

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

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T. FOSTER, Editor.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Sept. 26.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

LIBERTY TICKET.

For Representative to Congress,
2d DIST. ERASTUS HUSSEY.

For Senator,
5TH DIST. HENRY MONTAGUE.

For Representatives,
GENESSEE COUNTY,
JOHN W. KING,
A. W. HART.

Correspondence of the Signal of Liberty.
The American Board—Colonization—
Yale College, &c.
NEW HAVEN, Sept. 12, '46.

MR. FOSTER—
The present has been a busy week in
this beautiful city. The American Board
of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
commenced its sessions here on Tuesday
last. There must have been from abroad
some fourteen or fifteen hundred persons
in attendance. The names of eighty-
seven corporate, and of near five hun-
dred honorary members, were handed
in. The business of this Board was a few
years ago transacted in a private parlor,
but on this occasion three large Church-
es were used, two of which were filled
to their utmost capacity at the same
time.

The greater part of the sessions was
occupied with the reading of reports by
the Secretaries and Committees. There
appeared to have been more than the us-
ual number of revivals, at the Mission
stations during the past year.

On Wednesday evening, memorials on
the subjects of Slavery and Polygamy,
were read by Mr. Greene, one of the
Secretaries. On Friday Morning, a Com-
mittee of which Chancellor Walworth
was Chairman, reported in answer to
them. The substance of the report was,
that as the Board had expressed its views
at length in regard to Slavery during
the last annual meeting, it was unneces-
sary to add any thing to them at pre-
sent, not having seen any reason for chang-
ing them. As regards Polygamy, it ex-
plained the circumstances of one or two
cases that had been specified as existing
and asserted that the Board had not given
any encouragement to Missionaries to
tolerate it, by admitting into Churches
any that continued in the practice, but
that Missionaries must be allowed the lib-
erty of determining individual cases as
they occurred, and that no farther action
was needful at this time.

The reading of the report was follow-
ed by a very animated debate. The floor
was first obtained by Mr. Trask of Mass.
then by Mr. Perkins of Meriden, Ct.,
then by Mr. Patten of Hartford, all Ab-
olitionists. They contended that the
Board should state explicitly its opinion
when such fundamental questions of mor-
ality were fairly brought before it, and
not pursue a course guided chiefly by
expediency: that the community wished
to be satisfied and to know what to de-
pend on.

The same spirit of conservatism and
of inaction was manifested by the officers
and the older members of the Board as
heretofore, whenever slavery was intro-
duced. Dr. Anderson said that if these
questions must come up annually, and
disturb the harmony of the meeting, that
he was in favor of giving up the meet-
ings entirely. Dr. Bacon obtained the floor,
and in one of the most eloquent and pow-
erful speeches he ever made, he rebuked
the spirit of inaction. He said that he
would go ten times farther to attend a
meeting to discuss and decide such ques-
tions, than to attend one of mere sympa-
thy and pleasing intelligence. He told
the Prudential Committee that a cause
of the diminished circulation of the Mis-
sionary Herald, and the want of inter-
est in it on the part of the religious
community, was to be found in the fact

that it blinked such subjects, and thus
failed to satisfy the demands of the age.
The conservative D. D.'s perfectly abhor
such discussions that require a standard
to be raised against iniquity in the Church-
es, or that in any way make the falli-
bility of the Prudential Committee appear,
which they delight so much in flattering
and commending.

But such discussions do good. They
show the advance of public sentiment.—
This one, I think, was worth all the rest
of the meetings. It showed that the re-
ligious community would not be satisfied
longer with silence in regard to the cry-
ing sins of the age. Several returned
missionaries were present, and gave inter-
esting addresses, when taking leave of
their patrons for the last time. The Board
adjourned, to meet at Buffalo, on the
second Wednesday of September, 1847.

Colonization has still life enough in it,
to make a faint effort now and then, in
this region. The Rev. Ex. Gov. Pin-
ney, of Liberia, delivered an address in
one of the churches of this city, a few
Sabbath evenings since. Among other
things, he stated, that "in less than fifty
years there would be no need here of the
colored population of this country."—
What could be better adapted than such
a statement, to foster the cruel prejudice
that now exists against this class of peo-
ple? How can he expect to gain the
confidence or the gratitude of the three
or four millions of Americans whom he
thus proclaims to their fellow-countrymen
to be useless in their native land? Who
now perform more of valuable labor than
they? But this is the same spirit that has
ever been manifested by Colonization.—
The speaker complained that there was
too much disposition to despise the col-
ored man, and deny him opportunities of
usefulness. But I ascertained that he
had a notice of his meeting given in all
the churches of the city, but that of the
colored people. He, himself, their profes-
sion friend and advocate, neglected to
extend to them an opportunity of use-
fulness, by contributing to aid the brethren
to gain so delightful a home as is offered
them on the sunny shores of Africa.

The change that is taking place in
public opinion by the discussion of Sla-
very, is very encouraging and gratifying.
You know that the New York Observer
has been among the most ultra of prosla-
very journals in the country. It is a
money-making concern, and therefore
watches closely the weathercock of popu-
larity. But now, it finds its interest in
taking another tack. A few days since,
its Editor remarked to a highly respected
gentleman, of New York, that now he
"must take up the subject of Slavery in
earnest, and go for abolition." He has
made the discovery, that the circulation
of his paper has been greatly diminishing,
while that of those which speak out fear-
lessly against slavery, has been increas-
ing. Slavery cannot long endure the
light, that is pouring in upon it, from all
directions.

The Commencement of Yale College
passed off with the usual exercises. You
have doubtless heard of the resignation
of President Day. Prof. Woolsey has
been elected his successor. He has not
yet formally accepted, but it is supposed
that he will. While the merits of the
different candidates were being canvassed,
it was amusing to notice the various opin-
ions advanced as to the fitness of each. If
one had committed himself decidedly
against any of the great sins that afflict
the world, the doubt would be raised
whether he would be sufficiently popular.
And especially, if he had ever had an
opinion of his own, in regard to slavery,
it was feared that the College would be
injured by losing favor with the South.—
When will Northerners be freemen?
Yours truly,
J. B.

A Fugitive.

We were amused in looking over a
volume of Schroeder's visit to the shores
of the Mediterranean, to find the follow-
ing:

"We were received, as we got out of
the gondola, by a runaway New Orleans
negro, who, as he informed us, was trav-
elling some years ago with his mistress,
but falling in love with a girl in Padua,
he was obliged to desert her and marry.
His wife was a fair Italian, who deceiv-
ed her father; and they are blessed with
three children. He is chief aid of mine
host, and the first man we saw in Venice
this happy counterpart of Othello.
He knew us for Americans at once, and
welcomed us in English, scolded the gon-
doler in Italian, and spoke French to
Madame de G's courier a moment after.

The migratory habits of our brethren
at the South, bid fair to make them as
"universal" after a while as any other
part of the "Yankee nation." Such spec-
imens as the one here described, are a
credit to the country they fly from.—Am.
Citizen.

Proslavery Papers.

