

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, September 15, 1841.

TO THE FREEMEN OF MICHIGAN:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—

In reading the following addresses, the overwhelming political ascendancy of the slave power in this nation, which is brought to view, and the consequent degradation and vassalage of the northern people (all of which have been studiously kept from the people for political capital by the leading presses and leading politicians of both the pro-slavery parties) should indeed excite no surprise while 13 slave States hold a political representation in the national councils for their millions of "human chattels." Prejudice, party, ecclesiastical, pecuniary and commercial interests have long deluded the body of the northern people unwittingly to concede their most sacred constitutional rights and liberties to the haughty demands of the great Southern Moloch. The eager rivalry by various methods, both open and covert, of the national pro-slavery parties through their leaders at the North, to ingratiate themselves and their parties into the favor of slaveholding politicians has long been as astonishing as it has been alarming. But as alarming as it has been to the enlightened philanthropist and patriot it should not have been surprising to the historian who sees that parties and individuals in every age and country have stopped at nothing, however unjust and oppressive to the people to grasp and retain power. The body of the people in this and every country have always been honest and confiding, while unprincipled, political or ecclesiastical demagogues and tyrants have deceived them and led them on to ruin. Who most need see that had not the people of the non-slaveholding States (being double the number of that of the slave States) been in a state of political vassalage to the controlling slave power of the nation, they would have been allowed a President of the nation from among their TWO FOLD NUMBER at least more than 12 out of 52 years, and a speaker of the House of Representatives more than 30 out of the last 32 years, and other national offices and chairmen of committees in a much larger ratio than they have ever been allowed to hold by their slaveholding dictator? Had not the "chivalrous" south been determined too keep the people of the north in a state of political vassalage, would she for a period of 20 years (from 1816 to 1836,) have given 515 electoral votes and 11 only of this whole number for any northern candidate for the Presidency? If slaveholders by the monstrous political injustice of their voting for the millions of their wretched slaves, and the ever timely aid of their northern servile abettors do not intend to keep the great mass of the laboring population of the North in darkness and vassalage to their ill gotten and wicked political power, why do they rigidly insist on keeping their gag in our mouths, on a subject of far greater moment than any other that ever came before the nation? If the rival pro-slavery politicians have not these designs upon the liberties of the people, why is it that in all their movements they constantly play into the hands of the relentless slave power that is crushing all the blood-bought rights and liberties of the great mass of the people of the North, as under the wheels of Juggernaut?

It matters little this voracious power remains upon us, what system of finance we are permitted to have, for this never-remitting and never-to-be-satisfied power, holds at its cruel and despotic will, the sword, the purse and the President of this misnamed republic. Friends and fellow countrymen, shall we indeed despair of the redemption of the slave and consequently the liberties of our country, or shall we as philanthropists and patriots, arise as one man, and independently and unitedly act for the oppressed, for

ourselves, our children and our country?

S. B. TREADWELL,

Chairman of the St. Central Committee

To the friends of Liberty in Michigan.

DEAR FRIENDS AND FELLOW LABORERS IN THE COMMON CAUSE OF LIBERTY:—We perceive with much gratification that some of the true and active friends of the cause in different sections of the State are already beginning to move forward, in the right direction, (independent liberty nominations) ultimately to accomplish the great and glorious object—the liberation of the enslaved millions in our land, and the redemption of our beloved country from the justly entailed curse of its great and grievous and Heaven-offending oppressions.

Permit us, therefore, as the Central Committee of the liberty party in this State respectfully and earnestly to recommend to you to proceed immediately to call County and District Conventions for the purpose of placing liberty candidates before the people for their suffrages, for the State Legislature at the ensuing fall election, and also for such other offices as may be vacated in your respective counties or districts. No time should be lost. Where there are no County, District, or Senatorial Central Committees appointed, whose special business and duty it is to issue calls for Conventions, let a few true and active friends of liberty at once issue calls for such conventions and take all proper measures to give general publicity to the calls and they will generally find a greater number attend the Conventions than they had anticipated. But whether there should be many or few, it will be well "not to despise the day of small things." At these Conventions efficient Central Committees, consisting usually of from three to five, should, in all cases be appointed, for the ensuing year, whose duty it should always be, not only to call meetings of the friends of liberty as often as may be useful, but to take a general supervision of the cause over the counties or districts for which they were appointed, by way of adopting means and measures from time to time best calculated most rapidly to advance the great enterprise which they are thus laboring to consummate.

If you have men enough for candidates, place them at once before the people, unitedly and cordially support them not only yourselves, but also present all the strong arguments and facts to your fellow-citizens, your friends and neighbors, which you can command, why they too should support them for "humanity and their country's sake." For this end we would recommend not only much kind and respectful personal interview with such as have conceived ungrounded prejudices against our enterprise, but all the public lecturing you can command from any who shall be able to present the whole subject in its strong and clear light. We deem it of indispensable importance too that Anti-slavery journals should be widely circulated among the people, especially the only organ for A. S. intelligence we have in our own State, the "Signal of Liberty." Among other means to advance the interests of our cause at this crisis the Central Committee think the friends of liberty should make no delay to circulate widely the able and important address to the people from the late national liberty Convention which nominated James G. Birney for President of the U. S. and Thomas Morris for Vice President. They regard this document from the able pen of Wm. Goodell, of too great value to lie unutilized for the want of a little time, means and efforts. The committee feel confident that from the immediate and extensive circulation of this address, great good might be done with comparatively little means.

In making your nominations the committee would say, if you have not men enough fully and openly committed to the principles of the liberty party, to make out entire tickets, show to the world that you are acting, on your principles by nominating and voting for such men as you have, leaving the balance of your tickets blank. To vote exclusively upon your principles as a liberty party man, when you and the world know that you profess to have vast and high interests at stake, for the poor slave, yourself, your children and your country, is no more than you have often done while attached to other parties, and aiming at the accomplishment of other objects comparatively unimportant. In thus doing, you acted in good faith, and were commended for your political integrity and fidelity. Why then should it be thought strange for you now, in all cases, to vote upon your important principles, when the world knows you profess to believe that in them are such immense interests involved for the millions of your enslaved fellow men and for the redemption of the liberties of your country, subverted as they are by the overruling political ascendancy of the slave power, unjustly and oppressively voting as it does for its 3,000,000 of human chattels. It is plain that should the friends of liberty not carry out their principles in the election of public men in every department of the community, they would not act as wisely for liberty as pro-slavery men act for slavery—for they do all this systematically and effectually, well understanding that from the most subordinate offices often arise influential politicians who will exert all their influence on one side or the other of these great antagonist principles. The stale and ridiculous charge upon the friends of liberty, who have long been devoting their time and means to promote this philanthropic cause, that they are mere office-seekers, to say the least, comes with an ill grace from the lips of distinguished and long standing pro-slavery office holders. Our eternal motto should be "principles," not men, nor office seekers nor office holders.

Listen not a moment, we entreat you, to the old syren song that "leads to bewilder

and dazzles to blind," that before you vote for the slave and your country you should vote at least once more for your old party to effect some favorite financial, or other party objects. "Procrastination is the thief of time." Local and party matters will never cease to come up. Nay, they will continue to multiply like the gathering of locusts, to arrest and divert your attention from acting and voting for true liberty and the ultimate highest and best interests of your country, just now. Had it not been for the thousand local and minor interests, and the divisions and subdivisions among the people of the states called free and independent (though conquered by the slave power,) they would long ere this have turned their attention to that great and overwhelming interest in this nation—the slave interest, which has so long, through one pro-slavery party or the other, subjugated to its iron sway every other national interest. The slaveholder's hopes, their successes, their triumphs, their rejoicings over the smothered and suppressed spirit of true liberty in this country have consisted in their union and our divisions. To effect this, in order to keep the slave power in the ascendancy, has always been the grand policy of the slaveholders and their abettors. The leading presses, and the leading influences in church and state, north and south, have long been in the insidious, deep-rooted and far-spreading slave interest, and have either wittingly or unwittingly studiously contributed to its maintenance and perpetuity, however cruel, to the poor slave, and destructive to every thing dear to a people called free. How long will the people of the north continue their copartnership in the vilest system of villainy, robbery and oppression under the sun? But if philanthropic considerations cannot move them, how long will they continue to hold "pennies so near their eyes that they cannot behold guineas within their reach? How long will they exhaust their energies in their fruitless efforts to purify so many northern, political, pecuniary and commercial streams while their great, corrupt fountain at the South is incessantly overruling their ill-directed efforts, by constantly pouring its exhaustless source of pollution and desolation over them? Indeed how can we, how ought we to look for long prosperity and stability in our financial institutions, while they are alternately built up and destroyed by that great tyrannical and corrupt power that riots upon the body politic, nay, owes its very existence to the entire prostration of all human rights.

