

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1841.

Volume I. Number 20.

## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

N. SULLIVAN, PRINTER.

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

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## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, September 8, 1841.

From the Morning Star.

**OBELIN.**—The following is extracted from the letter of a Freewill Baptist sister now at Oberlin College, dated June 25th, 1841.

"It would be considered a capital crime, for aught I know, for a drunken man to walk the streets of Oberlin; and it is considered nearly so for a person to drink tea, smoke tobacco, take snuff, or wear a corset. There is scarcely a lady in the institution, who thinks of wearing one." D. M.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 16th ult. says, "There never has been a time when settlers were flocking into Wisconsin in greater numbers than now. Every boat brings us large numbers of emigrants of the most respectable character, and the emigration by land is very considerable. The position of the Territory is an enviable one, and the inducement for settlers is greater than in any portion of the West."

**AND STILL ANOTHER.**—William M. Ball, cashier of the branch bank of the State Bank of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, recently absconded to Texas, leaving the bank minus some \$64,000. Ball was one of the most prominent politicians in the western part of the State. He was the regularly nominated candidate of his party for Judge of the Supreme Court, and was once or twice run for the United States Senate.

**A SHOCKING STORY.**—We learn, upon good authority, says the St. Louis Pennant, that on the night of the 9th ult., a man proceeded to a place a little below the city, where he cut the heads of four negroes completely off! The bodies have been disposed of, but the heads have no yet been heard of.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is not said, but the presumption is of course, that the author of this shocking act was a white man.—Penn. Freeman.

**BRITISH EMIGRANTS TO JAMAICA.**—Extract of a letter from the Rev. W. Knibb: "The awful waste of human life in the newly invented slave-trade, you will see depicted in the Herald. Be assured that you cannot be more appropriately employed, as an Anti-Slavery Society, than in putting a stop to this inhuman traffic."

The Baptist Herald states the mortality of the recent emigrants from Great Britain at from 50 to 70 in the hundred.

**LIFE.**—In Longfellow's Hypertion, that casket of rare and sparkling gems, we have the following beautiful moral deduced from the story of the hero: "Look not mournfully into the Past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine.—Go forth to meet the shadowy Future, without fear and with a manly heart."

**GRAPERY ON A LARGE SCALE.**—Nicholas Biddle, it is said, has a grapery on his farm on the banks of the Schuylkill, which cost him one hundred thousand dollars. The finest of all European grapes are produced there every month in the year.

At Geneva where 25 years ago, there was not one evangelical minister, there are it is stated now, thirteen; and truth and piety are gaining ground. The new Theological Seminary has more than thirty students.

**LIGHTNING.**—In the year 1840, twenty-three persons were killed by lightning in the State of Massachusetts; and within the same State, sixty five buildings were struck and twenty-five of them burned to the ground.

The Steamboat Athenian was burnt in the Mississippi about 25 miles above the Balize, on the 19th ult. every thing on board was lost; the officers, crew, and passengers barely escaped with their lives, losing all their clothing, except what they had on.

Among the new paintings that have been lately added to the National Gallery, is one by Raphael, which has been valued at five thousand guineas.

**DEATH OF MATTHIAS.**—It is stated by the Highland Messenger, that Matthias, the impostor, died in North Carolina, in July, 1840. His age was about 60 years.

**SUICIDES.**—It is estimated that seven hundred females and twenty-three hundred males committed suicide in France during the last year.

A field officer who sold out of the service last week, got 12,000 for the command of his regiment.—London Paper.

## Gov. Bagby's Message to the Legislature of Alabama.

The following extract from this document shows how the efforts of abolitionists are regarded by the Southern patriarchy. It may serve as a Southern answer to the question so often asked at the North, "What have you done?"

When we see regularly organized societies for the avowed purpose of abolishing slavery, infesting considerable portions of our country, disseminating their pestilential doctrines in every direction—when we see American citizens, unmindful of all the obligations that ought to bind them to their country confederating with foreigners for the purpose of disturbing rights secured to us by a compact which the States of the Union are parties—when we see the halls of Congress flooded session after session, with petitions asserting the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, (no doubt with the view of extending the same principles to the States, and to inhibit the traffic in slaves between the States, and importuning them to exert it)—when we see the question of abolition made a test for the highest offices in many of the States—when the State Legislatures in their highest representative capacity, adopting resolutions denouncing slavery as a political evil, and one that ought to be abolished—when we behold the Legislature of one State, enacting laws giving to runaway slaves the right of trial by jury to decide upon the question of property in the said slave, and the trial to take place in the community where slavery is daily denounced as a curse, and slaveholders denounced as monsters and tyrants; and the Governor of another State refusing to surrender persons charged with stealing slaves when demanded by the proper authority; when we see the two branches of the Legislature of one of the oldest States in the Union pass a bill through both houses of the General Assembly, legalizing marriage between negroes and white people, and the country only saved from the disgrace by the veto of the Governor, when we behold, in various parts of the Union, the professors of a pure and holy religion, and the pretended disciples of its divine and immaculate Author, declaring slavery a sin, which neither admits of extenuation nor excuse, and throwing their exertions into the stream that threatens to overwhelm us, by inciting our slaves to acts of rebellion, insurrection and murder; it is time to awake from the state of fancied security in which we have hitherto reposed.

Neither are the exertions making in other countries calculated to allay our apprehensions upon this subject. Within the present year, a convention, at which some Americans unworthy of the name, were present as members, was held in the metropolis of the British Empire, the object of which was the abolition of negro slavery throughout the world. And the proceedings of this foreign convention, aiming a fatal blow at the rights and safety of one entire section of the United States, has been heralded through the mail under the official frank of the representatives of a portion of the people of the United States. Perhaps it is not so remarkable that religious fanatics and political zealots in England shuddering at the recollection of the horrors of the African slave-trade, which combined in its practice the dreadful crimes of kidnapping, piracy and murder, and in which the Dutch and English were the first, and beyond all comparison the greatest offenders, should be anxious to expiate their own sins by attempting to disturb the relation of master and slave in other countries; but it is greatly to be regretted that any portion of the people of this country should be so much under the influence of their ancient tyrannical masters as to have fallen into the same unhappy delusion.

**A SOUTHERN SCENE.**—At the celebration of the last 4th of July at Little Plymouth, King and Queen's County, Va., an altercation arose at the dinner table between two nabobs by the names of Hart and Lumpkin. They arose from the table, each with the knife in his hand with which he had been eating, and met each other in conflict. Lumpkin soon succeeded in drawing his knife across the jugular vein of Hart, and laid him a weltering corpse at his feet. He is now in jail awaiting his trial. This is southern civilization! Utter what a southern gentleman choose to regard as an insult, and the same knife a moment before helped you to a slice of beef, may cut your throat from ear to ear!

We did not see the above facts noticed in the northern prints at the time, and presume it has leaked out through the southern.—Free American.

A Mr. Sheridan, an Englishman, residing in Buenos Ayres, is the owner of 100,000 sheep. He began in 1826 with a flock of 60. About 20 shepherds are employed in taking care of the sheep.

## Jury Trial.

The friends of liberty "away down East in the State of Maine," are, it seems, hard after the political parties, to secure a jury trial to the negro. The following extract from an address to the electors of the State, shows what treatment they have received, and how they feel about it.

For several years past, we have been respectfully petitioning our state legislature, among other things, to pass a law granting the trial by jury to an individual claimed in the state as a fugitive slave.—In a question so momentous to every human being as that of his or her liberty, the jury trial should not be available in some circuitous route, by the principles of common law, but should be matter of express statute, and necessarily involved in the primary process by which the right in question is put at issue. The reasonableness and propriety of such a law cannot be otherwise than universally admitted.—The passage of such a law was urged upon the attention of our legislature by numerous memorials, sustained by arguments of able counsel, before a committee to whom the memorials had been committed. The Whig party had a decided majority in both branches. There was ample time, also, for the due consideration of the subject.—The opportunity then was fairly presented for an unequivocal decision of the question, whether the party, as has been alleged in the preceding political canvass, was, in fact, more favorable to our views than its opponent. A decision was made, and plainly in the negative. The failure, or rather, in the circumstances of the case, the refusal of the party to grant the law in question, can be attributed to no other cause than the fear of compromising its own ascendancy, by complying with one of our most simple and obviously reasonable requests. To the abolitionists of the party, it is a distinct avowal that however willing to secure their votes, it is devoid of all sincere and honest intention to promote in the slightest degree, the great cause in which they are engaged. It is a proof which all may understand, of the exceeding hollowness of its pretensions to be, in respect to us, the "more favorable party."

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.  
Southern Oppression.

We would take occasion to caution our colored friends against venturing into any of the slave States. Numerous cases are continually occurring of colored persons going into Southern ports as sailors or in some other capacity, and being detained there, many of them without hope of release. Our friends cannot exercise too much caution in this matter. There is no safety for them within the reach of the toils and of the slaveholder.

RECORDER'S COURT—SECOND MUNICIPALITY  
Before Recorder Baldwin.  
Saturday, July 17, 1841.

