violence to put down the liberty of speech and the press upon the subject of slavery; and by cleaving down the right of petition in Congress—violating all constitutional right in its efforts to sustain itself, has manifested a disposition to rule or ruin, demonstrating that slaveholders themselves believe that its existence can be perpetuated only by influences diametrically opposed the genius of our government. Therefore

Resolved, That an institution which can exist only by the destruction of some most invaluable privileges of freemen, cannot be tolerated without endangering the existence of free government.

Resolved, That while the slave power controls the action of the general government, its policy must be such as to foster interest of slave-labor—necessarily blight the productive energy of free labor; and that the permanent promotion of free labor therefore requires the extinction of slavery itself.

Resolved, That the elevation of men to office, who are avowedly in favor of the extinction of slavery, as the only effectual means of securing the permanent prosperity of free labor, and who will exert their influence for the attainment of that object by Constitutional means, is a measure of immense importance to the great body of the people, and that, in offering such candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing election, we call upon all, who hold that the promotion of free labor interest, ought to be the great leading principle of legislation, to give them their undivided support.

Resolved, That a committee of five, viz: Messrs. Dr. Thomas, A. H. Edwards, Delmore Duncan, J. S. Porter, and R. P. Stevens, be committee of vigilance and correspondence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Kalamazoo Gazette and Signal of Liberty.

On motion, adjourned sine die.  
J. P. MARSH, Chairman.  
R. P. STEVENS, Secretary.

**U. S. BANK.**—The Philadelphia Enquirer says: "The notes of the U. S. Bank have sold at a depreciation of 25 per cent. This we believe to be a worse condition than has heretofore existed since the suspension of the Bank. The truth is, the Bank is considered by many in almost a hopeless condition, and those who have so long anticipated some improvement begin to despair."

In this city, the shares are sold at 14 per cent.—*Emancipator.*

**ANOTHER DOCTORATE.**—John Tyler, President of the United States, had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the Trustees of Amherst College.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Syracuse Journal.  
**Horrible Calamity!**

**SYRACUSE IN MOURNING!!!**  
*Fire, Explosion of Gun Powder, and dreadful Loss of Life.*

Our village was visited last night with one of the most dreadful scenes which the annals of our State can reveal. About half past nine o'clock the alarm of fire was given, which proved to be in the carpenter's shop of E. T. Hayden, on the Oswego canal. Our citizens repaired to the spot, together with our three fire engine companies. In the course of half an hour an explosion of gun powder took place, which, melancholy to relate, sent instantaneously, some THIRTY of our fellow citizens into another world! We have no time to describe the horrible scene, immediately after the explosion. The building while on fire was blown into atoms, and the buildings east and west were shattered by the concussion and flying timbers. About 30 firemen and others near the fire were instantly killed, being thrown in all directions; into the canal; four or five across the canal; and among them some of our most respectable citizens, and we are sorry to add including about half a dozen of our most promising Young Men. The groans of the dying, the frantic screams of wives and children, brothers and sisters, who had lost their dearest earthly friends: the killed and wounded carried from the scene to their homes; altogether, presented a sight to melt the strongest heart.

Our whole village is in mourning and distress. The stores this morning still remain closed. Such scenes as we have witnessed within the last 12 hours, may Heaven forbid our ever seeing again.

[Here follows a list of the names of those killed and wounded. The number killed is 33. Wounded, 41; about 1-3 of whom it was supposed would die.]

We understand windows were broken by the explosion, as far as Salina. The noise was very plainly heard at De Witt, four miles east. The number of kegs of powder which exploded were about 15.

When we are brought to reflection that all this distress has been brought upon us, by the hand of an incendiary; a devil in human shape; we are disgusted and sick at heart, for poor human nature.

The alarm that powder was in the building, was given, but with such a want of energy as to border on criminality. Many supposed, also, that it was the mere trick of the incendiary.

## Still another shocking Occurrence

The passengers from the west this morning, mention that as the cars from Rochester were last night passing on the great Embankment, about 15 miles this side of Rochester, the rails were turned so as to throw the whole train off the Embankment which at that place is from 10 to 15 feet high. Several deaths are reported; number not ascertained.