We carefully avoid personal controver-
sies with our neighbors of the quill: but
we deem it advisable often to call them
out on important principles where they
may be disposed to be non-committal or
ambiguous. Hence we have called on
several of our Whig neighbors, who make
strong professions of antislavery, to say
whether they were for perpetuating the
Slave Power of this nation by electing
Slaveholders for its rulers. The Ypsilanti
Sentinel has come out in a long answer,
which says in effect, Yes, and asks us to
publish it, as it had inserted our article on
proslavery papers. We have no kind of
objection except the want of room; and
we are willing to waive that, seeing the
editor is disposed to answer in any degree
like a man. So here is his answer.

From the Ypsilanti Sentinel.
"But it concerns us now to examine
these grave charges: First, we are called
proslavery because we will not say that
by vote or influence, we will never sup-
port a slaveholder for any office, and
therefore, our paper is unworthy a cir-
culation in a free community. But Mr.
Signal, you called us proslavery before you
knew that we would not do or say thus
and so; and supposing we were
wofully proslavery, would it not show
more intelligence & candor in the com-
munity to judge our sentiments by our
own representations than by yours? Or,
would you as the slaveholders do, apply
lying law to all publications except your
own? Yet look at your own course, and
tell us, if you can, wherein the principle
differs from that of the slave despots.—
They wish not to discuss, they would
silence. With them an antislavery pa-
per is unfit to circulate. They fear
light, and so does your hypocritical abo-
litionism.

"Again, says the Signal, we sustain
the Slave Power of this nation in con-
tinuing the curse of slavery. This we
only stop to say is utterly false. But the
proof, it continues, is found in the fact
that we stand ready to support slaveholders
for President and Vice President, if such
should be the nominees of the Whig party,
and that we would fill other offices of
the government with slaveholders. If this
is all your proof, learn how fallacious your
confidence is: We stand ready for no
such purpose. It would be very con-
venient we know for the Signal to tell
the whole story itself, but we must, where
we are so much concerned, have some-
thing to say for ourselves. We say then,
we stand ready, as soon as we see proper,
to support, to the utmost of our ability,
the nominees of NORTHERN MEN, in
residence and principle, for President and
Vice President; we claim this as a matter
of right on other grounds than that of
slavery. The north has been, in conse-
quence of its own doughfacedness, treated
with shameful contumely, in the distribu-
tion of patronage, and appropriations; its
rights have been invaded and its liberties
violated, by the repeated addition of ter-
ritory, with few inhabitants, but having an
equal representation in the Senate, in
violation of the Constitution which was ex-
pressly framed, with such anomalous
compromises, for the then existing states,
and such others as might be formed out
of the unsettled lands belonging to the
then States. For sixteen years only since
the era of the nation have northern
Presidents been elected; eight years have
they administered the government to the
common interest of the Union: for four
years one basely sold himself to support
Southern principles; and death bereaved
of the patriot Harrison in one short
month after he had entered upon the duties
of his office. During much the greater
part of our remaining existence as a nation,
our destinies have been shaped and mold-
ed by a narrow southern sectional policy,
which has more than once beggared our
finances, prostrated our industry, compro-
mised our national character, and plunged
us into expensive and dishonorable wars.
In view of all this, and more which we
might mention, it is our just right, it is
due to our deep injuries, and destroyed
confidence, as well as our preponderating
importance to assert and maintain our
right to furnish the incumbents of the
next Administration, and this we "stand
ready" to do. Nor have southern Whigs
objected to this; in our humble opinion,
they will not. Be this as it may, not until
the nominations are made, and all their
attending circumstances fully seen, are
we "ready" to give our vote and influ-
ence.

"But, granting that after the nomi-
nations are made, we see on the one side
a candidate and his party pledged to con-
tinue and promote this same policy, nomi-
nated for the very purpose of perpetuating
slavery by the unconstitutional annexation
of slave territory at the expense of the
blood and treasure of the nation; a can-
didate of that faction so rapacious in its
demands, that the free labor of the nation
must be reduced to a level with its own
servile toil; that the whole immense in-
ternal commerce of the north and mighty
west must be sacrificed to maintain its
servile wars;—the broad domain of the
nation, must be knocked off under the
auctioneer's hammer, to speculators in-
stead of being equally distributed to the
States and graduated in price so as to come
within the reach of the poorest citizen;
when, we say, we see such a candidate
on the one hand, and on the other a can-
didate and party firmly opposing all this,
and striving might and main, to preserve
the Constitutional landmarks of our coun-
try, and to hedge in slavery, as we do
noxious weeds, that it may not spread
beyond our control; when, in fine, we see
a James K. Polk, and the factious
Baltimore Convention on the one hand,
and a Henry Clay, with the unanimous
acclamation of the wise and patriotic on
the other, our choice is already made and

we dare avow it. Nor will the fear of
being called proslavery, induce us to for-
bear any opposition to slavery, except the
senseless abstraction of voting for a non-
slaveholder.

"If the continuous extension of slavery
and the domination of the perpetualist
faction at the south can only be checked
by the elevation of a patriotic southern
man, though he be a holder of slaves, We
shall vote for him, in preference to throw-
ing our vote away and permitting the evils
we deprecate. Is this proslavery? Do we
vote thus because we love slavery? No
sir; there is not a patriot at the south a-
mong all her distinguished citizens, Henry
Clay not excepted, whom we should not
love with the greater ardor, and support
with greater alacrity, were they but clear
of this evil.

"But to come nearer home, and to the
more important nominations, so far as
immediate action on slavery is concerned,
of Members of Congress. Of course no
slaveholder can be nominated here, and
we are sure we shall be very far from
withholding our support from men, nomi-
nated as our candidates will be, under
solemn pledges to plant themselves as
rocks, and stand if necessary to the death,
against any further invasion of the Con-
stitution, or another violation of the con-
federated faith of the States which were
parties to the original compact, and who
moreover think with ourselves, on other
important questions besides that of slavery,
for the purposes of supporting those whose
only recommendation is, abolitionism, so
blind in its zeal, or so hypocritical in its
professions, that it lifts not its hand where
it may be effectual, against the unlimited
extension of the institution it so much
pretends to detest.

"It is false that we are pledged to sup-
port any slaveholder the Whig party may
nominate. You are sufficiently acquaint-
ed with the whig party to know that it
never could be rallied on a nomination
made so, for an instance, was that of James
K. Polk.

"We have thus answered your test,
not by a plain yes or no, because it does
not admit of such an answer. You call
it simple and just; here again your
fondness for falsehood appears, inasmuch
as it is exceedingly intricate and sophis-
tical; embracing in one direct proposition,
what must be decided by a consideration
of many conditions and qualifications.—
"We dare do any thing that man may
do;" "Who dares do more is none;"
but we have long since learned not to
swerve into a course we did not approve,
by the challenges of an opponent who
sought to make us do as he would have us,
by daring us.