The police of this Municipality are busily engaged in arresting all negroes who cannot give a good account of themselves, and in enforcing the ordinance prohibiting their renting premises for themselves, without the express permission of their owners. Our active and vigilant police cannot possibly be engaged in better business. This is the most fit season of the year for rooting out from among us those highly suspicious individuals, the free people of color, who have come hither from the Northern States. These are the persons from whom the most danger is to be apprehended. Abolitionists by birth, feeling and education, they invariably poison the mind of the slave with whom they associate, and contaminate, by degrees, our whole black population. Assemblages of blacks, whether bond or free, at whatever hour and for whatever purpose, should be most assiduously watched.—In suspicion and distrust lies our safety.

Malignant tyranny! All assemblages of the blacks, whether bond or free, at whatever hour, no matter if it be in the broad sunlight of the Sabbath day, "and for whatever purpose," even if it should be for the worship of their Maker, should be assiduously watched." The reader perhaps knows that it has been found in Louisiana and other states in the extreme South, that the best way to "watch" these meetings is to prevent them altogether.

"In suspicion and distrust lies our safety." A sentiment worthy of a slaveholder. Such is the "safety" of the coward and the tyrant. Will these blinded and cruel people never learn wherein to look for safety? Will they blindly continue in their oppressions until the judgments of Heaven wake them from their delusion? We would hope not, though it seems indeed like hoping against hope.

From the same paper we learn that the people share in common with the slaughter-breathing spirit of this writer. They have commenced the work of imprisoning the free people of color and driving them out of the States. Forty-five of both sexes had been driven out of New Orleans.

## [Correspondence of the American Citizen.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1841.

No one can be long a resident at the metropolis without growing sick at heart of public life. Intreagues and cabals are its moving influence, and dextrous, and sometimes iniquitous management has achieved many a victory, and helped onward many a demagogue in the "tug for station and power." They are still, as they have been time out of mind, most efficient auxiliaries, not of one party alone, but of all. Any one, with only few and indifferent means of observation at the centre of the government, can hardly help discovering movements of guilty and cunning policy, which, if sent through the land, would startle many an honest republican with dismal apprehensions not only of the overturn of his party, but of his freedom in danger.

The rush for office continues as overwhelming as ever. From the day when the new administration entered upon its career, the clamor has been unceasing.—The death of Gen. Harrison only suspended it; gave it a short lull: but like a daimed stream, when it does break loose, it tears on, louder and fiercer than ever.—Before that, the office seekers used to come only in troops; now they are flocking in armies; in legions; as thick, and as pestilential too, as the frogs that swarmed over Egypt at the command of Moses. From morning till night the President is beset; the Secretaries hold a regular levee of applicants every day, and members of Congress grow weary in the eternal din for office that is clanging in their ears.—Some unlucky suitors are peremptorily refused. Some are sent packing home again with promises of encouragement, which will never be fulfilled, because they never can be, and a few; a very few, find their applications successful, and enter at once upon the alysium of official life.

We had extracted a long account of the Mississippi insurrection humbug, but we have no room for it, and give our readers the following, which is the latest information on the subject.

**The Mississippi Insurrection.**  
It has turned out a mere humbug, so glaring as not even to warrant the butchery of a single score of slaves, in terrorum, to guard against the plots that might be laid. The follow letter tells the story.

Bayou Sara, July 26, 1841.  
"I arrived here at 1 o'clock to day, and the trial of the negroes has just terminated. It has all ended in smoke. The negroes are all acquitted, as no evidence whatever could be found against them, and likewise the white man named Mills. The trial was conducted before Judge Wymms and six juryman according to the black code. All is quiet now, and the city is itself, which means as much as that it is exceedingly full."—N. O. Bee.

This may end the matter, as to the present excitement, but its effects must remain on the minds of the slave population for many years. And what will be that effect?—Emancipator.

## Another slave burning.

Mr. Editor:—Being in Kentucky a few days ago, I had from a very intelligent gentleman residing in Ohio County, in that state, the following account of an outrage on humanity, which has not yet, I think, found its way into the public journals.

Phigley, living in Ohio county, had on his last year, a slave-boy ten or twelve years old. The boy took the opportunity afforded him by Phigley's absence to gratify his appetite with some dried fruit which he was enabled to lay his hands on. For this offence P. together with a man named Cardwell, who it seems was living with P. beat the boy unmercifully with sticks, switches, &c. Not satisfied however, with having done this, they again seized him, threw him down naked, held him near a large fire till his head, body and limbs were baked to a blister. They completed their diabolical work by salting his back. The boy died not long afterward. The owner of the boy named Carson, claimed of Phigley and Cardwell the value.—Arbitrators were chosen, who awarded to Carson \$260.

This horrible affair took place in October last, and the murderers remained unmolested by any criminal process, till the last April term of the Ohio Circuit Court when an indictment was found against them. They got out of the way; but will probably return when the matter is a little older.—No proclamation by the Governor offering a reward for their apprehension has been issued.—Philanthropist.

**FEMALE'S WAGES.**—A writer in the Enquirer and Courier gives the following list of prices paid to women for making the various articles of clothing, viz: shirts from 5 to 10 cents; drawers 5 to 10 do.; pants, 20 to 25 do.; vests 12 to 18 do.; round jackets 25 to 50 do.; summer coats 50 to 75 do.; and that even this is not paid punctually.

## Southern debts.

The capital of the North as naturally flows to the South as water runs down hill—i. e. to fill up a vacuum below it.—Eighty years ago, a great statesman, in the British Parliament, laid it down as an axiom in political economy, that planters are always in debt. The system of society in a slaveholding community is such as to lead to the contraction of debt, which the system itself does not furnish the means of paying, and which must, therefore, be wiped off by periodical bankruptcies. The ill economy of slave labor is seen in a thousand particulars; the wastefulness of the slaves is exceeded only by the extravagance of the masters, while the social rank (!) which is generally conceded to him who exercises power over his fellow men, is a passport to credit. So long as credit lasts and times are prosperous, the slaveholder is a very good paymaster, but the general indebtedness is all the while increasing until a commercial crisis comes to disclose the true state of things. There is, then, this difference between a slaveholding and a free community. When a pressure comes upon a free people, they immediately begin to curtail their expenses and increase their products, they work harder and save more; wear the old coat; sell all they can; and buy nothing they can do without; because they intend to pay their debts. The slaveholders, on the contrary, always drive their producers, (the slaves,) to the utmost, and the time of high prices is especially the time of high pressures, and this makes the poor slave pray that cotton may be cheap. Consequently, when hard times come, the slaveholder has no way to increase his products, and there is no way he can curtail the weekly peck of corn, and the yearly shirt and overalls which he depends upon his slaves. And as to his own expenses, it is of more importance to him to maintain his standing as a gentleman planter, than it is to pay the rascally shopkeepers, and therefore, when a pressure comes, we do not see in the slaveholding States any such calculations and efforts to pay the old debt, as are found in the free States. The sense of obligation to pay debts is essentially different between people who always live on the earnings of the poor, and those who have nothing but what they have earned by their own industry. The effect, is that in our commercial revulsions, there is a general calculation that the bulk of indebtedness from the free States will be paid, and that the bulk of the slave debt will be lost. The free expect to pay their debts, if it takes years of toil and self denial; the slaveholder likes to pay debts if it is convenient, but to work and save to pay an old debt enters not into his thoughts. And since slavery does not, in fact, support itself as it goes along, it is of course impossible that it should furnish the means of paying the old debt. Here is a history of any and every one of our commercial revulsions, so far as slavery is concerned.  
Emancipator.

## "Slavery is entailed upon us."

Such is the plea of slaveholders and their apologists. They contend that the law forbidding emancipation must be obeyed. In the debate between Culver and Davis at Boston, Mr. C. remarked that men can be held in slavery, only while they are kept in ignorance. He asked, are the slaves taught to read?

Mr. Davis answered, "My slaves are taught to read?" Mr. C. Sir, you remember that Mr. D. argued that it would be wrong to emancipate, because the law forbids it, and now, Sir, is it right to teach them to read when the law forbids it? Be subject to the powers that be, is a favorite maxim of the brother.

If it be wrong to emancipate because the law forbids it, why is it not wrong to teach them to read, when the law forbids it?

Mr. D. answered, "That the law which prohibits the instruction of slaves is wrong and he wishes it repealed."

Mr. C. replied, so is the law forbidding emancipation, and I wish that repealed, but that is not the question. The question is, while that law is in force, is it right to violate it by teaching the slaves to read, he says the law is wrong. Is it right to violate a wrong law by teaching them to read? will the brother answer the question?—pause.—Mr. D. declined answering.—Very well, said Mr. C. The brother is as skillful in avoiding a dilemma as were the Pharisees when asked whether the baptism of John were from heaven or of men? and like them I leave him hanging on both horns of the dilemma.