It must have been the work of some designing wretch; as we understand the same nefarious act has been attempted several times before.—*Advertiser.*

**THE COLORED POPULATION IN CANADA.** It is computed by the Montreal Courier, that there are about 20,000 Negroes in Canada who have escaped from slavery in the Southern States. An attempt is making to induce the colored population to emigrate to Jamaica. The results of the abolition of Slavery in the West Indies have been that thousands of the former slaves have become freeholders; and such is the scarcity of labor, and the high premium it commands in the West India market, that the Legislature of the Island of Jamaica passed last year, an act offering a free passage under the most favorable circumstances, to all persons willing to emigrate to that Colony. J. W. Dunscomb, has been appointed agent for Canada, with authority to assist such as are willing to emigrate.

**FROM AFRICA.**—We learn by Mr. Ware, says the Journal of Commerce, supercargo of the brig Robert, Capt. Crose, that in the month of April last the British destroyed a large trading establishment in the Rio Pongus, containing a large amount of American and French property, under the plea that it was connected with the slave trade. This establishment was owned and the business conducted by a native of that place, a Mr. Lightburn.—The English blew up the store-house, and doing so killed two of their own men.

**GROWTH OF THE WEST.**—The Richmond whig, in publishing a table of the present population of the States of the Union remarks—"While the South has receded, and the North been barely able to maintain its own, the great West has gone ahead with a hundred horse power. In her hands are the future destinies of the Republic. In the next Congress she will have a larger representation than either the North or the South, singly; and by the next census, in 1850, she will exceed them both combined."

**NORLE ENERGY.**—The people of the Empire State are resolved to behave like full grown men, and get full possession of the elective franchise. They have called, with much eloquence, and a fine array of names, a convention, to meet at Troy on the 25th of August, in regard to this subject. Such men as T. S. Wright, James McCune Smith, and H. H. Garnett, will not set about a thing in vain. Glorious success to them!—*Free American.*

## Vermont.

**CHARLES K. WILLIAMS,** the Liberty Candidate for Governor of this state, has declined being a candidate. His address on the occasion is exceedingly courteous and honorable. In reference to the principles of the Liberty Party, he says:

"It is due to a highly respectable class of my fellow citizens, who I understand have put me in nomination, to say that it is not from any distrust of the principles for which they are contending, or any doubt but that they will ultimately prevail that I decline. The nomination was wholly gratuitous, and without the usual formalities of asking my opinion on the subjects for which they are contending, and as such it will always be remembered with gratitude. And on those subjects, in the language of a distinguished English Judge, for whose decisions and opinions I entertain a most profound respect, I have no hesitation to say, "that standing upon the high ground of natural rights, and disdaining to bend to the lower doctrine of expediency, slavery is inconsistent with the genius of the American Constitution, and that human beings cannot be the subject matter of property. And if slavery is recognized any where by law, it is an anti-christian law, and one which violates the rights of nature."

**CHARLES K. WILLIAMS.**

Rutland, July 26, 1841.

Another state Convention is to be held at Windsor, on the 18th of August, to nominate a Liberty Ticket.

**EMIGRATION TO JAMAICA.**—Mr. Grattan, the British Consul at Boston, has given notice of his appointment as agent under the Emigration Act of the island of Jamaica, to furnish a free passage to such as are disposed to emigrate to that Island to find employment as mechanics or agriculturalists.—*Free American.*

**TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.**—The National Temperance Convention, held last week at Saratoga, was the largest ever held in this or any country. The number of enrolled members was 560. The next great movement, it is said, is to be a World's Temperance Convention.

**TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.**—The Temperance movement has been newly organized in Pittsburg, and the names of about 10,000 persons enrolled.

## The Ballot Box.

We have a weapon, firmer set,  
And better than the bayonet—  
A weapon that comes down as still  
As snow flakes fall upon the sod;  
And executes a freeman's will  
As lightning does the will of God,  
And from its force, nor bars nor locks  
Can shield you—'tis the **BALLOT BOX.**

## 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.*

## Notice.

**G. BECKLEY,** of Ann Arbor, will deliver a lecture on the **ASCENDENCY OF THE SLAVE POWER** in this nation, at the Carpenter school house in Pittsburg, on Thursday, next week, to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.—The citizens generally are invited to hear and then judge.

## LIVINGSTON CO. CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, legal voters of the County of Livingston, invite all abolitionists of said county, to meet at the village of Howell in said county, on

**WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH INST.**

at one o'clock, P. M.; for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to Represent said county in the State Legislature; and also to nominate the requisite County Officers, and to transact such other business as shall be deemed expedient.

