SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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

N. SULLIVAN, PRINTER.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Wednesday, October 13, 1841.

Petitions.

On our fourth page will be found an appeal to the American and Foreign A. S. Society on the subject of Petitions. We have been obliged to shorten it somewhat, in order to accommodate our limits.

The utility of continuing our petitions to Congress is there demonstrated from the history of the past, the preparations of the slaveholders to meet the coming crisis in December, and from the character of the different classes of members of Congress.—Petitions signed by many thousands of legal voters, coming from all parts of the free States, and presented respectfully by the representatives of the petitioners, will have an impressive effect upon the whole body — The plan of having a register of them kept through the Hon. S. M. Gates, is an important feature of the whole system. It will prevent the possibility of the petitions being shuffled off or withheld from presentation without the knowledge of the petitioners. The Representatives who are charged with the petitions *must* present them. To use the common expressive phrase, they must "*stand up to the rack fodder or no fodder*" *and do* their duty.

The people of Michigan are beginning to look closely after the proceedings of our Congressional Delegation, and we can assure the party now in power, that should our right of petition be trampled on at the coming session of Congress as it has been at the extra session, without the voice of *our* Representatives being heard in its defence, it will be an ominous day to the party that sent them to Washington. The course pursued at the extra session has been the means of opening the eyes of many to the real situation of the country, and at the coming election, and in all future time, their influence will be subtracted from the dominent party, and will swell the votes for liberty. The people begin to believe the doctrine put forth by the Whig State Journal, that "the RIGHTS OF MEN are not *empty abstractions or idle words* for demagogues to win power with, but substantial and living *realities!*" and when their Representatives attempt to trifle with the rights of their constituents, as though they were 'empty abstractions,' they will be rebuked by the people.

We hope our friends will commence the work of circulating these petitions *immediately,* as Congress will meet in a few weeks, and it is desirable that they be presented at the opening of the session. We would suggest that in every county all the petitions be returned to the County Committee, to be incorporated together, and forwarded to our Representative with a letter requesting him to present and advocate them, and apprise the Committee of their fate as soon as they shall be disposed of.

The forms of petitions printed on the fourth page are probably as well adapted to the present situation of our cause as any that can be desired. We do, however, object to that part of the third form which prays for a removal of the seat of Government and we recommend that it be expunged from the petitions. Let Congress do justice in the Federal District where it has exclusive jurisdiction. Should the seat of Government be removed, because Congress is unwilling to abolish slavery within its own Territory, it would be disgraceful alike to the nation and to the petitioners.

The petition formerly circulated concerning the inter-slave trade, it will be seen, has been dropped, and another substituted in its stead. As a reason for this change, the Emancipator says:

"The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that slaves are not property but persons, in contemplation of the Federal Constitution, and so are not subjects of commercial regulation by Congress and that consequently Congress have no power to regulate or prohibit the transfer of slaves among the states, renders it no longer advisable to petition Congress to abolish the inter-state Slave Trade. As law-abiding citizens, pledged to constitutional measures for the abolition of slavery we seem to owe this to our own consistency. At the same time, a reference to the grounds of this decision will show that the cause of Emancipation has gained much more than it has lost. Let the princple that "the Constitution regards slaves only as persons, and not as property," be fully carried out, in all the departments of the Federal Government, with the other principle, that slavery is the mere creature of the local law and can have no force beyond the boundaries of the state that creates it; and the various and complicated entanglements in which the Free States have felt themselves bound to its support, will entirely disappear.

We have, therefore, chosen to omit the petition for the abolition of the inland domestic slave trade, while we have introduced a new petition, for the repeal of all laws regulating or countenancing the transportation of slaves, as property, by sea, and to pass laws protecting the rights of such persons as become constitutionally free, by going by sea with the consent of their masters, beyond the boundaries of the State in which they are held as slaves."

We hope our friends will take hold of this matter in earnest, and do up the work now and not delay it nor leave it half done. Let all legal voters have an opportunity to sign the petitions: the interests of all are concerned, and there will be found a large number of our citizens, besides voting abolitionists, who hate slavery and love free institutions, who will petition Congress in this cause of Justice and mercy.

From 1789 to 1841 are 52 years, and there have been fourteen Secretaries of State.—Ten have been appointed from the slave States, who have held the station for 37 years. Four have been selected from the free States who have held the office for fifteen years viz: Timothy Pickering of Penn. from 1795 to 1800: John Quincy Adams, from 1817 to 1825; and Martin Van Buren of New York, from 1829 to 1831. From 1800 to 1817, the office was filled by slaveholders exclusively.

Again, from 1789 to 1841 there have been fourteen Attorney Generals. Ten have been appointed from the slave States, and have held the office for thirty eight years. Four have been taken from the free States, and have served in that cpacity fourteen years, or about one quarter of the time.—From 1817 to 1834, a period of seventeen years, the Attorney Generals were all slaveholders.

☞The Granite State Democrat, N. H., a Democratic paper has come out decidedly against all slavery. His editorial brethren are after him, crying out "Traitors! Traitors in the camp!"

☞The slaveholders have ceased coming to New York after slaves. Not a single case has been known to come before the city courts during the summer.

For the Signal of Liberty.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN WASHTENAW.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Ann Arbor and the adjoining towns was held at the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening, the 1st day of October inst., whereupon the Rev. J. P. Cleaveland was appointed Chairman, and M. Eacker, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Chairman to be, to confer and consult upon the great subject of Common School Education and to take the incipient measures to form a County Common School association.

An able and eloquent address on the subject of Education and more particularly on the present common school system of this state was then delivered by F. Sawyer, Jr. the Superintendant of Public Instruction.

On motion of Dr. Schetterly, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to take immediate measures to form a County common school association, with instructions to call a County Convention at an early day, and to invite attention to the subject through the public press.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed such committe, viz:

F. Sawyer Jr., Wm. R. Perry, Samuel Denton, George Sedgwick, E. W. Morgan, Prof. Whiting and Dr. Schetterly.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the village papers.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

J. P. CLEAVELAND, *Chairman.*

M. EACKER, *Secretary.*

Pro-Slavery Bible.

CHAPTER I.

1. "He that stealeth a man," *except* he has African blood in him, "and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand," *except* the laws forbid emancipation he shall surely be put to death."*

2. "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me," *except* when slaveholders enact, that a slave "owes to his master and to all his family a respect *without bounds* and an absolute obedience." *See Law of Louisiana.*

3. "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him," *unless* he is a slaveholder.

4. "Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wicked," *except* some ecclesiastical body advise you "wholly to refrain."

5. "The Lord executeth righteousness and judgement for *all* that are oppressed," *except* slaves and colored people.

6. "He that despiseth his neighbor," *except* he has a colored skin, "sinneth."

7. "Rob not the poor," *except* they are black, "because he is poor—for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoiled them," *except* they are slaveholders.

8. "Open thy mouth for the dumb," *except* they are slaves, "plead the cause of the poor and needy," only don't desecrate the holy Sabbath. by doing so on that day.

9. "So I returned and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun," *except* in the slaveholding states.

10. "Relieve the oppressed," *except* they are slaves.

11. 'For they shall cry unto the Lord, because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a Saviour, and he shall deliver them," *if* the slave holder will let him.

12. "He that despiseth the gain of oppression," is a great fanatic.

13. "Cry aloud," [not against slaveholding,] "spare not" [the abolitionist;] "lift up thy voices like a trumpet, and show my people," [except they are members of our church] "their transgressions and their sins," except they are slaveholders.

14. "Is not this the fast I have chosen to loose the bands of wickedness?" when the laws of the State will let you, "to undo the heavy burdens," if slaveholders don't oppose it; "and let the oppressed go free," except they are slaves, "and that ye break every yoke," except it is inexpedient.

15. "Thus saith the Lord, execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor," except he is a slaveholder.

16 "Wo unto him that useth his neighbor's service without wages" unless he first make a slave of him.

17 "Search the scriptures," if slaveholders will let you: not without.

18. "What God has joined let no man put asunder," except slaveholders; they may part husbands and wives at pleasure.

19. "Ye know that they which are accounted to rule over the gentiles, exercise lordship over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them. But so it shall not be among you," except you are owners of slaves, or slave drivers.

20. "Ye devour widow's houses; therefore ye shall receive greater damnation," except ye are slaveholders.

21. "Let every man have his own wife," except he is a slave, "and every woman her own husband," except she is a slave.

22. "Wives submit to your husbands," except you are slaves; in that case you must submit to any white man, or you may receive thrity lashes on the bare back well laid on: or if you 'shall assault and strike such white person,' you 'may be *lawfully killed.*'*

23. "Keep thyself pure," except you are a slave, and *white* men choose to defile you.

24. "Parents bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," except they are slaves; then bring them up for the market.

25. "Children obey your parents," unless slaveholders forbid it.

26. "Preach the Gospel to every creature," *if* slaveholders will let you.

