# SHEMAN OF MANUERCE.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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

#### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

#### ANOTHER VETO. To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained by the duty faithfully to execute the office of the President of the United States, and to the best of my ability "to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States," to return to the House in which it originated the bill "to provide for the better collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United

States" with my written objections. In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill "to in-corporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared "that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate perse over the Union," and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution.

I readily admit, that whilst the qualified Veto with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the constitu-tion, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a mere representative majorportant occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the government, in its legislation, beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or
might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively, yet, it is a power which ought to be
most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case emmently involving the public
interest, or in which the oath of the Presideat estima under his convictions, both mental dent, acting under his convictions both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise.— In such a case he has no alternative. He must either exert the negative power entrusted to him by the constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection, and defence, or com-mit an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of majority, must not, in a constitutional republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer. The constitution itself I regard and cherish as the the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection, and defence, but the oaths which it prescribes to public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe those oeths, and the patriotism with which the partiotism with which the patriotism with which the page of the patriotism with which the page of the page of the page of the page of the principal bank, its cutizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might afford, by a positive prohibition on the bank from all discounting within page of the page of the principal bank, its cutizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might afford, by a positive prohibition on the bank from all discounting within page of the p people shall shield it by their own sovereignty, the District.

These are must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority or not all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill the President should therefore sanction it, is to insertion in the constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental will of the people themselves from-in this case I admit unintentional—change or infraction by a majority in Congress; and in that light alone do I regard the constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

such a bill as calls for the exercise of the neg-ative power under the constitution? Does it tle, in the first place, describes its general char-acter. It is "An act to provide for the better collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a Corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United In style, then, it is plainly national keeping, and disbursing the public revenue.— The means by which these are to be exerted, is a Corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States. It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in its character of a national legislature for the whole Union, to perform the fiscal purposes, meet the fiscal wants and exigencies, supof the treasury of the United States. Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions contradict its own title? They do not. It is true, that by its first section it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbin. but the amount of its capital—the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for and held—the persons and bodies corpor—and politic by whom its stock may be held—the appoint—ment of its directors, and their powers and du—the persons and their powers and du—the political effects of our social system are so peculiarly beneficial, the moral effects are no less striking and advantageous [!!] I have no hesitation in affirming, that the relation between the capitalist and laborer in the South, is kinder and more productive of genuine attachment, than exists between the same classes any where else on the globe, [!!]—ment of its directors, and their powers and du—the persons and their powers and du—the political effects of our social system are so peculiarly beneficial, the moral effects are no less striking and advantageous [!!] I have no hesitation in affirming, that the relation between the capitalist and laborer in the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration. ment of its directors, and their powers and duties—its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union—

the Congress information of the state of the classes any where else on the globe, [!!]—

Free from that constant feeling of insecurity submit, where else on the globe, [!!]—

Free from that constant feeling of insecurity submit, where else on the globe, [!!]—

The classes any where else on the globe, [!!]—

Free from that constant feeling of insecurity submit, where else on the globe, [!!]—

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enumerating other features which are equally extraordinary session, by the performance of distinctive and characteristic—clearly show that it cannot be regarded as other than a Bank of favorable, both to health and action; and have the United States, with powers seemingly more limited than have heretofore been granted by such an institution. It operates per se over the Union, by virtue of the unsided, and, in my view, assumed authority of Congress as a national legislature, as distinguished from a Bank or lavorable, both to neath and action; and have passed many laws, which I trust will prove tighly beneficial to the interest of the country, and fully answer its just expectations. It has been my good fortune and pleasure, to concur with them in all measures except this. And why should our difference on this alone be created by Congress for the district of Column created by Congress for the district of Colum-bia, as the local legislature of the District. Ev-ery United States Bank heretofore created, has

propriety that it may do this in regard to a Bank institutions of the country, as they have come of the District of Columbia, it may as to a State down to us from the hands of our God-like an-Bank. Yet, who can indulge the idea that this Government can rightfully, by making a State sustain them, even though I perish, more hon-Bank its fiscal agent, invest it with the absolute and unqualified powers conferred by this bill? When I come to look to the details of the Bill, they do not recommend it strongly to my adop-A brief notice of some of its provisions

1st. It may justify substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one state and payable in another, without any re-straint. The bill of exchange may have an unlimited term to run, and its renewability is no where guarded against. It may, in fact, assume the most objectionable form of accommodation. It is not required to rest on any actual, real or substantial exchange basis. A drawer in one place becomes the acceptor in another, and so in turn the acceptor may become a drawer upon a mutual understanding. It may at the same time indulge in mere local discounts under the name of bills of exchange. A bill drawn at Pniladelphia on Camden, New Jersey—at New York on border town in New Jersey—at Cin-cinnati on Newport, Kentucky, not to multiply other examples, might for any thing in this bill to restrain it, become a mere matter of local accommodation. Cities thus relatively situated would possess advantages over cities otherwise situated, of so decided a character as most justly to excite dissatisfaction.

Second. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of exchange, thereby correcting none of the evils under which the community now labors, and operating most injuriously upon the agricultural States, in which the inequalities in the rates of exchange are most severely felt. Nor are these the only consequences: a resumption of specie payments by the banks of those States would be liable to indefinite postponement—for, as the operation of the agencies of the interior would chiefly of the agencies of the interior would chiefly embodied and written will of the whole people of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries their mere trustees and servants. This their will, and the law with the state banks would either have to continue with their doors closed, or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly

These are some of the objections which prominently exist against the details of the bill, come when the whole Confederacy will others might be urged of much force—but it world be unprofitable to dwell upon them. Suf-LIBERTY." fice it to add, that this charter is designed to continue for twenty years without a competitor
—that the defects to which I have alluded, beabrogate the power altogether, and to render its ing founded in the fundamental law of the Corporation, are irrevocable-and that if the objec-

to say, that I have felt the most anxious solici-tude to meet the wishes of Congress in the tude to meet the wishes of Congress in the tween the laborer and capitalist. The ocuty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

Is this bill, now presented for my approval or

constitutional objections, should harmonize con unavoidably creates distinctions in society. disapproval, such a bill as I have already de-clared could not receive my sanction? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the constitution? Does it with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same CANNOT BE TREATED AS EQUALS Bank to operate per se over the Union? Its ti-session. At the commencement of this session, session. At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent which without violating the Constitution, would seperate the public money from the Executive control, perform the operations of the Treasury without being the theorem to the propriety of the propri in its character. Its powers, functions, and du-ties, are those that pertain to the collecting, expensive to the government. It is deeply to be regretted, that this Department of the Government cannot, upon constitutional grounds, concur with the Legislative Department in this last measure proposed to attain these desirable objects. Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my lamented predecessor and my own installation into office, I was, in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definply the fiscal uses, and exert the fiscal agencies of the treasury of the United States. Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions

the corporate powers and business of such agencies—the prohibtion of Congress to establish any!other corporation, with similar powers,
for 20 years, with express reservation, in the
same clause, to modify or create any bank for
the District of Columbia so that the aggregate
capital shall not exceed five millions—without
contented and happy."

Gov. M'Duffie, in his Annual Message to
the Legislature of South Carolina, a little
compress have distinguised themselves at this
community ever existed without doment of this subject, to a more auspicious period for deliberation. The two houses of
capital shall not exceed five millions—without
community ever existed without doment of this subject, to a more auspicious period for deliberation. The two houses of
capital shall not exceed five millions—without
capital shall not exceed five millions—without docapital shall not exceed five millions—without docap pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that it should not be. I too have been burthenbia, as the local legislature of the District. Every United States Bank heretofore created, has had power to deal in Bills of Exchange as well as local discounts. Both were trading privileges conferred, and both exercised by virtue of the aforesaid power of Congress, over the whole Union.

The question of power remains unchanged without reference to the extent of privilege granted. If this proposed corporation is to be granted. If this proposed corporation is to be granted as a local Bank of the District of Columbia, invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is obnoxious to still stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a local institution with general or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to a Bank institutions of the country, as they have come

cestors—and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even though I perish, more honorable than to win the applause of men by a sacrifice of my duty and my conscience.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Sept. 9, 1841.

## From the Friend of Man. THE CREED

THAT GOVERNS THIS NATION OF BOASTED FREEMEN.

The SOUTH governs the NATIONman in his senses will dispute this. The question is settled. The gag resolution of Mr. Patton, forced upon the House without permitting debate, by the mandate of the Convention of southern members—the adoption (in substance) of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions in the Senate—the indefinite post-ponement or rejection, by the same body, of Mr. Morris' and Smith's resolution in layor of freedom of speech and of the press—these are events which settle the question of SOUTHERN SUPREMACY, and equally prove that the SOUTH GOVERNS AC-CORDING TO HER OWN CREED!

AT IT.