**JAMES BURNETT, WILLIAM FISH, ISAAC SMITH, JARON CLARK, J. P. FARNESWORTH, DANIEL COOK, E. F. GAY, JONATHAN BURNETT.**  
Howell, August 25, 1841.

## DIED.

In Pittsburg, on the 25th ult. widow **Comfort Hinkley**, aged 59 years.  
In Northfield, on the 27th ult. **Margaret** daughter of John and Catharine Jenkins, aged 16 years.  
In Ann Arbor, on the 27th ult. **Judith**, daughter of Joel R. and Laura Hadden, aged 12 years.  
In Ann Arbor, on the 28th ultimo, **Jane**, daughter of William and Rebecca Wilson, aged 14 months.  
In Ann Arbor, on the 29th ult. **James Harrigan**, aged 40 years.

## LIBERTY TICKETS.

### WAYNE COUNTY NOMINATION.

**SENATORS—First Senatorial District.**  
**ARTHUR L. PORTER**, of Detroit.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

**CHARLES H. STEWART**, Detroit,  
**HORACE HALLOCK**, do  
**HIRAM BETTS**, Redford,  
**ANTHONY PADDOCK**, Livonia,  
**GLODE D. CHUBB**, Nankin,  
**RUFUS THAYER**, Plymouth.

### FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

**THEODATUS T. LYON**, Plymouth.

### WASHTENAW CO. NOMINATION.

**SENATORS—Second Senatorial District.**  
**MUNIS KENNY**, of Washtenaw,  
**EDWARD F. GAY**, of Livingston.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

**SAMUEL W. FOSTER**, of Scio,  
**JUSTUS NORRIS**, of Ypsilanti,  
**SAMUEL DUTTON**, of Pittsburg,  
**FRANCIS M. LANSING**, of Lodi,  
**ROBERT EDMUNDS**, of Salina,  
**JOHN PEEBLES**, of Salem.

### FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

**RUFUS MATHEWS**, of Northfield.

### JACKSON CO. NOMINATION.

**SENATORS—Fourth Senatorial District.**

### REPRESENTATIVES.

**SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL**, Jackson,  
**ROSWELL B. REXFORD**, of Napoleon,  
**THOMAS MCGEE**, of Concord.

### FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

**REUBEN H. KING**, of River.

### OAKLAND COUNTY NOMINATION.

**SENATORS—Sixth Senatorial District.**

### REPRESENTATIVES.

**JOHN THAYER**, of Farmington,  
**PITTS PHILLIPS**, of Southfield,  
**HENRY WALDRON**, of Troy,  
**GEORGE SUGDEN**, of White Lake,  
**HORACE STOWELL**, of Highland,  
**JOSEPH MORRISON**, of Pontiac.

### KALAMAZOO CO. NOMINATION.

**SENATORS—Fifth Senatorial District.**

### REPRESENTATIVES.

**A. H. EDWARDS**, Esq.,  
**DELMORE DUNCAN**, Esq.,

### FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

**ALBERT G. TOWERS.**

### INGHAM & EATON COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

**SENATORS—Fourth Senatorial District.**

### REPRESENTATIVE.

**D. W. LOCKWOOD.**

### Agents for the Signal of Liberty.

Alex. McFarland, Detroit.  
H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti.  
Samuel Dutton, Pittsburg.  
Thomas McGee, Concord.  
J. S. Fitch, Marshall.  
J. T. Gilbert, do.  
E. Child, Albion.  
W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids.  
J. S. Fifield, do.  
R. H. King, River.  
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.  
Clark Parsons, Manchester.  
Elias Vedder, Jackson.  
M. Aldin, Adrian.  
Josiah Sabine, Sharon.  
S. Pomroy, Tompkins.  
M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co.

### CLAIMS AGAINST THE COUNTY.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Board of County Commissioners for the County of Washtenaw, will be held at the Clerk's Office, on the first Monday of October next, for the purpose of adjusting all claims against the County. All persons having such claims are requested to present them on or before that day at the Clerk's Office in Ann Arbor. Proof by affidavit or otherwise, that services have been rendered, will be required. Claims not presented at that meeting will necessarily be postponed another year.

By order of the Board.

**L. C. GOODALE, Clerk.**  
Ann Arbor, Sept. 1, 1841. 19-3w

### 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.

### Produce of every Description.

**RECEIVED** in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the "Signal of Liberty," if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of J. Beckley, & Co. April 28.