Who has not seen, with a little intelligence and observation, that the 250,000 slaveholders, voting as they do for their millions of chattelized human beings—leagued as they are with a few northern abettors—constituting as they do an overwhelming political monopoly, have long made common cause against the rights and liberties of the American people. Suppose these slaveholding monopolists and their leagued abettors do consent that the people for a time, may have a United States Bank and branches or a Sub-Treasury, what then? You know they will always, upon the slaveholding principle that "might gives right" haughtily claim the exclusive privilege of keeping the keys. In this they only carry out the odious doctrines of the slaveholding governing power of this nation, that one set of men are born to govern and another to obey. Your public servants have turned arbitrary rulers.—Your petitions have been gagged down for the last four years, and are still, by this same haughty, illegitimate power. The policy of one of the pro-slavery parties is arbitrarily to reject petitions forever. That of the other, if not thus to reject them—to do what is still worse—receive them in form only, make a pro-slavery report upon them and thus (themselves being witnesses) kill abolition dead, alias, the last lingering spirit of true liberty in the nation, and by one masterly feat of political chicanery put a quietus forever upon the vexed question. Dear friends and fellow countrymen what say you! Shall we not resort without delay for an effectual and speedy redress of our long borne grievances through the only alternative left us, the ballot box, by independent political action against that great Moloch, which is crushing us even now under its Juggernaut wheels and which we are and shall be forbidden to touch through the reception, and due consideration of our humble petitions. Friends of true freedom with the soul of your fathers, shall the rising spirit of liberty, the last hope of humanity and your country be tyrannically suppressed in one quarter, and not indignantly break out in another? We fondly trust your prompt reply, by your precepts, your prayers and your votes, will be, never, no never. The slaveholders are right when they boldly hold forth that the great mass of the laboring population of this and other countries must necessarily be rapidly assimilated to one common condition.

What say you, ye hard-hearted and hard-toiling yeomanry of the North, are you faithless, or slow of heart to believe this historical as well as common sense doctrine? Or, if you are not incredulous, what shall this common condition or common level be, one of liberty and independence, or one of degradation vassalage and slavery? Shall we not all henceforth see well to it, that our hands are unstained with the blood of oppression, by doing all we can in the most consistent way to deliver the poor bondman from his heavy bondage, and our beloved country from its fearfully entailed destruction? Under the Almighty Disposer of men and of nations, to whom shall we look for aid if not to ourselves? From the principal leaders of either of the pro-slavery parties, it would be the height of folly to look for the least ray of hope. Whatever individuals in these parties, once in an age may dare to half do for our cause, the old parties as parties are under the slave power—hostile to our whole enterprise, and bold or deceitful in

their eager rivalry for southern favor, cost what it may of northern rights and northern liberties.

Why should all this be thought marvelous when the melancholy record of the past is but an unbroken chain of evidence, that every people, one after another have in their turn lost their liberties by an overweening confidence in their political or ecclesiastical leaders? May it not then well be said that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance? And may not the earnest exhortation with propriety be made to him who is desirous to retain his liberty that when he thus prays, Hercules like he should put his shoulder to the wheel?

Your fellow laborers in the cause of liberty and our country.

S. B. TREADWELL, Jackson,
A. L. PORTER, Detroit,
N. DUFFEE, Marshall,
St. Cen. Com. of the Liberty Party.
Jackson, July 24th 1841.

ADDRESS

of the National Liberty Convention, A. D. 1841.

To the Citizens of the United States:—

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION of the friends of liberty in the United States, convened in the city of New York, on the 12th and 13th of May, 1841, for the purpose of considering the propriety of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by them at the next election, having, with great unanimity, agreed upon the adoption of that measure, and having unanimously selected as their candidates, JAMES G. BIRNEY of New York, for President, and THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio, for Vice President, consider it likewise proper to accompany the announcement of this result of their deliberations, with a brief statement of the reasons which have impelled them to adopt this policy, and an explicit avowal of the principles by which, in their associated political action, they consider themselves under obligation to be governed.

We find the government of the United States, as a matter of existing fact, under the control of the slave power.

On a review of the political history of the country, we find that the general government, under all its successive administrations, since the adoption of the present Constitution, has been wielded by the slave power, for its own perpetuity, extension, and supremacy, not simply in a neglect of the great interests of the country at large, and especially of the free States, but in actual and persevering hostility to those interests, and that too in the presence of abundant testimony on the part of slaveholding statesmen themselves, (whether avowedly friendly or unfriendly to the perpetuity of the slave system,) to the great truth that the interests of free and slave labor can not be reconciled with each other, and that freedom and slavery can not long co-exist under the same government.

While the Jeffersons, the Washingtons, the Pinckneys, the Henrys, and the other prominent statesmen of the South who may be reckoned among the friends of free institutions for the white man, have with one voice assured us that they expected to secure this blessing by no process which should not include the emancipation of the colored man—on the other hand, the Leighs, the McDuffies, the Calhouns, the Clays, the Dews, and other prominent statesmen and leading minds, of the South, who have argued for the perpetuity of the slave system, have at the same time, very significantly admitted that they do not expect to secure the object of their wishes at a less expense than the ultimate enslavement of the great mass of the laboring population of the country, northern and southern, and totally irrespective of complexion.

During the fifty two years of our national history, under the present constitution, the office of President has been held by a slaveholder, forty years.

The slave power has held the supremacy in our national councils during the entire period of our national existence, and under the administration of all the contending parties that have, in turn, ruled over the destinies of the country.

Under the reign of the Slave Power over this nation, we have witnessed the national diplomacy and the treaty-making power uniformly and efficiently subservient to the interests of slavery at the expense of the National interests, and the national honor.

The SLAVE POWER has moulded the measures of the national government in all its internal regulations, and its political economy, in subservience to the wishes of the slaveholders, and in opposition to the interests and general wishes of the non-slaveholding States.

It has established a national bank, then declared it unconstitutional and broken it down—again re-established it, and again broken it down at its pleasure just as its own supposed interests might seem, for the time being, to require.

It has proscribed and prohibited foreign commerce, it has clamored for domestic manufactures and a protective ta-

riffs; again it has demanded and obtained the abandonment of that policy, and return to free trade, on a threat of a dissolution of the Union, unless the free-labor States would concede to the demand.

It has declared war, under pretence of protecting that foreign commerce, carried on by the free North, which, at the same time, it declared to be a national curse, and which, the measures it dictated, including the war, were adapted, if not intended, to annihilate.

It has shown, in its conduct of that war, and particularly in its sham invasion of Canada which it dared not annex to the free North, that the preservation, and aggrandizement of itself, was more regarded than the vindication of the national honor.

It has terminated that war by a treaty of Peace, in which no redress was obtained for the past, and no security stipulated for the future.

It has therefore, in effect, levied a tax of many millions of dollars upon the free laboring North, to sustain the expense of a war of aggression upon its own interests, and its own rights.

In all this, it has manifestly sought to preserve the balance of power between the impoverished South, and the more prosperous and industrious North, by crippling the energies of the latter, and reducing them, as nearly as possible, to the level of the former.

The immense pecuniary sacrifices and burdens thus imposed upon the free laboring North, by the action of the slave power through the National Government, has become still more insupportable, in consequence of other depredations upon our free labor by a process which no national administration can prevent, otherwise than by contributing the aid of its constitutional authority, for the overthrow of slavery itself. We allude to the merchantile and financial losses to the free North, which must unavoidably result from its business connections with the pauperized South.—Losses which can only be guarded against by a total non-intercourse between the free and slave States, or by the abolition of the slave system itself.

There is abundant data for the belief that no slaveholding community, relying on slave labor for its agricultural products ever supported, or can support itself, but by direct or indirect supplies from, or depredations upon other communities with which it holds intercourse.

God never intended that one half or two thirds of a community should subsist upon the unrequited labor of the other half. A slight acquaintance with history may assure us that it never yet has been done. And a very moderate stock of common sense and common arithmetic may serve to convince any candid inquirer, that it never can be done.

It is well understood that the British West India Islands, previous to the glorious act of abolition, were dependent on the mother country, not only for their military defence against their plundered agriculturalists, but also for their pecuniary means of escaping the horrors of starvation.

It has been affirmed that the slaveholding North American Provinces were brought into the measure of joining the Northern and Eastern Provinces in their revolutionary struggle against Great Britain, chiefly by the belief that a war would confiscate or wipe out, in some way the vast debt due from the slaveholding planters to the merchants of England, and which they were unable to pay.