"With regard to our sincerity, we are
willing it should be tested as you are not;
we are perfectly willing our paper should
go weekly into the hands of Liberty men,
who perhaps are as capable of judging of
our professions as the "Signal." On the
contrary that journal would "discour-
age the circulation" of what it pleases to
call pro-slavery papers lest the sincerity
and justice of their sentiments should
confute its own false assertions.

"Is there anything "underhanded,"
or "shuffling," in this? Will the Sig-
nal have the common justice to copy
this reply, except the transcription of its
own article, which we do not ask, as its
readers have it already, into its columns,
or would this be encouraging the cir-
culation of pro-slavery sentiments?"

"We have no need to multiply words
on this. To ascertain whether the Sen-
tinel was really an antislavery paper, we
asked that paper to answer, yea or nay,
to this simple statement:

"Should a slaveholder be nominated
by the Whig party as their next candidate
for President or Vice President, we shall
on that account, withhold from the Elec-
toral ticket our vote personally and the
influence of our paper in its support."

How is the question answered? The
Sentinel, in certain cases, will vote for
"the elevation of a patriotic Southern
man, THOUGH HE BE A HOLDER
OF SLAVES." Of course the Sentinel
would go for filling other national ap-
pointments with slaveholding Whigs. So
much for its antislavery! Those abo-
litionists who wish to see a Whig slave-
holder elected President, who "rejoices
that neither of the great parties of the
country has any design or aim at Aboli-
tion," may profitably take the Sentinel.

The reader will observe that the Sen-
tinel has not the slightest notion of rooting
up the "noxious weed" of Slavery; but
it is merely apprehensive of its spread
and "continuous extension." Said we
not rightly it was proslavery? What
does it propose to do aggressively a-
gainst Slavery? NOTHING!! It pro-
poses to give Henry Clay, the ablest
man in your sphere of influence. But
go further than this. Carry out your
plan of learning one antislavery fact a
day for ten years, and you would then
be armed with three thousand six hundred
and fifty powerful arguments for the an-
ti-slavery cause. With such a magazine
of truths, you would be invulnerable.—
With ordinary prudence, you could not
be broken down in argument, and you
might fearlessly meet on the floor of
the U. S. Senate, John C. Calhoun or Thomas
H. Benton, face to face! Isaiah, that
man is not to be despised who patiently,
systematically, and perseveringly gathers
up all the truths within his reach! Mark
it, he will be somebody!

Procrastination is the thief of time.

Our Inquiry Meeting.

NUMBER NINE.
In answer to your inquiries, Isaiah, we
stated, two weeks since, the best mode of
obtaining a thorough knowledge of lead-
ing facts and principles on any subject—
by getting the most approved works, and
becoming completely master of them.—
But no science or art is stationary. Pro-
gress is the order of the day; and it is
manifested by constant innovations on old
practices and notions, and discoveries of
new principles and processes. You must
keep pace with the progress of knowl-
edge, by collecting and preserving all the
items of important information you can
find. Let us tell you of a method, which,
if carried out in its details, will prove
eminently useful, and place you far above
your fellows.

You must make yourself a Book of
Facts, where you can stow away, under
its appropriate head, every item of valu-
able facts that you find in the newspapers,
and wish to remember. Now do not
think of your old account books, nor of
your sister's cast-away Album. Go to
the book-store with a dollar, and purchase
a new, ruled, blank book, long and nar-
row in shape, and containing two or three
hundred pages. Divide the book into
compartments—of from two to six pages
each, according to the number and im-
portance of the subjects of which it is to
treat. Your headings through the book
will be like these: Population, Manufac-
tures, Commerce, Agriculture, Railroads,
Elections, Army, Navy, Slavery, War,
Interference, National Statistics, &c.—
In the first pages of your book make an
index of these. When you find in the
newspapers a valuable fact on any of
these topics, cut it out, and paste it care-
fully under its appropriate head, one ex-
tract under another, like a column in a
newspaper. Number each fact in the
margin 1, 2, 3, &c., and write opposite
to it, in the margin, in a large, full hand,
the particular point of which the para-
graph treats. For instance, under the
general division of SLAVERY, you will
have paragraphs concerning the Educa-
tion and Religion in Slave States, Aboli-
tion of Slavery in foreign countries,
Free Population of Slave and Free States
compared, Slave Laws, results of Emanc-
ipation, &c., &c. Lastly, enter the au-
thority on which your statements are
made, and the time to which they refer.
The more particular about this the better:
for you may wish to refer to your book
hundreds and thousands of times, and man-
y years hence.

What do you say: The plan may be
a good one, but there is no need of all
these particulars? Let us tell you that
there is not an eminent lecturer in the
country on any subject that does not use
some plan for collecting facts: and is not
a full and systematic plan far preferable
to a meagre and insufficient method? You
need not despise these suggestions, Isa-
ah, as mere dabbling in small matters.—
To cut out and preserve one fact, as here
directed, is, indeed, in one sense, a small
matter. It can be done by any body in
a minute or two. Yet the PRACTICE
of preserving them may have mighty results
on yourself and others. It will infallibly
give you influence and consideration
among your neighbors. To test its ef-
fects, let us take your own case. You
have as good a mind as the generality of
men. You are an antislavery man.—
You wish to talk on that subject contin-
ually to your friends and neighbors—to
every body. Suppose that by means of
this system, and by an active exertion of
all your faculties, you learn to-day and
register in your mind, so that you can
have at the perfect command of your
tongue, ONE important antislavery fact.
To-morrow you will add to this a second
fact, and next day a third, and so on till
the end of a year, when you will have
at your command, as familiar as house-
hold words, three hundred and sixty-five
antislavery truths. Then when the ques-
tion of Abolition comes up for discussion
in your village debating school, do you
not see what a mighty advantage you
have over all others? These acquisitions,
alone, would make you a distinguished
man in your sphere of influence. But
go further than this. Carry out your
plan of learning one antislavery fact a
day for ten years, and you would then
be armed with three thousand six hundred
and fifty powerful arguments for the an-
ti-slavery cause. With such a magazine
of truths, you would be invulnerable.—
With ordinary prudence, you could not
be broken down in argument, and you
might fearlessly meet on the floor of
the U. S. Senate, John C. Calhoun or Thomas
H. Benton, face to face! Isaiah, that
man is not to be despised who patiently,
systematically, and perseveringly gathers
up all the truths within his reach! Mark
it, he will be somebody!

Procrastination is the thief of time.

New Whig Party.

The Cleveland American, (Liberty,)
refers to certain movements in that State,
as indicative of an intention to start a
new Whig Northern Rights party, with
Messrs. Giddings, Hamlin, &c., at the
head of it. The American says:

"We have repeatedly expressed our
readiness to unite with any party for the
furtherance of the cause of human rights
and emancipation. But we will unite
with no party, for the purpose of merging
the Anti-Slavery cause in the pecuniary
issues of the old parties. Such we believe
to be the Union now advocated by Mr.
Giddings, and our neighbor of the True
Democrat, in this country. It is to be the
organization of a new Whig party, of
which Mr. G., and Mr. H., and so on,
may be the head and leaders. A party
pledged to Northern rights, and a Tariff,
and in fine, nearly all the prominent is-
sues of the old Whig party. It is more-
over that Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, is
to be the candidate of such a party for the
Presidency—who, though not a slaveholder,
as is said, has never yet opened his
mouth for Human Rights. With such a
party, for such a purpose, we will have
nothing to do. We go for no union that
may not embrace worthy Anti-Slavery
men of the old Democratic party as well
as the Whig. But on this subject we
shall have more to say hereafter."