# Mr. Leigh, in the Virginia Convention of 1829, said:—

"There must be some peasantry; and as the country fills up, there must be more—that is, men who tend the herds and dig the soil, who have neither real nor personal capital of their own, and who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. I ask gen-tlemen to say, whether they believe that those who depend on their daily subsistence can or do ever enter into political affairs?— THEY NEVER DO, NEVER WILL,

NEVER CAN." Professor Dew, of William and Mary College, in Virginia, speaks of slavery in the

ance; and perhaps I would not not hazard too much in the prediction, that the day will

Again he says:
"Domestic slavery, such as ours, is the only institution which I know of, that can secure the spirit of equality among freemen, [i. e. among the aristocracy] so necessary tions be well founded it would be over hazard-ous to pass the bill into a law.

In conclusion I take leave most respectfully

to the true and genuine feeling of republicanism, without propelling the body politican at the same time into the dangerous vices of agrarianism and legislative intermeddling be BY THEIR EMPLOYERS. And those by the voice of sophistry." [Prof. D. then goes on to denounce universal suffrage in a

> "Political power (at the South) is thus taken from the hands of those who might abuse it, and placed in the hands of those who are most interested in its judicious exwho are most interested in its judicious exercise, (i. e. slaveholding tyrants.) HOW CAN HE GET WISDOM THAT HOLD. ETH THE PLOUGH, THAT DRIVETH OXEN, AND IS OCCUPIED IN THE LABORS. AND WHOSE TALK IS OF BULLOCKS? But whilst the political effects of our social exercise are so neguliarly

mestic servitude, and we may confidently assert none ever will. In the very nature of things, there must be classes of persons to discharge all the different offices of society, from the highest to the lowest. Some of these offices are regarded as degrading, though they must and will be performed.— Hence those manifold forms of dependent servitude, which produce a sense of superi-ority in the masters or employers, and of inferiority on the part of servants. When these offices are performed by members of the political community, A DANGEROUS ELEMENT IS OBVIOUSLY INTRODUCED INTO THE BODY POLITIC. . . . It will be fortunate for the non-slaveholding states, if they are not, IN LESS THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, driven to the adoption of a SIMILAR INSTITUTION [slavery] or to take refuge from robbery and anarchy under a military despotism. . . . In a word, the institution of slavery supersedes the ne-cessity of an order of nability"[?!] Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, was

not afraid to assert upon the floor of Congress, that

"The South had less trouble with their slaves than their FREE LABORERS, as the records of criminal justice, and the newspaper accounts of the northern mobs fully

The Legislature of South Carolina fully responded to the sentiments of Gov. Mc. Duffie's Message, as above quoted. THE CREED ENFORCED.

1. A resolution adopted, declaring that SLAVES are not entitled to the RIGHT OF PE-

1. A resolution adopted declaring that the PETITIONS of FREEMEN shall "be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred, and that no further action be had thereon"!

3. The resolutions of Mr, Calhoun adopted, asserting the demands of slavery and denying the rights of freemen.

4. The Senate declining to recognize the freedom of speech and of the press.

"In less than a quarter of a centu-ry," according to the prediction of Gover-

nor McDuffie, the laboring people of the NORTH WERE TO BECOME SLAVES!
Has the prediction been already fulfilled?

If not, why are freemen consenting to be governed according to the SLAVEHOLDERS' CREBD?

# Political Action.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Eight years ago I learned from a regu-lar perusal of the United States Telegraph, under the editorship of Duff Green, and at that time, the organ of John C. Calboun and John Tyler, that the advocates of domestic slavery dreaded and deprecated the discussion at the North, mainly through fear that it would eventually lead to a formidable political action. While we, few in numbers, and feebfe in resources, were holding our meetings and issuing our publication, they were looking forward with manifest alarm to our future influence at the ballot box .-Whoever has watched carefully the tone of the Southern press, and the speeches of Southern men in and out of Congress, cannot have failed to perceive that anti-slavery discussion has been chiefly deprecated as the his offering to slavery, what was the crowniniquity, the all-alarming transgression of the abolitionists in the eye of that sagacious watchman on the walls of "the institution?" They were carrying their fanaticism to the ballot box! What was the language of the miserable Atherton and his colleagues of New Hampshire, when returning to look their constituents in the face, after meanly treading their right of petition in the dust of the Representatives' Hall? Why, that they had no sort of objection to moral suasion on the subject; they only objected to the carrying of abolition into politics! have all along dreaded our resort to our citizen's rights for the redress of our own grievances, and the slave's wrong? That they listen to our abstract arguments, discussions and resolutions, as fearful notes of preparation for "the terse rhetoric of the ballotbox.

# Freedom of Speech.

What an iron despotism crushes the South! Who that bears within him an independent, out-spoken spirit, would willing-ly put his neck under its heel? And yet ev-ery year adventurers from the free states of West, are seeking their fortunes in the south at the price of their manhood, for no one can part with freedom without this sacrifice. Such a paragraph as the following from the

N. O. Picayune, speaks volumes.

An abolition boatman was heard to promulgate sentiments not altogether proper at the Vicksburg landing. The Mayor and others went in pursuit, but as soon as the boatman discovered the officers approach his boat he anticipated their errand, cut his hawser, and floated down the river. The Mayor sent a description of him and of his boat by the Norma, apprizing the Mayors of Grand Gulf, Natchez, &c., of the char-

acter of the incendiary."

Hunted like a felon for uttering sentiments unsuitable to the saintly atmosphere of Vicksburg! - Philanthropist.

The Presbyterian Church of New York Mills have passed resolves excluding slave-holders from fellowship and communion. thirds of his hearers were abolitionists.

From the Emancipator.

Southern Bankruptcy.

The following article is from the Ports. mouth, N. H. Gazette, a Democratic paper, of the straitest sect, July 20. The Northampton Courier, from which it quotes is a Whig paper, in the interior of Massachusetts. Let the politicians look at this in

The following extracts from the North-ampton Courier, founded in part upon state-ments of a writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, will make us prize more high-ly our northern system of industry, and deprecate that system which carries its own curse, and tends to bankruptcy. The writer affirms, that the Northern, in their commercial intercourse with the Southern states, annually lese more than \$50,000,000! He

"When it is considered, that on the calculation, that it costs on an average only \$50 culation, that it costs on an average only \$50 a year to support each individual of the white population, and \$18 a year each, for the support of the slaves, at the South, so far are they from maintaining themselves, that the Southern states sink, in the excess of their expenditures over the income more than \$50,000,000 every year! every dollar of which, by the way, comes out of the productive industry of the North."

"A few years ago, the credit of the Southern merchants knew no bounds; and they

ern merchants knew no bounds; and they are now involved in debt to a vast amount, and cannot pay. The truth is, the whole Southern and Southwestern sections of the Union are hopelessly bankrupt. They owe to the North not only more than they can pay, but more than they can ever possibly raise, under their present domestic arrangements. At the rate they have proceeded during the last few years, they will not only sink themselves, but will ultimately drag down the nation with them. Besides the millions of dollars they have swallowed up millions of dollars they have swallowed up in the shape of goods, purchased of Northern merchants and manufacturers, it is terrible to look at the havoc that has been made in our monied institutions, in consequence of trusting to southern resources. Some \$20,-000,000 have gone from the United States Bank alone, besides an aggregate of many millions more, from other banking institutions, into the same fathomless gulf."

The South is indebted to the manufacturers of slave shoes in Lynn, Massachusetts, about 3,000,000 of dollars; to the city of New York more than 100,000,000 of dollars; and to the whole North from 3 to 500,000,-000 of dollars. Such statements we have seen going the rounds of the press. Can they be true? If so, we seem to have some-thing to do with the domestic system of the South, at least so far as the Northern purso is concerned. Can the South pay their debts in money? It is conceded not. What then have they beside their growing crops? Twelve hundred millions in slaves. But these will not sell for a single collar in northern markets. We fear that there is too much truth in the assertion, that they cancel their debts by becoming bank-

# Hon. Thomas Morris.

This gentleman, in the course of a speech before a recent anti-slavery Convention, in Hamilton county, Ohio, gave the following testimony in regard to the Florida War.

I wish here to say a word with regard to the Florida war. That war had its origin inevitable preliminary of anti-slavery action-When Henry Clay in the U. S. Senate made for no other purpose. The government agent when attempting to make a treaty with the Seminoles, with a "view of their removal west of the Mississippi," was actually sent back to Washington city by the slaveholder, who declared that he must have his runaway negroes who were among the Indians-negroes that were claimed by the Indians themselves as their property! American troops were accordingly ordered into Florida for the ostensible purpose of compelling the Indians to to the carrying of abolition into politics!—
Are we so blind that we cannot draw an interence from all this! Is it not manifest that the slaveholder and his Northern friends have all along dreaded our resort to our cital the carrying of abolition into politics!—
But purpose of competing the indians to give up the territory to the United States; but in reality the object was to recapture the negroes. This force proving rather weak, the Creek Indians were employed to assist our arms, and finally,-O shame where is thy blush?-dogs were brought from Cuba, to hunt down whom? the Indians? No, they had never been trained to this. Their profession, if I may so speak, was to hunt the negro. They knew nothing about the Indian. They were brought for no other purpose, and General Jessup himself acknowledges it, than to hunt the poor negro. Behold American soldiers, Creek Indians, and Cuba bloodhounds, all asssociated in this great enterprise which has cost the country forty milions of dollars!