**BLANKS** of every description neatly executed at this office.

# POETRY.

## From the Churchman. WATCHWORDS.

A HYMN FOR MEN.  
We are living, we are dwelling  
In a grand and awful time;  
In an age on ages telling,  
To be living—is sublime.  
Hark! the waking up of nations;  
Gog and Magog to the fray;  
Hark! what soundeth? Is creation  
Groaning for its latter day?  
Will ye play then? will ye dally  
With your music, with your wine?  
Up! it is Jehovah's rally!  
God's own arm hath need of thine.  
Hark! the onset! will ye fold your  
Faith-clad arms in lazy lock?  
Up, O up, thou drowsy soldier:  
Worlds are charging to the shock.  
Worlds are charging—Heaven beholding;  
Thou hast but an hour to fight;  
Now the blazoned cross unfolding,  
On—right onward, for the right.  
What! still hug thy dreary slumbers?  
'Tis no time for idling play:  
Wreaths and dance, and poet numbers,  
Flout them! we must work to-day.  
Fear not! spurn the worldling's laughter;  
Thine ambition—trample thou!  
Thou shalt find a long hereafter  
To more than tempts thee now.  
O! let all the soul within you,  
For the truth's sake, go abroad!  
Strike! let every nerve and sinew  
Tell on ages—tell for God!  
Magog leadeeth many a vassel;  
Christ his few—his little ones:  
But about our leagued castle,  
Rear and Vanguard are his sons!  
Sealed to blush, to cower never;  
Crossed, baptized, and born again,  
Sworn to be Christ's soldiers ever,  
Oh, for Christ, at least be men!  
A. C. T.

## From the Anti Slavery Standard. They have not wit enough to take care of themselves.

Four or five years since, a Tennessee planter visited an acquaintance, who lived some thirty or forty miles from his residence. Rambling through the fields while the gangs were at work, he inquired if he had any "niggers" to sell. "Perhaps I have," was the reply. What do you want? "The planter pointed to a fine looking, athletic mulatto, and said, 'I like the looks of that boy. What will you take for him?'" "He's worth the highest price; for he's a prime hand."

"Has he no bad tricks?"

"To be frank with you, he has one devilish bad trick. He's very slippery about his freedom. If you take him you must look well to it, or he'll slip through your fingers."

With a significant compression of his lip, and a flourish of his cane, the planter answered, "Leave me to take care of that; I'll manage him."

After some further conversation, it was agreed that the slave should be transferred to a new master; and that he should be sent by a baggage waggon, which at stated seasons went round a certain section for the accommodation of the citizens. A written order was to be given for the money, which was to be paid on the delivery of the slave.

Now it chanced that the negro as he toiled, in the field overheard the conversation of the two gentlemen concerning himself, and drew shrewd inferences therefrom, though he gave no sign of intelligence.

He was asked no questions concerning the transfer of himself to other hand; tho' naturally enough it might be supposed to be a subject of some interest to him. The baggage waggon came at the appointed time, and he was ordered to stow himself in it. This he did with cheerful acquiescence, and soon entered into friendly chat with the driver, who was a mulatto, of about his size and height. They beguiled the way with multifarious discourse, until they came to a path, which branched from the main road, and led to the planter's house. The slave knew it well; for he had heard accurate directions given concerning his own removal.

The moment he saw the horses' heads turned in that direction, he sprang suddenly upon the driver, tied his hands behind him with a cord he had purposely bro't in his pocket, and then fastened him tight to a stake in the waggon. The man was taken so entirely by surprise, that before he comprehended the nature of his situation, it was too late to help himself.—The slave rifled his pocket of the order for money, and then boldly trotted up to the planter's gate, saying, "Here sir, is a slave Mr. ——— told me to deliver to you, and at the same time he presented the order for the money."

"It's no such thing," said the enraged prisoner; "he is the slave and I am the driver of this waggon. He took me by surprise, and mastered me before I thought of it."

"Ah," said the slave, "you'll have trouble with that fellow. His master told me so when I took him, that he had played many a slippery trick for his freedom; and I found him slippery, sure enough. I never should have got him here, if I had not tied him hand and foot; and now the

cunning rascal wants to palm me off for the slave."