From that time to the present, it is not believed that twenty years have, at any period elapsed, (and seldom more than ten years,) without a general bankruptcy among the planters of the slave States, the burden of which has fallen, ultimately upon their importers, their mechanics, their artisans, their manufacturers, and their bankers; and these reside, chiefly, in the non-slaveholding States.

The first National Bank owed its charter mainly to the fact that southern bankruptcy needed loans from some source which the South could not supply, and which its ingenuity could not devise, without a mingling up of its own credit with that of the free laboring North, in a common partnership bank. The same bank lost its charter because the South had become indebted to it, and to the northern merchants beyond their ability to pay, and therefore it became convenient to bury the creditor and his collecting agent in one common grave.

The Second National Bank owed its birth and its death to the same causes.

Boston was overwhelmed with sudden and unexpected bankruptcy in 1823, because she had sold her domestic manufacture and imported goods to the South, and the South was unable to pay.

A similar visitation, connected in part, with the cotton speculations, (commenced at the South, and ended at the North,) in 1826, was inflicted upon the city of New York.

Again, in 1837, something like 100,000 000 of dollars was lost to the city of New

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We answer, in the second place, justices of the peace, in some of the States, decide upon the claims of southern kidnappers to the unfortunate and defenceless persons they seize as fugitive slaves. In other States, justices, assessors, supervisors, select men, &c., form the Boards of Excise for licensing or refusing to license the vendors of strong drink. On their action it very much depends, whether a lawless and bacchanalian mob shall rule in this country, whether free discussion shall be permitted, whether our printing presses devoted to liberty shall be thrown down, whether our free public halls shall be burned, and our Lovejoys sacrificed to the popular fury, at the bidding of the slaveholder.

For the want of antislavery constables, hundreds of fugitive slaves, to say nothing of free people of color, have been seized and returned into hopeless bondage.—Should a constable be devoid of humanity? The executor of the laws—should he know little of the claims of justice and of mercy? The man who knows how to discharge manfully the duties of a constable must indeed be a whole man—a discriminating, a merciful and a prompt man. Produce the perfect model of a village constable, and you have in many important respects, the model of an efficient, and yet a law abiding and a liberty loving President. To say that a constable need not be an intelligent and faithful friend of liberty, is to say that liberty has nothing to do with a proper execution of the laws? Would you do well to deliver the unfortunate and poor in our midst into the hands of constables who look with contempt upon the slave? Can you preserve a rational respect for civil government, if you commit the execution of the laws into the hands of men underserving of respect?—men who make law and government odious by the brutality with which they enforce their demands?

A path master, or surveyor of the highways is the man under whose direction the free yeomanry of the country and their young sons are required to labor, day by day, on the public streets and roads. Is it indeed of no consequence whether this public officer has learned the important distinction between a laboring man and a working beast? If not, then let the friends of liberty decline the nomination of their own path master.

A coroner too, should be mentally and morally qualified to distinguish a man from a mere connecting link between man and the lower animals! And he should have a man's heart beating in his bosom. He should account human life of equal & inestimable value, whether connected with a sable or a pallid skin. Otherwise human life might be sacrificed at the North as it often is at the South, without the rebuke of the law in conformity with the usages of slavery.

Liberty is secure, or otherwise, in any country, and especially in a republic, very much in proportion to the discrimination and faithfulness with which the municipal and village officers are placed in the hands of wise, independent and good men.

The vital point of connection between a civil government and its subjects lies just here, in the character of the local officers who come most in contact with the people, who mingle with them most freely who touch them at the ten thousand points where no Grand Monarch could touch them who see and watch them with the ten thousand Argus eyes, which no President possesses; whose example, for good or for evil, is most seen, and most extensively felt, and whose facilities are the greatest for infusing the spirit of the government into the hearts of the people. The Emperors of China and of Russia could not be despotic, were it not for their ten thousand aids and accomplices, who do their bidding in their official intercourse with the people. Who would tremble at the power of the Turkish Sultan, if all the subordinate and executive local offices of his empire could be retained in the hands of intelligent, courageous, and uncorruptable friends of freedom? Where were the power of a Tarquin or a Cæsar, if every local and subordinate officer were a Brutus? Who would fear the treachery of a Cataline, the ambition of a Napoleon or the cruelty of a bloody Mary Tudor, if every justice of the peace and constable and assessor, and path master and coroner in the republic were a Hampden, a Sidney, a William Tell, a John Knox, or a Samuel Adams.

A thrill of alarm would doubtless run like electricity through the nation, if it were seriously proposed that the President of the United States, (even though he were not the known tool of the slave power,) should hold the appointment of all the path masters and coroners and constables and Justices of the Peace in the republic. But if the friends of liberty have irreversibly made up their minds to have no hand in the selection of these officers, or if the great first principles of human rights are not to furnish the test by which they are to be selected, then the appointment might as well be left to the President as in any other hands.

The truth is, a disregard for human rights should, on all occasions, and every where, be considered a disqualification for civil office—what ever that office may be. "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." "Judges and officers shall thou make thee," said the Hebrew lawgiver, "in all the gates which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and they shall rule the people with just judgement."—Whether the power were to be exercised

on a narrow scale, whether at Jerusalem or at Dan, or at Beersheba, one unvarying rule—justice—a regard for human rights, this was the grand qualification, the *sine qua non*, without which all other qualifications were deemed insufficient. Nothing short of an adherence to this standard can preserve the liberties of either Hebrews or Americans. In all our gates or depositories of power, whether at Washington city, at Harrisburgh, at Albany, at Boston, at Concord, or at the most obscure neighborhood where a path-master is chosen—"he that ruleth over men must be just."

Whoever gives his vote for any subordinate officer, endorses his character for integrity and a regard for human rights. This endorsement becomes, in a measure, his passport to higher offices, on the principle that "he who is faithful in the least is faithful also in much." The pathmaster becomes an assessor—the assessor a justice—the justice a State legislator, a member of Congress—a President. An humble individual was chosen to the office of County Clerk. The influence acquired and wielded in this station carried him into the State Legislature. From this he became the Governor of the State—then a Senator, for eighteen years, in the Senate of the United States, where, once and again, his voice decided great national questions. No one individual whose vote contributed to elect him to the office of county clerk, was ever able, perhaps, afterwards, to arrest his onward and upward march to power however serious might have been his fears for the result on the public weal.

A friend of liberty votes for a candidate of doubtful firmness or of unfixed principle, to represent him in the Legislature of the State. He is elected. The interest or wishes of the party that nominated him become the rule of his political action in that body. A Senator of the United States is to be chosen, and the member elected by the vote of the friend of liberty, casts his vote for a Senator subservient to the slave power. Thus it is, that the friends of liberty, in this country, have done the bidding of slavery, for the last fifty years.—Do we dream of producing an opposite result without swearing at all from the course marked out by the foot-prints of our fathers?

It has been urged that the Governors and Legislatures of the States, notwithstanding their connection with the national politics of their parties, have, in some instances, done much for the cause of liberty, and in conformity to the wishes of its friends. It is inferred that, with the progress of public opinion, they will do more—will do all that is requisite to be done. Why, then, it is earnestly asked, should the friends of liberty nominate candidates for State offices?

But is it probable that State Legislatures connected with national proslavery parties and looking to the slaveholder for support to their Presidential candidates, will give us United States Senators faithfully pledged against the slave power? That they will earnestly and perseveringly recommend the abolition of slavery in the Federal District, the prohibition of the inter-State slave trade, and other important national measures in favor of liberty? To suppose this, is to suppose that they will abandon the support of pro-slavery Presidents, and become connected with an anti-slavery party in politics, just such an one as the friends of liberty have already organized, and to which fellow citizens, we ask your support. Whenever they do this, we shall be with them, of course, because they will then have come over to the ground we now occupy. But present appearances we fear, does not indicate that such will soon be their course. Certainly it will not be while the friends of liberty join with them and help to fortify their present position. The fear of the loss of votes, and of independent political action by the friends of liberty, may indeed stimulate the rival parties, when nearly balanced, to take some farther steps in State legislation, where that work has not already been completed. More than this, we think we ought not to anticipate. Nor ought we to expect that the stimulus of fear, (through which, chiefly, a correct State action has been thus far obtained,) can be longer made effective, unless our action shows that there is meaning in our professions.

While we would not forget, therefore, nor undervalue State action, in favor of liberty, that has already taken place, we can find no solid ground of argument against the position we have assumed. We would not compromise the future, by our complacency with the past. In our gratitude for a few crumbs of encouragement to the slave, we would not ourselves assist to rivet his fetters. "The ruse of gradualism" has too long, and too often, and in too many deceptive forms, deluded the friends of liberty, hitherto. It is high time to break off all parley with a foe so deceitful—so rich in cunning stratagems and expedients.