Mr. Giddings, however, can't get over
his affection for the Slaveholders. The
more they abuse and vilify him, the more
he seems determined to adhere to and
elevate them. The American says:

"We have now before us a letter from
a gentleman, who has been told by Mr.
Giddings, within the last two weeks, that
he (Mr. G.) would vote for a Slaveholder
for President, provided he were pledged
to Northern rights."

Mr. Giddings was an effectual advocate
of Clay's election, and does not seem to
have advanced much. For our part, we
cannot give our confidence to any pro-
fessedly antislavery man that will vote
for Slaveholders.

A New Slave State.

Our readers will remember that at
the time of the admission of Florida, a
motion was made and lost to divide the
territory into two States. The project
was a Southern one, the object of which
was to get two more Slaveholders into
the U. S. Senate. The necessity of a
strong representation of the slaveholding
interest in that body is well understood
by Southern statesmen. As Iowa has
just become a State, and Wisconsin is
coming, a proposal has been made to di-
vide Texas into two States immediately,
making the Brazos river the line of sep-
aration. The project is branched in the
Texas papers and is said to be favorably
regarded by the Texan Congressional
Delegation, and by southern members
of Congress generally. We should not
be surprised if the proposition should be
made at the next session of Congress at
an early day, pressed with vigor, and
carried. As all the new States adhere
to the Democratic party, (so called) that
party will gain two more Senators, mak-
ing the proportion between them and
the Whigs in the Senate stand about two
Democrats to one Whig. This bait will
not be overlooked. Besides, these two
Senators may be wanted to vote irrevoca-
bly slavery upon California, and admit
that country as a slaveholding State, sub-
ject, as was Texas, to be divided, as fast
as the population will permit, into sev-
eral more slave States. The slavehold-
ers have now the entire control of the
Government and of the whole nation, and
if they don't "go in" with vigor while
they can, we much misjudge their sagacity.

The Democratic Convention of
Hillsdale County have resolved as follows,
with only two or three noes:

"Resolved, That we recognise as a
cardinal principle of the Democratic party,
that no man is entitled of right, to be
elected to any office more than two suc-
cessive terms."

A foolish resolution, we think. Why
do we elect men to office at all? To
discharge the duties of that office. Who
then should be elected? Those persons
who will perform those duties best. The
office should be filled, not for the benefit
of the incumbent, but of the public. Ev-
ery man can do better for the public in
any office the second term than he did
the first. He acquires, during a first
term, experience and knowledge of the
duties to be performed. All persons,
however do not do the best in the suc-
ceeding terms; but some do. Besides,
some offices require extensive prelimi-
nary acquisitions. In order to legislate
properly for the State or Nation, a man
must have a knowledge of national affairs,
parliamentary usages, routine of legisla-
tive business, &c. which, when once ac-
quired, will remain with him for life.—
This is one secret of the success of South-
ern members of Congress. The whole
South is ruled by comparatively few per-
sons of leisure and wealth; and these are
almost constantly in public life, and
well acquainted with all the intri-

cacies of political management; and
the way they have managed the Demo-
cracy of the West during the last two
years has showed them able tacticians.—
The raw members from the North, in
this respect cannot cope with the old south-
ern members of many years standing.

GEN. GAINES.—The Portsmouth (Va.)
New Era, states, that on Saturday last,
Major General Gaines received through
the Adjutant General orders from the
War Department to take command of the
Eastern Division, fixing his headquarters
either at New York, Philadelphia, or
Troy; that the General has selected New
York as the most important point, and on
Monday afternoon set out from Norfolk
for the post assigned him.

Some accounts from the army represent that the
condition of the volunteers is not the most desir-
able in the world. Many of them are the merest
loafers and rowdies of the cities, and their con-
duct in all cases is not the most exemplary.—
The regulars of the army are much better be-
haved, and are in greater favor with the na-
tives.

A writer says of the Georgia volunteers:
"Not a delicacy—not a sprig of straw is fur-
nished to the well or sick, notwithstanding Dr.
Hovey's frequent representations. Here we lie in
mud and water—swill, less receipt paid to our
convict than by the farmers of Georgia to their
mules."

Another says:
"A man belonging to the Ohio Regiment was
found to-day by the side of a half-skinned beef,
with his throat cut from ear to ear—evidently
done by Mexicans, who claimed a right of prop-
erty in the wild cattle upon which he was mar-
shaling."

A member of the Old disbanded Louisiana
regiment was killed to-day, in a fracas, as I under-
stand it, that grew out of some violence which
one of them offered to a wife of one of the ran-
cheros in Baruta. The wound was inflicted by
a member of the same company. The news be-
came so great that a regiment was called out to
suppress it. The consequence is that Baruta is
deserted—the inhabitants taking refuge wherever
they can find shelter. Whether this is only the
climax to a series of wrongs they have suffered, I
am unable to ascertain, but praying they may
have had reason to fear for their safety if they
remained.

Scarcely a day has passed since we arrived here
that a dead body is not seen by us floating down
the river. Yesterday one was brought ashore
and buried—an American—evidently killed by a
blow on the head, probably at Matanzas, where
such occurrences are so frequent as to excite no
special wonder."

Bigotry of Slaveholders.

Some of the members of the last Con-
gress seem to be no further advanced than
were McDuffie and Calhoun ten years
ago. One Isaac E. Morse, a Democrat [!]
from Louisiana, stated in a speech in
Congress, Jan. 11, 1845:

"He had travelled all over the South,
and had visited a large number of manu-
facturing counties of Europe, and he
maintained that the Southern negroes
were not only a great deal better fed
and clothed, but a great deal more intelli-
gent and respectable than the operatives of
Europe."

"He denied the principle which was
assumed here as a thing conceded, namely,
that slavery was an evil. He insisted
that it was NO EVIL: on the contrary, it
was the greatest blessing which God Al-
mighty, himself, could have ordained,
for the protection and safe-keeping of a
large mass of human beings, who were
incapable of maintaining and preserving
themselves."—Appendix Congressional
Globe, vol. 14, page 92.

Advantages of Slavery.

Slaves may be made profitable after
they are dead, as well as while living!
There is something in that idea. At least
they think so at the South.

Dr. Stillman advertises in the Charles-
ton Mercury, under date Oct. 12, 1838,
as follows:

"TO PLANTERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted,
fifty negroes. Any person having sick
negroes, considered incurable by their
respective physicians, and wishing to
dispose of them, Dr. S. will pay cash for
negroes affected with scrofula or king's
evil—confirmed hydrocephalus, palsy,
diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, stom-
ach and intestines, bladder and its ap-
pendages, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. The
highest cash price will be paid on applica-
tion as above."