27. "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," except where the slaveholders choose not to have any.

28. "He that will not work neither shall he eat," unless he is a slaveholder.

29. "Honor all men," except colored people and abolitionists.

30. "Render to all men their dues," except slaves.

31 "Masters give unto your servants that which is just and equal," except they are slaves.

32. "Forbearing threatning," except you are slaveholders, or slave drivers, then you could not keep up your "domestic institutions" without.

33. "The law is made for men-stealers," and not for those who inherit stolen men, and *baby* stealers: for then it would condemn "Dr. Capers, Dr. Pierce, and Dr. Olion,§" and all those "Patriarchal slaveholders," who enslave the babies born on their plantations.

34. "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabboath."

Such is the practical reading of the bible by pro-slavery men. Thus do they derive comfort and encouragement in approving or apologizing for a system of iniquity. With all the foregoing texts before their eyes, (says a satirical writer,) how can any person be so fanatical, and stupid, as not to see that the bible is a pro slavery book!

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*See Laws of Kentucky, S. Carolina and Georgia.

§Bp. H. affirmed at the N. E. Conference that Drs. Pierce and Olion, were slaveholders.

Personal Liberty.

BY DR. CHANNING.

It is to be desired that those among us, who groan over emancipation, because the staples of the island are diminished, should be made to wear for a few months the yoke of slavery, so as to judge experimentally whether freedom is worth or not a few hogsheads of sugar. If knowing what this yoke is, they are willing that others should bear it, they deserve themselves above all others to be crushed by it. Slavery is the greatest of wrongs, the most intolerable of all the forms of oppression. We of this country thought, that to be robbed of political liberty was an injury not to be endured; and, as a people, were ready to shed our blood like water to avert it.—But political liberty is of no worth compared with personal; and slavery robs men of the latter. Under the destiny of modern Europe, the people, though deprived of political freedom, enjoy codes of laws constructed with great care, the fruits of the wisdom of ages, which recognize the sacredness of the rights of person and property, and under which those rights are essentially secure. A subject of these despotisms may still be a man, may better his condition, may enrich his intellect, may fill the earth with his fame. He enjoys essentially personal freedom, and through this accomplishes the great ends of his being. To be stripped of this blessing to be owned by a fellow creature, to hold our limbs and faculties as another's property, to be subject every moment to another's will, to stand in awe of another's lash, to have our whole energies chained to never varying tasks for another's luxury, to hold wife and children at another's pleasure,—what wrong can be compared with this? This is such an insult on human nature, such an impiety towards the common Father, that the whole earth should send up one cry of reprobation against it; and yet we are told, this outrage must continue, lest the market of the civilized world should be deprived of some hogsheads of sugar.

* * * * * *

For mself I do not think it worth my while to inquire into the merits of slavery in this or that region. It is enough for me to know, that one human being holds other human beings as his property, subject to his arbitrary and irresponsible will, and compels them to toil for his luxury and ease. I know enough of men, to know what the working of such a system on a large scale must be; and I hold my understanding insulted when men talk to me of its humanity. If there be one truth of history taught more plainly than any other, it is the tendency of human nature to abuse power. To protect ourselves against power, to keep this in perpetual check by dividing it among many hands, by limiting its duration, by defining its action with sharp lines, by watching it jealously, by holding it responsible for abuses, this is the grand aim and benefit of the social institutions which are our chief boast. Arbitrary, unchecked power, is the evil against which all experience cries so loudly, that apologies for it may be dismissed without a hearing. But admit the plea of its apologists. Allow slavery to be ever so humane. Grant that the man who owns me is ever so kind. The wrong of him who presumes to talk of owning me is too unmeasured to be softened by kindness.—There are wrongs which can be redeemed by no kindness. Because a man treads on me with velvet foot, must I be content to grovel in the earth? Because he gives me meat as well as bread, whilst he takes my child and sells it into a land where my chained limbs cannot follow, must I thank him for his kindness? I do not envy those who think slavery no very pitiable a lot, provided its nakedness be covered and its hunger regularly appeased.

Many people mistake the *love* of virtue for the *practice* of it.

Right Voting.

BY ALVAN STEWART.

We; as abolitionists, intend to employ the elective franchise as our great moral, legal and constitutional lever to pry open the infernal door of slavery. And we must not undervalue this greatest of all powers for the redemption of the slave, by placing it in a sort of secondary and discredited position. We hold a man is as much bound to vote for those men who by their legislation as our agents, will add to the temporal and eternal happiness of the greatest number of human beings, as we are bound to worship our Maker. For voting that the oppressed go free from their chains, and be delivered from all the ignorance, cruelty, brutality, lust, averice, and complicated misery with which the slave is borne down, is the most precious evidence that we try to love our neighbor as ourselves, which is worshipping God, for worshipping God, is obedience to his commands. Voting is an act of indirect legislation, affecting the destiny of a greater number of human beings—our neighbors, our countrymen—than all the other acts of our lives. Should not, therefore, this act be one of eminent religious obedience to the Most High? All the praying, preaching, and fasting in the world are schools of preparation for an immortal mind And what an alarming thought to suppose that, when an individual so trained, so educated in the school of Christ, when he comes to the ballot box, and when two and a half millions of slaves, born in the same land, heirs of the same everlasting destiny, shut out from liberty of body or mind, deprived of the Bible, stripped of the marriage right, the filial right, which that Bible commands, driven about as unpaid beasts of burden by cruel masters; those wretched neighbors of the voter, when he casts his vote for President or members of Congress, cry aloud in his ears, "Oh! remember us; burst our bonds; give us our wives, our children, ourselves; deliver us from chains and the coffle, the whip and the club, from rapine and lust, from murder and from death! Oh ye voting law-makers, we are your prisoners, you bound us by your laws—unbind us, oh, unbind; repeal the cursed laws which makes us, who are immortals, into mere chattels, and place us by the side of the ox and the horse!"

A man who lives to the common age of man will not vote more than 12 times for President, and 24 times for a member of Congress—in which he has power to vote for emancipation: are not these votings the great moral and religious acts, or immoral and wicked acts of the voters life, affecting the liberty of two and a half millions? Is this a neutral act, half-way between right and wrong, or an act in which a man may vote for the redemption of God's suffering poor without merit, or continuing their shackles without crime? No, the act, if done right, is eminently pious before God; if against the oppressed, is awfully wicked before the Almighty. A man is bound, as a highest of religious duties, to caucus, and meet in conclave, and electioneer, by all lawful means, by night or by day, by his talents, by his money, by all righteous plans, to place in office men who will repeal the slave laws.

Without looking at this matter of anti-slavery political action, as one of the highest moral and religious duties we can perform, we shall never accomplish any thing. What! shall I be told that I must have and carry on A. S. political action, but I must not electioneer for my ticket, I must not caucus, I must not publish handbills, and disclose all the villainies of slaveholding deacons, who murder their slaves for not bringing up the carriage in time to get to meeting, lest people should say I am electioneering for our candidates?

Voting is a high religious duty, and it is as much our duty as far as in our power, by all lawful means to electioneer and get others to do right, as it is to do right ourselves. We have tongues to plead for the slave, minds to frame arguments, and are bound to urge them on our neighbor and enlighten him, and get him to do right, if possible, as much as to do so ourselves.

Therefore I infer the duty of political action is a high religious duty, binding on us in our organized or unorganized capacities.

A friend in Massachusetts, who has not, the sin of proslavery voting to repent of, in giving an invitation to a Convention, says:

Old fashioned politics are at a low ebb here; little better than U. S. Bank stock. Honest men begin to doubt whether this 'glorious union' does indeed confer any thing but glory, if that even. The vetoes the Cabinet explosion, and the 'athletic exercises' in the great national bearspen, have opened the eyes of some and led them to *suspect* that the South are exerting an undue influence in the national councils."

We certainly think these voters have *some* ground for the aforesaid suspicion.

Emancipator.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, October 13, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY, *of New York.*
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS, *of Ohio.*
For Governor,
JABEZ S. FITCH, *of Calhoun Co.*
For Lieut. Governor,
NATHAN POWER, *of Oakland Co.*

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

NATIONAL AND STATE ADDRESSES.

In consequence of the increasing demand....the former supply being exhausted; TWO THOUSAND COPIES of the above Addresses are now ready for delivery. Send in your orders immediately. Price $2,00 per hundred. Address,
N. SULLIVAN, Ann Arbor.

Our Travelling and Local Agents, THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ARE ESPECIALLY REQUESTED TO NOTICE THE TERMS ON WHICH THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED. AS IT IS EXPECTED THEY WILL MAKE THEIR COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES IN ACCORDANCE THEREWITH, IN EVERY INSTANCE.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of Washtenaw County, will be held at the Court House at Ann Arbor, on the 22d day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M: to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner, in the place of Darius Pierce, resigned.

T. FOSTER,
Ch'mn County Cen. Com.

Our Organization.