The joke appeared to him so good that he laughed heartily. The planter had a very dim recollection of the driver, and the slave he had never seen but once, amid a gang of sable and brown faces.—He was really unable to determine for himself which was the driver and which the slave; but recollecting what had been said about slippery tricks to obtain freedom, he thought that the prisoner was in all probability the slave. He accordingly paid the money, and detained him, in spite of his furious protestations.

The real slave jogged on to Canada, horses, waggon, money, and all. Slavery so reverses all moral rules, that it requires an effort to blame him, so severely as we ought, for thus seizing payment due for unrequited toil.

The driver, luckily for himself, was able to prove his freedom by white witnesses; so one planter lost his money and the other his slave. L. M. C.

## From the Voice of Freedom.

MR. EDITOR.—When our Southern neighbors speak great swelling words, and tell us what daring feats they will perform to support slavery, their darling institution, it seems proper to measure the strength of these champions, and not venture too far, lest the crater should burst, and one wide ruin overspread the land. Those who provoke the chivalry or gasconade of the South, should count the cost. Well then, what is the power of the South to do mischief, by blows, not by words? Doubtless her real efficient power cannot be greater than the excess of the white over the black population. For the blacks must be considered as enemies in the camp, and must be guarded, or they will join against their oppressors, and assert their rights. How then stand the relative numbers? Take South Carolina, the land of gasconading, and we find there are 76,000 more blacks than whites.—Such a State must be very powerful.—Now add to South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida, and the blacks will exceed the whites by 75,000. Take in Georgia and you have the five south-western states and one Territory and in all that region there are only 78,000 more whites than blacks. Admitting that one in six is able to bear arms, and do active service, and you have army of 13,000 men. How terrible! Who would not boast to see 13,000 slaveholders, and slave drivers, and white slaves all rushing to battle? Thirteen thousand men to defend a territory larger than France. Take now North Carolina and Virginia, in which the whites exceed by 459,000, and add to the other five states, and the excess of whites is 527,000. Can any reasonable man believe, that for any efficient warfare these seven great states and one Territory would be equal to the state of Maine with her 500,000 inhabitants? In the thirteen slave states, Florida and the District of Columbia, there are 4,617,000 whites, and 2800,000 blacks—the excess of whites 1,817,000 which is 412,000 less than the New England states—553,000 less than New York—and only 93,000 more than Pennsylvania. Who then can believe, that the whole slave region could support a protracted war as well as New England, or as New York? See what feats the South have performed in Florida, when backed by the army of the United States, and then judge what they would effect by their own powers.—Surely such valiant Knights may well throw up their caps, and bid defiance to the world. It may be said that a small force would be sufficient to keep the blacks from rising, and that, therefore, a much larger number might be calculated for defence, than what I have allowed. I grant, that in a time of peace a small force may overawe the blacks—not so, when an invading army is near. Let the cry of Liberty be sounded, and they would rush from every point. And however their old masters might despise them, they would soon be more efficient troops, than their young dandy masters and their allies.

In view of the military strength of this nation how cheering it must be to the patriot to know that slavery has taken such deep root among us! And what terror it must excite in the mind of a foreign enemy to cast his eye all over the country, south of the Chesapeake, and see 500,000 men inured to climate, able to endure labor and privation, stung with wrongs and burning with vengeance? Could he expect any help from such men, or think that they would not guard the wives, the children and property of their masters while they are suffering in the tented field? Surely it becomes our great men at the South to boast what dreadful things they will do and the dough faces at the North may well take the alarm—but it is very likely, that, in their diplomatic intercourse with us foreign nations will remember, that in those points, where we are the most vulnerable, nearly one half of the population is hostile to the other, and that they will order their measures accordingly. Who can blame them? If men will take fire in their bosoms, they will get burnt.

## AN OLD MAN.

TEMPERANCE AGAIN.—A very large meeting has been held in New Orleans, for the purpose of devising measures for introducing the Temperance reformation in that city. It was attended by some of the most distinguished citizens. This is a new achievement of this glorious and onward cause.