What should any body want of "in-
curable" negroes? The Doctor, through
his professional skill, could make some-
thing out of them dead, for dissecting
purposes. A late Prospectus of the South
Carolina Medical College, located in
Charleston, contains the following pas-
sage:—

"Some advantages of a peculiar char-
acter are connected with this Institution,
which it may be proper to point out. No
place in the United States offers as great
opportunities for the acquisition of ana-
tomical knowledge, subjects being obtain-
ed from among the colored population in
sufficient number for every purpose, and
proper dissections carried out without
offending any individuals in the com-
munity!"

Whig Antislavery.

TO ABOLISH SLAVERY BY PLACING THE GOV-
ERN

SLAVERY:

ITS POLITICAL EVILS, AND THEIR REMEDY.

Last week we reviewed at some length the progress of Slavery in our country from its commencement to the present time. We propose in this number to consider more particularly the character and objects of the slaveholders, as developed by their writings, speeches, and actions.

The Slaveholders are estimated at about 250,000 persons, of both sexes and all ages, holding on an average, ten slaves each. The proper classification of them, however, is into planters, farmers, and gentlemen. The first class hold slaves in large lots, from 50 to several thousands, who are employed under rigid rules, upon a regular system of discipline. The second class is composed chiefly of farmers, who raise slaves for sale, and employ their labor upon the usual work of a farm. The third division of Slaveholders comprises those who own servants merely to wait upon them and their families.

One thing that strikes the mind at first sight, is, that Slaveholders constitute the most wealthy class of society. A slave cannot own a slave. A free colored man can rarely own one. The poor white man cannot own slaves. A family will cost several thousand dollars—too expensive a luxury for the poor. The owners of slaves will also own or have control of the lands of the community; and thus, to a large extent, will be able to give laws to the direction of Capital and Labor. In other words, they will be the business men of the community.

A second thought is, that Slaveholders are the only well educated class. Slaves cannot read. The education of the free colored population is discouraged by penal enactments and public opinion. The poor white population have few facilities for education, as public schools cannot be efficiently maintained among slaveholders. But Slaveholders can afford to educate their sons and daughters at the highest rates; and the children have abundant leisure for improvement. A necessary result of such a state of things is, that the Slaveholders will monopolize most of the knowledge in the community.

A third remark is, that among Slaveholders there must be an identity of interest, feeling and character. As a general rule, they associate as equals, only among themselves. They ride, hunt, fish, travel, fight, visit and marry together. The company of the slave, the free colored man, or the poor white man may be sometimes tolerated; but it is not sought for on terms of equality. Hence the exclusiveness and haughtiness of feeling manifested by Slaveholders as a class.

A fourth observation is, that this class of persons, few in number, rich in possessions, well educated and united by identity of character and interest, as well as by family connexions, monopolize most of the political power of the States where they reside. It would be strange were it otherwise. They can if they will hold the executive, judicial and legislative offices of the States in which they live, and wield the whole powers of the State for their own aggrandizement as a class. Should the Slaveholders refuse to receive and exercise this power, which so readily falls into their hands, their refusal would be contrary to all human experience. The love of power is one of the strongest passions of the mind; and it will sway most that class of community whose leisure and wealth raise them above the ordinary pursuits of the mass of men.

Thus we see that the Slaveholders constitute a combined and privileged order of nobility, ruling according to their own will one half of the States of the Union, mingling in all the councils of the nation, and seated most of the time in its highest places of Executive honor. As we are thus necessarily brought into connection with them, let us study those principles on which they act, that we may judge of their tendency upon our own free interests and free institutions.—We will name a few of them.

"LABORERS ARE REALLY SLAVES." That this is a cardinal doctrine of the Slaveholders, we will establish by quotations of the highest authority. Our first witness shall be Hon. Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, a zealous democrat (!) in a speech in Congress, January 21, 1836.

"I lay down this proposition as universally true, that there is not, nor ever was, a society organized under one political system, for a period long enough to constitute an era, where one class would not practically and substantially own another class, in some shape or form. "All society settles down into a classification of Capitalists and Laborers.—THE FORMER WILL OWN THE LATTER, either collectively through the government, or individually in a state of domestic servitude, as exists in the Southern States of this confederacy."

The same principle is set forth by Gov. McDuffie, of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, 1836—7. He says: "If we look into the elements of which

all political communities are composed, it will be found that servitude, in some form, is one of its essential constituents."

Gov. Bagby, of Alabama, tells the Legislature, in his message in 1840—

"Slavery will always exist, as it always has existed in every age and country, every form of government, and modification of human society, in some form; and that class, (the negroes) are better adapted to the condition than any other."

Gov. Miller, of South Carolina, in a message to the Legislature in 1829, says: "Slavery is not a national evil: on the contrary, it is a national benefit.—Slavery exists in some form EVERYWHERE, and it is not of much consequence, in a philosophical point of view, whether it be voluntary or involuntary. In a political point of view, involuntary slavery has the advantage—since all who enjoy political liberty, are then in fact free."

Robert Wickliffe, a distinguished slaveholder of Kentucky, in a speech in that State, thus expressed his contempt of laboring men: "Gentlemen wanted to drive out the black population that they may obtain WHITE NEGROES in their place.—White negroes have this advantage over black negroes, they can be converted into voters; and the men who live upon the sweat of their brow, and pay them but a dependant and scanty subsistence, can, if able to keep ten thousand of them in employment, come up to the polls, and change the destiny of the country."

How improved will be our condition when we have such WHITE NEGROES as perform the servile labors of Europe, of Old England, and of the world, of New England, when our body servants, and our cart drivers, and our street sweepers, ARE WHITE NEGROES INSTEAD OF BLACK. Where will be the independence, the proud spirit, and the chivalry of the Kentuckians then?"

Says the Mississippiian, a prominent Southern paper, of July 5, 1838: "Slavery will exist in all communities. There is a class which may be nominally free, but they are VIRTUALLY SLAVES."

All these quotations, as would be shown by quoting the context, refer to the condition of laborers in free communities.—These abominable sentiments, it will be seen, are put forth by men of great political prominence and high in authority: they have been published for years; no dissent has ever been heard coming up from the South; no rebuke has been administered to the authors; but rather emoluments and honors; and hence we are justifiable in attributing to the slaveholders, as a class, the opinion that Laborers, in the Free States, and in all other communities, are in reality SLAVES!

"LABORERS OUGHT NOT TO VOTE OR HOLD OFFICE." This is another principle of the slaveholders, following close upon the last.—McDuffie says, in his message: "In the very nature of things, there must be classes of persons to discharge all the different offices of society, from the highest to the lowest. Some of these offices are regarded as degraded, although they must and will be performed. Hence those manifest forms of dependant servitude, which produce a sense of superiority on the part of the master, and of inferiority on the part of the servant.—Where these offices are performed by members of the political community, a DANGEROUS ELEMENT is obviously introduced into the body politic."