**CUBA.**—There are about 650,000 colored persons on the island—600,000 free blacks in Hayti, 400,000 in Jamaica, &c. &c. The proper authorities will have to abolish slavery in Cuba, or it will be abolished for them. When the 600,000 slaves start up into free men, how will the slaveholding South fare in the neighborhood of the two millions of free blacks in the West Indies?

From our Southern Correspondent.  
**A Sailor's Conscience.**

Benjamin Shaw, a Methodist minister, preached last Sabbath at the Anti-Slavery Church; this evening he delivered an anti-slavery lecture on political action against slavery. Before he entered the house, he was accosted by a sailor in the street, thus—"Mister, I heard you last Sunday, and my conscience has troubled me ever since." To which Br. Shaw replied, "Perhaps you deserve it." To this the sailor made no reply, but asked, "Is conscience the voice of God?" Br. Shaw replied, "There are two kinds of conscience—an enlightened conscience, and an evil conscience;—the first is, the second is not, a voice from God." What further conversation passed between them the writer did not hear, his attention being called another way. After Br. Shaw had delivered an address, in which he showed that Slavery made men treat their slaves worse than their horses, (for who ever heard of a man's whipping his horse until the blood ran down to his heels, as an example to terrify other horses from running away,) he proved very clearly that it was our duty to carry our opposition to slavery to the polls, and to cast our votes in favor of Liberty. At the close of his address, he sent round some pledges, intimating that while the gentlemen present were signing their names, there was one in the room just from the South, who could relate to the audience a little of what he had seen and known while in that region.

Upon this the penitent sailor arose and said—"Ladies and Gentlemen, I am not accustomed to speaking in public, and must therefore draw largely upon your charitable indulgence, should I not be able to express myself properly. I have been to the South, and when I returned, I determined to say nothing about what I saw and heard there. It has often been said that the abolitionists exaggerate the cruelties practiced towards the slaves. I tell you friends, it is not the case,—it is impossible,—it is far worse than you have been told! On my arrival at New Orleans I heard there was to be a slave auction, and as I had never seen a man sold, I determined to go to that auction. I there saw a man and his wife, with three children (one an infant at the breast,) for sale.—The oldest daughter, a girl of about thirteen years, was knocked off to a person, and about to be separated from her forever. The mother wept bitterly, and as the tears rolled down her cheeks, I stepped up to her and said to her, 'There is one on high that sees your tears—He will remember them.' At this the slaveholders surrounded me, charged me with being an abolitionist, and it was with much difficulty I escaped.

After that, going along the wharves in search of employment, a Captain of a vessel asked me to go with him to Dog River for a load of lumber. There the manager (a Frenchman) had his hand bound up with a handkerchief. We asked him what was the matter with it. The monster replied, 'One of the d—n niggers ran away—he was brought back—so I tied him down, and gave him fifty lashes. Well, then, I took a live cat and dragged her fore and aft along his back twenty-five times, in doing which the cat bit me in the wrist, and then I pickled him with pepper and vinegar.' One honest tar asked him if he thought he had received punishment enough for such cruelty. With that the overseer became enraged, and told the Captain not to let him put his foot on shore, for if he did he would shoot him."

The conscience stricken sailor told many other heart-rending circumstances, which time does not allow us to record; but we will add that he gave it as his opinion, "that there was more tears shed, more blood flowed, more suffering endured by the slaves in the town of Mobile, occasioned by female slaveholders, (either inflicted by their own hands, or at the guard house by their orders,) than there was by male slaveholders!"

At the close of his painfully thrilling narration, the sailor turned round to the audience, and said to them, "If there is at any person here from Mobile, I appeal to him or her, if what I have said is not notoriously true; and if I have uttered one word which is not strictly according to the facts, let them correct me." Of course there was no reply.

#### ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

The pledge was in these words: "The subscribers are determined to vote for such candidates, and for such only as are in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery.

These pledges were signed by about three-fourths of all the gentlemen present.  
*Emancipator.*

#### Southern Bluster.

EXTRACT.  
From the speech of Mr. RAYNER, of N. C. in the House of Representatives, June 5, 1841.

Sir: I will not attempt to discuss the isolated question of slavery, as it exists in the States; or attempt to prove on this floor our right to our own property. All we have to say on this subject is, if you want our slaves, "come and take them." But before you enter upon this mad crusade, I would advise you to count well the cost of your undertaking. Before you accomplish your purpose, you must march over hecatombs of bodies; you must convert every one of our smiling fields into a camp and must beat every one of your plough-

shares into swords. Long, long, before you reach the banks of the Roanoke, every stream will run red with your blood, every hill will whiten with your bones.—Attempt this wild project, when you will, and if there be any truth in heathen story, the banks of the Styx will be lined with your shivering ghosts, for a hundred years to come. And the battle will not be fought by the descendants of the Cavaliers alone, as intimated by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Marshall); when your myrmidons, after conquering them, shall reach the borders of the Old North State, they will find the brawny sons of the mountains, and the quiet citizens of the plains, congregated on our northern borders; we will there form a rampart with our bodies, over which you will never pass, till you have planted your feet upon our graves. I say not this in idle bravado we shall never leave our homes to make war upon you—but I warn you to leave us unmolested, to let us alone. You know nothing, sir, you know nothing, of the feelings of our people, determined to maintain their rights by their own fire-side, at the sacrifice of every comfort, at the risk of every danger.

So far as regards the mere question of slavery in the abstract, I am not one of those who believe it to be a blessing. I believe it to be an evil. And when I say an evil, I do not mean that its toleration is a crime, a political sin; but that it is a misfortune to any people, among whom it exists. But if it were ten times greater an evil than it is, we will never suffer those who are uninterested in the matter to interfere with us. There is a natural repugnance in man, against the idle and insolent interference of others; and we never will be driven to do that, which, in process of time, we might have done from policy, and from interest. And I can assure Northern gentlemen, that the course of the abolitionists has riveted the chains of slavery with double and triple bolts of steel. It has thrown back the cause of non-slavery in the South, at least a century. Since the people of the North have taken this matter in their keeping, we no longer contemplate the time in advance, when slavery is to cease amongst us. We had rather bear this evil, than that our enemies should claim as a triumph, that which future policy might have dictated to us to do of our own accord.

#### Methodism and Slavery.

The following published answers were given by Samuel Heuston, a minister in the Methodist church who has resided at the South, to questions put to him by Geo. Storrs, then a minister in the same church but now withdrawn, because of their support of slavery.

**Question.** Do ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church buy and sell slaves for the sake of gain.

**Ans.** I know that members of the M. E. Church sell slaves at auction, to the highest bidder; and it is not considered a disciplinary offence. I know of Methodist preachers buying slaves, evidently for the sake of gain.

**Question.** How extensively do ministers and members of the M. E. church hold slaves and trade in them?

**Ans.** I should think nearly one half, at least, of the ministers of our church hold slaves and trade in them; and nearly all the members who are able to own slaves not only hold them, but buy and sell them.

I know an official member of the M. E. Church, that bought at one purchase \$50,000 worth of slaves.

"Esq.—of G—S. C., and official member of the M. E. Church, who made it a business to buy and sell slaves in lots to suit purchasers, has become rich by speculation in them, and still continues the trade in human beings—trading, not only for himself, but as an agent for others. His house is head quarters for Methodist preachers, a house for preachers. He is a chief man in the church and very benevolent."—*Liberator.*

**WHAT HAS BECOME OF THAT LEATHER?**—An industrious and careful citizen of the North a tanner by trade, was arguing with an abolitionist, that he had no concern with slavery.

**ABOL.** How much did you lay up last year?

**TAN.** You know I could not lay up a great deal, I lost so much.

**ABOL.** How came you to lose so much?

**TAN.** I sold fifteen hundred dollars worth of leather to Mr. —, the carriage maker on credit, and he failed, and I lost the debt.

**ABOL.** How came Mr. — to fail? He has been considered a very industrious man and a good manager, neither intemperate nor extravagant.

You know he sells his carriages chiefly at the South, where they always have to give long credits, and for four or five years it has been so difficult to collect debts in Mississippi and Alabama, and the exchanges have been so bad, that it has used up all his capital, profits, credit, and every thing, and he can't pay me a cent for my leather.

**ABOL.** But what makes it so difficult to collect debts at the South? Why don't they work harder and live closer, when it comes hard times, as we do, and so pay up?

**TAN.** I see what you are driving at. It is all owing to slavery. I understand now, that the fifteen hundred dollars is my tax for this year to support slavery.

**ABOL.** Just so.

#### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, September 8, 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."

#### THE EXTRA.

The Extra number of the Signal containing the National State Addresses will be issued next Wednesday. Price \$2 per hundred. Send in the cash without delay. Be careful to designate whether you wish for the Signal on the Three Month's plan, or the National and State Addresses.

**THE THREE MONTHS PLAN.**—Our call for subscribers on this system begins to be well responded to. The Signal is still offered for twelve weeks for twenty-five cents. At this price, orders must be accompanied with a responsible name, or the cash, in every case.