In view of all the facts which have been presented before us this day, I think we should not hesitate to carry out our principles at the ballot box. For one, I am resolved to vote for no man for a public office, "be he a Whig or a Democrat" who is not willing 'to let the oppressed go free,'
who is not willing to join heart and hand
in removing from the institutions of our
country one of the greatest curses of the

Gov. Pinney, who gave Concord some wonderful acounts of Liberia a short time since, lately lectured to seventy-five persons in Hartford, Ct. The evening was fine, every thing was favorable, and two

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, September 22, 1841. LIBERTY TICKET.

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

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."

LECTURE ON SLAVERY. James G. Birney, of N. Y., Will lec. in Ann Arbor, next Monday evenpublic generally are invited to attend.

STATE CONVENTIONS .- It will be seen by the notice in another column that the State Central Committee have appointed a series of State Liberty Conventions in different counties. Now concerning these, we have a few suggestions to make, which may be useful to some, and will injure nobody.

1. The appointment of a Convention amounts to nothing in itself. You all know this, and yet it ought to be remembered.

2. The number present at the Conventions will be determined by the readiness of of the settlement of those pecuniary interevery abolitionist to stiend them, and his efforts to induce others to be present. They also because of the pro-slavery policy of the will be large or small as zeal or indifference prevails. Let none be found who are lukewarm.

3. The usefulness of these meetings wiil depend greatly upon the spirit manifested by been reckoned among abolitionists, will bethose who attend. Every one who can come hardened in heart, and for the sake of speak to edification. (and who cannot speak a mess of political pottage will sell their on this subject?) should prepare himself to consciences, and their reputation for love of add something to the interest of the meet- liberty, and identify themselves with those ing if it is but a mite. Think how highly a who value human rights far less than party certain person was spoken of by the Lord .- or pecuniary interests, and among whom "She has done what she could!" Could they ought always to have remained. any thing have been said more highly to her To all Whig or Democratic abolitionists praise? If you will do as she did, you can who have hitherto acted with those parties, obtain the same commendation.

must abolitionize ourselves, and not wait to which you act will be reformed and become be acted on in a state of passiveness. A dis- a Liberty party, so that the rights of men position to do nothing till we are incited by will receive that consideration and protection others, shows an inglorious, lazy disposition from those parties which their importance in any body. Remember that, and exert demands? If this cannot be expected it folyourself.

of funds to pay them, one of the greatest how long can you do this, and be an abolimeans of doing good, will be to obtain at the tionist? Let it be distinctly remembered that Conventions, as many subscribers as possi- that he who now votes with either of the ble for the Signal. No candid Wing or great parties, votes against equal rights;-Democrat can pay for and read the Signal or against a Liberty party, and against having any good abolition paper for a year without aqual and exact justice rendered to all men. being fully convinced that our principles are A moment's consideration will convince any right, and will succeed.

# The Veto Message.

We publish this document to-day on account of the great importance of the subject, and the relation it bears to our national affairs. It will be seen that the President thinks he cannot conscient lously sign this slavery in the National District? Neither bill, but intimates that he will bring forward. And yet shall an anti-slavery man be found a plan of a Fiscal Agent at the next session acting with such parties, and at the same which will suit him.

we think is fully determined by his decided opposition to their views as expressed in the two messages. Such being the case, alestablished at the next session of Congress, the views of those who have supported the plans already rejected. The only way then, in which such an institution as they wish can succeed, is by putting it through both Houses of Congress by a vote of two thirds. question of a great National Bank, of dis. voting pro-slavery partizans. count and exchange must be laid aside.

With regard to the effect of this result upon the national politics we are not now prepared to speculate. We wish rather to call attention to the fact this "GREAT INTER-EST" is, for the present, disposed of.

Many of our friends who had been felt last year, that they must, for this once, prising all legitimate means and securithe safety of those other great interests condition in this world, and exemption from that day consummates his triumph. The successful, and the old administration, which which might peril their imortal well bethey conceived had been disastrous to the ing." country, was removed, and the other great ceived the attention of a session of Congress port the "legitimate means and securities" called for that express purpose. The Sub. which will enable all the people to "improve Treasury has been repealed. The distribu- their condition." Suppose the Journal tion of the proceeds of the public lands has should advocate "the legitimate security" of been placed on a permanent footing, and a a trial by jury to all the colored people of whose influence will extend to the remotest an "empty abstraction."

parts of the Union. A Fortification bill has also been passed, providing for the defence of the country, while provision has been made for the supply of the necessary expenses of the nation. These great interests, then, have received the attention which they deserved, and have been finally disposed of.

Now we come to our Whig abolition friends once more, after the expiration of a year, and ask them if they are prepared to go with us in support of the principles of liberty. Their great pecuniary interests have been preserved and settled, and what now shall hinder them from attending to their own rights and those of the slave?-This same Whig Coogress, which promised to defend the right of patition, has carried its outrages upon it farther than any preceding one. From injuring a few it has proture on Slavery at the Court House ceeded to assault the the rights of all. Does this fact entitle the party to the confiing at half past 6 o'clock. The dence and support of the friends of liberty? The threats of the slaveholders to persist to the last extremity in resisting the right of petition, and all measures for the removal of the abominations of the National District, and the stand recently taken by them in reference to the appointment of Northern men to office, call loudly upon all whig abo. litionists to determine whether they will longer continue to vote for a party which is obliged to do the bidding of the slave power, in order to retain its ascendency. We venture the prophecy, that this call will be responded to at the present time. On account ests which were formerly dear to them, and dominant party, many who last year voted with the Whigs will now join the liberty party with a hearty good will, and those who will not do do so, who have formerly

we would propose this inquiry: Have you 4. Foreign aid cannot be relied on. We any reason to expect that the party with lows at once, that you support a pro-slavery 5. In the absence of public lecturers, and party, and oppose an anti-slavery one: and one that this declaration is neither harsh nor untrue. Which party is prepared to do equal justice to all the inhabitants of this State? Neither. Which one dares to advocate a jury trial for all our colored citizens? Neither. Which one is for the abolition of time opposing a Liberty party which advo-Whether it will meet the desires of those cates these measures? If such an anti-slavwho have labored for a United States Bank, ery man exists in the State, let him forever abjure the name, and take one more congenial to his practice.

In the remarks we have made above, rethough a Bank, or a Fiscal Agent may be specting the Whig abolitionists, we shall not be understood as conceding the correctness it is obvious that it will be far from meeting of their principles, or that any combination of pecuniary distresses is a sufficient reason for doing wrong, or that they were not to blame for voting a proslavery ticket last fall. We have merely assumed the ground taken by themselves, and have demonstrated, from Such a vote cannot be had during this presi- their own showing, that if they intend to act idential term. We apprehend also that in for the cause of human rights, they have no New England and New York there is a grow- longer any excuse; the supposed efficacy of ing indifference to the existence of such an their former pleas having all passed away, institution among those who formerly advo- and that they must leave their imaginary cated its claims; We conceive, then, that neutral territory, and henceforth appear befor the present, if not for the future, the fore the world, as voting aboliticnists, or

> The Michigan State Journal begins to advocate the principles of the Liberty party. Witness the following noble sentiment in the

"We tell you, Jacobins, that the RIGHTS of MEN are not empty abstractions or idle known for years as decided abolitionists, But substantial and living realities, comvote the whig nomination in order to secure ties which enable people to improve their which that party advocated. They were all unnecessary dangerous temptations

We hope the Editor, having discovered interests which they had in view, have re- that the rights of men are realities, will sup-

The reign of terror in Cincinnati. The last Philanthropist brings the particplars of the late mob in that city which lasted several days. We have condensed the following account from some ten columns of

On the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 31, a quarrel took place between a party of negroes and some Irishmen which was renewed on the night following, and several persons were wounded on both sides. The mob attacked a negro boarding house where it was said a fugitive was secreted, and it was reported that guns or pistols were fired. The disturbance was quelled by the interference of some gentlemen of the neighborhood, and the police took no notice of the riot whatever. On Thursday night, another rencontre took place in a different part of the city, between some boys and young men and a party of negroes, in which two of the former were stabbed. They recovered, and afterwards acknowledged they were the ag-

There was much excitement during Friday, and the negroes took the precaution to arm themselves. About 8 o'clock in the evening, an immense mob assembled to atack the negro quarters. Many of the promnent leaders, were strangers, chiefly from Kentucky, strongly backed up by boat hands from the river. The Mayor addressed this ssemblage, but they would not hear him, but ried out "down with him" - "run him off" and commenced an attack on a negro house. The negroes fired upon the assailants and several were wounded, About one o'clock he mob procured an iron six pounder, and loaded it with boiler punchings, &c. and discharged it three times into the negro quarters. Many of the negroes fled, and a portion of the military having been called out, the mob was kept at bay.