Hear also Mr. Pickens, of the same State, who asserted on the floor of Congress in 1836:—"If laborers ever obtain the political power of a country, it is, in fact, in a state of revolution." He warned the northern members elected by laborers, thus: "But let me say to gentlemen who represent the great mass of the capitalists in the North, beware that you do not drive us into a separate system; for if you do, as sure as the decrees of heaven, you will be compelled to appeal to the sword to maintain yourselves at home. It may not come in your day; but your children's children will be covered with the blood of domestic factions, and a plundering mob, contending for power and conquest."

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, formerly a United States Senator from Virginia, contended in the Virginia Convention in 1830, that those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, in political economy, fill exactly the same place as slaves. Of the white peasantry of Virginia, he said: "I have as sincere feelings of regard for that people as any man who lives among them. But I ask gentlemen to say, whether they believe that those who depend on their daily labor for their daily subsistence, can or do ever enter into political affairs? THEY NEVER DO—NEVER WILL—NEVER CAN."

LABORIOUS EMPLOYMENTS ARE DEGRADING." That this is a prominent feeling among Slaveholders, we need not stop to prove. We will, however, barely quote the memorial to Congress of 1060 of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia (200 of them Slaveholders,) in which they deprecate the existence of Slavery, because "it has an evident tendency to corrupt the morals of the people, and to damp the spirit of enterprise, by accustoming the rising generation to look with contempt on HONEST LABOR, and to look for support too much to the labor of others."

An intelligent correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist, residing at the South, describes Slavery as he saw it. He says: "The kinds of labor which are usually performed by slaves are considered degrading to free persons, particularly to whites. The same feeling applies in some parts of the country to agricultural industry, and THE STAMP OF INFERIORITY is placed upon any white man who labors in the fields. John Randolph, in his place in Congress, said of a political opponent with an expression of the utmost contempt, "He works with his niggers at HOING CORN!"

The wealthy owner of a hundred slaves feels that his hands are too delicate to be employed in any thing useful. Accustomed to live for the sake of enjoyment merely, to spend his time in hunting or fishing, in convivial pleasure, or in visiting his neighbors, he necessarily connects diligent manual labor with the character as well as the condition of a slave."

But we must postpone further remarks till next week.

More about the War. The last news is that General Taylor is getting ready to march towards Monterey, and the warriors are wonderfully elated with hopes of a fight when they get there, in which they may be gratified provided the Mexicans are disposed to conduct the war for the special pleasure of our fireeaters, but not otherwise. An important part of Gen. Taylor's preparation to advance, consists in getting rid of the volunteers, with whom he has been literally swamped. He has sent home the Louisiana volunteers, and the St. Louis Legion, and by some means to get rid of one Texas regiment, and is now granting leave of absence to the Ohio volunteers and others, as fast as any decent pretext of sickness, or the like, can be found.—The following is from the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 25.

About sixty of the Ohio volunteers returned from the Rio Grande yesterday. They give sad accounts of the condition of things there. Fare intolerable; sickness extensive; work hard; climate bad. General Taylor gave them permission to return on account of sickness. He is willing to part with more. Government has poured in upon him more troops than he knows what to do with.

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Western Manufactures.

A new country, as every body knows, is usually dependant for a long period, upon older communities, for most kinds of manufactured articles, as well as for machinery. We have thought that this was true for a much longer time than was necessary. Here at the West, now, we can't get a nail to mend a picket with, a gimlet to bore a hole, a button to put on a coat, a needle to sew it with, nor a pin to fasten a shirt collar, without sending "down east" for it, and perience across the great ocean. Now it is strictly true that many of these articles of common use can be made to better advantage in the West, and with great benefit to the people. Every mechanic who sets up a new branch of business among us confers on the community a real benefit, by locating his capital among us, by saving the transportation of articles and the profits of eastern manufacturers, and by gathering in a tribute, in the shape of profits, from all the country where his wares are sold. Thus every Connecticut coffee-mill put up in Ann Arbor carries a shilling or two to some sharp-eyed Yankee located in some obscure village down east; and thus the clock-makers of that State are gathering a harvest of profits from the East Indies and the Celestial Empire.

Our citizens generally are not sufficiently aware of the importance of even small manufacturing establishments towards building up a place.—To get the seat of Government located in our village, is thought by many to be enough to enlarge and enrich it beyond all other means.—Whereas a little sound observation and reflection would convince them that a few hundred hands, and industrious mechanics, with their families, permanently located in a place, would do more towards its growth and prosperity, for a series of years, than several thousand of the lazy, vicious, spendthrift, office-seeking gentry that hang round a State Capital.

These reflections intruded themselves into our mind in consequence of a visit to the Machine Shop of Messrs. H. & R. PARTRIDGE in our village. They employ a considerable number of hands, in the manufacture of machinery to be propelled by water, and thereby build up other villages as well as their own. Their Carding Machines we have frequently seen departing to different parts of the country, and we found in the shop, just ready for departure, a Jack of 120 spindles, made for our Liberty friend Judge Comstock of Owosso, being a part of a manufacturing establishment ordered by him, to be located in that place. The workmanship will compare with any article of the kind we have seen in the country. We believe Messrs. P. can make almost anything. Our readers will remember that it was here that the Argus Printing Press was made, which is now in perfect and successful operation. We are informed that this is the only establishment in our State for the manufacture of Woolen Machinery; and if so, it should be sustained by the patronage of the whole community, in preference to making foreign importations. We are not very much of a high T. affiliate, but in this way we would like to see our fellow citizens "protect domestic industry."

A One Idea Party. "A Party cannot succeed on the basis of one idea," says Mr. Bebb. The truth of this proposition depends altogether upon the meaning attached to the word "success." A change so important as to be styled a revolution, has just been accomplished in the Commercial Policy of Great Britain. It is the work of the Anti-Corn-Law League—a political association, founded upon one idea, and which has preserved an independent course in politics. It has succeeded—its success is wonderful—and yet not a single Leaguer is appointed to a high office in the new government!

"We grant that a party, founded on one idea alone, cannot succeed in obtaining the administration of the government, but it can succeed in so infusing its principles into other parties, as to control that administration. The triumph of its principles is the success it seeks—and the most effective way to secure this triumph, is to elect to them through evil and through good report, always making them paramount, and of course, always voting for their own representatives, until assured beyond all doubt of their adoption by one or more of the general parties of the country.—Cin. Herald.

What Mr. Gordon will do. "He will co-operate with the friends of civil liberty throughout the land, to bring back the government to the principles asserted in our Constitution, and declared by our fathers of 1776, that all men are created equal, and he will support every just and well directed effort to put an end to Human Slavery, or at least oppose its extension beyond its present limits, that it may not control the Senate, and sway the government, to the extinction of Freedom."—Michigan Telegraph.

It is quite amusing to see the Telegraph back out of its pledge that Mr. Gordon will labor to "put an end to Human Slavery" before it finishes the paragraph! This might be going too far: hence we are told he will "oppose its extension." Quite another thing, we reckon. We never heard Mr. Gordon's worst enemy accuse him of the slightest intention of trying to "put an end to Human Slavery," and we don't believe a word of it. If Mr. Gordon has got any new light on that subject, we should like to see it shine.