It will be seen that by examining the nominations in our paper of last week and the notices of Conventions yet to be held, that the Senatorial Districts will be completely organized in a few days, and candidates nominated. Representatives for the Legislature have been nominated from the most settled counties of the State, comprising a large share of the population. Will not our friends in the other counties meet together immediately and thus complete the organization of the State. There is a time when a beginning must be made in each county, and if it be true, as the New Jersey farmer expressed it, that Liberty votes *hatch*, it will be desirable to have some laid up against next spring. If there are but a dozen advocates of universal liberty in a county, nominate one of your number, and vote for him.—You will thus strengthen each other. In voting, as well as in religion, faith is increased by good works. If you would strengthen your faith, exercise it. Besides, the votes of twelve friends of universal freedom are of too much value to be scattered on two pro-slavery parties—or withheld altogether from the ballot box. Come out, then, brethren, wherever you are, and let your light shine.

The Conventions.

It will be seen by the notices that State Conventions are to be held at Jackson on the 19th, and at ☞Ann Arbor, on Friday, the *twenty-second* day of October.☜ Let there be a general convocation at these places. They are both central points and are surrounded by some hundred of good abolitionists, who ought all to concentrate there on those days, and get acquainted with each other, and strengthen one another in every good work, especially in the work of the slave's earthly redemption. Let none forget the time, nor wait for a further call. Let each neighborhood make its own calculations for attending. The most pressing work of the farmer will then be past, and business can be laid by for a day or two, to afford time for brethren to meet and look one another in the face.

There have been more disturbances in Cincinnati since the great mob there. On the 14th an assault took place upon some of the watchmen at a disorderly house, whither they had repaired to preserve the peace, and two of them were dangerously wounded.

An attempt has also been made to burn the Reformed Baptist Church in that city, by setting fire to a quantity of shavings introduced into the church by the incendiaries for that purpose, but the flames were seasonably discovered and extinguished.

The Whig county convention which met on Monday last, nominated the following candidates for the State Legislature.

SALMON L. HAIGHT, of Saline.
CHARLES J. F. VAIL, of Ann Arbor.
CHANCEY KNAPP, of Ypsilanti.
THOMAS BLACKWOOD of Superior.
HEMAN TICKNER, of Pittsfield.
For County Commissioners,
HIRAM ARNOLD, of Scio.
ALLEN BUCK, Ypsilanti, to fill vancancy.

Whigs and Abolitionists.

A few weeks since, John Thomas, a Liberty Candidate from the seventh Senatorial District, N. Y. wrote a letter to a friend in Marathon, and placed it in a letter rack in the store of Dickson and Hibbard. It was seen there on Wednesday morning by Mr. Dickson, the clerks, and other individuals. It disappeared during the day, and early next morning a handbill was in circulation, publishing the contents of the letter, and comments thrown over the signatures, and by the authority of the Whig Central Corresponding committee of the county. This statement was published in the Cortland Democrat, and is uncontradicted as far as we know, and shows conclusively that the Whig County Committee had the meanness to steal and break open the letter, or to publish it after it was stolen. It does not appear that they came by it in any honorable way.

In this letter, Mr. Thomas says that it is an important object at the present election (in New York State) to defeat the Whigs, because if defeated now "they will be gone forever," and he gives his opinion that such candidates ought to be nominated as will secure the greatest number of votes from the Whig ranks. The State Journal has published a part of this letter and charges us with having the same design in view, "to defeat the Whig party," and seems to hold us answerable for all John Thomas has written.

Now to this we reply, that we can and *will* answer for ourselves and our opinions: but we cannot assume the responsibility of backing up all the sentiments advanced by the abolitionists of the great State of New York, in their letters to their intimate friends as often as whigs may choose to steal and publish them. That Mr. Thomas was correct in thinking that if the Whigs in New York should be beat at the next election "they are gone forever," we are not well enough informed to be able to affirm. We should think, however, from the small majority of Gov. Seward, (being as we believe only six or seven thousand) and from the number and untiring zeal of the abolitionists, & from the fact that they are chiefly from the Whig party, that he might be correct in his supposition. Should the abolitionists in that State give ten thousand votes this year as they probably will, and the increase during the next year be as great accordingly as it has been this year, we should think such a result not at all surprising.

In reference to the charge of the Journal, that *our* great object is to defeat the Whigs, "*and thus elect the loco foco ticket,*" the general course of our paper has demonstrated its falsity. But for the benefit of the Journal, we will say again,

1. That we believe that the twenty-five thousand slave-holders of the South, by means of the 25 congressional votes which they cast for their property, by always uniting in favor of every measure that is supposed to be beneficial to the South, and by shifting their votes and influence from one political party to the other, to secure any object they have in view, do in reality wield the balance of power, and govern both parties, and consequently the nation; and have reduced the North, in many respects, to the condition of a conquered province.

2. That the Whig party is now *completely subject* to this slave power of the South, as demonstrated by various facts which we have published from time to time in our paper—especially by the appointment of eight or nine foreign ministers from the South, and only ONE from the North, and his nomination hung by the gills for the purpose of disgracing him for weeks together, and was only finally assented to because it would not exactly do to reject the particular friend of the prime minister, Mr. Webster: By the refusal of Congress at the extra session, to receive the petitions of the people—a Whig measure:—and by giving to the South 364-000 dollars a year as a premium for holding slaves. These things are of recent occurrence, and show how unsafe it is to trust our liberties or interests in the keeping of a party that has a Southern master.

3. That we seek as our ultimate object the overthrow of the SLAVE POWER at the South which now governs both parties; and having been driven to organize politically for this purpose, we shall get as many votes as we can consistently and honorably from both political parties.

4. That unless the great body of the people are more corrupt than we suppose, we shall succeed in overthrowing the slaveholding monopoly; and in doing that we shall not go out of our way to attack the measures or principles of either political party, only so far as their views and efforts may come in conflict with our ultimate object.

5. That any representations from any quarter that the Liberty party is organized and sustained for the purpose of defeating the Whigs, and thereby elevating the Democrats to power, are *false* and *unfounded.*

We have thus frankly stated OUR OBJECT, and we have only to say further, that we hope the Journal and the other Whig papers in the state are honorable enough not to attribute to us motives which we deny, and which *they* cannot prove.

Hon. John S. Barry.

This gentleman has received the nomination of the Democratic party of this State for Governor. We have abstained from all remarks upon his qualifications, political or religious, which have been quite fully discussed in the papers, and we merely intend now to allude to the course he pursued last winter, in reference to the petition of Nathan Power and others, relative to a trial by jury of fugitive slaves. When this petition was presented to the Senate, Mr. FULLER, of this county, moved its reference to the Committee on State Prison. We considered this motion at the time, as intended for an imposition upon us, but Mr. FULLER subsequently explained his course, by stating to us that he was Chairman of that Committee—that he was favorable to the passage of such a law as was asked for, and he wished the petition to come into his hands, that justice might be done to the petitioners.

Mr. Barry said:

"That our Southern friends contend that the Legislatures of the free States had no right to pass laws interfering with their rights by granting to slaves who are fugitives from justice, a trial by jury.—The other States had not passed any such laws as is contemplated by the petitioners. When a demand was made for such fugitive, the southern owner had the right to take back to the State from which the fugitive escaped, his property."

In the above paragraph, we understand Mr. BARRY to declare himself opposed to granting our colored population a jury trial, when claimed by a slaveholder. When the slaveholder claims the colored man's dog or his horse, a jury trial is secured to him.—The rights of property must be preserved by all the safe-guards of law. But when A MAN is at stake—his liberty and all his interests for life, this candidate for Governor thinks a jury trial would be 'an interference' with the facilities which the slaveholder ought to possess for seizing his prey, and he therefore thinks it better that any colored citizen of this State may be liable every night to seizure at midnight, and without ever knowing the testimony against him, be hurried out of the State before day-light, without a trial, without counsel, without witnesses or an adjournment of court, and without the least opportunity of proving his title to freedom. Every colored person in this State is thus exposed continually. Shall the friends of equal rights support a candidate for Governor who is desirous of thus perpetrating these facilities for land piracy, and of continuing the oppression of a down trodden race, just to please the man-catcher?—We have no confidence in that Statesman, of whatever party he may be, who wishes to deprive any portion of his fellow citizens of their just and equal rights. Such a man ought not to be entrusted with power.

Secondly, we object to him on the ground of his ignorance on the subject of human rights. He had been a legislator for several years, and had not learned that several States had passed such a law as was contemplated by the petitioners. Did he not know that the question was then up before the N. Y. Legislature, and had not that fact excited his attention to the subject? New York has *now* passed such a law; and we would inform Mr. Barry and all whom it may concern, that it is so effectual, that not a single case of a claim under it has yet been reported. The 50,000 colored people of that State can now sleep at night without the fear of being dragged from their beds at midnight by the man-thieves, and hurried off to bondage without a moment's warning.