A meeting of the citizens was held at the Court House in the morning at which the Mayor presided. They resolved to observe the laws and discountenance mobs and that the Township Trustees enforce the law of 1807, requiring security of negroes pledging themselves to enforce it to the letter, until our city "is relieved of the effect of modern abolitionism," assuring "our Southern brethren," to carry out that "act in faith"-and to deliver "up, under the law of Congress forthwith," every negro who escapes from his master and comes within our borders .-They requested the Mayor, Sheriff, and the civil authorities, to proceed at once to the dwellings of the blacks and disarm them f all offensive weapons-and recommending search for offenders against the laws, immediate legal proceedings against them, and an efficient pairel to protect the persons and property of the blacks, during the existence of the present excitement, and until they give the bonds required by the act of 1807 or save the city. They "Resolved, That we view with abhorrence the proceedings of the Abolitionists in our city, and that we repudiate their doctrines, and believe it be the duty of every good citizen by all lawful means to discountenance every man who lends them his assistance."

During the day parties of men and boys scoured the streets and dwellings, and secured all the negroes they could find, and brought them to one place, where they were kept surrounded by sentinels. The city au thorities disarmed the negroes and imarched 250 of them to jail for safe keeping, accompanied by an immense mob, with deafening yells. In the evening, notwithstanding the into the Philanthropist office and broke two presses into pieces with sledge hammers and threw them into the river, except some fragments which were carried to Kentucky as trophies of victory. The type had been removed. Several negro houses were broken open, in different parts of the city and the doors, windows and furniture totally destroyed. The negro church was destroyed, and several houses adjoining it. They attacked the confectionary establishment of Burnett (against whom a recent mob was directed) and thoroughly riddled that and the houses of several abolitionists, and were proceeding to fire or otherwise destroy a book establishment, when some twenty or thirty of the leaders were arrested and put in jail, and the disturbance ended.

It was the intention of the mob to attack the persons as well as the property of abolitionists, but the timely arrival of Governor Corwin on Saturday, and his efficient exertions disconcerted their plans. Says the

"The slaveholder has triumphed. All he required, is granted. The evening of 'move," sure enough, is no "idle" one, but thrown into the river; property to the amount of thousands of dollars is destroyed; and, as if to make the infamy of the city beyond all parallel, after having disarmed the blacks, marched the men to jail, and pledged the faith of the city to protect their wives and children and property, the mob is suffered to demolish their houses,

tremble at such an atrocity; and if this an abolitionist, he both diminishes the city does not humble itself in dust and strength of his former friends and adds to ashes, Heaven's curse will yet sink it lower than Sodom."

The Cincionati Chronicle says:

"In respect to the firing of the negroes, the right and wrong of such an attack depends upon the circumstances of the attack. A man's house in his castle, by the common law. His right to use weapons of defence is one of the last resort, in selfdefence, only justified by necessity. The letter of the law will justify it in the defence of property; but we think in selfdelence, that force should only be used in case of personal, or threatened personal, This is a [matter of opinion.-The result showed in what extremity they For we are told, on good authority, on Saturday night, the persons of one or more negro women were violated under circumstances of inhuman barbarity!-Now, we say that the man who won't defend his family from such desperadoes, has not human blood.

Dr. Bailey avows his determination to continue the publication of the Philanthropist if the abolitionists will only furnish the means. He declares he will give place to the mob, no, not for an hour. The printer's loss amounts to about \$200.

We are well persuaded the abolitionists of the great State of Ohio will not suffer their only paper to be thus put down by a mob.

# "Throwing away Votes."

A friend who was formerly a Whig, said ous the other day that he had determined o vote the Liberty ticket this year, altho' he confessed it looked very much like throwing away his voic. He could not see distinctly what good it would do. This remark led us to reflect on the subject, and we came to the following conclusions:

1. Every vote cast for sustaining the principle that all men ought to be free, is not thrown away upon the slaveholders .-Far from it. They have an absorbing interest in it. The very annunciation of the fact, that for the first time since we became a people, votes for universal liberty, cast by an organized party, pledged to that object, were put into the ballot boxes in thirteen states, in the same year, filled the hearts of many slaveholders with alarm and anxiety. While we resorted only to petitions and moral suasion, they refused to recieve the one, and resisted the other. They were politically safe by securing the aid of our obedient proslavery members of Congress. But when the principles of liberty should be revived in all their purity and excellence, and the spirit which incited our fathers to suffering and death should revisit their children, who could tell what the result might be? The spirit of Adams and Hancock might spring forth from the dead in the persons of their descendants, and revivify the principles which once made the hills of New England join me, I shall do it alone." to ring with freedom. The very fact that any number of men can be found who are willing to lay aside party prejudices and energy. By following out his convictions, party differences to resist their usurped authority over the slave and the free, is ominous to them. It is a foreboding of evil-it speaks to their interests and their consciences, assuring them that their oppressions will no langer be borne unresised. Is it nothing to them that the number of those in Vermont alone who have fered little or no opposition, the mob broke creased in less than one year from 319 to more than 2000? Such intelligence will not be read by them with indifference .in the nature of the case, tell effectually on the slaveholders. On them it cannot be thrown away.

2. It is not thrown away on the interests of the oppressed free people of color. Every vote given for equal rights aids in bringing their wrongs and disabilities distinctly before the public view, in dislodging prejudice and in swelling the amount of those influences which will yet remove the erroneous views of the white population, and put all the colored people upon that footing to which their intellectual and moral qualifications shall entitle them.

3. The liberty votes are not thrown away upon either the Whig or Democratic parties. If they were not of any conse- Important from Washington--resquence, they would not be sought for by those parties. They are esteemed to be of very great moment, and strenuous exertions are used by them to prevent their adherents from joining the Liberty party .is "carried out in good faith" towards "our In most of the States, the parties are so Southern brethren." Two presses are nearly balanced that a few votes turn the nearly balanced that a few votes turn the scale, and it becomes all important to secure those few. Gov. Morton was elected in Massachusetts by a majority of one vote in about one hundred thousand. Now what signified all the efforts of the unsuccessful party to secure 50,000 votes while they General Bankrupt law has been passed, this State, and no longer treat the subject as break open their trunks and bureaus, and lacked that one? When a voter leaves violate their women! Hell itself must the Whig or Democraticparty, and becomes eral.

that of their opposers; and hence every Liberty vote may be truly said to count doubly for liberty, and against slavery.

4. Every additional vote given for lib erty encourages its friends. It is not thrown away on them.

5. Every Liberty vote tends material. ly to purify the churches from slaveholding influences. This may be thought a singular proposition, and yet it will be found strictly true. Here is a church where all the voters are so impressed with abhorrance of slavery, that they vote agains, all slaveholders who may be nominated for office and against all parties which support the enormities of the system .-When the same men are assembled in the church meeting, do you think they will vote for a slaveholder, or a proslavery man for minister, or deacon, or elder?-They certainly will not. And when they have excluded such men from political fellowship they will not long give them the privilege of communion in the church. The influence of the ballot box thus tells effectually on the anti-slavery progress of the churches.

6. He who votes a liberty ticket, and by the force of moral principle bids adieu to his old party influences, and in the face of opposition gives his suffrages for the cause of human rights, greatly benefits himself. He raises himself in the estimation of com munity. He is regarded with respect and confidence. At the election in Oakland county last fall, a gentleman whom we could name if it was proper, was seen to go up to the polls with a long list of written tickets. He had been known as a whig, and as a man of remarkable candor and firmness. When questioned, he said that he intended to vote a Liberty Ticker

"But" said one, "why throw away your vote? You know that Birney will not be elected."

"I know" said he, "that he will not be elected this year: but my business is to DO RIGHT. God requires me to use all my political and moral influence in behalf of human liberty; and that I am determined to do, whether others will do so or not."

"But what are these other written votes you have here?"

"They are the names of friends of Liberty in this County whom I intend to vote for to fill all the county offices."

"Will any body join you in voting for these men?" "I do not know. I have given myself

no uneasiness about that. My business is to vote for good men; and if no one will The course of this man made a strong impression on others, and it strengthened

his own moral feelings and his intellectual he became a nobler and a better man than before; and his vote was not thrown away, but at the coming and each succeeding election it will increase and multiply exceedingly.

If, then, it be true that every voto given for human rights must necessarily strength en the friends of Liberty and dishearten its enemies-if it diminishes pro-slavery influences in the churches and benefits the presence of a large military force, which of- sworn eternal hatred to slavery has in- slave and the free colored man-and if it adds to all the nobler qualities of the mind in those cases where such a vote is given for the sake of moral principle, who would count such a vote thrown away? Among And every vote thus given for liberty must the 7000 who voted for Birney, we have never yet heard of one person who regretted he had thrown away his vote upon such a cause. On the contrary, they fremember the fact, with pleasure, and in the same circumstances they would do the same thing again.

On the other side, he who votes with a pro-slavery party, encourages the slaveholder, saddens the slave, hinders the cause of universal freedom, sanctions the prejudices of community, oppresses the free colored man, strengthens pro-slavery influence in church and state, encourages mob and lynch law, helps to cheat the North of its money, and aids in destroying its liberties. Who would not count a vote given for such purposes, or one followed by such results, most emphatically THROWN

# ignation of the Cabinet.

Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Badger, Crittenden and Granger have resigned their respective offices in the Cabinet. Mr. Webster, in a published letter, has signified his intention to remain at his post, at least for the present, and seems to regret that such an abrupt proceeding should have been made.