By the way, WHAT SLAVE HOLDER does Mr. Gordon intend to vote for for President in 1848? Will the Telegraph, or some of his other advocates, tell us?—His constituents are entitled to know, as the choice of President may ultimately devolve on the House of Representatives.

The Railroad, we suppose is sold, and by the latest information, nothing delayed the Company in taking possession, but the computation of the payments then making in Detroit.

MR. BIRNEY'S POST OFFICE ADDRESS.—Mr. Birney's friends will oblige him by directing their letters and papers to him at Hampton, Saginaw county, Mich., instead of Saginaw. Hampton is the name of a new office opened near Mr. Birney's residence.

Mr. Hale is now lecturing in Massachusetts, on true Democracy.

The Ladies of Michigan.

The Ladies in several parts of the State have been very actively engaged in preparations to promote the cause of the enslaved. They have prepared much material for Fairs, and have organized many antislavery and benevolent associations. It was calculated that they should hold county meetings during the month of October, in connection with Fairs to dispose of their work, and providing eloquent speakers to woo the intellect, with the richest of Michigan's bountiful dinners to cater for the body, rally around their cause every element of support. Many partial movements have been made to consummate the proposed arrangements. But as there is so much activity of lecturing now in progress, it has taken away some of those, on whose co-operation the Ladies depended. We are requested therefore by the Central Committee to suggest to the Ladies that it is better to postpone until after Election their action. All the speakers will then be disengaged; political excitement will have subsided, and that calm, so favorable to moral influence, will succeed, and present to the Ladies every facility they may desire for their Christian effort.

Liberty Conventions. Livingston County Convention at Howell, Thursday, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Wayne County Convention at Perrin's Mills, in the town of Nankin, Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. Congressional Liberty Convention, First District, at Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M. Washtenaw County Convention, at 10 o'clock same day.

Second District Senatorial Convention for the Counties of Washtenaw, Jackson and Livingston, at same time and place. First Senatorial District Convention, at Mount Clemens, Sept. 28 at 1 o'clock P. M. Jackson County Convention, Friday, October 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Jackson.

The following counties will notice under the head of appointments for Messrs. Treadwell & Bibb, the arrangements made by the Central Committee for holding successive Mass Meetings through the State from now till November.—They have been already held in Hillsdale, Branch and St. Joseph. They are to be held in KALAMAZOO, VAN BUREN, JACKSON, EATON, INGHAM, CLINTON, SHAWANSEE, GENESEE, LIVINGSTON, OAKLAND, AND WASHTENAW.

All our Western exchanges are teeming with complaints against that wonderful "Zoological Exhibition." They say it was a meagre, unsatisfactory affair. This conduct is most remarkable in papers that puff every two-penny Circus that comes around.

Persons who write poetry in Clinton County are informed that no original poetry is deemed fit for publication by editors unless its passage to the printing office be post paid.

Maine. The returns from 315 towns give a majority against Dana, the Dem. candidate for Governor, of 5601. In the House of Representatives, so far as is known, 30 whigs and 17 democrats are elected, in 13 towns no choice.

We have no returns of the Liberty vote, except that 267 towns gave for "all others" than Whigs or Democrats 8,413, being an increase on last year of 2,363.

Illinois. Official returns from this State give the vote as follows: Democrat, 58,576 Whig, 36,939 Liberty, 5,147 In 1841, at the Presidential election, it stood thus: Democrat, 57,920 Whig, 45,528 Liberty, 3,570

At the last election the Liberty vote for Congressmen ranged some 300 ahead of the vote as given above.

New York. The State Liberty Convention which met at Canastota nominated for Governor, HENRY BRADLEY; for Lieut. Governor, W. L. CHAPLIN. One of the editors of the Albany Patriot, Mr. C. coincides with Birney, Goodell, &c. in reference to the policy of the Liberty party. The meeting seems to have been a harmonious one, and satisfactory to all. Alvan Stewart declined a re-nomination. Several resolutions proposed by Mr. Goodell, and embracing some of his views of the policy which the Liberty party ought to pursue, were adopted after discussion; rather, as we suppose, to avoid an actual and apparent disagreement, than from a cordial concurrence of the great majority in their propriety.

The Foreign News. The news by the "Cambria" in reference to the price of Wheat and Grain, has probably reached most of our subscribers. Prices had still farther advanced in Liverpool, flour being 28s. a barrel, duty paid. The weather had changed beneficially for the crops. The potatoe crop has suffered very greatly from the rot. Washington Irving, our late minister to Spain, returned in the Cambria.—The news from the Continent is not important. Queen Isabelle of Spain is to marry her cousin, the Duke of Cadiz.—Joseph Henri, the insane fellow who fired at the French King, has been condemned to the galleys for life.

Another Mormon War. The papers contain accounts of a fight between 500 citizens of Nauvoo, Mormons, and new citizens, and 800 Anti-Mormons, in which several were killed on each side. Accounts are so contradictory that little is certainly known respecting the battle.

The Whigs of the 2d District have nominated for Congress, J. W. Gordon, of Marshall, Ex-Lieut. Governor of the State.

Mr. Bibb. Some of the many thousands who have heard Mr. Bibb's narrative, will be interested in learning that his mother, whom he left in slavery, has obtained her freedom and has come on to Detroit. The particulars of her liberation from bondage we have not learned.

COMMUNICATIONS. Lenawee Liberty Convention. A meeting of the Liberty party of Lenawee County was held at the Court House in the village of Adrian Sept. 10 1846, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent said county at the coming election, to deliberate on the prospects and progress of the often defeated antislavery cause, and to hear remarks from Messrs. Treadwell and Bibb and other friends in the cause.

Stephen Allen was appointed Chairman, and G. L. Crane Secretary, and the meeting proceeded to business by nominating viva voce the following persons: For Senator—William E. Warner of Medina. For Representatives—George L. Crane, Julius Kies, Henrick Willey, Benjamin C. Durfee, and Paul Geddes. For County Clerk—Amos Backus. Register—Benjamin H. Lewis. Treasurer—J. L. Peters. Surveyor—Joseph Esterbrook. Coroners—C. Bradish, John McCoe. L. P. Perkins, was nominated First Judge of the County Court, and Thomas Tabor Second Judge.

After receiving several Resolutions, the meeting adjourned to meet again at one o'clock P. M. At 1 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, and the following Resolutions were taken up and spoken to by the following Gentlemen: Treadwell, Bibb, Perkins, Carpenter, Jennings, Peters, Barrows, Thomas, and Dobbie.

Resolved, That with the great and good Wesley, we believe American Slavery to be the sum of all villainies.

Resolved, That slavery is a high-handed usurpation of more than the prerogatives of Heaven, as well as a violation of all the rights of man.