We are aware that many of our most intelligent citizens have not yet fully examined this subject, and we shall do what we can to spread before them and before our Legislators such statements respecting it as will enable them to see that what we ask for ought to be granted, and that such a legislative act will not only do justice to the colored man, but will be no detriment to those legislators who shall advocate the measure, of whatever party they may be.

KALAMAZOO CONVENTION.—We publish to day the proceedings of the friends of our cause in this county, excepting a part of the resolutions, which we were obliged to omit on account of their length and the pressure of other matter. A friend writes us from the Convention: "Our cause is constantly advancing, and the labors of Mr. Treadwell have been well received and blest. The friends are active, united, harmonious and vigilant. The *ides of November* will show a large increase of votes. We intend to be the Flag County of the Flag State.

☞At Kaskaskia, Illinois, the county seat of Randolph, a lawyer named Whitehead, was knocked down, kicked, and trampled upon as he was coming out of court, under the eyes of the judge himself, but was rescued by some of the citizens. Mr. W. was counsel for a colored man who had instituted a suit for his freedom, and some persons of the place were apprehensive that if the suit progressed, some of the colored people held as slaves since the expiration of the time, and against legal right, might also sue for and recover their freedom.

Board of Foreign Missions and Slavery.

We mentioned last week that a report had been made by a committee of the Board upon a memorial from certain ministers of New Hampshire, praying the Board to express their views on Slavery, and no longer preserve "*a studied silence*" on the subject.—After the report had been read, the following debate ensued:

Rev. Dr. SKINNER hoped that some modification would be made of one or two paragraphs of the Report. He was pleased with the spirit of the whole, but he was sure that *our friends at the South* would be grieved at some of the forms of expression which might be readily altered.

T. BRADFORD, Esq. seconded the suggestion of Dr. Skinner. The same thoughts had occurred to him while the Report was reading.

Rev. Dr. BATES hoped the Report would be recommitted without debate and the alterations made.

Rev. Dr. WOODS was sure there must be a misapprehension of the report, as its simple object was to declare that the Board did not feel called on to express any opinion for or against the subject of slavery, and this was the current of the report from beginning to end.

Rev. Mr. GREENE hoped the report would be adopted *as it is.* No one could object to the words; they expressed the sentiments of all reasonable men. He had his own feelings, strong and decided on the abstract subject, but as a member of the Board, he had no right to touch it.

Rev. Dr. WOODS said that he would for himself have preferred to omit the paragraphs to which exceptions had been taken. But it must be remembered that these memorialists are worthy men, representing a very respectable portion of men in New England; they are not men stamped with radicalism, but of kind, serious feelings, who can be satisfied with a fair exhibition of the views of the Board. To prevent a schism in New England, *which would deprive the Board of a large share of its contributions,* he hoped the report would be permitted to stand.

Rev. Dr. DOW thought that it was as mild a report as could be expected, and he trusted it would be adopted. He thought every man was in conscience an anti-slavery man; and though he was by no means an abolitionist in the modern sense of the term, he thought it the duty of the Board to give utterance to its views in the language of this report.

Rev. Dr. COX said that he would make a few remarks, though no man had been more misrepresented than he on this subject. He had been mobbed and all but murdered for his supposed opinions. He urged the immediate disposal of the subject, and by no means to re-commit, *and thereby bring up the question to-morrow* when the house would be crowded. He suggested a single verbal amendment.

The discussion was further continued by Rev. Drs. Skinner, Anderson, Bates and Woods.

Rev. Dr. PALMER, of South Carolina, said that all *reasonable* men would be satisfied with this report; and there were some men whom no report would satisfy. He thought it was a judicious report, and should be adopted.

Chief Justice WILLIAMS explained the difficulties of the Committee in framing the report; and said that they would have preferred not to touch the question; but finding *it must be met,* in order to do justice to themselves and the subject, they thought it proper to submit this paper. They regard slavery as an evil, but it is an *abstract question* with which the Board have nothing to do, and the report so declares.

Rev. Mr. BLODGET, of South Carolina, said the report *would satisfy the South.* All the South asks is, that the Board will attend to its own business, and so long we shall be glad to co-operate. Let other societies do what they please, this Board has nothing to do with them. This appears to be the doctrine of the Report, and he believed it would be satisfactory to the southern friends of the Board.

The question was taken on Dr. Bates' motion to re commit and lost. The report of the Committee was then unanimously adopted.

Several things worthy of notice were developed by the discussion.

1. The very first idea that entered any one's mind was that *the South* would not like the report.

2. There was danger of a schism which "would deprive the Board of a large share of its contributions." Here was a difficulty on the other side.

3. The committee who made the report intended to steer a middle course, and treat it as "an abstract question," but they were obliged to lean *a little* against slavery in order to preserve the contributions of "a very respectable portion of men in New England.'

4. It was considered dangerous to discuss this question with "a crowded house." It should "*by no means*" be done. It might produce a schism. The inference is, that this business should be disposed of with a *thin* house, with as little discussion as possible.

5. Just as soon as the Board was advised by Mr. Blodget, that the south would be satisfied, the report was adopted in a trice, without a dissenting voice!

6. How polite these southern gentlemen are! "All the south asks is, that THE BOARD WILL ATTEND TO ITS OWN BUSINESS!" And yet the entire contributions from the thirteen slave States do not amount, probably, to more than *a fifteeth part* of the whole sum actually contributed to the treasury of the Board.

The Mendian Committee have resolved to send the Mendi people *at once* to their own country, and will now make their appeal to the benevolent for the means.

Whigs and Abolitionists.

We have been credibly informed that at an abolition convention recently held in an adjoining county, several leading whigs proposed to some of the abolitionists that if they would give up their third party organization, the whigs would carry out the measures for which the abolitionists were contending, viz: the right of trial by jury for fugitive slaves, and the extension of the right of suffrage to the negroes. The abolitionists declined acceeding to the terms, stating that their petitions had been treated disrespectfully, last winter, by the whig legislature. The whig leaders may succeed better in other places than they did at this, therefore a word of caution may be necessary.

The above facts show two things: First—that the whig leaders are dubious of the result of the approaching contest, without the aid of the abolitionists. Secondly—that the whig leaders are willing, secretly and covertly, to pledge their whole party to the support of a measure which they dare not openly avow and advocate, viz: the extension of the right of suffrage to negroes. Let the whigs openly and boldly avow that they are in favor of negro suffrage, and they will find themselves in a hopeless minority in Michigan.

Mich. Democrat.

Whence the facts above mentioned were obtained we do not know, nor in which 'adjoining county' they occurred. The Democrat need not be alarmed with the apprehension that the Whigs will succeed better in other counties with their propositions.—The Abolitionists have been deceived and beguiled too often by the fair promises of 'leading Whigs' and leading Democrats too, to put confidence in any such offers of service. Whether the Whigs will succeed at the coming election "without the aid of the Abolitionists" cannot now be known.—The Whigs have doubtless counted the cost, and are prepared to abide the issue. As a matter of course, they can receive no "aid" from any advocates of the Liberty party which will imply the abandonment of their own nominations. The friends of Liberty will pursue a straight forward course, until they succeed in their objects. We have nothing to hope from the good will of either party; and if they ever favor our objects, their favor will be extorted from their *fears* on account of the power of our organization. We know distinctly where we stand in reference to both parties, and know how to appreciate the propositions which may be thrown out by either.

One word as to the propriety of negro suffrage. We conceive that our colored citizens should have the right of suffrage, and we believe that before long they will have it. They have the privilege of voting in most of the New England States. *Why should they not?* We should like to have the Democrat bring forth its strong reasons, (if it has any,) against granting the right of suffrage to all colored American citizens, who pay taxes, and are permanent residents of the State.

ONE WORD.—We perceive the abolitionists of this State have made a nomination for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and have made nominations of Senators and Representatives, in some of the Districts. We wish our democratic friends to recollect that similar nominations were made last year, but when the time came around for the election, many of those who belonged to the whig party, and who professed to belong to the Abolition party also, and who did in fact belong to the society, went into their meetings and urged the impropriety of voting the abolition ticket, as it was a trying and close contest, and that it was important that the whig ticket should triumph; and we wish them to understand too, that when the trial came on at the polls, the great body of the whigs who had acted with the abolitionists, cast their votes for 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too' the latter of whom is now placed in the Presidential chair by the hand of Providence, and by their aid; and we wish them to understand also, that the great body of those that did hold out true to the last, and who voted the ticket were such as would otherwise have voted the democratic ticket. It is well enough to recollect all these things.—*Free Press.*

The specifications set forth by the Free Press in the extract above, we believe, to be substantially correct, except the last. There is no reason to believe that the great body of those who voted the Liberty ticket in Michigan last fall would otherwise have voted the Democratic ticket. While there are many voting abolitionists who were formerly Democrats, we believe it would be found upon a full examination, that a majority of them have been Whigs. Let them come from which party they will, the influence of their original party views fast melts away, and when once committed to the Liberty party, they become identified with its success. We expect to receive continued additions to our ranks from both parties of such as love liberty and equal rights more than the aggrandizement of their parties, or the success of pecuniary party projects.