#### The Whig party and the National Gag.

In our paper recently, we have taken the ground, that the House of Representatives at Washington have deprived the people of the United States of the right of petition, by passing a vote, that their petitions with certain exceptions, shall not be received.

1. That the Whigs had a very considerable majority in the House, and might have prevented the passage of such a resolution, but on the contrary, almost every Northern Whig voted for it, and that the Whigs as a party, are responsible for the act.

2. That the resolution is a violation of one of our rights, such as has never before been attempted by any party since we became a nation.

3. That in passing this resolution, those who voted for it assumed a power never given to them by their constituents, or by the constitution.

4. That no such enactment so far as we know, has ever been made by any legislative body, in any nation, civilized, savage, barbarous or enlightened, Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan, or Pagan, in any quarter of the Globe, whether under a monarchy, aristocracy, or democracy, and therefore it is all the more degrading and disgraceful to us.

5. That this rule never would have been adopted by the House, had it not been for the necessity of conciliating the slaveholders of the South and (FOR THAT REASON ONLY) was it adopted, and supported by the whig party.

6. That every freeman who values his rights, has good and sufficient reason for leaving a party which has thus, to please the SLAVE POWER, proved traitorous to his highest interests.

7. That all men have good reason to believe that the Whig party, having thus encroached upon the rights of our citizens will continue to do so, more and more, as often as their supposed necessities may require.

We have thrown out these specifications from time to time, and so far as we know, not one of them has ever been denied by any one of the fifteen or more Whig papers printed in this State. Now we present them all together to our readers, that they may have a practical demonstration that the slaveholders do, at this present time, actually govern the Whig party, and 'r' that they control the nation. We make these statements, not from any hostility to the whig party as such, but because they, to keep themselves in power, have sacrificed our liberties on the altar of slavery. If they have done so, and have received the reward of their services, and if they expect to keep themselves in power by similar acts, why should not their true standing be known?

**THE LIBERATED MENDSIANS.**—The Mendian Committee held a meeting at New York, Aug. 24, at which they resolved, that the Mendians ought to be sent to their own country without delay, and that a competent person be employed to go to Sierra Leone with an interpreter and two of the Mendians, to make inquiries, and to visit Mendi, if necessary. Also, that should the Mendians return in safety, a mission ought to be established in that country.

**A GOOD REASON.**—The Louisiana Hose Company of New Orleans have resolved to dispense with the services of negroes or other persons of color, on the ground that it tends to promote "a feeling of inactivity among the members"—in other words it makes them lazy.

Only one-tenth of the human body is solid matter. A dead body weighing 120 lbs. was dried in the oven till all moisture was expelled, and its weight was reduced to 12 lbs. Egyptian mummies are bodies thoroughly dried; they usually weigh about 7 pounds.

#### A New Movement.

The perpetual and increasing losses sustained by the slaveholders by the departure of their property without leave, will soon drive them into attempts to adopt some system of measures by which these heavy drawbacks upon their profits may be prevented. Mr. Botts, M. C. from Virginia, has announced to his constituents, that he intends, at the next session of Congress, to bring forward a proposal for a general law by which this kind of property may be returned to its proprietors, with more certainty and despatch than has heretofore been practiced. So it seems the South begin to want legislation on slavery. Let us hear from them.

Mr. Botts gives his constituents to understand that the slaveholders may wish to petition Congress for this very object next winter, and how could the South complain if the North should refuse their petitions respecting slavery? Would they acquiesce in the adoption of a rule by Congress, that no resolution, memorial, or other paper upon this subject, shall be entertained in any way whatever? If they would not acquiesce, he advises the slaveholders to do to others as they would be done by; or, at all events, not to weaken their own cause by taking a false position now.

Notwithstanding all their blustering, the South will soon see, that the boot may be placed on the other leg, and made to fit snug! What if the whole North should gag the whole South in the very thing as they might do, how would they remedy the evil?

#### Congressional.

On Monday, August 18th, the Bankrupt Bill passed the House by vote yeas 111, nays 106. 23 Whigs voted against it, and two Democrats for it. It has since received the Executive sanction and become a law.

The time for the bill to go into operation was fixed at Feb. 1.

The Bill provides, substantially, that all persons whatever owing debts not created by defalcations as public officers, executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees, may present a petition to the United States court for the district where they live, setting forth a complete list of their creditors, the amount due, &c. and also a full inventory of their property upon oath, declaring their inability to pay their debts, and may thereupon be decreed to be bankrupts, and upon an equal division of their property among their creditors, receive a certificate discharging them from all their debts.

Also, all merchants, bankers, factors, brokers, under-writers, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of two thousand dollars, may be proceeded against as bankrupts upon petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they are indebted in the sum of five hundred dollars.

On Friday, August 20th, Mr. Sargeant of Pa., introduced a new Bank Bill, which was supposed to be more nearly conformed in its provisions with the Presidents views. The bill is identical with the one he vetoed, except in these important respects:

1. The capital to be \$21,000,000 instead of \$30,000,000.

2. To deal wholly in exchanges, to have no power of local discounting.

3. To be called the "Fiscal Corporation" instead of Bank which name is not to be used at all.

4. To have agencies in the States, instead of branches, which are to be located without the assent of the States.

The Bill was debated on Saturday and came up again on Monday. At four o'clock the question was taken—yeas 125—nays 94—majority 31.

The following title was placed upon the bill: "An act for the better collecting, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenues by means of a Corporation, styled, the "Fiscal corporation of the United States."

An appropriation of 497,000 dollars to pay the debts of the Post Office department was proposed.

The Richmond papers and their correspondents are busily engaged in discussing the course the South ought to pursue at the next session of Congress in reference to receiving abolition petitions.

They are very much opposed to the nomination of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, for Minister to England, on account of his abolition principles, and they condemn the nomination as "a great blunder," in Mr. Webster, and as indicating "a want of common sense." They contend that the interests of the South would not be safe in such hands.

The slaveholders have already five out of six of the nominations for Foreign Courts, and they will not be content unless they receive them all! And yet the number of Northern freemen is more than double the number of those of the South. To such a state of subjection is the North reduced.

The nomination of Mr. Everett, as Minister to England, it is said, has been laid on the table in the Senate, by a majority of two. It is also said to be the intention of the President to revoke the nomination,

#### Vermont.

STATE TICKET—FOR GOVERNOR.

TITUS HUTCHINSON.

FOR LT. GOVERNOR.

ALVA SABIN.

FOR TREASURER.

HARRY HALE.

The State Convention, held at Perkinsville on Wednesday, considering that it was in the midst of harvest, was every way encouraging. Delegates from the different sections of the state, excepting the extreme north, were in attendance.—In fact it was a gathering of the true and tried men of our cause, who have been in the battle from the beginning.

As we expected, the attention of the body was mainly occupied with discussion upon the political duties of voting abolitionists at the present crisis, and more especially in reference to the approaching election in this state. The Convention was unanimously of the opinion that neither of the nominees of the political parties for the office of Governor could be consistently voted for by abolitionists. The same unanimity appeared as to the propriety of presenting the name of a candidate in the place of Judge Williams—and the Hon. TITUS HUTCHINSON of Woodstock was united upon with great cordiality for the office of Chief Magistrate. Of the expediency of nominating an entire ticket, some doubts were expressed, but a full discussion of the subject in all its aspects and bearings, resulted in a vote, nearly or quite unanimous, to present a full complement of candidates for state officers. The nomination for Lt. Governor was made by ballot: Sabin receiving 50 votes, Dr. Ranney 32 and Mr. Barber 6. For Treasurer, the name of Mr. Hale being the only one mentioned, he was nominated without a dissenting vote.

As rumors are already started that Judge Hutchinson will decline, it is proper to say that they are wholly without foundation.

Of the candidates themselves, we deem it scarcely necessary to speak. They are well known as honest, capable and faithful men—men who have long since evinced their attachment to the cause of immediate emancipation, not as a moral question merely, but as the leading question in the political economy of the country. Firmly believing that until the people of the North take the high ground, we shall continue in a state of political vassalage, with scarcely the poor privilege of struggling in our chains,—a sort of conquered province, ruled by the tyrants of the lash,—we think the time has fully come for abolitionists to insist upon the support of such men, and such only, to act as the exponents of the public will.—This will be but tardily imitating the policy of the entire South, who have long since treated the Slave Question as the paramount interests in all their political and party organizations. It seems to us that the Free Institutions of the land are worth an effort to preserve them from the encroachments of Slavery, already threatening their overthrow. And all we ask, so far as the ballot-box is concerned, is, that candidates for office may be men who will stand up boldly, and fight as manfully for Freedom, as do the politicians of the South for Slavery. But this never will be done by Northern men until abolitionists act consistently—in other words, until we make the question of Emancipation, practically as well as theoretically, the leading and paramount interest of the nation.