## From the Emancipator. Lion making.

Our cotemporaries of the St. Louis press, we fear, are preparing the way for other atrocities in that region, by their actions with reference to the four murderers bung there on the ninth. One of them has written out, printed in pamphlet form, and advertises for sale, the "Confession" of Madison and Brown, and another commands as a "painter of the first class," a Mr. Parker, who "has taken the likenesses of the four characters, and will exhibit them for a few days, at the print shop of Mr. Wools," where those "who have not seen the negroes," are informed that "they can have a sight of their exact likenesses." Experience, we think, has shown conclusively, that the habit which the press has of making lions of persons who have been guilty of great crimes has a most pernicious influence in society.—Among the low and ignorant, the impulse to become lions too, is often stronger than they can resist. They lose sight of the penalty of crime, and see that it makes "heroes" of the guilty. Public executions are bad enough, but this lion making, after the cord has done its work, is infinitely worse.—Cincinnati Gaz.

This business, however, was carried to a far greater pitch in the South West, where the papers are filled with narratives, reports and reflections respecting these criminals. The N. O. Advertiser, July 20th, says of the narrative of the confessions, &c.

"E. W. Bronson, Esq. has sent us a copy of the Confessions of those four eminent black murderers, Madison, Brown, Warwick and Seward. The work is gotten up by Messrs. Chandler and Knapp, the editors of the St. Louis Republican, and well executed it is in the style of the confessions, which are confined strictly to a detail of facts. It is absolutely interesting, and readers who would see how the slaveholders of the South and the abolitionists of the North play their cards, would be instructed by going to Curran's, buying a copy, and carefully reading it. We should be doing injustice to the authors, did we attempt a resume of these thrilling confessions, but we cannot avoid indulging in the reflection that we have quite as much to dread from the machinations of negro-traders, as we have from abolitionists."

The next point is the anxiety to identify these desperate murderers with the abolitionists of the North. It is known throughout the South, whatever lying serviles in New York may affirm to the contrary, that the abolitionists of the North are a numerous, intelligent, active, unawed and untiring, and influential set of people. The policy, therefore, of producing in all the South West the impression that these cut-throat incendiaries were connected with abolitionists, it must be confessed is very profound, or very stupid. On the arrest of one of the murderers, at Cincinnati, a report was spread, entirely without foundation or color, that the arrest was forcibly resisted by the abolitionists connected with the Philanthropist. But the publication of the "confessions" has given the whole matter a new impulse. What the "confessions" contain, we know not, and perhaps never shall know. The N. O. Daily Picayune, of July 20th, tells the following terrible story on the subject.

"The confession of Brown, a free negro, places the country in possession of facts which may well cause pain and astonishment. Up to the day of his execution, HE WAS THE REGULARLY AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY!! He was first engaged at a salary of \$30 per month, but was soon so efficient in helping runaway slaves to places of security, that his wages were raised to \$50 per month. He was supplied with blank free papers, and came to New Orleans. According to his own statement, he assisted away from New Orleans and the surrounding country, about eighty slaves, and from Vicksburgh and the neighborhood, sixteen more! In his confession he gives the names of many of the owners of these slaves, together with his haunts and associates in the city.—This wretch, who acknowledge the committed one murder before that for which he was tried and executed, was a regular member of the Methodist Church in Cincinnati.

"We confess there is something exceedingly startling in the statements—the ease and facility with which slaves are enticed away by these black-hearted abolition emissaries, and the almost perfect impunity with which their schemes are carried into execution, may well cause alarm.—When one man has aided one hundred to escape, and has not even been suspected, until the secret has been divulged upon the gallows, it is indeed time for the adoption of precautionary measures that will fully reach the evil."

The St. Louis correspondent of the same paper, after giving an account of the execution, says:

"A clergyman of this city, noted more for ardor than any particular enlargement of mental or moral faculties, has made a feeble attempt to remove the evidence of connection between these scoundrels and the Abolition Society; but the only effect of his letter has been to place him in a position before the people of all slaveholding States, which can scarcely be very gratifying for him to reflect upon or comfortable to rest on. Your writer has been shown a letter written by one of the convicts to a noted abolitionist of New York, which contains such damning evidence of this connection as cannot be dis-

## turbed by ALL THE PIOUS CHICANE- RY AND SANCTIMONIOUS HUMBBUG THAT THIS PESTIFEROUS PARTY OF DISORGANIZING FANATICS CAN RAKE TOGETHER."!!