The new Cabinet, of President Tyler, is composed of the following persons:

Daniel Webster, Secretary of State. Walter Forward, of Penn., Secretary of the Treasury.

John McLean, of Ohio, Secretary of War.

A. P. Upshur, of Virginia, Secretary of he Navy. C. A. Wickliffe, of Ky., Post Master General. Hugh. S. Legare, of S. C. Attorney Gen-

John Quincy Adams.

testimony in reference to the existence and the word, an abolition testimony, inasmuch judgment, before abolition had become a subject of universal investigation.

forded a continued proof that this representation of property has secured to the slaveholding States the entire control of the national policy, and almost without exception the possession of the highest Exin the purpose of regulating the affairs of the whole Union by the standard of slaveholding interest, their disproportionate numbers in the electoral colleges, have enabled them, in ten out of twelve elections, to confer the Chief Magistracy upon one of their citizens. Their suffrages at every election have been almost exclusively confined to a candidate of their own

For the Signal of Liberty.

The Liberty Convention at Salem. The Convention met Sept. 15 pursuant to previous notice, and was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Hamilton. John Peebles was called to the chair, and T. Foster appointed Secretary. The meeting was then addressed by Mess. Chandler, Barns and Cowles, on the inefficiency of moral suasion in itself, to accomplish the abolition of slavery,-the absurdity and inefficacy of the old questioning system,— and the proslavery character of both the great political parties.

Dr. Barns compared the use of moral sussion alone, to one of those sham fights, which were formerly so common in Massachusetts. The whole country would be preparing for battle for days previous to the appointed time. Every old musket would be newly burished, every lock examined, every flint tested, and every cartridge box replenished with the best of am-munition. When the period of this awful centest arrived, the parties met face to face, with fixed bayonets and frowning looks, and with deadly aim and courageous hearts, they poured forth the contents of the weapons of death. Officers were seen riding over the field, with drawn swords and foaming chargers, shouting to the combatants, and urging on the tide of war. Artillery also was used as an auxiliary in the work of carnage, and while the brazen cannon, vomited forth its tremendous contents to the right and left upon the impetuous foe, the heavens became blacks ened, the very earth trembled, and the heart of the fearful quaked within him -When the smoke had rolled away from the field, and the results of the victory were ascertained, it was found that not a hair of any one's head had been injured, and the only damage that could be discovered was seen in the soiled apparel and smutty and blackened faces of the combatants .-There was all the apparatus of war in preparations were made, was thrown entirely aside.

Dr. B. then showed that moral sunsion without political action would never accomplish the object that we seek, the abolition of all proslavery laws; and that it was indispensably necessary in our enterprise that we come to the contest well provided with BULLETS! He demonstrated were in the antislavery cause, and that if we will only use it,

"WE have a weapon, firmer set, And better than the bayonet: A weapon that comes down as still As snowflakes fall upon the sod; Yet executes a freeman's will

prayer by Elder Bebins. The house was well filled, and was addressed by Dr. Cowles, who related many interesting facts which had come to his knowledge during his residence at the South. After a full discussion of the financial power of slavery, as manifested especially in the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, and of the proceeds of the public lands by which every freeman in a slave state re-

which he supported at considerable Resolved, That the history of our cause furnishes ample proof that political action is both consistent and indispensable to success, our enemies themselves being judg-

the adoption of the following resolution,

man for ten years, and had observed the progress of the cause with much attention.

He went into a history of the cause from assume that they will not; then they will he died instantly.

the time that Garrison first commenced [drag in as an additional argument, the This gentleman has been in public life, at his efforts till the present time, and menhome and abroad more than fifty years, and tioned many instances where the moral (tees to the South a claim, an interest, a has had perhaps greater advantages than any sussion efforts of abolitionists had been property in human blood! and therefore man living to observe and fully understand met and rebuked by ministers and churchthe practical working of the different polit- es with the exhortation to carry the cause what the Constitution grants, and wish to ical parties of the nation. The following and without the aid of which it could nevinto politics, where it properly belonged, potency of the slave power in the nation, as Mr. H. fully believed. Moral suasion and ically or politically? In discussing it sciexpressed by him in a report on manufac political action must go hand in hand .tures in 1833, is certainly entitled to great Every individual was under solemn resweight. It is not, in any technical sense of ponsibilities to do all in his power for the removal of every evil that afflicts humanias it was the result of Mr. Adams' deliberate to his own connection as a minister of the Presbyterian church, standing there and taking an approving part in the proceed- not a right therefore, to discuss this or any The representatives of slave property ings of a political convention. He well in Congresss, constitute a combined and knew that such a course was contrary to concentrated power, always operating to the feelings and views of nearly or quite the support and favor of the slaveholding all the ministerial brethren of his denominterest, and against the northern free in- loation in the State. Yet how could be terest. The history of the Union has af- do less? He felt obliged to pray for the deliverance of the slave every sabbath day as well as in the prayer meeting and around the family altar, and he enjoined the same duty upon his people. Now if an opportunity offered, whereby, in conjuncective office in the Union. Always united tion with others, he could act for the cause of the slave, and, as he believed, act efficiently and successfully, why should be not aci? In such a case, how could be consistently pray that the slave might be set free, and yet refuse to use the very means that God had put into h s hands to procure that freedom?

Mr. H. said he was not only a minister but he was a man, a brother, a son, a father and a citizen endowed with political privileges, which he was bound to use for the good of mankind. In becoming a minister, he had not become divested of the responsibilities or privileges which pertain ed to him as a human being, and a citizen of the United States. In assuming the sacred profession, he had only added one more responsibility to those which previously pressed upon him; and in receiving this, he had lost none of the others. It devolved on him still to use his voice, his influence, his example and his vote to secure to his relatives, his neighbors and fellow countrymen, their rights, their liberty, their safety and happiness. He in common with his fellow citizens, had a voice in selecting the Representatives and rulers of the people, and when he believed that his vote and his example would add one single item to that influence which would do away any of the evils of humanity, how could be refuse to make use of his vote and influence for the benefit of men, and in a cause which, he was well assured, had received, and would continue to receive, the approving smiles of Heaven? He could not refuse, when he a century after its formation? believed that good might be done, he must

He closed by showing from many considerations, that public sentiment may be corrected, and that political action, united with moral sussion will be surely successful, and he avowed his determination fully inconvenience, whilst we regret it, we to sustain, in both these bearings, the antislavery enterprise. The resolution was adopted.

A subscription was then circulated to raise funds to assist in sustaining the Signal of Liberty, and after uniting in prayer the Convention adjourned.
T. FOSTER, Secretary-

For the Signal of Liberty.

MESSES EDITORS:-Being in company, the other day, with some gentlemen to whom I presented the last number of your that you can quench the thirst for freedom paper, I was told by one of the party, on complete order and energetically applied; his returning it, that he was an abolition. No, the march is onward, and as you cancomplete order and energetically applied; his returning it, that he was an abolitional and yet no execution was done, because ist, but not a political abolitionist: this led to some additional conversation, which article for the use of which all the other article for the use of which are the use of which are the use of the vations; which, should you think worthy a place in the "Signal," are at your service for that purpose.

POLITICAL ABOLITION.

I am an abolitionist, but not a political abolitionist, or in other words, I should like the slaves to be free, but don't want to do any thing to set them free; this is a doctrine which prevails to a considerable exthat what bullets were in the fight, votes tent, and appears to be of that species of philanthropy, of which, James' speaks, when he says, "and one of you say unto them, depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?" So the non political abolitionist says: "depart in peace, be ye free, notwithstanding ye do none of those As lightning does the will of God!" things which are needful to gain their The afternoon session was opened by freedom, what doth it profit? Will your (pseudo) good wishes free them? The question implies a negative answer. But you reply, we are willing to discuss the question of slavery; nay, we are ready to admit that slavery is an evil, but we have no right to bring it into politics, because by so doing, we infringe upon the rights of the South, and instead of benefiting the slave, are only drawing tighter his bonds. This is either really believed, or it is aceives more than each freeman in a free state, (and in some cases more than twice as much,) the Rev. Mr. Hamilton moved the adoption of the following resolution,

each part singly.