We can also tell the Free Press that a large proportion of those professed Abolitionists who voted for "Tyler too" last fall, are now fully with us in the support of a Liberty party, as the next election will show.

Foreign.

Advices from England have been received giving information of the meeting of Parliament, August 29th. The Queen's speech was not delivered in person, owing to her delicate health, and in answer to it, Parliament advised her Majesty that her present advisers did not possess the confidence of the nation; whereupon the Melbourne ministry resigned, and another was constituted with Sir Robert Peel at the head.

The Tory majority in the Lords was 72, and in the Commons, 91. Sir Robert Peel has come out against the repeal of the Corn Laws, or any mitigation of them.

Steam carriages are now run on the roads in England, at the rate of 20 miles an hour with 16 passengers.

At the late fire in Smyrna, 13,000 houses and shops were destroyed, and the losses amounted to 2,000,000 pounds.

"A great Convention of ministers, of all denominations, opposed to the present system of Corn Laws, was held on the 17th of August at Manchester. It was attended from various parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and numbered six hundred and fifty. Rev. Dr. Cox presided. The meeting was one of great interest, and without doubt will have an influence.

The accounts of the harvest are highly encouraging from all parts of the kingdom. In Wales it is said the farmers have not had so good crops of wheat and barley for the last twelve years."

New York State A. S. Society.

The annual meeting was held at Utica, September 15th. The number of delegates was large. $1400 were contributed to the funds of the society, besides the sale of two or three hundred dollars worth of books, belonging to the society.

Thirty one resolutions embracing a great number of points were discussed and adopted, among which were the following.

4. Resolved that we can give our countenance and support to such religious teachers alone, as heartily and earnestly labor to secure for the slave his inalienable rights and God-given prerogatives.

5. Resolved, That the Liberty party has the strongest claims to the sympathy and support of all the friends of freedom; and that all who have access to the ballot box ought to express that sympathy and give their support, by voting only for abolitionists.

11. Resolved, That we regard with surprise, mortification, and pity, the flagrant inconsistency of Congress in its extra session, in so disposing of the gag rule, that each side, in its turn, voted for and against the right of petition.

31. Resolved, That it is the duty of church members to withdraw all fellowship from those who, after suitable gospel admonition, continue to practice or apologize for the sin of slavery.

The Friend of Man says:

The major part of the discussions was held upon the fourth and fifth resolutions. The fifth which relates to political action, was brought forward and discussed the first evening. Powerful speeches, aiming directly at the points embraced in the resolution, were made by Stanton, Smith, and others. Many in the large audience which was in attendance that evening must have obtained new views of their responsibilities and duties as freemen entrusted with the elective franchise.

The fourth resolution on church action, or rather ministerial action, was the occasion of the warmest and most protracted discussion. There was for a time a very great diversity of opinion among the members of the Society in regard to the meaning of the resolution. Some few there were who were not quite ready yet to refuse their countenance and support to *good men* who were ministers, who to be sure oppose the abolitionists, and had nothing to say or to pray against slavery. Indeed, we thought there was manifestly employed in opposing the resolution some of the same reasoning and logic as is made use of by the clerical "CUMIN-SEED DIVIDERS," who are so full of tithes and orthodoxy, yet neglect the weightier matters of the law, judgment and mercy for the poor, perishing, but dumb slave. The resolution, after the fullest discussion, was finally passed with but very few dissenting voices.

For the Signal of Liberty.

CALHOUN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, the friends of liberty met in County Convention, at the Court House in the village of Marshall, on Tuesday the 28th of September, ult., and was organized by the appointment of J. WHITE to the *Chair*, and C. COWLES, appointed *Secretary*. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of County officers, whereupon, Chas. BORDWELL of Eckford, and E. H. JOHNSON of Albion, were unanimously nominated for members of Assembly; and GEORGE LOWREE, for County Commissioner.

After transacting the usual business the Convention adjourned.

J. WHITE *Chairman.*

C. COWLES, *Secretary.*

A new Anti-Slavery paper has been started at Cazenovia, Madison County N. Y., called the "Madison County Abolitionist." It supports the plan of Independent Nominations, and is edited by J. C. Jackson.

For the Signal of Liberty.

JACKSON, Sept. 8th 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—As I promised you should hear from me often, while on my tour preparing for, and attending the state conventions, I again snatch my pen a moment to say I have just returned from the tour, of which I gave a partial sketch in the last Signal, which has just come to hand. As I proceeded to Kalamazoo county I found our industrious and efficient friends there, had had their handbill notices out for some time for me to address the people in various parts of that beautiful county, every afternoon and every evening from the day I entered the county, to the time of the convention, which was held in the village of Kalamazoo agreeably to notice, on the 5th inst. I was enabled to meet all the appointments except one on the evening of the close of the convention in Kalamazoo. When I left home my health was good, but being obliged to travel in the rain a number of days to meet appointments before I entered Kalamazoo county, then speaking from 2 to 3 hours every afternoon and evening till the convention, together with a cold seated on my lungs, all proved too much for me. I much regretted that I found myself utterly unable to speak on the subject of slavery to such of the citizens of this delightful town as might have been desirous to hear me. Most of the audiences in this county which I had the privilege of addressing were large, attentive, and apparently interested in hearing so much of the exhaustless subject of AMERICAN SLAVERY and the slave power developed in its moral, religious, political and financial bearings upon us as a people, as I was able to do in the time allotted me. Indeed I would fain hope from a number of apparently favorable indications that my short labors in this county have not been altogether in vain. Time, however, will more fully determine. I was every where kindly received. Suffice it to say here that I was truly gratified to find the character of the *abolition* in this county, intelligent, active, and efficient. The friends of liberty here are nobly supplying every part of their county with the National Address, &c., the "Signal" and other valuable and timely means of A. S. intelligence. They are also following up these forerunners of good, by thoroughly organizing all the towns and school districts by the appointment of efficient committees as fast as even one man can be found in a town or a school district who, after coming to the light, in despite of every opposition, will dare, with a firm step, to move forward in this light for the cause of Liberty.—And just such men there are, every day rising up among them, even where they had been little looked for. These efforts and influences are also now being followed by a series of town and school district meetings, where important documents are read, or addresses delivered to the people most of whom are not merely willing, but anxious to hear the astounding developments upon the controlling slave power of the nation that their northern servants in congress (whom we pay $8 per day) will not let them hear, by reading their petitions, for fear their unholy league with slaveholders will be discovered and exploded.

As you have doubtless ere this, received for publication the official accounts of the convention at Kalamazoo, I will just say that though its delegation was made up of unusually spirited and determined men it was not as full as it would have been but for the extreme preciousness of the time among the farmers (from whom the body of the liberty friends are made up) in finishing their seeding before another rain should set in.

We find that the hard handed free laborer of the North feels obliged, rigidly to economize both his time and his money to enable him honorably to discharge all honest demands against him, and comfortably support his family, after defraying the heavy balance of the amazing extravagancies of the idle princely pauper of the South, which they cannot whip out of the backs of their poor miserable victims, by the use of salt and pepper as a preservative of their human chattels in warm weather. The 250,000 lilly handed pauper gentlemen (who by voting for their 3000,000 of wretched slaves and by over whipping into their traces a few serviles at the North, control this nation,) have always an abundance of time hanging so heavily upon their hands that they are obliged to resort to a variety of pleasure-going expedients to annihilate it, not to redeem it.

But to return. Much good I trust will result from this convention. One of the most busy seasons for the farmer being now about over, and our conventions yet to be held having been longer and more extensively noticed, I trust they will be very fully attended by such as shall come both to hear and be heard upon the absorbing theme of human liberty.

It appears to me very important where the county central committees have not already done it, that they proceed without delay thoroughly to organize their Towns and School Districts by the appointment of efficient committees in every one of them where they can find even one man who will firmly and fearlessly move straight forward in the cause of liberty.

I think it is also equally as important that the county central committees should see well to it that all these Towns and School District committees should timely have put into their hands an ample supply of correctly printed LIBERTY TICKETS with instructions to dispose of them in the most judicious manner. If all the friends of liberty in this state shall wisely and promptly discharge these and all other duties to the slave and their country at the approaching election, Michigan will still retain her noble preeminence of casting the greatest number of liberty votes according to her population of any State in the Union, the late increase of 750 per cent of our noble sister State, Vermont, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yours with unabated
Paternal regard.
S. B. TREADWELL.

P. S. I shall expect to see in the next Signal the proceedings of our Senatorial convention held at Marshall—the Calhoun and Hillsdale county nominations:—also the Senatorial and county liberty nominations of Cass and Van Buren counties, and perhaps the Senatorial county nominations of Lenawee and some other counties.