It will scarcely be claimed that (with a few brilliant exceptions) there is anything of hearty, intelligent, and manly attachment to the principles of liberty and the cause of human rights, among the prominent candidates we are invited by the other parties, in our State elections, to support. Such a plea in their favor could hardly be made unblushingly, by the side of the apology urged on their behalf that they deem it impolitic to identify themselves with the friends of liberty, lest it should injure their party, deprive them of

votes, or offend the women-whippers of the South. We ask whether the support of such candidates and of such parties, becomes an American freeman, jealous of his country's honor, and anxious to secure and to protect human rights? Is it indeed, the very best thing the friends of liberty, in this nineteenth century, and in this land of the pilgrims can do, to rally round the standard set up by such parties? To support such candidates? Have we descended so low? And are we reduced to such straits? Is it to such claims as these that we are to surrender the policy of choosing men to represent men—republicans to embody republicanism—friends of liberty (generous, magnanimous, and self-sacrificing) to fight the battles of liberty in the teeth of lawless power? Can we be tempted with such a bait, to abandon the Heaven-attested principle "that he that ruleth over men must be just"—that liberty lives only in the throbbing hearts of its sincere worshippers?

No.—Whatever partial or temporary advantages may have been incidentally gained by mingling in the train and clinging to the skirts of the slave power, (and gained at the expense of the compromises which were their price) the time for such humiliating and questionable expedients has gone by. From the dirty waters of such "parizian politics," the friends of liberty are preparing to cleanse themselves, and to come up. If there are gifted and honorable friends of liberty still connected with the servile parties (as doubtless there are) they should be invited and encouraged by a correct example, to change their position. The more intelligent they are, the more comprehensive their views, the more discriminating their vision, the more gigantic their powers, the greater are the mischiefs of their error, the greater are our claims on their co-operation, and the less cause of complaint have they, on their part, that the friends of liberty do not honor them with their suffrages, while they array themselves on the wrong side of a conflict, in which there can be no neutrality, and no middle ground.

It will doubtless be enquired of us what features of national policy we design and expect the men of our choice will pursue, in case of their election, in respect to those "other great interests" on account of which the claims of human liberty have hitherto been postponed, and which are commonly supposed to have no manner of connection with the principles of human rights, as involved in the great slave question.

We answer—

1. In the first place,—Every political party and administration, has its paramount objects—its test questions. It has likewise its "minor questions"—its matters to be decided by mutual consultation, by "concessions" it may be, and in the light of its ever-increasing wisdom, under the guidance of a wise course of experimental endeavors.

What if the liberty party should have its test questions and suppose they should be emancipation, abolition, human freedom, instead of the price of cotton? Suppose "tariff, bank, sub-treasury," and other topics of doubtful disputation among our wisest and best men, should be left open for future consideration?

Suppose our national councils were filled with hearty friends of human rights, seeking the good of the people, and pledged only to the doctrines of liberty, and of abolition; remaining unpledged on the bank, currency, and tariff, questions, until they could gather wisdom from mutual discussions on the floor of Congress;—would not all the public interests be much safer in the keeping of such men, than they are in the hands of men pledged beforehand, to local, partial, and sectional interests, rather than to the great general good as ascertained by free discussion, after Congress shall have assembled for the very purpose of using its collective wisdom?

We hold it self-evident that legislators should be pledged, *before hand*, to self-evident principles, and corresponding measures, concerning which no honest and intelligent friends of liberty can differ. The unpledged points should be those concerning which there is a possibility of gaining further light, by discussion.

2. We answer in the second place, that in respect to all the great financial, pecuniary, and money interests of the country, the abolition of slavery, includes in itself, as a mere measure of political economy, elements of relief, of enrichment, and of prosperity, which are of vastly greater value and importance, than all that can be accomplished either by tariffs or free trade, by banks or sub-treasuries, by this, or that or the other proposed mode of managing the national funds. These classes of measures lie manifestly only on the surface, they are the mere forms of public wealth. And although there may be room for an intelligent choice between them, yet no impartial and reflecting economist or statesman can claim for either of them anything more than comparative utility and minor importance. But the question of free or slave labor, is a question vital to the prosperity of any people, lying at the very basis of individual and national wealth.

3. We answer, in the third place, that by the abolition of slavery, and by that measure only, (or at least by the overthrow of the ascendancy of the slave power in the national councils,) a termination can be put to the never ceasing fluctuations and destructive changes inflicted upon us by the slave power.

The free laboring North can thrive well

enough, (comparatively speaking, either on the system of a protective Tariff, or of Free Trade—either with, or without a Sub Treasury or a National Bank. All it need ask is national stability, security from capricious change, and from hostile overtures of all its settled arrangements.

A security from change for thirty years to come, in the great measures of national policy, (excepting, of course, the needed change from slave to free labor, with the incidental modifications of policy that might grow out of it,) would be worth an hundred fold more than all the differences that can be supposed to arise from the advantages of the one proposed system of political economy or finance, over its rival.

4. We answer, in the fourth place, that by the removal of the disturbing force of so unnatural and monstrous an anomaly as the system of unpaid and compulsory labor, from the activities of human enterprise, a change might perhaps be wrought in the relative positions of things which should render totally unnecessary and unmeaning many questions of national policy now urged and debated as essential, both at the North and at the South.—Measures now indispensable might be found wholly inadmissible, and measures now hostile to the interests of the country, might then be found not only compatible with, but highly promotive of them. When there shall no longer be a conflict between the opposing interests of free and slave labor, then, and not until then, will it be possible for the wisest legislators on earth to determine with certainty and precision, the exact course of national policy that will be, in every respect, best adapted to secure the common, and then harmonious interests of the great and united whole.—And until that time, it will certainly be impossible, as it ever has been, to hit upon any system of policy which shall permanently satisfy the Southern States, or harmonize, in any good degree, the interests of the North and of the South.

5. We answer in the fifth place, that the great doctrines of human rights, involved in the question of abolition; in other words the fundamental principles of human equality, equity, justice, mercy, humanity, regard for human nature as such, irrespective of fictitious and artificial distinctions, and in opposition to arbitrary and aristocratic claims—these (the very elements and life blood of abolitionism) comprise not only the best, but the only sure standard and test by which all the apparently subordinate and doubtful questions of legislation and of political economy should be decided. It is only in the light of these great principles (which no administration but an anti-slavery one will ever honestly embrace or thoroughly understand) that any clue can be found to those perplexing problems about which narrow minded and mere selfish politicians so constantly wrangle, without ever settling them at all, or placing them upon any permanent or sure basis.

The great end of human government is the protection of the rights of men, and the preservation of the public peace and safety; and where this end is duly regarded, the advancement of the public prosperity can not but be secured on the most equitable and stable basis.

Without undertaking therefore, to foretell, precisely, every measure of political economy which a thoroughly abolitionized national administration would find it proper to adopt, we may venture to specify a few things which such an administration would not do.

It would not busy itself perpetually with expedients to enhance the price of the products of slave labor, and to open markets for them in all parts of the known world, while it studiously avoided doing any thing to procure a market for the free products of the grain-growing North-west.

It would not long remain silent or inactive, in its diplomatic relations, in respect to the iniquitous corn laws of Great Britain, by which the poor in one nation are made victims of the lordly rapacity of those who should protect them, and by which the free agriculturists of another and a kindred nation are debarred from using the natural market for their products.

In adjusting the details of a Tariff of duties on imports, it would not carefully tax the free laborer and exempt the planter who lives upon the labor of others. It would not shut out foreign-grown cotton from the manufacturers of the free North, while it exempted foreign-manufactured goods from taxation, for the benefit of the slaveholding consumer.

It would not solicitously seek, as an object of great public concernment and utility, either by the aid of a Sub Treasury, a National Bank, or any other instrumentality or institution, devised for the purpose, an artificial and forced "equalization of the exchanges" between the free laboring North and the spendthrift, dependent, and poverty-stricken South; whereby the latter may be relieved from the disadvantages of their condition, by the manifest and gross robbery of the former.

It would not shape its measures in conformity with the corrupt principle, that wealth is the chief object of legislation, that its possession is the proof of merit, and that its acquisition is the great end of national policy, to the promotion of which, the social, intellectual, and moral interests of man may be innocently sacrificed.

In disposing of the public lands, it would not select the methods best adapted to secure an inequality of distribution, for the special benefit of slaveholders, at the expense and to the discouragement of the

free laboring emigrant and settler. It would not seek to tax and restrict the free laboring States, in order to grant exclusive privileges and exemptions to the slaveholding South.

It would not plunge the country into needless, wicked, ruinous and disgraceful wars, especially with the red men of the forest, on our frontiers. Least of all, would it do this, for the inglorious purpose of sending the hardy yeomanry of the North, at their own expense, and at the bidding of the slaveholder, on the blood-hound errand of scenting the track of fugitive slaves across the everglades of Florida, and kidnapping men, women, children and babes, for victims on the altar of slavery.