Now it may be, that one of the convicts has written a letter to a noted abolitionist in New York—but does that prove any thing? It may be, that Brown has helped off a hundred slaves up the Mississippi river, but that only proves the facility and security with which the thing is done.—And the publication of the fact through the country bordering on that river, will awaken great interest, and perhaps tend greatly to the future security of that species of property—perhaps awaken among the slaves some new ideas of hope. But Brown never was an agent of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society; the Anti-Slavery Societies have no such agents, want none, need none. The Vigilance Committees, that take charge of the cases of persons fleeing from unjust bondage, have no such agents, they have always had more cases to attend to without agents, than their means were equal to. If Brown has done the deeds he boasted of, he was entirely self-moved, and the record of his life only serves to show the slaveholders one more of the difficulties with which they are beset in maintaining the permanence of their "institution."

## K. K. K.

The negroes have a saying, which we are apprehensive will be partially reversed before long—"White man mighty on-sartin"—for slave property is getting to be a good deal "onsartin" in some sections. The striking difference in this respect may be well illustrated by the scale of rewards in different sections. We have before us at this moment three recent daily papers from New Orleans, in which are a number of advertisements of runaway slaves, where the rewards offered are respectively \$10, \$10, \$10, \$20, \$25 and \$50, for the return of the fugitives, or their confinement in any prison. Compare this now with the advertisements in the official paper of the Federal Government, at Washington, where rewards are customarily offered of \$50, \$100, \$200, and sometimes \$500. In this connection our thoughts turn to the very painful experience of Mr. Thomas C. Gantt, of Prince Frederick Co., Maryland. In our paper of June 3, we named his hard lot, although by a mistake of the printer, his name is given as Thomas E. Gaul. He had lost his man, Robert, "calling himself Robert Butler," and was so much affected by the loss, that he offered in the National Intelligencer, of May 20, a reward of two hundred dollars for his return. In our sympathy with Mr. Gantt, we sped on the hue and cry as well as we could—although we protest, without the slightest thought of ever gaining the two hundred dollars much as we need money just now. But all our efforts, it seems, have proved unavailing, and instead of obtaining relief, Mr. Gantt finds himself saddled with new misfortunes, and in his desperation, seems driven to the most extreme expedients to put a stop to this drain upon his *pedi-moine* property. Read, ye hard-hearted, this affecting—this soul-stirring appeal.

## From the National Intelligencer.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 10th of April, a negro man calling himself ROBERT BUTLER, about 25 or 30 years of age, about six feet high, well proportioned, of rather light color, and of polite address. He evinces a nervousness or trembling of the hands when spoken to. He had on when he left home, a dark cassinet roundabout, striped pantaloons, and fur hat; he also carried with him a cloak. It is probable, however, that he has changed his clothes. He has a wife at Stephen Beard, senior's, Anne Arundel County, and left home to see her. He may be in the neighborhood. He can read, and I think can write, and it is highly probably has forged a pass to Baltimore, with the intent to escape out of the State.

Also, on the 22d July, negro man HANSON, who calls himself HANSON FREEMAN. He is 22 years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high, well made, and of a dark complexion. He is acquainted in Anne Arundel county, and is probably endeavoring to escape through that county, to the city of Baltimore, with the intention to get out of the State.

I will give one hundred dollars for either, if taken in Culvert, two hundred if taken in any other County in the State of Maryland, three hundred if taken in the city of Baltimore, and the above reward of five hundred dollars for either, or one thousand dollars for both, if taken out of the limits of the State of Maryland, provided they are delivered to me or secured in jail, so that I can get them again.

## THOMAS C. GANTT.

July 29—5t. Prince Frederick, Md. Now, neighbor Gantt, if this don't bring back Robert and Hanson, we advise you, as a sincere friend, to try the other tack. If rewards of \$1000 won't stop this destruction of your property, just emancipate what you have left, and send us the regular free papers for Robert and Hanson too, and see if they will not return and work for you, at fair wages, with a good will, that shall turn your old worn-out to bacco fields into a garden.—Emancipator.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Stephens's travels in Central America has already passed through the seventh edition. It is said the engravers cannot print the plates fast enough for the demand.

## 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.  
KINGSLY & 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 POWER, 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 Thrasher 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 Thrasher for one hundred dollars; without the Thrasher, for seventy-five dollars.

They also manufacture STRAW CUTTERS, recently invented by S. W. Foster, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or water power. They also work by hand.—Price, fifteen dollars.

## —ALSO—

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

## —ALSO—

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

## S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-ly

## 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, Inflammation, 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—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.

Doolittle & 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; Keefer & Powers, Concord.  
Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. 11

## 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. 14-54