I have just learned from a distinguished friend of liberty that our friends in N. York are quite confident the Empire State will give the Liberty ticket from 7 to 10,000 votes.

I do hope and trust all our friends in Michigan will be prompt and liberal in ord r n, t e national address and the Signal. They are both doing much. The Signal of the 29th with Leavett's financial power of slavery &c.,&c. was a "tall one."

For the Signal of Liberty.

Senatorial Convention of the 4th District.

Agreeably to previous notice the friends of Liberty of the 5th Senatorial District convened at the Court House in Marshall, Calhoun county on the 28th September.

S. B. Treadwell, Esq., of Jackson was appointed chairman of the meeting and E. H. Johnson, of Albion, Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer. The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates to receive the votes of the friends of Liberty as Senators for this district, when Dr. V. MEEKER of Ingham co. and ERASTUS HUSSEY of Calhoun co. were unanimously elected.

A central corresponding committee for the district was appointed, consisting of S. B. Treadwell, Thomas M'Gee, R. B. Rexford, E. H. Johnson, and Charles Cole.

Whereas, the physical enslavement of three millions of innocent human beings in the nation has practically enslaved (by the system of the three fifths representation for this number of slaves) seventeen millions of people who retain freedom nominally; and whereas the national leaders of the old political parties are wholly controlled in the political movements by this enormous political power of the nation, therefore,

Resolved, That the time has fully come for all the true friends of the slave and their country at once and forever to break off all allegiance with the old parties with which they have been associated, and firmly unite into an independent liberty party, until the slave is free and our country is redeemed.

Resolved, That we will give our most cordial and undivided support to the nominations of James G. Birney for President and Thomas Morris for Vice President of the United States, and for J. S. Fitch, for Governor, and Nathan Power for Lieutenant Governor of this State.

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

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

S. B. TREADWELL, *Ch'n.*
E. H. JOHNSON, *Sec'y.*

For the Signal of Liberty.

The Hillsdale County adjourned Convention of the liberty party was held at Jonesville, on the 3d inst., Henry Vroman was called to the chair, and the Convention proceeded to put in nomination the following ticket to be supported at the ensuing election. For Representatives, Henry Packer, of Litchfield, and Ethan Judd of Adams. For County Commissioners, Benjamin A. Farnsworth, to fill vacancy and Solomon A. Clark. For Coroner, Stephen North. After which the Convention appointed 6 delegates to attend the Senatorial convention to be held at Adrian, on the 12th inst—a county Executive committee for Hillsdale county—a treasurer and a chairman to each town, for a town committee, with power to fill up the committee to the number of five in a town. The Convention then adjourned.

HENRY VROMAN, *Ch'n.*
Jonesville, Oct. 2d, 1841.

The following is from an esteemed friend who was present at the above convention.

MESSRS EDITORS:—At the above convention every thing went on harmoniously, and the liberty friends are greatly encouraged. We are not asleep. We are up and have taken the field determined to fight the battle of liberty at the polls at the coming election. I need not tell you how high our expectations rise. I trust however we shall give some votes for liberty this season. There is no agent for the Signal here, which I much regret. I think you might have had many more subscribers if there was an agent in this county.

My professional duties keep me very busy, but I find occasional hours to run to a school house of an evening to say something for liberty and the slave, and I intend to do still more in that way. Mr. Treadwell visited us at the first Convention, Sept. 25, and his address did much good. I am not aware that there is a public speaker in the county, except myself, that pleads this cause, yet we have many warm hearted friends and some bitter opposers, but our cause is onward.

I purpose to write you again immediately after election and tell you how much we are defeated.

Yours truly.

For the Signal of Liberty.

The State Convention of the Liberty party met pursuant to notice at the Court House in the village of Kalamazoo, and was organized by calling J. S. PORTER to the chair and nominating R. P. STEVENS Secretary.

Messrs. Thomas, Treadwell and Wagar were appointed a business committee who reported the following resolutions viz:

Resolved, That American Slavery, founded as it is upon all the crushed rights of 3,000,000 of colored people, and unjustly voting as it does for the same—is not only a monstrous legalized system of wickedness of immense magnitude—but an overwhelming political monopoly, in the hands of an oligarchy of 250,000 slaveholders, which by holding the balance of political power in the nation, has long rigidly controlled its offices, its finance and all its great interests, and has thus tyrannically subverted the constitutional liberliberties of more than 12,000,000 of nominal American freemen.

Resolved, That our fathers might as well have continued moral suasion alone, against the tyrannical aggression of Great Britain upon them, as for the people of the nonslaveholding states in this nation to continue to use, moral suasion alone, against the constant aggressions upon their rights and liberties, of the twelve hundred million political slave monopoly, of the 13 slaveholding states of this nation.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to all county central committees in the State, that they make no delay (where they have not already done) in thoroughly organizing town and school districts in their respective counties, by immediately appointing in each, an efficient liberty committee of from one to five in number, according to circumstances, and that county central committees at once devise effective measures that all such town and school district committees within their respective counties, be amply supplied with correct liberty tickets for the approaching election, with an especial request that they be as judiciously distributed as possible.

Resolved, That we will most cordially give our support to those noble spirits whose names are now before the people, viz: James G. Birney, for President and Thomas Morris, for Vice President of the United States, and Jabez S. Fitch, for Governor, and Nathan Power, for Lieutenant Governor of this State, and would earnestly recommend that all the friends of liberty in the State would do likewise, and also to give their undivided support to the county and senatorial nominations.

Resolved, That while we are greatly rejoiced to learn that our sister State, Vermont, at her last election, has increased her liberty vote more than 500 per cent., we will neglect no honest and honorable means, that Michigan at her approaching election, shall still retain her noble preeminence of giving the largest liberty vote according to her population of any state in the Union.

Resolved, That we are greatly encouraged in the prosecution of our self-sacrificing and arduous enterprise, to see so rapid an increase of our brethren—the true friends of liberty in this and other States.

Resolved, That the free labor is the all-absorbing interest of our country, and as such, the question of Tariff, Bank, Sub-Treasury, &c. sink into insignificance, when brought into contact with it.

Resolved, That duty and the best interests of the country demands of the officers in the different departments of government to discharge their respective duties, so as to promote the free labor interest, as the great leading interest of the country.

On motion of Mr. Wagar, the meeting was resolved into a county convention and the following town committees with power to increase their number were appointed pursuant to the 3d resolution of the State Convention.

Charleston, John C. Beach; Richland, J. S. Porter, Simeon Mills, Rockwell May; Climax, Doct. Thayer, Friend C. Bird, Joel Gardner; Texas, James Billings, A. G. Tower, Allen Dwelly; Pavillion, James Noyes, Hector Wagar, Wm. Carnes, Chancey Dean; Prairie Ronde, Delamore Duncan; Kalamazoo, R. P. Stevens; Brady, J. Burson, Jesse Thomas and Jonas Allen; Comstock, Wm. Cochran; Oshtemo, J. P. Marsh. Dr. N. M. Thomas was appointed chairman of the county central committee.

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

R. P. STEVENS, *Sec'y.*

☞President Tyler has recently been burnt in effigy in Louisville by a mob of a thousand persons, in Nashville, in Wilmington, and other places.

Notice.

G. BECKLEY of Ann Arbor, will lecture on slavery in the village Ypsilanti on the 21st inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

STATE, SENATORIAL AND COUNTY 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 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 above appointments are designedly made at the same time and places of the appointments of Senatorial and County Conventions for liberty nominations.—Other Conventions may hereafter be appointed in case the friends of liberty in other sections of the State shall desire it. The Central Committee have made the above appointments 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 to circumstances) by getting up an interest without delay, by means of lecturing, circulating papers, handbills, written communications, &c. &c., in all the counties, towns, school districts and neighborhoods in the vicinity where such conventions are to be held. Almost every thing relative to the interest and usefulness of these Conventions will depend upon the amount of interest and sacrifices which shall be manifested by the friends of liberty, in thoroughly getting them up.

S. B. TREADWELL, } State
A. L. PORTER, } Central
N. DURFEE, } Committee.

Jackson, Sept. 15, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKETS.

WAYNE COUNTY NOMINATION.

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

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
THEODATUS T. LYON, *Plymouth.*

WASHTENAW CO. NOMINATION.

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

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
RUFUS MATHEWS, *of Northfield.*

JACKSON CO. NOMINATION.

SENATORS—*Fourth Senatorial District.*
Dr. V. MEEKER, *of Ingham.*
ERASTUS HUSSEY, *of Calhoun.*

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
REUBEN H. KING, *of Rives.*

OAKLAND COUNTY NOMINATION

SENATORS—*Sixth Senatorial District.*
WILLIAM G. STONE, *of Troy.*
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.