The above is from the *Voice of Freedom*, and edited by C. L. KNAPP. Bro. KNAPP is an old and tried friend of ours, and altho' he has been rather slow in falling in with the "Third Party" movement—yet we have always believed him good and true, and from the above editorial article we draw the conclusion that he "doubts no longer," but will give his influence and that of the "Voice" in favor of the Liberty Party. We congratulate our friends in the *Green Mountain State*, on the pleasing prospects that are before them. With each of their candidates for state officers, we have the pleasure of a personal and intimate acquaintance. They are old and tried friends of the slave; every way competent; and we hope to hear that they are elected, for they are worthy.

**RELIC OF BARBARISM.**—The Philanthropist informs us, that strangers are frequently shocked, in visiting Cincinnati, by seeing gangs of criminals, at work on the turnpikes, with a huge chain and ball attached to their legs. The deadening effect upon the moral feelings of the criminal when thus daily exposed to public view, and to public scorn and contempt, must be apparent to the most superficial observer. The reason assigned for thus publicly employing them is, that it is cheaper than to maintain them in prison.

This is a relic of slavery that is unworthy of the Queen of the West, although common enough in the South. There ought to be a difference, and a great one too, between the moral atmosphere of New Orleans and Cincinnati.

**NEW YORK.**—Notice has been given in at least four Senate Districts, for Conventions to nominate candidates for the State Senate. These meetings should be well attended, and pains ought to be taken beforehand, to consult with suitable gentlemen, so that the conventions may be able to nominate and secure the assistance of the best men. Remember, the senate vote is the test vote throughout the State.—*Emancipator.*

**Murder Recommended.**

The following sentiments are published in the New Orleans Crescent, and fully endorsed by the St. Louis Penant. They evince a spirit worthy the inhabitants of hell.

"Why are not the laws against the residence of free negroes put in force?—Are they so necessary to us, with their abolition friends, that we must needs have them? Whose duty is it to see that they are rooted out 'according to law?' Let him do his duty or be impeached. We call upon the community to be watchful; to resent, by the blow of death, if necessary, the slightest approach towards an insult on the part of a free negro. We call upon the justices, recorders and Judges of the Courts, to go to the full extent of the law, in every case where a negro has struck a White man—to show no mercy—to extenuate nothing, but cut right and left with the double edged sword of severe right. Unless something be done by the representatives of the people, as they sit in the council or on the bench, or plead before the bar, the public must needs arm itself and prepare to slay. Such a state of things we would not like to see, but we take the broad ground that the free negroes must be driven out of this city, or SLAUGHTERED IN IT. Our slaves are poisoned and ruined by them; they are the nucleus around which all the abolitionists cluster, and the most powerful tools they can use. Let us leave cotton and sugar, and rice and tobacco, to their fate, until we can go to our places of business in the morning with a confidence that our families and households will not be outraged before night."

"We most cheerfully give place to the following communications from Kalamazoo. They are truly encouraging. Let the Central Committee call a Convention there as soon as practicable, and let there be a general rally. The canvass of the entire subject of slavery and its tremendous power over the nation by the different Conventions cannot fail to bring thousands to the 'LIBERTY STANDARD.'"

For the Signal of Liberty.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Sept. 2, 1841.

At the present stage of our enterprise it is important that measures be adopted to give our principles a wide spread among the people.

The slave power, possessing as it does, such entire control of the Government, should be understood by the great mass, in order that they may be induced to act with efficiency for its removal. The facts as they exist, in connection with this question, should be presented to the people in a forcible manner. For that purpose I venture to suggest the propriety of the calling of a number of State conventions by the State Central Committee of the Liberty party—such conventions to be held in different sections of the State, succeeding each other by short intervals, previous to the ensuing election; for the purpose of fully discussing and exhibiting to the people the political and financial power of slavery. I think such conventions might be of immense importance to the advancement of the abolition cause and I know of other means better calculated to speedily spread the subject before the people.

Your for the slave,

N. M. THOMAS,

For the Signal of Liberty.

Richland, Cal. Co. Sept. 3, 1841.

Messrs. Editors:—The friends of the slave are not all asleep in this county.—We have held a county convention for the nomination of county officers of the liberty party, but all is not done to arouse attention to this subject which the exigencies of the cause seem to require. Abolitionists are but half awake to the sense of their duty,—the community need more light on the subject preparatory to election. What means are to be used to effect this object? Might not the desired interest be excited by holding a series of Conventions in the different Counties of the State, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of Political action on this subject? Lectures might be delivered in the different townships preparatory to such Conventions, wherever lectures can be obtained? I think much good might result from it.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. PORTER.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Kalamazoo, Sept. 2, 1841.

GENT.:—The proposition made in the last number of the Signal to hold County Conventions in different parts of the State, meets the approbation of many friends of the cause in this part of the county.

If the friends of the slave would rally, and surely they would, if a title of the effort were made which the importance of the cause demands. Conventions so held, attended by speakers who would display the political and financial power of slavery, would be attended by the happiest results.

If much time could be spent in lecturing in each town, previous to each convention, much more good would be accomplished.

Respectfully yours,

R. P. STEVENS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Grass Lake, Sept. 4, 1841.

Messrs. Editors:—Feeling that it might be gratifying to the friends of Liberty, to hear of the prosperity of our noble enterprise, I feel it my duty to give a short account of what we are doing in Grass Lake

and its vicinity. Feeling the importance of doing something for our cause in this vicinity, Mr. L. H. Jones, (a young convert to independent political action,) and myself concluded to hold meetings in each school district in this town, and lecture abroad as often as circumstances would permit. We have had two meetings in this town, both of which have been well attended. Last evening we lectured in Sharon. Although the evening was rainy the people turned out nobly to hear, and listened with profound attention for more than an hour, while I presented briefly a moral view of the subject, and the ascendancy of the slave power in the nation. After which Mr. Jones occupied about the same length of time, in exhibiting the course pursued by the general government, to defend and perpetuate the institution of slavery. He also presented a most vivid picture of the blighting influence of the slave power upon the Commercial and financial interests of the north. It was conclusively shown that the present pecuniary embarrassment of the country, was justly chargeable upon the villainy, swindling, and bankruptcy of the South, and was the legitimate offspring of the slave power over the nation.

At the close, we obtained eight subscribers for the extra Signal. A great interest is felt on the subject wherever we go, which will tell at the approaching election. We have pressing invitations from the friends of the cause in other places to go and lecture. We feel that our cause is destined speedily to triumph. Could not a similar interest be exerted in every town in the State, if our friends would only grasp the sword of truth and enter the field? Truth is omnipotent and will prevail. Our blessed cause commends itself to every man's conscience, and those who enlist under its consecrated banners, will gain to themselves a crown that will infinitely transcend in value, the gold of Ophir, or the wealth of Croesus. Future generations will rise up and call them blessed. Let us press forward with a becoming zeal in this noble enterprise.—We highly approve the noble stand taken by the Signal, on the subject of political action, and hope it will continue to show the utter hopelessness of realizing any good to our cause from either of the other parties, and the absolute necessity of coming out from them, lest we be partakers of their iniquity. We heartily concur with the central committee of the State Society in the importance of calling a series of State Conventions, and hope the measure will be carried into effect; if so, we of Grass Lake, will be on hand, and show ourselves valiant for truth and liberty.—We send you eighteen subscribers for the extra, all obtained during the present week.

A. N. PRENTICE.

For the Signal of Liberty.

JACKSON, August 6, 1841.

To the Executive Committee

of the Mich. State A.S. Society:

Your propositions to print an edition of the addresses of the National and State Central Committees and some other documents, in an extra sheet, and to furnish the "Signal" for three months for twenty-five cents" can not, it appears to me fail of provoking corresponding liberality on the part of every true friend of the slave and his country in Michigan. If every man in this state, who feels for the enslaved, and who sees that the slave power has subverted his own liberties would promptly contribute no more than one bushel of Wheat (\$1 or 75 cents) by way of response, towards the above noble proposition on the part of the Ex. Com. it would soon give a thrill of interest throughout our Peninsula, that would wake up our friends alarm our enemies, and tell wonders for our glorious cause, which I would fain trust in the God of the oppressed will never be abandoned till the slave and our country are redeemed or the struggle be given over in death.

Though I have neither wheat nor corn and do not feel very rich (having for some time been exposed to many outgoes without an income,) yet I still have more than three millions of my fellow men in this country, and herewith enclose you on my own account \$3 towards supplying this county with an ample supply of the Addresses of the National and State Central committees. I hope, by the prompt liberality of our friends in this county, that at least 500 of the extras will immediately be ordered. If our friends felt able to furnish a copy for every family in this county I should like it still better. I feel confident that such of our friends as can possibly contribute a few dollars, or even a few shillings or pennies for this object will never have cause to regret it. Will not the satisfaction, or reflection, of the good it has done, and will do, amply repay the amount with interest. Who would not have a little stock in the PEOPLE'S LIBERTY BANK! which is soon to be chartered by a vote so overwhelming as shall exempt it from an Executive veto? How greatly it would encourage my heart could I see in the columns of the "Signal" not only constant orders for large quantities of the Extra No. of the "Signal," from every part of the State, but HUNDREDS and HUNDREDS of new subscribers on three month's twenty five cents plan, [if for no longer time.]