1. We have no right to introduce abolition into politics, because by so doing, we are infringing upon the rights of the South. Then by the same rule, we have no business to agitate the Tariff question, for that also interferes with the interests of the south. But will the non-political aboli- entered the office of the publisher on Sun-

following, viz: The Constitution guaranwe have no right to interfere. We know respect and observe every existing law .-Why then have we not a right to discuss er succeed. In the propriety of this course the subject scientifically, morally, theologentifically, we do not intend destroying the laws of science. In investigating it morally, we have no intention of perverting the laws of ethics. In reviewing it theo logically, we adopt the laws of God; and in political considerations we receive the Constitution of the country: and have we other subject thus, or by any other established rules? If we be free, we have a right-and if we have not that privilege, then we are also slaves; worse slaves than those of the South; as they were made so. contra volens, whilst we are slaves of our own willing; having stopped our own mouths and tied our own tongues so that we cannot speak when we wish; and bound our own hands so that all the world may theash us, and laugh at our insanity! Yes we think that we are free. Alas! for the freedom that dare not ask, if we be free!! But again, says the political abolitionist,

you want to alter the Constitution; a sacred document which it is dangerous to touch. We ask, have we any right to do so? Does the Constitution provide for its being altered or amended? If it does, and we adopt the means that it requires, where is the danger or impropriety? is impolitic. Let the people judge of that, for it cannot be altered until two thirds of the people approve it. We at least are consistent, inasmuch as we disapprove of slavery, and adopt every constitutional means for its abolition. You also disapprove of slavery, but dare not so much as open your mouth against it. Well, what SENATORIAL AND COUNTY LIBER. dare you do in a free country against a thing that you condemn? Why you can look at it, and listen to is, and perhaps read about it, and then you think you have done your duty, and don't want to be praised for it! Does any body suppose the frainers of the Constitution to be infallible menor that their Laws should be binding upon all posterity. If the laws of Alfred would not suit the genius of the Plantagenets; or the Magna Charta, the dynasty of the well calculated for the peculiar times of the 18th century, require some alteration in the 19th? Why then, may we not legally discuss the propriety of an alteration in the Constitution of 1787 more than half

The other argument is, that instead of benefiting the slave we are only tightening his bonds. It may be so, we see the inconvenience; but slavery must either be perpetuated or annihilated, and if it cannot be destroyed without some additional must submit; but can this be an argument why we should not try to emancipate them? Truly, if it tightened the bonds without a prospect of release, the cruelty would be ours; but the word has gone forth, and is recorded in the register of Heaven, that THEY SHALL BE FREE; and if you grieve to see the slaves mourn under their additional burden, come to the rescue, and at least help to shorten the time. Think you that you can stay the work which abolitionists have done, and are doing? Think you, by the foul and bitter waters of slavery? ing of the time? Silence your lips till you de this, or shut the doors of the floods where liberty has flowed in. When Moses, by command of the Lord, demanded the release of the Israelites, did he cease the demand, because their labors were in-creased? No, but he stretched the chain until it burst; and thus the tightening of the rein was the liberation of the captive. Let every abolitionist enquire of his conscience, can I vote for a prosslavery man? GEORGE FIELD.

Battle Creek, Mich. Sept. 8, 1841.

For the Signal of Liberty.

At a meeting of Abolitionists of Livings ton county, pursuant to Call, at Howell on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Mr. Daniel Cook was called to the Chair, and E. F. Gay was appointed Secretary. It was resolved that in order to concentrate the voters of abolition in this county, it is expedient that they be addressed upon the to circumstances) by getting up an interest without delay, by means of lecturing, circu-slavery, and that this meeting stand adlating papers, handbills, written community ourned to Thursday, the seventh day of cations, &c. &c., in all the counties, towns, journed to Thursday, the seventh day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M. at this

Resolved, That the chairman, Mr. Cook be requested to correspond with and procure, if practicable, some gentlemen to

Resolved, That the nomination of two Representatives and County Commissioner be deferred until that time.

DANIEL COOK, Chairman. E. F. Gay, Secretary.

LYNCH LAW AGAIN, AND MURDER. A gang of gamblers, some ten, in Phila-delphia, having had their dens exposed, in

The following is an extract from a very encouraging letter from one of our devoted friends in Kalamazoo County:

MESSRS EDITORS:-I have obtained four subscribers to the "Signal of Liberty;" I would gladly furnish a list as long as an Anaconda, were it in my power. I do highly approve of the course that you are taking with the Signal. I think it will be the means of accomplishing much good .--Dr. Thayer will probably meet with good success in obtaining subscribers in Climax; he also said to me that he would suggest the propriety of holding conventions at Schoolcraft.

Yours in behalf of the oppressed. FRIEND C. BIRD. Pavilion, Sept. 7, 1841.

Our valued friend in Oakland County n a letter containing the names of new subscribers, remarks as follows:

"The Whigs of this region begin to think something of Abolition nominations. An intelligent anti-abolition whig here, recently made the broad admission, that in two years the north will be arrayed against the south; and that the two great parties will be pro and anti-slavery. It might be so, if the anti-slavery friends would unanimously adopt the motto:

"SHOULDER TO SHOULDER." Respectfully, JOSEPH MORRISON. Pontiac, Sept. 18, 1841.

QUESTION IN ARITHMETICK .- Suppose e set down the Liberty Party votes in 1840 at 7000, and if the party should double its strength every year, as it has doubtless done the first, how many votes would it cast in 1850 3

ANS. 7,168,000.

COROLLARY.—Of course a stop would be put to slave-holding Presidents before that. -Free American.

TY CONVENTIONS.

We the undersigned, abolitionists and legal voters of the county of Lenawee, be-lieving that so long as those friendly to the cause continue to identify themselves with either of the old political parties, little or nothing will be done for the emancipation of the slave, would respectfully and earnestly invite and request all abolitionists who are in favor of the general principle of indepennent and liberty nominations, to meet us in convention at the Court House in the vil-Brunswicks. If monarchical government lage of Adrian, on Tuesday, the 12th day of was convenient in this country in 1760 October next, at one o'clock, P. M.. for the and not in 1780, may not a Constitution purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating candidates for represen-tatives of said county, and also for Senators for the Sd sentatorial district, consisting of the counties of Lenawee, Monroe, and Hillsdale. The times could not well be more favorable for bringing our sacred cause before the people and it is sincerely to be hoped that every abolitionist, throwing aside all prejudices and prepossessions in fa-vor of the old political parties, will come out boldly, manfully, and conscientiously, and press forward in the cause of universal lib-

J. CARPENTER, T. J. Ludlow, CHAS. PHILBROOK, W. HARWOOD, PAUL TABOR, H. MILLIKEN, JOHN S. DIXON, S. G. RICE, THOS. JACOX. Adrian, Sept. 14, 1841.

STATE, SENATORIAL AND COUN-TY LIBERTY CONVENTIONS.

In compliance with recent repeated and urgent solicitations from many devoted friends of liberty in various sections of the State, we hereby appoint the following State liberty Conventions, viz:

At the Court House in Jonesville, Hillsdale Co., on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10

At the Court House, in Marshall, Calhoun

ber next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ber next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
At the Court House, in Adrian, Lenawee
Co., on Tuesday, the 12th day of October
next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
At the Court House, in Jackson, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
At Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 22d day of
October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Some of the shave appointments are de-

Some of the above appointments are de-gnedly made at the same time and places of the appointments of Senatorial and County Conventions for liberty nominations.— Other Conventions may hereafter be ap-pointed in case the friends of liberty in other sections of the State shall desire it. The Central Committee have made the above ap-pointments in the fullest confidence that each and every friend of liberty, more especially in those sections of the State where the Conventions are to be held, will spare no reasonable efforts or means fully to prepare the way for large and useful Conventions (to be continued one or two days, according school districts and neighborhoods in the vi-Almost every thing relative to the interest and usefulness of these Conventions will de-pend upon the amount of interest and sacri-fices which shall be manifested by the friends

of liberty, in thoroughly getting them ap.
Messrs. James G. Birney, Thomas Morris, Alvan Stewart, Gerrit Smith, Joshua
Leavitt, and other distinguished friends of
liberty, will immediately be written to, to
make a visit to our State, if possible, to atmake a visit to our State, if possible, to attend some or all of the Conventions. But let no friend of liberty in Michigan depend too much upon foreign aid, but come to the Conventions HIMSELF, full of the spirit of liberty, ready to speak for the poor slave, and his long abused country.

S. B. TREADWELL,

A. L. PORTER.

Conventions

A. L. PORTER, N. DURFEE, Central Committee. Jackson, Sept. 15, 1841.

SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.

The next annual meting of this Body will be held at KALAMAZOO, on the 14th Oct.

(the second Thursday,) at 6 o'clock, P. M.
The sessions will be opened at the Presbyterian church, (Rev. O. P. Hoyt's,) with a sermon by the last Moderator, Rev. T. S. Wells.

Members of Synod will find accommodations provided for them by calling at the of-fices of D. B. Webster or N. A. Balch Esquires, or Dr. E. N. Colt.

The Stated Clerks of Presbyteries will

please recollect the importance of having their Statistical Reports accurately prepar-GEO. DUFFIED, Stated Clerk. Sept. 20th 1841.

N. B. It is very important that the Presbyterial Records should be forwarded without fail, if the Stated Clerk cannot him self attend, and that all the churches should endeavor to be represented.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Agreeably to the wishes repeatedly ex-pressed to the State Central Committee, by many friends of liberty in the Fourth Sens-atorial District of this State, composed of Jackson, Branch, Calhoun, Ingham, Eaton, and Chaton, (for the want of a senatorial committee of said district,) they do hereby appoint a Senatorial Convention to be held at the Court House in Marshall, Calhoun county, on Tuesday the 28th day of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating Senators for said District.