In the expenditures of the government, it would not burden the people with unnecessary appropriations, either for extravagant salaries, or for the maintenance of magnificence, or idle and anti-republican splendor and show.

It would not violate fundamental morality, or invade human rights, on any plea of State necessity, however plausibly, or importunately they might be urged.

It would not favor or tolerate unjust or anti-republican monopolies, of any kind, to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, in any department of legislative action.

In the activities of State, county, township, village and city politics, the friends of impartial liberty and inalienable human rights, if true to their trust, will not fail to array themselves against those disgraceful and wicked arrangements through which vice is licensed by law, the morals of the people undermined by their professed and constitutional guardians; and crime and pauperism created under the authority of the State, for the emolument of gamblers, vendors of strong drink, and other panders of vice.

These things we confidently hope and trust, the friends of liberty, in their associated political action will not do.

Without assuming to decide what the course of our political associates shall be, we may venture to suggest to them the propriety of seeking such a change in the Constitution of the United States, as shall place the choice of President and Vice President of the United States in the hands of the people themselves, without the intervention of a College of Electors, the votes to be counted, and returned, as at present, in States in which they are respectively given.

In all well directed and hearty endeavors to extend the benefits of education to the entire community, to the poor as well as to the rich, and wholly irrespective of color, caste, occupation and condition, the associated friends of liberty, we are persuaded, will not be found backward in giving a practical form and expression to their well known principle, That intelligence is incompatible with slavery, and that knowledge is the basis and the bulwark of virtue and freedom.

With this expose of their views, the Convention indulge the hope, that in the minds of reflecting and good men they will not be thought to have lost sight of the various interests and objects to which the attention of the patriot and the statesman, should be directed, amid the activities of political life. If charged with being men of one idea, in respect to public affairs, they ask that the comprehensiveness and scope and magnitude of that "one idea" may be well gauged, weighed, appreciated and understood. It is the idea that "righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people." It is the idea that all human power is derived from the Creator of men, and unless wielded in conformity with his laws, must become a curse instead of a blessing to mankind. It is the idea that law is for the preservation of rights. It is the idea that GOD governs the world; that it is always good policy to do right and bad policy to do wrong.

Such an idea we think sufficiently comprehensive to cover the entire ground of the national policy that the country now needs, and is vainly striving, by its present expedients, to obtain. Such an idea we shall account it a sufficient honor to have embraced and to have successfully laid at the basis of our National and State legislation.

In the realization of such an idea, we look for the long sought desideratum for elevating the great masses of mankind from the servility, degradation, vice, ignorance, and loss of self-respect which have, from age to age, made them the almost passive and unstruggling victims of arbitrary power.

In demanding the redress of the slave's wrongs, in the first place, as the great and paramount object of our political endeavors, do not forget that there may be other wrongs to be redressed. But we select, as most important, the case most palpable, and immeasurably the most grievous and pressing—the case of the uncomplaining and the dumb, who can not plead for themselves—the case of others, as well as our own. In this way only can those who seek other and minor political reformations evince either the sincerity, the impartiality or the inconsistency of their demands.

We invite our fellow citizens, therefore one and all, to enlist with us, in the righteous and truly republican and reformatory effort in which we are engaged; and we pledge ourselves never to abandon our ground until our republic is either regenerated by a return to its first principles, or subverted by its persevering contempt of them. In such a contest, we have nothing to fear but from apathy and unfaithfulness, and nothing to hope for, but from an unbending integrity, and an unwavering

ing perseverance, under the superintending Providence and favor of High Heaven.

ALVAN STEWART, Ch'n.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, }
L. P. NOBLE, } Sec'ys.
LEVI COFFIN, }

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, September 15, 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.

Owing to a deficiency of help in the office, and circumstances which we cannot now explain, we have been obliged to insert the National and State addresses in the paper of to day, as well as in the Extra Signal. The paper will contain the usual variety hereafter.

TICKETS.—In making arrangements to supply themselves with State and County Tickets, our friends will bear in mind that our printer is especially entitled to patronage in the line of his business. We presume that all parts of the State can be supplied without inconvenience at this office, if arrangements are entered into in season by the friends of liberty in the different Counties and Districts. If the names of candidates are incorrectly printed in the Signal at present, our friends will see that the error be corrected.

The North and the South.

Those interested in continuing the present Whig and Democratic organizations are busy in crying up a multiplicity of abuses and reforms which demand the care and attention of the sovereign people. And yet we venture to say, that there is not one of the profound, close-observing leaders of both those parties, who does not already discern through the dim and misty shadows of the future, the certainty of an approaching organization of a great Northern and Southern party. Some politicians have foreseen this result since the anti-slavery agitation first commenced. "Gentlemen," said Daniel Webster, several years since, to his fellow Senators, "this question of abolition must be met, and it must be met in this House." Clay, Calhoun, Stanley and Wise are now fully aware that a struggle between the free and slave States, between liberty and slavery, is inevitably approaching, and they are marshalling for the combat.

If "coming events cast their shadows before," they certainly pass before us thicker and faster. The strong opposition of the North to the re-adoption of the abolition gag, and the plan of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, by adopting a NATIONAL Gag, showed in the beginning of the extra session that the elements were at work. What measure has been agitated, supported, opposed or discussed during the extra session, unless the words "North and South" were lodged into the question to be hammered upon? Now this single fact that no measure whatever can be started, discussed, or decided on in Congress, unless its bearings upon Northern and Southern interests are first analyzed and ascertained, is enough to convince a philosophical observer that northern and southern interests and feelings are continually coming in collision, and that they will develop themselves in the shape of political organizations, the moment existing party influences shall relax their severity.

Look at the nominations in the Senate.—Webster was opposed for Secretary of State because he had somewhere said that Congress could abolish the inter-State slave trade. Being the prince of Northern politicians, he was, however, tolerated in the Cabinet, because he was too great a man to be thrust out. Granger could not be admitted without protestations in advance to Gen. Harrison that he was no abolitionist, nor, if we can believe the representations he suffered to be made at the South, without explaining away his former abolition sentiments, or making promises of future subservience to the South. The Southern Senators did refuse to assent to his nomination till all the explanations which they were pleased to require, were made.

The slaveholders have followed the same jealous, scrutinizing policy since. Some time since, President Tyler nominated seven foreign ministers to the Senate, six out of the seven being from the slave States—whereas in equity the free States should have had at least four, and the slave States three, because there are twice as many free citizens at the North as there are at the South. This, however, could not be grumbled at. It was a measure of the "Tyler too" administration. Well, what was the result? By the latest advices from Washington, all those nominated from the slave States, have been confirmed by the Senate:

while the nomination of Edward Everett of Massachusetts for Minister to England has been laid upon the table by a majority of two, and the rumor is the President is about to withdraw the nomination! The Southerners have got hold of an answer he gave the abolitionists in 1839, where was candidate for Governor, in which he expressed his belief that Congress can abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, &c. This is the head and front of his offending: and for this crime the only nominee from a free State is rejected, and doubtless a slaveholder is to supply his place.

Now it requires no prophet's vision to foresee the result of such a course of folly, stupidity and arrogance. The Eastern whig papers are, or pretend to be, indignant at such an assumption. Even Col. Stone of the N. Y. Commercial is out against it, and calls upon the Whig Senators from the Eastern States if necessary, to refuse to confirm the nomination of a single slaveholder.—Says the Colonel, "God forbid that such an issue should be presented: but if forced upon us, we trust it will be met as FREEMEN ought to meet it."

The American threatens a dissolution of the Union. The U. S. Gazette says, "the danger is, the North will be driven in a solid phalanx against the South," and warns the South that there will be certain danger in such a course, and the whigs generally concur in this feeling.

The correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal speaks of the rejection of Mr. Everett's nomination, as "forming a new era in National politics." How far they will hold out when the trying time comes (and come it will) remains to be seen.

ANTI-SLAVERY ON THE POLL BOOKS.—Slavery has existed among us since we became a nation. Much had been thought, written, spoken, and printed against it till November, 1840, when an organized opposition to its existence, for the first time in some sixty four years, was found on the poll books of thirteen States. The votes then deposited were given exclusively on the ground of political opposition to the principle of holding men as property.—Henry Clay remarked that the Anti-Slavery feeling was assuming a more alarming form. The slaveholders look on our political action as exceedingly ominous to their interests. While there have been two great political contending parties, the South have thrown their votes for every measure which has been for their supposed advantage, and have opposed every thing hostile to their views, and by acting alternately with and against each party, have kept both in subjection. No such game can be played with a party pledged steadfastly to resist their machinations; and should such a party succeed, the slave power, and slavery itself would be immediately overthrown. Hence they dread its very existence, and nothing will ever quiet their fears until they learn that the last abolitionist has ceased to vote against slavery.