Will not each and every man, engaged in the common struggle for his own and the poor slave's liberty, at once set about the business in good earnest to see what can soon be accomplished.

I am rejoiced to learn that good funds

at a pretty fair price are again being paid out through the state for wheat. A small portion of this I can not doubt, will be promptly sent to the "Signal" as it can at any time be done (POSTAGE FREE.) The extras might be directed to the subscribers of the "Signal" for gratuitous distribution or be called for at the office of the "Signal," as should be deemed best by those who should order them. Should the number of 500 or more be ordered from this county [which I trust there will be] to save our friends Postage it would seem best to call for them at the office of the "Signal." But relative to this and other matters you will soon hear from me again.

We are truly rejoiced here to see that our friends are moving in the right direction for the port of liberty, in Washtenaw, Wayne, Oakland, Livingston, Kalamazoo, Eaton, and Ingham &c. We are expecting every "Signal" to see that they are also on the move in Calhoun, and Lenawee and in some other counties. There are a number of counties in this state, which I have not named, as expecting any thing from them on this subject, yet, not because the natural soil may not be most excellent but rather for the obvious reason that no seed has been sown, and consequently no harvest should be looked for. As we sow, so shall we reap in this, and in every other good cause.

Did I feel able longer to devote my time gratuitously (Deo volente) I should most assuredly be in my element to scatter the seed of liberty "broad cast" among the independent yeomanry in every town, school district and neighborhood in the State—the stultic, ignorant, prejudiced and partisan cry of "fanatic," "nigger," and "amalgamation" to the contrary notwithstanding. All such unkind and opprobrious epithets only prompt the true friends of liberty who have the "root of the matter in them," to more vigorous action. It leads them so much the more to see and feel the need of it. Wily pro-slavery politicians know very well how to aim their shafts at the arm whence proceeds the heaviest blows of truth, at their most vulnerable spots. But let us never trust in ribaldry, and low abuse, but in truth, and the GOD OF TRUTH AND RIGHTEOUS LIBERTY.

S. B. TREADWELL.

P. S.—We shall hold our Senatorial convention in this District at the same time our friends may fix upon for the state convention which I trust will be soon. I have just learned from our friends in Kalamazoo Co. that they are in favor of a state convention to be held at Kalamazoo, if practicable, on the 24th. I am expecting communications from other sections of the state, every mail, and in the mean time shall correspond with the other members of the central committee and trust that as soon as next week we shall be able to make such appointments as may meet the wishes of our friends and the interests of the cause. It is well I think for the committee to delay a little longer to obtain if possible a fair expression from our friends, that suitable appointment and arrangements may be made accordingly.

For the Signal of Liberty.

FARMINGTON, Oakland County, }  
September 6, 1841. }

Messrs. Editors:—Having spent the Lords day in this village, for the promotion of Temperance, I am abundantly compensated for my feeble services, in seeing the sleepy energy of Temperance men aroused, and a pleasing accession of 40 to their 127 members. One of this number was an inebriate, who we trust will ever rejoice in the happy event of taking the pledge. But my principle object is to communicate the sad intelligence of a

**FIRE.**

At the western edge of this flourishing little village, resides Mr. WILLIAM POWER, on one of the best Farms in our State; comprising 4 lots, with 200 acres under improvement. His Barn was large, with a shed 100 feet long, projecting towards the east; and another of the same length reaching southward, rendering a shelter and farm yard most admirable. The barn and sheds were well filled, containing 600 bushels of wheat, 200 of which were threshed; 20 tons of hay, together with oats, farming utensils, &c. About 1 o'clock last night, Mr. POWER awoke to behold his Barn and sheds completely enveloped in flame, though no fire or light had, to the knowledge of the family, been carried there in three days. When we first looked upon the scene, the flames were at their height. Maddened with the intensity of heat, they ascended to an astonishing height, and then breaking from the main sheet, ascended in a mass some hundred feet, presenting a most awfully sublime spectacle. The whole was soon reduced to a heap of mere cinders. Mr. Watson had been threshing here with a machine on Saturday, which, with his two horses, were in the Barn when consumed.—One of the horses was found this morning at a distance, most dreadfully burned, probably past recovery; no one knowing when or how it escaped. Mr. W. is an industrious but poor man, and his loss is very heavy.

This was the work of an incendiary. One man is now being tried with some evidence of guilt.

Yours respectfully,  
N. G. CHASE.

SLAVES EMANCIPATED BY MR. BIRNEY.—One of those young men is now member of a college in Ohio.—Mr. Parker, of the college, in a letter to the Philanthropist, says:

"When he was first admitted, it produced a slight shudder, and some of my most prudent neighbors manifested no small degree of solicitude for the character of the institution, and expressed their doubts of the expediency of such admission: myself and family, thought, however, it was best to do right, and now, after permitting him to remain a five months' session and part of another, we find Edwin's color has been so in-

delibly impressed by his maker, that it has not been rubbed off, but his good conduct has well nigh rubbed off all the prejudice against him, so that I am in hopes all who have been afflicted with the complaint in this section, are in a state of convalescence."

**Western Elections.**

INDIANA.—Returns from 21 districts show a choice of 21 whigs and 17 democrats to the House of Representatives. Last year nearly all were whigs. The whigs have lost two senators, one in Jefferson Co. and the other in La Grange Co.

KENTUCKY.—The whigs sweep the deck carrying full three fourths of all the counties. Col. R. M. Johnson is elected to the Legislature from Scott Co. by a large majority. We very much regret to see that C. M. Clay, the eloquent opponent of slavery and R. Wickliffe, is defeated in Fayette.

INDIANA.—The whigs just save a majority in the Senate, but the House goes strongly democratic. The opposition has gained strongly.—People's Advocate.

ILLINOIS.—The election returns that give the abolition votes for Congress in the 3rd District, are as follows:

Counties.	Whig.	Democrat.	Abolition.
Peoria,	570	717	11
Putnam,	100	133	86
Marshall,	158	947	13
Fulton,	—	—	31
Knox,	566	523	57
Chicago city,	300	340	30

Mr. Stuart is elected from the 3rd District, and took his seat on Wednesday, in time to give his vote in favor of the Bankrupt law.

TESTIMONY OF AN OPPONENT.—David Lee Child, who is opposed to the new organization, writes as follows in the A. S. Standard: "For abolitionists to vote for pro-slavery candidates seems to me as inconsistent, as it would have been for Paul to have sold the silver shrines of Diana. To refrain from sustaining slavery through the ballot box is an incident of genuine abolition, and follows it as necessarily, as it follows that the worshippers of one, living God, cannot bow down to the images of stone, or clay."

**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, JASON CLARK,  
J. P. FARNSWORTH, DANIEL COOK,  
E. F. GAY, JONATHAN BURNETT.  
Howell, August 25, 1841.

**LIBERTY TICKETS.**

**WAYNE COUNTY NOMINATION.**

SENATOR—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.

MUNNIS KENNY, of Washtenaw,

EDWARD F. GAY, of Livingston.

**REPRESENTATIVES.**

SAMUEL W. FOSTER, of Scio,

JUSTUS NORRIS, of Ypsilanti,

SAMUEL DUTTON, of Pittsfield,

FRANCIS M. LANSING, of Lodi,

ROBERT EDMUNDS, of Saline,

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 WALLDRON, 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.,

DELAMORE DUNCAN, Esq.

**FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.**

ALBERT G. TOWERS.

**INGHAM & EATON COUNTY NOMINATIONS.**

SENATORS—Fourth Senatorial District.

**REPRESENTATIVE.**

D. W. LOCKWOOD.

**WHEREAS,**

MY WIFE, ELIZA K. has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account; as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

MICHAEL PUTTEL.  
Ann Arbor, Sept. 8, 1841. 20-3w

**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

**MORTGAGE SALE.**

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

Notice is hereby given, that said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises (or some part of them) at public vendue at the Court House, in Ann Arbor, in said county on the sixteenth day of November next, at noon.

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

**THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.**

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

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

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

**—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. 10-1y

**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 epavin. The owner is requested to prove his title and pay charges, and they will be delivered. RUFUS THAYER, Jr.  
Plymouth, July 23, 1841. 14-8w.

**Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!!**

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

**Agents for the Signal of Liberty.**

Alex. McFerrand, Detroit.  
H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti.  
Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield.  
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 Bebens, 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.  
Stephen B. Thayer, Climax, Cal. Co.