As the time is short, it is earnestly hoped that every friend of liberty in the District will endeavor to extend this notice in order to secure as full a delegation as possible from every part of the District.

The committee would also respectfully recommend to the friends of liberty in Calhoun county, to hold a county convention at the same time and place, to nominate representatives to the state legislature. Let every friend of liberty be prompt in attending these conventions, and bring with him as many of his friends and neighbors as possi-

S. B. TREADWELL, State Central A. L. PORTER, N. DURFEE, Jackson, Sept. 15, 1841. Committee.

LIBERTY TICKETS.

WAYNE COUNTY NOMINATION. SENATOR-First Senatorial District. ARTHUR L. PORTER, of Detroit.

REPRESENTATIVES. CHARLES H. STEWART, Detroit, HORACE HALLOCK, 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 Senotorial District.
WILLIAM G. STONE. of Troy,
ROBERRT 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.

BENATORS-Fifth Senatorial District.

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. ALBERT G. TOWERS.

INGHAM & EATON COUNTY NOM-INATIONS.

SENATORS-Fourth Senatorial District.

D. W. LOCKWOOD.

WHEREAS,

Y WIFE, ELIZA K. has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account; as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. MICHAEL PUTTEL. Ann Arbor, Sept. 8, 1841.

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

Emancipator.

#### From Hildreth's Despotism in America. General idea of a Slaveholding com sauthity.

Of "Scatteration's" hues.

Slavery is a continuation of the state of war. It is true that one of the Combatants is subdued and bound; but the war is not terminated. If I do not put the captive to death, this apparent clemency does not arise from any good will towards him, or any extinction on my part of hostile feel-ings and intentions. I spare his life merely because I expect to be able to put him to a use more advantageous to myself .--And if the captive, on the other hand, feigns submission, still he is only watching for an opportunity to escape my grasp great as those to which I have subjected him.

War is justly regarded, and with the pro gress of civilization it comes every day more and more to be regarded, as the very greatest of social calamities. The introduction of slavery into a community a-mounts to an eternal protraction of that calamity, and a universal diffusion of it through the whole mass of society and that

too, in its most ferocious form.

When a country is invaded with a hostile army, within the immediate neighborhood of the camp, it becomes imppossible to make any effectual resistance. However fierce may be the hate with which they look upon the invaders, the inhabitants within the range of their scouting parties are obliged to submit. They are made to furnish wood, forage and provis-ions; they are forced to toil in the entrenchment of the camp; their houses are liable to be ransacked and plundered, and their women to be subjected to the lusts of the soldiers. Upon certain emergencies, the ablest bodied among them will be armed, surrounded by foreign squadrons, and obliged to fight against their own countrymen. But, though plundered without mer-cy, and liable to the most frightful injuries yet, as their services are valuable, and even necessary to the invaders, they must be allowed to retain the means of sustaining existence; and if,under all the discouragements to which they are subjected, they neglect or refuse to cultivate their fields, they must be driven to work at the point of the bayonet, lest the invaders might suffer from their negligence, and fall short of forage and provisions.

Now, every plantation in the slave States is to be looked upon as the seat of a little camp, which overawes and keeps

in subjection the surrounding peasantry.

The master claims and exercises over laves all the rights of war above described, and others yet more terrible. Consider, too, that this infliction is not limited to a single neighborhood, as in the case of an invading army, but is scattered and diffused over the whole extent of the country; nor is it temporary, as in the other case, but constant and perpetual. It is by taking a view like this, that we are enabled to form a primary, general outline idea of the social condition of a slaveholding community.

RESPONSIBILITY OF VOTERS.-The People's Advocate gives a synopsis of the debate in Congress, in which members denounced President Tyler as "a miserable wretch," Francis Granger as "a black hearted abolitionist," and all abolitionists as worthy of having "the mark of Hell set upon them," and adds the following spirited remarks upon the source of such disgraceful scenes.

a civilized—an enlightend nation,—a nation boasting of its liberty and republicansuch things. Why the heathen Senators of turbing influence upon the finance of the Rome, or the Democratic multitude of semi barbarous Greece, never stooped to such base and abandoned blackguardism as this. It is unparalleled in the history of legislation, and it assures us that revolution is at hand, unless a timely reform shall avert the danger. Good men, if God's mercy has left any good men among us, will ask by what means such a state of things exists; yet few we fear will be ready to ap-

ply the remedy. We can easily find the source of the evil if we will. It lies just here, that men who profess to fear God are the slaves of party and vote for the most unprincipled, and God abandoned of their race, because they are "regularly nominated" by the party. The great mass of christians, when they go hundred and twelvedogs which have been it is a rebellion against and not for whis- the original debt was \$7,07 and the costs

their eyes. They do not think of being governed by moral principles in politics. They vote for drunkards and rumsellers, and adulterers, and profane swearers, and slaveholders, as readily as they would for Paul or Barnabas, and then sleep sweetly over their deed of darkness; as though they had done God service. When the torch of revolution blazes through our land -when the ashes of our towns are trampled by the infuriate mob, and the cry of rapine and blood goes up to heaven from amidst the devastation, let these men know that they have done it. The men who in Congress, or the executive department, now disgrace the nation, are not so much to blame as those who voted to put them in that conspicuous position. Oh ye christians! who thus enthrone the Prince of Darkness, and shout in triumph over his successes, was it to fit ye for such recreancy that ye were sealed and babtized, with the blood of the Redeemer! Did ye take the vows of God upon you to become the obsequious supporters of such tramplers of His law as Atherton and Tyler?

There must be reform-not the substitution of one evil for another-not a "Tyler too" reform, that proves its wickedness by bringing its curse close on the heels of its triumph-but a reform that will exalt moral principle and the fear of God above "availability" and "regular nominations." That reform must be achieved, not by those who can look no higher than an office and no further than a majority in a contested election; but by men who feel their relation to eternal things, and who would conserve the moral interests of the country for years to come. It must be wrought out by those who deem it their highest honor to abide by principle, leaving the Convention at Harrisburgh were not pledg-consequences to him who fixed the princi- ed to any bank. Was it proper to tell -in a word by Abolitionists.

This is their day. The time has come for them to strike for Liberty. There has been enough of 'policy' and 'availability;' enough of choosing 'the least of two evils,' and of all sorts of political compromising. Henceforth let us be Independent; neither Whigs, nor Van Buren men, but Abolition ists; glorying that we are permitted to labor and suffer in so good a cause as that of the redemption of our country.

#### From the Maine Address. The North and the South.

The people can surely be brought to see that men reared upon the bosom of slavery, accustomed from infancy to the exercise of despotic power, and are disqualified to rule a nation of freemen .-That men accustomed only to a system of coerced labor, and themselves living in splendor on the unrequited toil of others, the industrious and laboring population of te the free States. That free and slave labor cannot, in fact, be made to prosper under the same system of legislation; and that in the preponderating influence of the South in our national councils, the interests of the former will ever be sacrificed to those of the latter. The people surely can be made to understand, and that speedily, that the fluctuating policy of our na tional government, by which, for the last thirty years the business of the North has been vexed and destroyed, is all occasioned by the ever-changing views of the South, growing out of their fixed determination to maintain her system of forced and extravagant expenditure upon an equality with the paid labor and frugal habits of the North, It will not require any very protracted effort to make the people understand, that while at the North where one-haif the population do work of able-bodied laborers, capital can be iner two-thirds in idleness, capital, instead of being increased, must be continually diminished, unless it receive constant supplies from abroad. And thus they may see how it is, that, in the shape of bad written out, and a copy put in the hands of every voter, by which it will be clearly seen, that the tax annually paid by the North in support of southern slavery, is altogether enormous, when compared with its taxes for all other objects, and that, by consequence, the question of slavery comes to the tax-payers, not merely as such are the doings of the Legislature of but as being an important relation to their very upon the rights of the free, its disas-We are sick at heart as we read trous political power, its constantly discountry, its absolute incompatability with the continuence of our free institutions, can, by suitable instrumentalities, be all brought before the people, so as to arouse them to an intense effort! to purify the land from the foul system, such as has not been witnessed in any political struggle, since the disastrous day when the covenant, admitting the gangrene into the body

The business of butchering dogs is caried on extensively in New York. One hundred and sixty were killed last week, to the polls have no fear of God before slain since the commencement of the war! key.

politic, was ratified by them.

Congress-Whiggery-Abolition!!

Mr. Dawson and others succeeded in restoring a temporary calm, which was soon broken up bya speech of Mr. Payne, democrat and slaveholder, of Alabama, who charged that Mr. Granger was marked with the black and hateful stain of about

Mr. Fillmore said that Mr. Granger had denied the charge upon the floor of the

Mr. Payne said he had appointed abolinonists as Post masters.

Mr. Fillmore inquired whether Mr. P. knew this to be the fact?

Mr. P. admitted that he did not. And subsequently, to a question from Mr. James of Pennsylvania, whether a man was to be denounced for being opposed to slavery-whether Mr. P. would avow the sentiment that all abolitionists

were to be prescribed.