THE CRIME OF BEING FREE.—The law of Louisiana, approved March 16, 1830, requires the Attorney General and the District Attorneys to proceed against all free persons of color who may have come into that State since Jan. 1, 1825. They are to be arrested and brought before a Judge, Justice of the peace, or Mayor, and ordered to depart from the State in 60 days. If they fail to comply within that period, they shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor; and if they shall not depart from the State within 30 days after the expiration of such imprisonment, they shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The city council of New Orleans have imposed a fine of from 25 to 50 dollars, or one month's imprisonment upon any keeper of a public house who shall harbor in his premises any free colored person, contrary to the provisions of the above act: and all persons whatever employing such free persons of color shall pay a fine of from 25 to 50 dollars, or shall be imprisoned ten days. Every free person of color shall be legally presumed to have entered the State contrary to the above enactment, and unless he can establish the contrary to the satisfaction of the Judge or Justice, he shall suffer its penalties.

The people of Chicago are gathering money from the pockets of Southwestern merchants and gentlemen visiting the East, who take that route in preference to going by way of Cincinnati, because, in the latter place, their servants are so liable to be stolen from them, since the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio. The Louisville Advertiser very kindly points out this fact to the people of Cincinnati, and thinks this information will open the eyes of some who have been hitherto incredulous on the subject.

The Democratic Convention, which met at Marshall Sept. 1, nominated for Governor, John S. Barry of St. Joseph county; for Lieut. Governor, Origen D. Richardson, of Oakland county,

Congressional.

August 27.—The Land Bill passed the Senate, with amendments after a spirited opposition—yeas, 28—nays 23. It was then taken to the House where all the amendments of the senate were concurred in except three, which apportioned the distribution among the states according to the Federal Representation in the two Houses of Congress. These were rejected. The bill went back to the senate, and the amendments to which the House disagreed were receded from. So the bill passed, and will become a law when approved by the President.

On Monday, 30th, the Revenue bill was discussed, but no vote was taken.

The Fortification bill was discussed several days, but the senate and House have not been able to agree relative to an appropriation of \$30,000 for a survey of the southern coast.

The Fiscal Corporation bill was to come up for consideration in the senate on Wednesday. It was thought it would be laid upon the table in the senate, because, if passed, it would be quite certain to meet with the Executive veto.

The bill appropriating \$497,000 for the relief of the Post Office Department, passed the House by vote of 127 yeas to 43 nays.

The bill appropriating \$3,028 for the expenses incurred at the funeral of President Harrison, passed the senate.

The Bill to establish the Fiscal Corporation, passed, the senate, Sept. 3, by a vote of 27 to 22.

A PIRATICAL ATTORNEY.—F. H. Pottis, Counsellor at Law, 410 Broadway, N. Y., has advertised himself extensively in the Southern papers, as a helper to those patri-archs whose human property may stray through that place. He assures the Southern gentlemen that there will be no need of their immediate personal presence at the North, but a letter directed to him describing minutely the appearance of the slave, and enclosing ten or twenty dollars will usually answer the intended purpose. He says he shall always take both pride and pleasure in endeavoring to promote the interests of his Southern fellow citizens, "by striving to restore to them their lost cattle, whether it be in the shape of negroes, horses, sheep or any other such property."—The gentleman appears to be well qualified for his business. He was recently held to bail in New York for assaulting a colored man, and in a published letter, he denies that he "did not flog him to the extent of the law of Moses, and thereby have saved him from the punishment which awaits him both here and hereafter, for the high crime of false swearing." His brethren of the Bar, in New York, have certainly great reason to be proud of him and of his employment.

Ex-Governor Everett, in 1839, answered to following inquiries which were addressed to him before the election, most fully in the affirmative.

"1st. Are you in favor of the immediate abolition, by law, of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave traffic between the States of this nation?"
"2d. Are you opposed to the admission into the union of any new State, the constitution and government of which tolerate domestic slavery?"

Yet some of the Whig papers assert that he is no more of an abolitionist than all the prominent public men of the North. We are glad to hear it. On the points above mentioned, it is plain that Mr. Everett is as much of an abolitionist as Arthur Tappan or Garrison, unless he is a liar. We shall see what course the South and the North will take in this case, and what precedent will be established for the future.

Hon. Thomas Morris has written an able letter to the democrats of Ohio, in which he discusses slavery and banking institutions, and considers them the greatest evils in the nation. He announces to them his own intention of voting for no man who does not act against slavery, and advises them to use their power, in procuring the repeal of the laws abridging the rights of the colored population, and thereby they will bring back to their ranks thousands who cannot otherwise go with them.

The general Bankrupt law does not go into operation till Feb. 1, which will be two months after the commencement of the next session. Many suppose that the Law will be overhauled, and perhaps repealed, before the time shall have arrived for it to be in force, and that this was the reason why its operation was deferred so long. If it be a measure of relief, the public exigencies demand the benefit of its provisions immediately.

The great Sunday Mail between New York and Boston has been recently suspended by the Post Office department, chiefly on account of the great increase of expense attending its transportation on that day.—But very little complaint has been heard.

The Yellow Fever has prevailed this season extensively in Florida, and in Cuba. At Havana, it is deadly.

Ohio.

Several A. S. Conventions and meetings have been recently held in Ohio with much success. A great Convention held at Eaton was addressed by Dr. Brisbane, Thomas Morris, Arnold Buffum and others.

In Brown County, the voters have held a meeting and taken measures to nominate a representative, if the respective parties should fail of bringing out one of satisfactory sentiments. It appears by one of the resolutions that "great majority" of the abolition voters of that vicinity are Whigs. The abolitionists of Ohio are by no means as fully confirmed in respect to the policy of Independent nominations, as those of Michigan. But they are fast coming. Such nominations have been made in Delaware, Highland, and Franklin Counties, and a nominating Convention is called for Hamilton county. The Philanthropist fully supports the policy of Independent Liberty nominations for the Legislature and for Congress.

The Concordia Intelligencer, published in Louisiana, contains a call for a public meeting, with remarks exhorting the people to Ohio to stay their abolition course, or prepare for non-intercourse, &c. These slaveholders seem to think they are taller than all the rest of creation. The Cincinnati Gazette reminds them that discretion is the better part of valor, and advises them to consider how a non-intercourse will affect them in the eating department.

Rev. Edward Smith, who was lately suspended by the Conference on account of his abolition, has been mobbed while lecturing in the Court House at Steubenville, Ohio. The mobbers showed their determination to oppose the power of truth by throwing rotten eggs and other missiles. The poor creatures did not know of any more effectual method of combating it.

One of Johnathan's latest inventions is the article of Basswood Mattresses! The good people of Utica begin to use them extensively, and they are said to be nearly as good as hair. They think they have discovered how to appreciate the idea of sleeping on the soft side of a plank.

Job Curtis, Esq. of Ohio, writes from Manchester, England, that there is a greater depression of trade and business there than has been known in many years. Thousands are out of employment, and roaming the country, begging for bread. In Scotland, the case is said to be even worse.

CHURCH ACTION.—The Baptist Church in Royalton Centre, (Mass.) have resolved that they cannot invite a slaveholding Minister to enter the desk (knowing him to be such,) nor a slaveholding professor to sit with us at our communion table.

The Friend of Man, with its numerous and able correspondents, discusses the ecclesiastical relations of slavery pretty fully. The principle of non-communion with slaveholders is well defended, and is fast gaining ground.

The Whig Convention, at Marshall, have nominated for Governor, Philo C. Fuller, of Lenawee County, and E. B. Bostwick of Kent County, for Lieut. Governor.

Intelligence has been received of a great mob in Cincinnati, in which the office of the Philanthropist was destroyed, and several lives were lost. We shall give the particulars next week.

The President has vetoed the bill for establishing the "Fiscal Corporation of the United States." We shall publish the message next week.

The Annual meeting of the N. Y. state A. S. society takes place to day at Utica.—A highly interesting anniversary is expected.

Returns from 68 towns in Vermont show an aggregate of 1336 votes for Titus Hutchinson, the Liberty candidate for Governor.

FLOUR.—The Detroit Free Press of Sept. 9, says flour was selling in the city the day before for \$6.50, specie.

Wheat is selling in our village for 87 1-2 cents per bushel.

A Liberty County Convention will be held at Jonesville, on the 25th instant.

Slavery a cause of Mobs.

BY MRS. CHILD.