POETRY.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.
THOUGHTS
OF A SLAVE AT THE GRAVE OF HER CHILD.
Thy sleep is sweet. The dew of night
Fall on thy house of rest,
Where holy flowers—like angels bright
With beauty blest,
Are watching o'er thee with delight!
Thy sleep is calm. And now, as when
Thou slept in bloom and pride,
Unknown of death's awful pain,
I'm at thy side,
In woe that tears may not restrain.
Grief for thy loss! since thou hast gone
Earth seems bereft of light
Love's last bright star with thee went down,
And sorrows night
Hath gathered o'er me chill and lone.
But thou my child, 'tis well with thee,
I would not call thee back,
And have thee taste the misery
Of being's track,
For all the joy 'twould give to me.
I would not wake thee, lovely boy,
To live a slave with me—
To be unhalloved passion's toy—
To see and feel
That death alone must bring thee joy.
Oh! knowest thou, child, thy mothers' wrong
How darksome be her lot—
How she must labor "hard and long,"
How there is not,
For her no love—no cheering song?
Ah! no, my child, thou dost not know;
Be happy then and rest:
Thy toil-worn mother bendeth low
Her aching breast,
Above thy sleep with love and woe;
And thanks the righteous hand that gave
And early took from her,
Thou treasure of the voiceless grave,
Thou withered flower
My tears and weeping could not save.
For thou hast been a thing to love,
To purify my heart,
To make me as a pinioned dove
Long to depart,
From earth to free worlds above.
Oh! to that free and glorious home
Where thou art now, my child;
Soon shall thy outcast mother come
To meet thy mild,
Sweet spirit in immortal bloom.
S.
Bristol, Eighth mo., 1841.

The proper sphere of woman.

From the speech of Mr. RAYNER, of N. C. in the House of Representatives, June 5, 1841.
"Those who know me well, know that I am incapable of any disrespect to the fairer portion of creation. No man bows with more sincere devotion to the power and majesty of woman. And it is my great regard, my inexpressible veneration for the female character, my elevated conception of its dignity and its worth that causes me to look with such utter abhorrence upon the conduct of the female portion of abolition petitions here. At least half of the signers of these petitions, breathing venom and denunciation against the entire South, are women. Sir, women have no business interfering where men are contending for empire. They are unfit to teach us our political duties, as they are to lead our armies in war, or to conduct our councils in peace. The scenes here are too exciting; the conflicts too bitter for their tender and delicate natures. Their business is to soothe the impetuous and hardened nature of man, instead of exciting it into still more violent commotion. Their empire is decidedly one of the heart:
Wherever a tear is dried, a wounded heart Bound up, a bruised spirit with the dew Of sympathy anointed, or a pang Of honest suffering soothed, there is woman's sphere, there is the proper theatre for her action. But when they will unsex themselves, by thrusting themselves into scenes for which nature never intended them; they must expect their conduct to undergo the ordeal of criticism—for a reprobation of their course is a duty which we owe to others of their sex, whose modesty and sense of propriety restrain them within their own sphere. It always denotes a distempered state of moral feeling, to see women busily interfering in the political affairs of a nation. English history reads us many lessons on this subject. The plans and intrigues that led to the elevation of Cromwell, the most finished hypocrite of modern history, were originated and matured at the pretended meetings for prayer, in which the women of the time not only participated, but exercised an important influence. What sort of an administration had England in the reign of Charles II. when ministers even, held seals to day, and were expelled from office to-morrow, as one favorite or another happened to predominate in the Sovereign's affections? The revolution in France, was hurried in its progress by the fish-women in Paris; and many of the horrors of that bloody time were perpetrated by female hands. And all the hypocritical cant of the days of Cromwell; all the disgusting intrigue of the court of Charles II.; all the horrid excesses of the French revolution;

proceeded not from a more fiendish spirit, than that which hurries on, in their course the abolitionists of the present day; for they are not only regardless of the human suffering which may result from their course, but the inevitable tendency of their measures is to overthrow the government itself, and thereby extinguish forever the hopes of freedom throughout the world.

From the Lynn Record. Eastern Rail Road Company.

THE TYRANNY OF CORPORATIONS has perhaps a more deadly influence in destroying the liberties of our country than any thing else, and should be watched with vigilance by the whole community. They have no souls, no bodies, no consciences, no personal responsibility, but selfishness in abundance. They are sure to take all the power they can get, without regard to the welfare of the people or the rights of individuals.

The arbitrary distinctions of rank and color and caste, which one or two Railroad companies are attempting to make, against our Bill of Rights, our constitution and laws, against the liberties of the people, and the equal rights of citizens, calls loudly for animadversion and redress; and should excite general alarm. If we must be enslaved, give us a tyrant in his private capacity, and not in the shape of a servant to a corporation, which has no regard for the rights of individuals. We refer to the negro car, more abominable, illegal and inexcusable than slavery itself. Indeed, it appears evident from some late movement, to have been done for the accommodation of slaveholders, and not free men.

The Eastern Rail-road takes in black slaves or servants among the white people without objection, but drags out by brute force, intelligent, well educated freemen of color, or we have been wrongly informed. How is this, superintendent, friend Chase? One of thy own Friends, of thy own society, neighborhood and name, so informed us, and we have no reason to doubt his word. The circumstances as related to us are these.

A colored person was seen on board one of the cars, among the white people. The observer, not supposing it possible that such an occurrence had escaped the vigilant eye of friend superintendent, congratulated and complimented him, at the first landing, on his liberality in having abolished the old, barbarous, tyrannical and shameful custom, of obliging colored people to withdraw from the cars of the whites.

"What do you mean?" said the superintendent or conductor. We have made no alteration."

"Well, I saw a colored person in the car I have just left, and concluded without doubt, he was there by your permission."

"O—ah—hem—true; to be sure: there is a black in that car but—that is a servant (or slave) to a white person there." So here we have the whole story. It is not the color, but the freedom of the color that is so much hated and persecuted by our broad brim nobility. And what says the slaveholder? Hear ye; "We treat our slaves better than you do your colored freemen." And this is strictly true. The slaveholder don't object to riding in the same car with their slaves. They will not ride without them. They love to have their slaves about them, near them, to feed and fan them, and take care of them and their children. There is no "offensive odor" to a servant or slave, but the colored freeman emits an intolerable stench. Ah, Friend Chase, this is sheer pretence, too glaringly so to be denied or doubted. Thou knowest it; and the sooner such hypocrisy is cast away, the sooner thou wilt clear the skirts of thy garments. Do it quickly or the whole land will cry out upon thee for very shame.

TRAFFIC IN WHITE SLAVES.—The depravity of slave traders is every day causing greater horrors. It is now two years since they have been committing a new sort of crime. They seduce young women at New York, to whom they hold out the most brilliant prospects in order to induce them to embark for Havana, when they are taken to the coast of Africa, and there sold to the chief who will give the greatest number of slaves for them. One alone has been known to sell for a full cargo. Carraccas Gazette, June 10.

The Havana letter writer above quoted writes on this subject:

"I have just been informed, on the most undoubted authority, that the captain of the brig Bolador has taken with him to the coast of Africa a very handsome young American woman (who was seen on board at the time of his sailing, and previously thereto by many persons resident in this city,) whom he intends to offer, instead of money, in exchange for slaves. It is said that the same thing has been done before by others, and that from fifty to five hundred Africans are readily given for a white woman, whose worth is determined by her youth and beauty. In behalf of humanity, I would be happy if I could conscientiously declare that I doubt the truth of this assertion, but so great is the degree of depravity to which the habitual committal of crime has reduced the reduced the slave trader, that I believe deeds equally revolting to human nature are of frequent occurrence with them.—In the case of the young woman on board the Bolador, the only thing doubtful is, whether this poor creature, thus condemned to a life of infamy and slavery, was a consenting party to her own misery. Emancipator.

Liberty and Slavery Contrasted.

"To show the impoverished nature of slavery when compared with freedom, let us look for a moment at a free and a slave state side by side. Compare, for instance, two States in which there was a large section of country thrown open to settlement almost at the same time, by the removal of the Indians and other causes—Illinois and Mississippi.

Each of these States received an accession to its laboring population, in the course of three or four years prior to 1837, of about 100,000 souls, all devoted to agriculture. The hundred thousand people that removed from the old States of the North to till the fine soil of Illinois, cost for their removal not exceeding \$100 on an average. And even this was paid, not by Illinois, but out of their own former earnings. While these laborers cost the State nothing to get them there, many of them carried considerable sums of money into the State, and at the same time, one of these laborers is actually worth, for productive industry, two such as are taken to the South.

Look now at Mississippi. Her hundred thousand laborers were brought from the slave breeding States, at a cost of a thousand dollars each, or a total of one hundred millions of dollars.

Now, observe, the state of Mississippi has nothing to show but a laboring population of a hundred thousand persons.—The addition to the wealth-producing power of the State is nothing but the strength of these laborers—the very same thing which Illinois got for nothing, with money in pocket beside. Now, who cannot see the great advantage which Illinois possesses over Mississippi, merely in consequence of being a free State! How much more rapidly will she grow in wealth and real prosperity! Is it any wonder that Mississippi, commencing under such disadvantages, with all the unproductiveness of slave-labor, after the laborers are actually on the soil, with the idle and extravagant habits of the slaveholders, is it any wonder that her banks fail, and that the Northern capital and the goods of Northern merchants which are sent there are nearly all lost?—Penn. Freeman.

Slavery in the East.