Mr. P. said that he would prescribe them: that he would put the brand of Cain upon them-yes, the mark of hell; and if they came to the South he would hang them like dogs, he would wail them-

[Cries of order.]
Mr Cushing then attempted to bring back the House to the matter under consideration, and entered at large into the merits of the case. He begged his friends to pause, and not disappoint all the hopes of the country, barely because they had failed in the details of only one of their measures. All the other measures had been carried triumphantly, and with a sense of irresistible strength. To what measure were the party pledged? Were they pledged to the establishment of a Bank in a particular form? No. ed to any bank. Was it proper to tell the whig party of the Union, that they stood on the bank question alone? It is true that the whig party were expected to settle the currency; but it is not true that they were required to settle it in any particular mode.

By a just forbearance towards the President, and by mutual concessions to the opinions of each other, we may still act in harmony; and by doing this, we shall be able to carry out the great reform which the people expect at our hands.

But the House was past reasoning, and tho debate about Mr. Tyler, and whig expectations and whig disappointments, Veto &c. was continued by Messrs. Marshall and Wise until the House adjourned. FRIDAY, August 27.

The hot haste with which the Fiscal Corporation bill was pushed through the House, seems to be succeeded by leisurely reflection in the Senate,—the bill not beare altogether incompetent to legislate for ing yet reported on by the select commit-

The Senate took up the Revenue bill, and amended it so as to make watchmaker's materials subject to a duty of 20 per They then went into Executive session and confirmed all the diplomatic appointments-except Mr. Evereu's

Confirmed-August 20. W. Barrow, of Mississippi,to Portugal. A. Baker, of Georgia , to Sardinia. J. S. Pendleton, of Virginia, to Chili. J. S. Calhoun, of Georgia, to Havana-

Confirmed—August 27.

Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, to Austria.

Col- Todd, of Kentucky, to Russia. All slaveholders.

Nominated-July 15. Edward Everett, of Mass. to England. Laid on the table !

More Proof of "Good TREATMENT." -The New Orleans Picayune, of March creased only at the rate of from five to six 28, 1841, contains the following adverper cent-at the South, where less than tisement, which present important testione third do the work and sustain the oth- mony in reference to the tender mercies frequented place, so that there might be of slavery.

AN away from the subscriber on or about the 8th inst. the negro boy PETER, about eighteen years old, has a the South—swellowed up in the great southern vortex occasioned by the waste and extravagances and cities. and extravagances and riotous living of All persons are forbid harboring said boy southern taskmasters. The history of the suspended paper and almost universal bankruptcy of the South may be speedily corner of Josephine and Chippewa streets.

# CASPAR KRUZBERGER.

FEAR .- The wicked flee when no man pursueth. Some years since, in Beaufort District South Carolina, the planters were thrown into terrible consternation. The alarm spread far and wide. Patrols were multiplied; a vigorous watch was set over the negroes. Men talked in whispers and slept upon their arms. Every preparation was made to crush the insurrection in the bud. Time passed-no explosion camethe negroes continued peaceful-men began to be ashamed of their fears, and look ed into the origin of the fearful rumor .-And what was the origin? A fragment of a northern newspaper, in the cupboard of an old negro, who had brought home some groceries from the store, wrapped up in it! Chivalry? Chivalry?? Yes! The chivalry of opportunity of a bit of paper.

Philanthropist. The chivalry of oppression grows pale at

There is another whiskey rebellion in western Pennsylvania, the scene of the and one hundred and forty eight the week previous, which added to the number before reported, makes the sum total of nine between this and the old outbreak, is that

Views of the South. "We are assured in almost every num-

ber, that public opinion at the North is sound, and that only a few obscure powerless individuals are moving in this matter. It does not enter into my present design to prove that abolitionists are increasing, and increasing with a rapidity wholly without precedent, in any similar association. Neither shall I pause to show that their boldness and audacity keep pace with their numbers. On these points no man acquainted with the facts, and capable of the simplest process of reasoning, can hesitate a moment. Look at abolitionists in our halls of legislation; we see them daily forcing themselves upon Congress, in spite of all the rebuffs that they have received. This year, for the first time, they have a reporter of their own, sitting as a guard over the members ready to record and praise whatever they may say favorable to the abolition cause! and to represent in the worst and most unpopular light, all that they may say against it; with hundreds of abolition papers ready to spread all this before the people; with a distinct political organization, influencing and often controlling elections, as a distinct political party. Do all these things argue that they are few in number or weak in power? What element of power is waning? Add to all this the fact, now notorious, that the great State of New York has taken up the abolition cause, in her corporate political character, and add, also, what is the necessary consequence, that our slaves are now more frequently taken from us than heretofore, and that it is absolutely impossible to reclaim one in any northern State."—Norfolk (Va.) Beacon.

### The Black Law.

The reader may recollect the case pubished not long since in our paper of a kidsapping case in Lorain county. It sems that Mr. Page at whose house the fugitives were found was indicted under the black aw. Lately he has had his trial, and been acquitted on the following grounds as stated by the Oberlin Evangalist.

1. That no proof being presented that slavery existed in Kentucky, the Judge in the absence of it could not assume that it did exist.

2. That Page did not know they were

That he had made no effort to conceal them.

It is said that no decision was made, because not necessary, on the constitutional-ity of the law. We think, however, that the court must have held it in light estimation, for in assuming to demand proof of the existence of slavery in Kentucky, they disregard that section of the law which, i we mistake not, enjoins upon the court having cognizance of such cases to recognize the existence of slavery in the states without proof .- Philanthropist.

From the People's Advocate.

We copy the following account of the most bloody butchery, and horrible exercise of the Lynch Law in the valley of the Mississippi, from the St. Louis New Era. Those who preticipated in this affair must be worse than demons.

"It seems that the section of country above and below the mouth of White river, on the Mississippi, has been for years infested with gangs of pirates and counterfeiters. Islands 67, 68 and 69 were notorious resorts for them. The people of Coahoma county, Miss., and from the other side of the river, determined to rid themselves of such pests; and our information is, that they succeeded in captur-ing from fifty to seventy-five of them. On the 3d of August, they placed them

no witnesses, and shot and drowned them all. A portion of the names of the gang have been furnished. They are—Hugh Tully, the chief of the gang, Eliphus Kingston, Andrew McLoghlin, Joe Cotton, Hugh Norris, Joseph Merriott, Wells Pollock, and James Macauley.

When the Baltic passed up, the citizens were on their way down the river, engaged in the work of burning the houses late ly occupied by the victims of their vengeance. No violence was offered to the families that were in them, but were ordered to leave their homes forever. It is further stated, the Cashier of the counterfeiting establishment was found dead in the river at Columbia.

All the implements of rascality were found about the premises of the murdered men. A large amount of counterfeit Bank notes was discovered, consisting of \$50 and \$100 notes on the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, not signed, and 1, 2 and 3 notes of the Third Municipality, New Orleans.

Concerning the recent election in Illinois, the Genius of Liberty remarks:

Considering the opposition to political action by many who profess to be abolitionists, the result thus far has exceeded our expectation. Though small the number, compared with the votes given for proslavery candidates, it shows a vast increase since the Presidential election last fall, and is a good beginning in our State canvassings. The POLL-BOOKS now show OPPOSITION TO THE SLAVE POWER—the on y place where aspiring pro-slavery poliicians have the least fear or dread of such opposition.

A lawsuit was recently decided in one of the courts of Mercer co., Pa. in which \$304,94.

JEW DAVID'S

HEBREW PLASTER The peculiarities of this Chemical Comupon the animal fibre or nerves, ligamenta and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease, or of

pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and faciliating the cure, in case of Local In-flamation, Scroffulous Affectious, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamtory, and Chronic Rheuma. tism, and in all cases where seated pain or

weakness exists.

A gentlemen travelling in the South of Europe, and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of Jew David's Plaster; and of the (as he considered the consi sidered) miraculous cures it performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate .-He put one over the region of the liver:--the mean time he drank freely of an herh tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health inproving; and in a few weeka 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 weaknes and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, and affections of the spine, female weakness, kc. 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 eertain cure for corns.

A liberal discount made to wholesale porchasers.

Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.

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

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

HE undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES.—
The horse power is a new invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind over hefere offered to any thing of the kind over hefere offered to

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

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

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

OFSMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. Foster .-Price, sixty dollars. S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Scio, June 23, 1841.

EFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Rufus Crosman and Lucy his wife, to the undersigned, January fifteenth, eighto 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, acjoining the village of Scio, in said county, and lying on both sides of the River Huron, together with the rights of flowing lands covered by the mill 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 procee-dings 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 six-

teenth day of November next, at noon.
SAMUEL W. FOSTER Mortgagee.
Kinesley & Morgan, Atty's.
Dated Scio, August 9th, 1841.

TAKEN UP,

Y the subscriber, on the thirty-first day of May last, a span of MARES, one a black Poney, marked P. P. on the left hip; the other a grey, with a ring bone and spavin. The owner is requested to prove his title and pay charges, and they will be delivered. RUFUS THAYER, Jr. Plymouth, July 28, 1841. 14-8w.