SENATOR—*Fifth Senatorial District.*
J. P. MARSH, *of Kalamazoo.*

REPRESENTATIVES.
JOHN S. PORTER,
DELAMORE DUNCAN, Esq.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
ALBERT G. TOWERS.

HILLSDALE CO. NOMINATION.

REPRESENTATIVES.
HENRY PACKER, *of Litchfild.*
ETHEL JUDD, *of Adams.*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
BENJAMIN A. FARNESWORTH.
SOLOMON A. CLARK, (*vacancy*)

CORONER.
STEPHEN NORTH.

CALHOUN CO. NOMINATION.

REPRESENTIVES.
CHARLES BORDWELL, *of Eckford.*
E. H. JOHNSON, *of Albion.*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
GEORGE LOWREE.

MARRIED,

In Northfield, on the 10th inst, by Rev. G. Beckley, Mr. WILLIAM STUBBS of Ann Arbor, to Miss HELEN HALLOCK, of the former place.

☞The Printers were kindly remembered on this occasion, with a bountiful supply of the nuptial cake; and in return, can only tender their grateful acknowledgements.—May they move hand in hand, successfully, o'er life's tempestuous wave; and prove useful members of society—doing justice alike, to THEMSELVES and the OPPRESSED.

POETRY.

From the Emancipator.

A Dialogue.

Stranger.—Farmer, while the plough your'e driving,
Let me now a question ask,
Tell the reason why you're striving,
Late and early at your task?

Farmer.—'Tis that I my work must finish,
Ere the working season's o'er,
And my barns I must replenish
With my crops, and winter's store.

S.—Farmer, if some cruel master,
Should your footsteps now attend;
Bid you toil, still on, and faster,
Would you to his mandate bend?

F.—By this free right arm! no, never!!
I would hold to freedom still,
Leave my home once and forever,
Ere I'd bow beneath his will.

S.—Farmer, if he strove to bind thee,
And should bind thy brawny limbs?
F.—If my hands would not defend me,
They should never work for him.

S.—Then what think you of the slave,
Toiling 'neath a broiling sun?
His only rest is in the grave,
Only then his task is done.

F.—How can I help his condition?
Could I, I would set him free.
S.—Join the ranks of Abolition,
Give your vote to Liberty.

F.—Well, then, at the next election,
I will try what I can do;
Join your ranks without defection,
Independent, Jersey Blue.

C. S.

APPEAL

TO ABOLITIONISTS AND THE FRIENDS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF PETITION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens:—You have rejoiced with us at the vote of the present House of Representatives, in Congress, by which the infamous 21st Rule, commonly called "Johnson's Gag," was discarded from the rules and orders of the House. That vote, confirmed as it was by the repeated refusal to adopt any code of rules, even for the extra session, with that one included, was highly honorable to the firmness, magnanimity, and regard for constitutional and natural rights, of those who acted in it.

The progress made in five years shows what we have gained.

The first gag resolution, infringing the right of petition, Pinckney's was passed, May 26, 1836—yeas 117, nays 68; majority 46.

The second gag, Hawes,' January 18, 1837, was carried by 115 to 47; majority 58.

The third, Patton's, December 21, 1837—122 to 74—majority 47.

The fourth, Atherton's, January 12, 1838—126, to 78; majority 48.

The fifth, "Johnson's Gag," incorporated into the standing rules of the House, Jan. 28, 1840, 114 to 108—majority 6.

On the 7th of June, 1841, the vote by which this rule was "discarded," was 112 to 104; majority 8.

There were 26 members from the Free States who voted in favor of Johnson's Gag," in 1840, and only 22 in 1841, voted against its repeal.

The several votes against the gag were 68, 47, 74, 78, 108, and 112.

We appeal to these dates and figures as evidences of progress—as monuments of past struggles for the right of petition, and incitements to one more effort—if successful, the last.

Immediately after the vote had been passed, adopting the rules with the exception of the 21st, notice was given of a motion to reconsider that vote. Before the motion was made, however, and while the amended rules were in full force, a special rule was adopted, applicable only to the extra session, on report of a committee of which Mr. Calhoun, of Mass., was chairman. By this special rule, it was established that, on the presentation of petitions and other papers, on subjects not included in the President's Message, (except a bankrupt law) "objection to the reception shall be considered as made, and the question of reception shall be laid on the table." In other words, the petition remained in the hands of the member who presented it, leaving the question as doubtful whether Congress will receive the petitions of the people or not. We will not assume the prerogative of deciding exactly how far it may be within the constitutional power of Congress to go, in order to prevent the introduction of foreign topics of debate in an extra session, called for special purposes. But it were idle to deny that the peculiar and round-about mode of coming at it, in this special rule, was adopted at the instance of the slaveholders—was modelled according to their views—and was designed to shut out debate on the question whether Congress is constitutionally bound to receive abolition petitions. It is to be borne in mind that the question whether petitions shall be received, or the objection against receiving petitions, is made only in the case of one class of petitions, and hence it is clear that the special rule, although general in its form, was adopted in its peculiar form, solely in view of this class of petitions, and could have a desirable operation on no others. The Legislature of Massachusetts, in their protest against "Johnson's Gag," March 21, 1840, resolved that the practice of the Senate of raising the question of reception on petitions, and then laying that question on the table, "is a virtual denyal of the right of petition."—Under these circumstances, the fact that those members of Congress who had just discarded "the gag" itself, should have thought it necessary, in order to the despatch of the public business, to go so far in humoring the unreasonable pretensions of the slaveholders, may well excite our apprehensions, and call forth an effort to stand by and strengthen our representatives in meeting the next struggle.

The attempt to reconsider the rule was successful, and for twelve days the House remained in a state of disorganization; a majority, on the one hand, refusing to re adopt the rules without the gag, and, on the other, refusing to re-adopt the gag. At length a compromise was agreed upon, and all the old rules were temporarily adopted, excepting so far as they were "superseded" by resolutions of the present House.

One operation of this "compromise" vote was, to make it manifest that the gag was superseded; or, in other words, there was no longer any use in excluding abolition petitions, because all petitions were excluded. There was no longer an odious distinction made in denying reception of one class of petitioners, for all the people were shut out. If this is constitutional, it is certainly carrying lawful power to its utmost verge.

Another effect was, to throw away the advantage which had been gained by the vote discarding the gag for the whole Congress, and thus to postpone it as an open question, to come up again at the beginning of the regular session, when the subject of adopting rules and orders must be acted on.

It is with a view to prepare for that occasion, that the present address is put forth.

The slaveholders are not unaware of the importance of the question which is then to come up. They are already preparing to meet it, and they have a plan formed, by which they hope to regain their lost ground with added advantage. The Richmond Whig, 21st June, expresses the views of one portion of the present dominent party:

"When the subject comes up again, stronger action than is contemplated by the 21st rule will be proposed. The true friends of the South will not be satisfied with adopting that rule, by which the controversy will only be deferred for two years, when the South will be much weaker than she is at present. They will then REQUIRE that the question be settled, one way or the other. They will call upon the North to show their hands—to claim all they want—and to have a full and final settlement of accounts. The 21st rule is, at most, a mere temporary experiment; and without giving any permanent protection to our rights, serves to inflame the public mind at the North, and keep alive the agitation. We want something more substantial, and more conclusive—and that WE WILL HAVE, at the regular session. We will know of the North what they desire. If they ask nothing more than we can grant, there will be an end to the contest—if they ask more we can refuse it—and if they persist, we can resort to that extremity, which, if it be inevitable, the sooner it comes the better."

These intend to concede the reception of our petitions, only for the purpose of more effectually defeating the object of our petitions by having them referred to a committee of Northern politicians, whose report they anticipate will forever put an end to the hopes of abolition.

There is another class, however, who will take their stand against the right of petition, on the ancient of tyrants, necessity. A correspondent of the paper above named, says:

"When the right to petition is once conceded, and in that concession is involved the admission that slavery is a 'grievance,' does any man believe that the abolitionist and fanatical philanthropist will be content without a report? Now he clamors about 'a gag,' because you refuse to receive his petition; then he will complain, and with much more reason, of the gag which denies him the right of a report upon a constitutional petition; and the next step will be a standing committee on abolition."

And Mr. Wise, in debate, referred to the career of Wilberforce, to show the certainty of a persevering and active minority to gain ground against a merely passive majority, however large:

"A minority, however small, are continually exerting themselves, and keeping up agitation, year after year, before the public mind. In such a state of things, THE MINORITY ARE SURE TO GAIN THEIR POINT; as certainly as that the solid marble will wear away by the constant running of the stream."

On the first monday of December, then, the question must inevitably come up, whether the right of petition is to continue to exist, and whether the right, as far as the subject of slavery is concerned, is to be of any value. If slavery should achieve a victory now, it will be a great victory, that will cost us years of toil and sorrow to retrieve. And should the triumph fall once more to Liberty, we have reason to hope it would be final. Slavery, struck down now by a decisive blow, would never rally again as it has done, but would only fight the desperate battles of a retreating and continually weakened invader of the soil of liberty. Who would not make an effort, with the possibility of so glorious results? To meet this question, then, in Congress, we must lay our plans with reference as well to the character and feelings of the individual members of Congress, as to the wishes and influence of the people of the several Districts.