The slave market was crowded with slaves, as several caravans had recently arrived from the interior. Franks are not prohibited here, as at Constantinople, from buying slaves, so we were much pressed by the slave dealers to buy some of their live stock. My friend offered 1600 piastres (80 dollars) for an Abyssinian girl, but when the bargain was concluded, my lady grew sulky and protested she would not be sold to a Frank, so the bargain was broken up. Some of these slaves come from as far South as Timbuctoo, but most of them are taken in the predatory wars, which the numerous tribes of Abyssinia are constantly waging against each other. They are sold to the slave dealers, who resort at certain seasons to Dongola, and other places on the upper Nile beyond the cataracts which bring them to those markets for sale, with gold dust, ivory and other articles from the interior of Africa. Slavery has continued in uninterrupted existence among all the nations of the East from the time of Abraham. The poorest Bedouin family in the desert has two or more slaves. Slaves in the East, however, are regarded in the family of the master rather as household servants than slaves, and are rarely sold. It would be considered monstrous in a man to make a traffic of his slaves. They become component parts of a family, and are treated with such humanity, that, though it may not palliate the violation of the rights of man, yet it tends much to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate victim. Slavery belongs to no particular color in the East, the Abyssinians and Georgians being nearly white. Neither is color a prejudice against a man there. I have seen black boys and black officers in Egypt on equal footing with the Turks, possessed of as much authority and as much respect. A few month's residence in Cairo soon removes one's prejudice against a black skin. U. S. Gazette.

Having a Wife.

I have been told of a young Physician who went into the far Southern States to settle, and there became in love with a very handsome and modest girl, who lived at service. He married her and about a year after that event, a gentleman called at the house, and announced himself as Mr. I—y, of Mobile. He said to Dr. W—, "Sir, I have a trifling affair of business to settle with you. You have married a slave of mine." The young physician resented this language; for he had not entertained the slightest suspicion that the girl had any other than white ancestors since the flood. But Mr. I. furnished proof of his claim, and Dr. W. knew very well that the laws of the country would uphold him in it. After considerable discussion, the best bargain he could make was either to pay eight hundred dollars, or have his wife put up at auction. He consented to the first alternative, and his unwelcome visitor departed. When he had gone Dr. W. told his wife what had happened. The poor woman burst into tears, and said, "That as Mr. I. was her own father, she had hoped that when he heard she had found an honorable protector, he would have left her in peace." Mrs. Child.

State Sent was selling in Detroit on the 1st inst. at 75 cents on the 100; specie.

Temperance.

Let those croakers in Michigan who think public opinion will not sustain the anti-licensing law, read the following from Gerrit Smith's correspondent in Tennessee, who has travelled extensively in that and the adjoining States. Are we behind the people of that State? We are behind in one respect. A prohibitory law passed the legislature of that State, and has been in successful operation sometime, while in our own legislature that man has not yet been found, who has dared to declare himself in favor of such a measure! Is it not time for our temperance friends to think of sending at least one man there who will represent their views? Or do they prefer to vote for rum-licensing legislators?

The temperance reformation was most triumphant in Tennessee, so much so that I do not recollect being acquainted with a public house above Knoxville where wines or liquors are sold. There are two hotels in Knoxville where they attempted to keep it. The keeper of one of them was fined \$100. I believe both of them were fined. The friends of the cause have made no special efforts of late. In the exciting political contest last year it suffered some, I think. The Whigs, I believe, furnished only hard cider, and but little of that—sometimes it was a label only on the head of an empty cask. The public sentiment will sustain the present law, which prohibits the sale of a less quantity than one quart, and that not to be drunk in the house where sold, (if I recollect correctly.) Public sentiment makes it unfashionable and dishonorable. The friends of the cause speak of making special efforts very soon.

From the Philanthropist. Slavery in Illinois.

Illinois is a shameful transgressor of the ordinance of '37. The following advertisement is abominable. This Brasher ought to be kicked out of the pale of civilization, and the legislature that passed the law under which the miserable tool acted, should be branded as infamous. Is there no man in Illinois, to counsel with these colored men, and inform them of the proper measures to take to recover their liberty, and obtain justice against a villain who dares sell them into slavery? They are advertised, it will be seen, to be sold, or "hired," for six months—for that period of course, being held in involuntary servitude—in direct violation of the sixth article of the ordinance of '37! Scandalous abuse.

NEGRO SALE!

The Overseer of the Poor will offer for hire, for six months, a number of DARK COLORED GENTLEMEN, COMMONLY CALLED NEGROES, the said persons not having complied with an Act passed February 10th, 1831. They will be hired to the highest CASH BIDDER. Hiring to take place at the Mayor's Office, on Saturday, the 7th of August, 1841, or so soon as they can be found.

H. BRASHER, Overseer of Harrison Township. Terre-Haute, July 31, 1841.

N. B.—The Vagrant Law will be put in force immediately.

The South is exulting that George Thompson and two other abolitionists, A. Work, and James Burr, are in jail in Missouri.

The Standard says:—"ABOLITIONISTS IN JAIL."—Such is the heading of an article in a St. Louis paper. It states that three young men from the Mission Institute, near Quincy, Illinois, tried to persuade some of the slaves of Mr. William Brown of Palmyra, Missouri, to run away, promising them freedom, and a free passage to Canada. The negroes agreed to meet them at a concerted point in the river, where a boat was to be in readiness; but one of the slaves revealed the plot to his master and the young men were seized by a party lying in ambush. Theirs is a penitentiary offence in Missouri, and it is not improbable they may be imprisoned some ten or fifteen years. The following is a quotation from a letter written by them to their friends of the Mason Institute:—

"We are comfortably situated, much more so than was Peter, or Paul and Silas, and the ancient Christians. We can read, sing and pray. We have enough to eat and drink. We are only fastened by one leg to a chain, and have blankets to lie upon. We can look out, and see people and things, and have a plenty of company. Our food and fresh water is bro't to us, three times a day. The walls of our house are four feet thick, with two inner doors, each having three rows of iron grates. But we have no desire to get out. Let them come and bring us out. We have no desire to be set at liberty unless it can be done by law, and God will be glorified by it. If it is the will of our Father that we should lie here six weeks, we shall try and be contented, cheerful and happy, and profit by it. If then He sees it will be best for us, and for His glory, that we should go to Jefferson seven, or ten, or fifteen years, we will still rejoice and trust in the Lord, feeling that He will do only that for us which will be best for us and his cause. Penn. Freeman.

EXAMPLE TO CHRISTIANS.—When the Bey of Tunis decreed the abolition of the slave trade throughout his dominions, he, at the same time, gave liberty to all his own slaves.

A Case.

Take another case. A slave belongs to the same church as his master, who is a deacon. He is a faithful, exemplary christian. No one in the church ranks higher, as a man of piety. His wife and children, living in the neighborhood, fall into the possession of a member belonging to a distant church, who, failing to get so high a price from the deacon as he asks, takes them away with him. The pious slave is distressed, but under the influence of the idea that such separation is equivalent to a natural dissolution, and pressed by those around him, after a while marries. Time passes; he becomes satisfied with the act; he longs to see the wife whom he has lost; he feels that she alone has a rightful claim upon his affections. He runs off, and soon forgets all peril in reunion with his family. But, it is only for a moment. He is arrested as a runaway, and his brother in Christ, the godly deacon, gives orders to have him punished—for loving his wife and children better than his master. He is at last brought back, arraigned before the church, and expelled—for the grave offence of running off to his wife and family. True the scripture says, "for this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave unto his wife, and they two shall be one flesh,"—but it never says he shall leave his master, and cleave unto his wife—whereby it plainly appears, that this runaway acted in a very unscriptural manner.—Philanthropist.

Says the politician, you see only one political evil; and you see only one sin, narrowly rhimes the christian professor. You are only endeavoring to break down the political parties, says the office seeker; and your course will divide the church, re-echoes the christian teacher. You are a mischief-maker and disturber in the political ranks, says the anti-political activist; you are a disorganizer, says the anti-church action man. And so on it will be rung from one end of the catalogue of fault-finding to the other.—This is consistent with pro-slavery voting. We are not therefore surprised that he who will disregard the claims of the oppressed when giving his voice in the choice of the rulers, will also be deaf to the cries of the poor at the house of God. Genius of Liberty.

GOOD.—The Lowell Courier gives, on the authority of a gentleman from Texas, the following anecdote. Not long since a man in the young republic killed a fellow citizen in cold blood. He went immediately to a lawyer to consult him as to what course he should pursue, to escape punishment. The lawyer, after patiently listening to his case, gravely advised him to "run away." "Run away?" inquired the client, manifesting great astonishment. "Yes," 'tis your only safe course." "Run away?" again exclaimed the murderer. "Good heavens! aint I in Texas already?"

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER.

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

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

It has likewise been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, and affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster. No puffing, or great notorious certificates is intended. Those who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of this plaster, can obtain sufficient to spread 6 or 3 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. Doobittle & 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; Koeler & Powers, Concord. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.