Every sound thinker will acknowledge that the most important and impressive part of an education is that which we derive, as it were unconsciously, from the customs and usages of society around us. What, then, must be the effect of living in a community where bowie knives, rifles, whips, and bloodhounds, are in constant requisition to force men to work without wages? In a word, where robbery is sanctioned by custom, and the effect of seeing colored porters, or errand boys, knocked down and kicked, because they dare ask for the money, which they know their masters will flog them for not bringing home? Is the Southern patrol learning respect for the laws, when he can learn with impunity, at any hour of the night, enter any negro hut, rob it of anything he finds worth taking, and drive the husband out of doors, if he chances to fancy the wife?

For the Signal of Liberty.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Abolitionists of the sixth senatorial District, met at Pontiac, August 10, 1841, in pursuance of a notice given in the "Signal of Liberty." Nathan Power was called to the chair, and Wm. G. Stone, chosen secretary.

The object of the convention was set forth by reading the notice.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate, which resulted in the selection of Wm. G. Stone, of Troy, and Robert McKay of Oxford, Oakland County, as candidates for the suffrages of the electors of said District, at the ensuing election, for the senate of this state.

Voted, that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Signal of Liberty.

NATHAN POWER, Chairman.
Wm. G. Stone, Sec'y.

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, 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 Rives.

OAKLAND COUNTY NOMINATION.

SENATORS—Sixth Senatorial District.
WILLIAM G. STONE, of Troy.
ROBERT MCKAY, of Oxford.

REPRESENTATIVES.

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

KALAMAZOO CO. NOMINATION.

SENATORS—Fifth Senatorial District.

REPRESENTATIVES.

A. H. EDWARDS, Esq.
DELAMORE DUNCAN, Esq.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

ALBERT G. TOWERS.

INGHAM & EATON COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

SENATORS—Fourth Senatorial District.

REPRESENTATIVE.

D. W. LOCKWOOD.

MARRIED.

In this village, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. G. Beckley, Mr. ARVID GARDNER, of Lodi, to Mrs. BETSY HENDERSON of the same place.

In this town, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. G. Beckley, Mr. ELSHA SMITH, of Pittsfield, to Mrs. ELIZABETH BOWDEN of Ann Arbor.

DIED.

In this village, on Monday, the 14th inst., Mr. OWEN KINNEY, aged 33 years.

In this village, on the 14th inst., Mr. ALANSON GOODALE.

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

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.

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

York, and to other northern cities, towns, and villages, in proportion from a similar cause.

The loss of 90 millions of dollars, by the States of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky 1838, in consequence of the refusal of the Mississippians to pay for the slaves illegally imported into that State, fell, ultimately, of course, (notwithstanding the recent decision of the Supreme Court,) upon the northern people, who had trusted them, in various forms, to the full amount of the supposed proceeds of the slave traffic of 1836 and 7.

Northern funds, to vast amounts, have been engulfed and lost, forever, in the Pontine marshes of Southern Banks, and Southern State Stocks. Northern Banks within a few months past, have suspended or stopped specie payment, because they had purchased, or been founded upon Southern State Stocks.

It is now well known that the late United States Bank (of Pennsylvania) was ruined chiefly by its connection with the slaveholding South.

Such are a few specimens of a class of facts, of which we can scarcely present the condensed outline.

In such circumstances it is, that we find ourselves under the control of a National Government, governed by the slave power.

Nor are mere pecuniary burdens, and embarrassments the sole, or the most grievous items in our catalogue of complaints. We only see in them the symbols of sorer chastisements. We read in them the evidence that we are beginning to taste the bitter fruits of a corrupt tree—that we are reaping the deserved penalty of past and present transgression.

The same slave power that plunders our purses has declared open war upon our civil, political and religious freedom.

And the menace has already proved itself to be no idle threat.

Already is our right of petition cloyed down, and the first thrill of alarm that was felt, for a time, through the free States, seems subsiding, and settling down into the calm of quiet submission to a despotism too formidable to be successfully grappled with!

The lawless violence, riots, mobs, arson, lynchings, and murders, with which the slave power has attempted to fortify itself, both in the free and the slave States instead of having been discountenanced and checked by our National and State governments, have been countenanced by the tone of Executive messages, and by the action of the Post Office Department of the Federal Government.

In connection with all this, and more than all this, we see reason to apprehend that the long deferred punishment of our great national sin, is now about to be visited upon us, and with a weight proportioned to the Divine forbearance that has hitherto withheld it, and that has given us, as a people, the opportunity of filling up the measure of our national guilt. If a Jefferson could tremble, fifty years ago, under the apprehension that God is just, and that his justice can not sleep for ever, shall we be considered fanatical for entertaining similar sentiments, after so fearful an addition to the just grounds of that fear?

The intolerable national disgrace of transforming the seat of our National Government into the most extensive, odious, and brutalizing slave market in the known world—a market by means of which parents are separated from children, and children from parents, husbands from wives and wives from husbands—a traffic which has been presented as a nuisance by a grand jury of the Federal District itself—a traffic described in the petition of Judge Cranch, and eleven hundred citizens of the District, as being more cruel in its operations and more demoralizing in its effects than the African slave trade itself, which has been prohibited by our own laws as piracy—such a disgrace, we can not but regard as altogether insupportable by a free people, fatal to the preservation of liberty, and involving a degree of national guilt which must be purged away at all hazards, and without any delay or compromise.

At no former period of our national history had it become so fully demonstrated, as at present, that no national administration will ever break the bonds of the slave power that has hitherto controlled us unless it be an administration that comes into power for this distinct end, and is supported for this object, as being of paramount claims and of all controlling importance.

That the late administration was chained to the car of the slave power, we need not waste time to make manifest. Equally plain is it, that the administration that succeeded it on the 4th of March last, was equally suppliant and servile. When it comes to be publicly announced by the President himself that no member of his cabinet expects to hold his place on any other condition than that of being known as standing aloof from the support of human freedom, the question is settled beyond the possibility of a mistake, that the administration is proslavery, and holds the support of the slave system paramount to the national honor. Nor will it be claimed that any thing more favorable to the cause of liberty is to be expected, from the recent elevation of a slaveholder to the Chief magistracy of the republic.

There seems to be no evidence that the party defeated at the last Presidential election will seek to retrieve its fortunes by any measures which will not include its

accustomed subservency to the slave power.

Both the prominent political parties then, must be regarded as permanently hostile to the great interests of human freedom. Whatever good they may propose to accomplish, the support of the fundamental principles of liberty can not be reckoned as within the range of their endeavors. Whatever abuses they may promise to remove, they stand fully pledged to the support of the greatest abuse, and the greatest civil, political, and moral evil, with which the nation is disgraced and burdened.

To say, then, that we will not, as friends of liberty, nominate our own candidates for office, is to say, either that we will abandon political life entirely, or that our political activities shall be wielded in the support of oppression, and against the foundation principles of our republican institutions. Neither of these positions are we prepared to assume, and therefore we cheerfully accept the only alternative in our power.

To defer nominating, in the hope that one or both the present political parties will nominate friends of liberty, would be to hope not only without, but against evidence.

No intelligent body of men will ever attempt to elect a President of the United States, without seeking in their candidate either one or the other of the two following qualifications, viz: First, that he shall promote the interests of slavery, or, Second, that he shall seek its constitutional overthrow.

Candidates may be recommended to different classes of citizens as possessing both these opposite qualities. But none will be seriously supported without claiming that they possess either one or the other of them.

If any body of men should nominate Presidential candidates on the ground, honestly and openly avowed, that they are hostile to slavery, then that body of men would become, by that very act, an anti-slavery party in politics.

Had the friends of liberty now assembled in this Convention, declined making their own nominations on the ground that some other body of men would probably nominate friends of liberty, they would have involved themselves in the absurdity and the disgrace of saying that they would not themselves, do the work which the exigencies of the republic require, because they were in hopes that another class of men more consistent and more ardent than themselves, would do the work for them. It would have been declining to act as an anti-slavery party, because they preferred that somebody else should do so. For neither the Whig, nor Democratic, nor any other party can avoid being either a proslavery, or an anti-slavery party in politics.

These reasons satisfy our own minds that a nomination should be made by the friends of liberty, for themselves, and we know of no reasons why the nomination should be deferred.

In respect to the candidates selected, we have no occasion to say a word by way either of explanation or eulogy.

To those in our republic who love liberty and who acquaint themselves with the history of passing events, the bare announcement of their names will be sufficient for all the purposes we wish to subserve. In exercising the inalienable right of every citizen to recommend candidates for office, we only ask that their qualifications may be examined, and that a judgment be formed in accordance with the facts of the case. We ask none of our friends to vote for them, unless, in their own consciences, they think them mentally and morally qualified to hold the offices for which they are nominated. But we do ask, in the name of bleeding humanity, of outraged justice, of disgraced republicanism, and of heaven's own truth, for a conscientious and hearty union of all the friends of liberty, in the support of a able, wise, good and "just men" who will "rule in the fear of God," execute judgment between a man and his neighbor, "deliver the spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor, defend the poor and needy," and use civil government for the very object for which it was instituted among men.