Resolved, That we regard the liberty cause as one, whether viewed in its moral or political bearing, so that the enlightened mind that lifts up its voice for the dumb, or prays for the oppressed, can never vote for a slaveholder or his apologist.

Resolved, That the tone of proslavery parties on the subject of Slavery gives the strongest encouragement for perseverance in one distinct or organized.

Resolved, That the District of Columbia is one of the greatest slave markets in the United States, and is entirely under the control of Government.

Resolved, That the lording of the 250,000 slaveholders over the North, is the legitimate result of our helping them to crush three millions of slaves, and is a just retribution for war sin.

Resolved, That the only way to free ourselves is to free the Slaves.

Resolved, That the power of the ballot was never more manfully exhibited than by present aspects of the Liberty party.

Resolved, That the recent development of the slave power of this Nation in its annexation of Texas—its settlement of the Oregon question, and its prosecution of the Mexican war—should alarm the freemen of this nation to see that its iron sceptre has long been swayed over them by stratagem and double dealing.

Resolved, That in view of the truly alarming condition of our country in its fearful strides for the universal extension of slavery, and the consequent subversion of all our blood bought rights—every freeman ought at once to act unitedly for liberty, as slaveholders always do for slavery, sinking for the time being every other consideration into comparative insignificance.

Resolved, That the late double dealing of the slaveholders to hold out to our northwestern members of Congress—that if they would aid them to model the Tariff to suit them, they would aid them in return to pass our Harbor Bill and then wink at Polks veto of the same, on the ground that all the money we could spare was wanted to carry on the Mexican War for Slavery, is only in perfect keeping with all the double dealing of slaveholders to extend and build up slavery at the expense of all our liberties.

Whereas the laws of Congress by which the District of Columbia is governed, are national statutes, and, whereas, Art. 249 of said laws provides for licensing the trade or traffic in men, women, and children.

Therefore, Resolved, That this Convention instruct the Executive Committee of the County Society to draw up and cause to be circulated for signatures, memorials to the next Congress praying for the speedy repeal of this wicked enactment which so justly subjects us as a nation to the contempt of the world, no less than the wrath of a just God.

Resolved, That the course of the Whig and Democratic parties in procuring the Annexation of Texas—and the dismemberment of Oregon, is in perfect keeping with the course of the same parties for the last 40 years in which, in every contest between Liberty and Slavery, the interest of the north have been basely betrayed by their own Representatives, humbly bowing to the dictation of the will of their Southern masters.

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

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Methodist Church, at half-past six in the evening to hear an address from Mr. Bibb, who appeared at the appointed time, and in a manner every way gentleman-like, and with ability, done honor to himself, and gave a lively impetus to the cause in which he is engaged.

STEPHEN ALLEN, Cha'n. G. L. CRANE, Sec'y.

Liberty Conventions. Delegates from the several counties, composing the 6th Senatorial District, met in pursuance of previous notice, at Pontiac, on Friday, August 28th, and nominated John C. Gallup, c. Genesee, and Nathan W. Powers of Oakland, as candidates for Senator to be supported by the Liberty party of said District.

District was held the same day and at the same place, at which Wm. Canfield of Macomb was nominated as a candidate for Congress from said District.

Also on the same day, the Liberty party of Oakland county, held a Convention for nominating candidates to the assembly and county officers, which resulted as follows—

For Representatives. Wm. G. Stone, John Thomas, David McKnight, John Thayer, Sabring Voorheis, and Ansel S. Arms. For Sheriff—Thorn Duell.

For County Clerk—Joseph A. Peck. For Register—Daniel C. Dean. For Treasurer—Zelotes Chapin. For Coroners—Melvin Drake, and Luman Drake. For Associate Judges—Joseph Morrison, and Henry Waldon.

For Judge of Probate—Elijah S. Fish. For County Surveyor—Charles C. Lee. After the business of these Conventions, a mass meeting was addressed by Mr. Bibb with good effect.

Dr. GILFILLAN, Cha'n. N. STONE, Sec'y.

STATE AGENCY FUND. Additional Reports. Union City, Branch Co. S. W. Clark, Cha'n. subscribed \$17.50. Remitted to C. H. Stewart, \$10. Union City, from J. D. Zimmerman \$5. Elijah T. Mott \$3. Alorzo Collins \$1. J. B. Buell \$1.

Adrian, Lenawee Co. L. P. Perkins Cha'n. subscribed \$32. Paid to C. H. Stewart \$1. Franklin, Lenawee Co. same Cha'n. subscribed \$26. Brooklyn, Jackson Co. J. Townsend Cha'n. subscribed \$13. Jackson Village, J. M. Treadwell Cha'n. subscribed \$38. Paid to State Agent \$14.50.—Paid by T. Thurber \$3.00. " L. Wilcox, 5.00. " N. Allen, 3.00. " J. T. Willson, 1.50.

RECAPITULATION. Amounts previously acknowledged. Total sub. \$989.50 Tot. pd. \$224.74 Union City, 17.50 10.00 Adrian, 32.00 1.00 Franklin, 26.00 Brooklyn, 13.00 Jackson, 26.00 14.50 \$1104.10 \$250.24

Please inform us of any error or omission. C. H. STEWART. Chan. State Cen. Com. Detroit, Sept. 21, 1846.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New Hampshire.—The Hutchinson Family cleared \$30,000 by their trip to England.

A Mr. C. H. Cole died at Exeter, last week, from the effects of a sixpence, which he had accidentally swallowed eight years before. After death a post mortem examination of the body took place, when the coin was found lodged in the right bronchia, the lung being in a state of complete gangrene.

Mr. French, the new Governor of Illinois, Mr. Wells, the new Lieut. Governor, and John Wentworth, the Chicago M. C. are all natives of New Hampshire.—Tribune.

So is John P. Hale. So are Daniel Webster and Lewis Cass.

Massachusetts.—The Governor has appointed the 29th of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving.

Worcester County was visited on Sunday last by a violent storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, wind and rain; in some of the towns hail fell in considerable quantities. Some fifteen or twenty posts of the Magnetic Telegraph were struck by lightning at Westboro, and shivered to atoms, and also a barn in Natick.

Business is brisk in Boston as it was ever known to be at this season of the year.

The crops will be abundant, both of the necessities and luxuries of life.

A Mrs. Quitman, wife to one of the southern nobility called Slaveholders, has sustained a great loss in Boston. A N. York paper gives the particulars of the melancholy affair, as follows: "Mrs. Quitman, the wife of the former Governor of Mississippi, and now a brigadier general in the army of the United States, on service in Mexico, accompanied by her son, not yet fifteen years of age, and four daughters still younger, and attended by a servant in whom General Quitman had unbounded confidence, whom he entrusted with uncounted moneys, and who was strongly attached to his master's family, proceeded from New York, by way of the Long Island Railroad, for Newport, and spent Saturday and Sunday night at the Tremont House, Boston."

On leaving for Newport on Monday evening, she discovered that this servant, as she thinks by direct force and coercion, but possibly by artifice and persuasion, accompanied by gross misrepresentations, was detached and detained from her service. And this is the requ