The members of Congress may be regarded as in three classes:

1. A large number, we trust, are intelligently and honestly in favor of the right of petition, and some of them in favor of every wise and discreet use of their constitutional powers to hasten the abolition of slavery itself. These members require to be supported and encouraged by such a demonstration on the part of the wise and good of their constituents, as will overbear any influence of party politics or the arts of slaveholders, and bring them to an immovable determination, that they will now stand by the Right of Petition at all hazards, and will refuse all support or countenance to slavery or the slaveholding interest, beyond what the constitution plainly requires.

2. There are those who have paid but little attention to the subject, who are undecided, without clear views or fixed determinations, and who will therefore act, for the most part, as they may be acted upon at the time. To secure the votes of these in favor of the right of petition, the friends of liberty must bring forward all the arguments and all the influence in their power, in open and condensed array, so as to render it impossible for them to close their eyes against the truth, and impossible to trample down the influence in favor of truth and justice.

3. It is to be feared that there are not wanting men among us, who are predisposed to slavery; who either through ignorance, debasement of mind, or political corruption and venality, are prepared to go as far as they dare in concessions to the arrogant demands of the slaveholders.—Such characters are to be met only with such a demonstration as will assure them that it is no longer politically safe or expedient to sacrifice liberty to slavery, and that if they go any further in extending the control of slavery in our government, it is at the peril of their political annihilation.

Such a demonstration can be made, by proper efforts, and such, we believe, the present crisis loudly calls for, on the part of the friends of liberty. Shall it be done?

FORMS OF PETITION.

1. *To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:*

The subscribers, legal voters of in the County of and State of respectfully ask leave to remonstrate against the adoption, by either House of Congress, of any rule, order, resolution, law or usage, limiting or impairing the constitutional right of the people to petition Congress for a removal of grievances; or in any way disparaging or stigmatizing petitions on the subject of Slavery, or placing them in any respect on a different footing from other lawful petitions.

2. *To the Honorable Senate, &c.*

The subscribers, legal voters of in the county of and State of respectfully petition Congress to repeal all laws regulating or sanctioning the holding or transporting of persons, as slaves, in vessels of the United States, sailing coastwise from one State to another; and to pass laws protecting the rights of all persons claimed or held as slaves, who may be constitutionally entitled to their freedom by going by sea, with the consent of their masters, beyond the jurisdiction of the State in which they are legally deemed to be slaves.

3. *To the Honorable Senate, &c.*

The undersigned, legal voters of in the County of and State of respectfully pray Congress to repeal so much of the Act of February 27, 1801, entitled "An act concerning the District of Columbia," as may be supposed to authorize the existence of slavery in said District; and to pass laws suppressing the practice of buying, selling, breeding, holding and treating persons as slaves, in the District; or, otherwise, to remove the seat of Government to some place where such practices do not prevail.

4. *To the Honorable Senate, &c.*

The subscribers, legal voters of in the County of and State of respectfully ask Congress to abolish Slavery in the Territory of Florida, in such a manner as not to violate the stipulations of the treaty of cession.

5. *To the Honorable Senate, &c.*

The subscribers, legal voters of in the county of and State of respectfully pray that the proper steps may be made for the repeal of all laws, and the alteration of all constitutional provisions, by which the people of the Free States, the Federal Government, or the nation, are in any way implicated, or bound to countenance, protect or in any manner aid in supporting or continuing the institution of slavery, or in keeping human beings in a state of slavery.

NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

1. Each one of the blank petitions prefixed can be cut out and wafered or pasted at the head of a half sheet of paper, and then it is ready for signing,—only filling the blanks with the name of the town or village, county and State.

2. Let every petitioner sign his own name. Names should not be copied on the petition—it affords a color for the imputation that they are forged.

3. Sign only one side of the sheet. As it is filled, paste on other sheets. Rolling the paper on a stick is better than folding.

4. When the petitions are completed, which ought to be, BY ALL MEANS, before the first of December; fold each petition by itself, in a proper shape for filing and endorse the proper notice on the back, in a plain hand, thus:

"Remonstrance
of 147 Legal Voters, in
Clarendon, Rutland county, Vermont;
Against the adoption of any rule, vote or usage, infringing the right of petition.

or some other brief statement of the contents of the petition, with the number and residence of the petitioners. This endorsement the member of Congress wants to have before him to read, when he presents the petition, and the clerk enters the same, or its substance, in the journal of the House.

5. Send the petitions to your own representative, properly enclosed and directed, with a separate letter accompanying, informing him of the petition sent, and respectfully requesting him to present them at the earliest opportunity, and to inform you of the result. Address another letter to the "Hon. S. M. Gates, House of Representatives, Washington City," giving the same information. He will put these notices in the hands of a person who will make out a register of all the petitions sent and an account of those presented by different members.

For the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign A. S. Society.

ARTHUR TAPPAN, *President.*
Joshua Leavitt, *Secretary.*
New York, Sept. 1. 1841.

Edward Everett.

The hesitation of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Edward Everett as minister to England, brought out from certain editors a volly of hot and hasty assertions, as though they were, in a supposable and probable contingency, ready to rally a Northern party for the rescue of periled freedom, and for a manful resistance of the slave-power aggressions. To all this senseless vaporing, the editor of the Emancipator, with admirable coolness and forecast, thus addresses himself:

"We warn our friends not to be taken by this device. We are not a *northern* party, but a *liberty* party. We war not upon the South, but upon slavery. Our candidate is every inch a Southron, in all those characteristics of Southern men which do not arise from slavery, directly or indirectly. The very aim and object of our enterprise is not to injure or destroy the South, but to SAVE THE SOUTH from the disasterous effects of its own vicious usages. We intend to do the people of the South the greatest possible kindness, by leading, persuading and helping them to deliver themselves from their greatest scourge. Our patriotic regards embrace our country—OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. We fight not the battles of Northern rights against southern encroachments, but of FREE LABOR against the oppressions and assumptions of slavery.

Of what use to the anti slavery cause would be a northern party headed by such men as Webster, Southard, Bates, Phelps Tallmadge, and the like? or Van Buren, Kendall, Hill, Greene, and that sort? sustained by such papers as the Boston Atlas and New York Commercial, Webb, Noah, Daniels, &c.? or the Albany Argus, Boston Post and the Globe? For ourselves, we should regard the formation of such a party disasterous, because it would divert the public mind from the real issue. Let abolitionists beware of forsaking their own colors, for any delusion whatever. Vote for no man who sustains slavery or slaveholders. Vote for no man who is not known to be ready to do all that is constitutionally in his power to put down slavery.—*American Citizen.*

ONLY SEE!

"SHILLING CALICOES FOR NINEPENCE."

THE subscriber has just received from New York, to sell on commission, a general assortment of DRY-GOODS which he *will sell* much lower than has ever before been offered in this place—for specie or Eastern funds, or an equivalent.

He designs making it a ready pay business, consequently no credit will be given.

DWIGHT KELLOGG.

Ann Arbor, (lower village, No. 5, Huron block,) Oct. 6th, 1841.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has recently opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the shoe store of J. Beckley, & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop.—Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particular invited to call.

P. S.—Wanted, a boy from 12 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Tailoring Business.

Ann Arbor, October 6, 1841. tf

Produce of every Description,

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

JEW DAVID'S
OR
HEBREW PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease, or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxilary, in removing the disease and faciliating the cure, in case of Local Inflamation, Scroffulous Affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamtory, and Chronic Rheumatism, 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) miraculous cures it performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate.—He put one over the region of the liver;—in the mean time he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health inproving; and in a few weeks his cough left him. the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently re-instated.

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

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

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, is a certain cure for corns.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan.

Country agents supplied by M. W. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton F. Hall, Leoni; G.G. Grewell, Grass Lake Keeler & Powers, Concord.

Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. tf

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

THE undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE 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 ever before offered to the Public. The price of a *Four Horse Power*, with a good *Threshing Machine* is 120 dollars, at the shop; without the *Machine*, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well,) and it will not be hard work for the horses. The *Horse Power* and *Thresher* can both be put in a common waggon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The *Two Horse Power* will be sold at the shop, with the *Thresher* for one hundred dollars; without the *Thresher*, for seventy-five dollars.

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

—ALSO—

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

—Also—

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

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-1y

MORTGAGE SALE.

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

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

SAMUEL W. FOSTER *Mortgagee.*
Kingsley & Morgan, *Atty's.*
Dated Scio, August 9th, 1841.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!!

JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank summons, subpœnas, Executions, &c.—For sale at this office.

Wood! Wood! Wood!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the "Signal of Liberty."