In the light of the considerations already presented, it can scarcely be necessary to frame a separate argument to show the necessity of nominating tried friends of liberty, disconnected with either of the servile parties, to represent us in the Congress of the United States. There it is, that the great battle is emphatically to be fought, and experience has shown that the work requires men who can not be diverted from their purpose, or induced to compromise their principles, or postpone the claims of equity, from any considerations growing out of their political connection with the slave power. It avails us little that our members of Congress are chosen exclusively by northern votes, so long as the voters, abolitionists and all, confine their suffrages to candidates selected for them by parties dependent for their power upon the favor of the slaveholding South. When we see a slaveholder clothed with the controlling power of Speaker of the House of Representatives, by the votes of anti-slavery members of that body, and hear them advocate a future instead of a present abolition of slavery in the Federal District for the avowed object of securing the election of a proslavery President and a slaveholding Vice President, the policy of supporting such members of Con-

gress by antislavery votes becomes too plain a matter for an extended argument. On this policy, the abolition of slavery in the Federal District will always have to be spoken of as still future.

The next problem for the friends of liberty to dispose of, is that which relates to the policy of carrying this great question not only into our Presidential and Congressional elections, but likewise into our state, county, township, city, and other local elections; of nominating all the candidates for civil office for which free citizens are called upon to give their votes, and thus separating ourselves entirely and for ever from both and from all the other political parties in our country.

In every view we have been able to take of the question, and whether we examine it as a matter of policy or of principle, we have been unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that which calls for the entire separation just described, and for the independent nomination, by the friends of liberty, for all the offices in the gift of the people.

If it be true, as has already been affirmed, that both and that all political parties of the country not avowed and openly anti-slavery in their character, are, and forever must be, proslavery, until they openly and honestly change their position and character and become anti-slavery parties in politics, then any manner or degree of political connection with either of them, while they remain what they are at present, must be wrong in principle and disastrous in practice. How can two walk together except that they be agreed?—How can a man serve two masters?—How can he be the supporter of liberty, and yet mingle his political activities with the supporters of despotism? How can he fight the battles of freedom under the flag of the slave power?

In this country, it is well known that State, and county, and township, and city, and ward, and village officers are for the most part nominated and elected by the political parties that are characterized by their national politics; that these State and local nominations are made chiefly with the view of strengthening the parties, and thus promoting the great national objects the party has in view. The national politics are thus carried into the local elections.

To support the local candidates of the party, therefore, is to render effectual support to the National politics of the nominating party. And if these national politics are pro-slavery politics, (as the national politics of every party except an anti-slavery party inevitably must be,) then the support of these local candidates is an effective support the slave power. For the question of liberty or slavery is (in its own changeless nature) a question paramount to all other questions, and, of necessity, it will always become, practically, the great test question, in all parties whether pro-slavery or anti-slavery in their character.

It has been objected to this view, that the policy of nominating State and local officers in reference mainly to national questions, is bad policy; that local concerns are thus lost sight of, and local officers chosen in relation to objects over which they have no direct control. Be it so, for the sake of the argument. It remains true that State and local candidates of all parties in this country are thus nominated. To support the local candidates of such parties, therefore, by the objector's own showing, is to do that which ought not to be done, for other reasons besides those which we have urged, and without at all impairing their force.

But there is another answer to this objection. We do not admit that in respect to the great and fundamental question of slavery, as involved in national politics, it is either wrong or unwise to make it a test question in all our local and municipal elections. It may be unwise and illiberal to require of a local candidate, (as is commonly required,) a virtual pledge to support a party founded on a sub-treasury or a National Bank. It does not follow that he ought not to be pledged to fundamental morality in opposition to dishonesty—to liberty in opposition to slavery—to the fundamental principles of civil government and against the elements of anarchy and despotic power.

On this principle it is, that oaths of office—of allegiance—of fealty to the Constitution, are required of all those who hold office under our government. Is it wrong, narrow-minded, or impolitic, for the friends of liberty to require of their candidates, for whom they are to vote, that they practically recognize the first principles of the Declaration of Independence—all men are created equal? But how can they do this while they permit themselves as voters, as candidates, and as holders of local offices, to be chained to the car of a great national pro-slavery party in politics, to bear its name, to carry its badge, to wear its liver, and to labor in its pay?

Experience has recently taught us, what a knowledge of mankind should have taught us long ago; that local, township, county, village and city officers and candidates connected with the great national proslavery parties, and yet professing attachment to the principles of liberty, and commanding the confidence and the votes of the abolitionists, are the most successful instruments of seduction; and that through their influence, chiefly, the friends of liberty, to so great an extent, have been led to cast their votes in favor of a slaveholder for Vice President. And thus it has come to pass that we now have a slaveholding

President of the United States, elected by anti-slavery votes.

It is in the smaller and local elections that the great body of our citizens mingle in the activities of political life. There they find the fields of public usefulness, they are able to occupy. There it is that they expect to share, if at all, in the responsibilities of office. The village and township and ward elections are to them the objects of the same interest that the higher elections are to those who are in a position to be affected by them. How manifestly futile, then, is the attempt to enlist the great mass our citizens in a national contest against the slave power, while at the same time they are encouraged to forget their free principles, and to act in concert with the friends of despotism, at the local elections, at the very points where their power is most felt, and their activity most effective! Very few men in the nation expect to fill the office of President, but tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands understand their competency to fill minor offices, and know of no good reason why they should not serve their fellow citizens in that way, if it can be done without a sacrifice of correct principles. What great national object will ever be attained without the co-operation of these men?

For what other object than to subserve its own unhallowed ends, should a party tied hand and foot in all its great national arrangements to the car of the slave power, select its local candidates from among the reputed advocates of liberty? Let it once be understood that the local, village candidate will not aid in the elevation of the national candidate; that the advocate of liberty, if nominated, will not be the advocate likewise of the national pro-slavery party, and the illusion vanishes at once; the nomination is reserved for a more available candidate. To fail of supporting the Presidential candidate is to abjure the party, whose incarnation and personification the Presidential candidate himself is.

Thus demonstrable is it, that, in their political activities, at the local elections, there can be no compromise or truce between the friends of liberty and of slavery, in which the friends of liberty will not lose all and gain nothing—and the friends of slavery lose nothing and gain all.—Thus it ever has been, in all attempted alliances between vice and virtue, between holiness and sin. Unless the friends of liberty make their own nominations, at all the town and county and village and ward elections, they will be divided against each other—they will vote against each other, and thus their old party predilections and antipathies will be perpetuated. They will continue to be jealous of each other, as they have hitherto been, and can never act in harmony, nor with mutual confidence in great national elections.

It has been found by experiment that county, township, village, city and ward nominations and votes are among the most effectual measures for carrying the discussion of anti-slavery principles and measures into the minute ramifications of society—the most retiring and remote corners of the community. The question then presents itself in a practical form, in a place where its claims must be, in some manner, disposed of, and at a time when it can neither be evaded nor postponed.

Is it asked, What do you want of an anti-slavery justice of the peace? of an anti-slavery path-master? of an anti-slavery constable? of an anti-slavery coroner? of an anti-slavery assessor? of anti-slavery selectmen, or supervisors or aldermen or mayors?

We answer, in the first place, what do you want of pro-slavery incumbents of these offices? Anti-slavery or pro-slavery they must be: anti-slavery they cannot well be, steadily and to any good purpose, while connected with a national pro-slavery party. Do you prefer such men to the known and uncompromising friends of human liberty. Are your interests safer in their hands?

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

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.

TAKEN UP,

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

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, Serofulous 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 1880, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of Jew David's Plaster; and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate.—He put one over the region of the liver;—in the mean time he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently re-instated.

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

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

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, is a certain cure for corns.
A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan.
Country agents supplied by M. W. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton F. Hall, Leoni; G. G. Grewell, Grass Lake; Keeler & Powers, Concord.
Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.
Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-1y

Produce of every Description,
RECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of J. Beckley, & Co. April 22.

Agents for the Signal of Liberty.
Alex. McFarland, 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, Rives.
R. B. Rexford, Napoleon.
L. H. Jones Grass Lake.
Rev. Samuel Babans, Plymouth.
Walter McFarlan, 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 Vedel, Jackson.
M. Aldin, Adrian.
Josiah Sabine, Sharon.
S. Pomroy, Tompkins.
M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co.
Stephen B. Thayer, Climax, Kal. Co.