

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

"The inviolability of individual rights, is the only security of public Liberty."

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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ADVERTISEMENTS thankfully received and inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity. Any friend of humanity desiring to aid the cause of Liberty, is authorized to act as Agent.

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

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.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, October 27, 1841.

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.

OHIO.—The Brown County Democratic Convention lately resolved, "That no man can receive the support of the Democracy of Brown County, who is the least tainted with modern abolitionism."

A democratic meeting in Madison resolved that they are opposed to the common schools of the county or State being opened to the admission of blacks and mulattoes to be educated with white children; and they are opposed to the legislature incorporating schools or seminaries in which to educate white and black children together: Here is Democracy and equal rights.

The Philanthropist is still in operation, notwithstanding the destruction of the press, and conveys its anti-slavery truths through the State with its accustomed promptitude and efficiency. Many of the prominent abolitionists of Ohio have expressed their fixed determination to sustain the paper, and the recent outbreak of popular madness will fall out to the advancement of the cause, as has happened in all similar cases before.

MORE MOBS.—A few months since a gentleman of Cincinnati succeeded in raising a school of fifty or sixty colored pupils in New Albany. They were of all ages, from four to fifty. The mob took the matter into consideration, and came to the conclusion that it is highly disreputable for white persons to teach colored people in this country, however it might be advisable in Liberia; and the offence was so atrocious in their view, that they set fire to the African church in which they were taught, and threatened to demolish any house in which the school should be again started. As there was not virtue enough in the community to put down the mob, the school was abandoned. Some two or three years since, the mob broke up the colored school in the same place, the teacher fled out of town to avoid being tarred and feathered, and the rioters fell upon the colored people, beating them with great barbarity, and continuing their outrages for eight or ten nights. The Board of Foreign Missions ought to send the people of New Albany a missionary to instruct them in civilization.

The President has issued a proclamation, warning those living on the Canada frontier, who are connected with secret lodges, and who design to make lawless incursions into the British Territories, that the laws against such movements will be strictly executed, and if any are apprehended by British authority while thus engaged, they will receive no protection from this government.

The river Euphrates has been navigated by English steamboats eleven hundred miles from its mouth without obstruction. It is supposed that this river will be used as a medium of communication between Europe and British India.

The American Board and Slavery.

The following appears in the Liberator as part of a letter from Abel Brown, dated Albany, Aug. 23, 1841. The statements of Mr. Jones were made in the presence of Mrs. Stewart, and Miss Briggs of Troy.

They show the nature of that religion which the Board propagates among the heathen—making the gospel to sanction robbery and oppression in their most odious forms. If the gospel should be propagated universally by the agency of our present Missionary Boards, according the example here set for them by their instructors, the heathen Christians would all be slaves or slaveholders—the oppressors of their brethren, or the victims of oppression. How long will Christians give their money to propagate such a religion, and baptize it by the name of Christianity. Should such a system overspread the earth, would our Father in Heaven be pleased to see one half of his creatures selling, trading and using the other half, as beasts of burden? While such a state of things should last could his will be said to be done on earth as it is in Heaven? Christ came to save men from all their sins: these Missionary Boards send the heathen religious teachers who practice and advocate as a gospel institution one of the sins he condemned. May the time be hastened when a WHOLE GOSPEL shall be preached throughout the earth.

Mr. Abner D. Jones, assistant Missionary among the Choctaw Indians, and under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, being in the city of Troy, N. Y. August 20th, 1841, made the following statements:

The Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw tribes of Indians are many of them slaveholders, and treat their negroes as slaves, and will not suffer any Missionary to publicly preach against slavery! That slaveholders are received into the mission churches, and that the Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational missionaries, among those tribes, are unanimous, so far as he is acquainted, in sustaining slaveholders as Christian brethren in the churches! That they (the missionaries) neither preach against this practice, nor use means to put it out of the church. That almost all the missionaries either own or hire slaves of their masters to work, and pay the masters for their services! That he has been obliged, in cases of sickness, to do it himself. That the Rev. Mr. Mason, a Baptist missionary, was obliged to leave the country, because he would oppose slavery! (Rev. Mr. Kellam left, I suppose, on the same account.) That Rev. Mr. Hatch and wife, Baptist missionaries among the Choctaws, left because they could not conscientiously sustain slavery. That Rev. Mr. Fleming and Mr. Dodge, M. D. missionaries of the American Board, left on the same account. That the Rev. Mr. Potts, Baptist missionary among the Choctaws, either owns or hires slaves of their masters; that he is open and public in this, and all understand that he sustains slavery. Receives slaveholders into the church as good pious christians! That Rev. Mr. Perry, a Methodist missionary among the Choctaws, owns a number of slaves, and treats them as such; and that he shot and killed a white man, whom he supposed was stealing one of his slaves; and that Rev. Mr. P. is in fellowship with the other missionaries! That he (Mr. Jones) has received the communion service from his hands.

MURDER.—Sept. 17th. Samuel Adams, a printer, was missed from home in N. Y. city. His body was found ten days afterwards, packed into a box about four feet square, with salt and chloride of lime, directed to some person at "St. Louis via New Orleans." The head was horribly mutilated. The box had been put on board a ship and a receipt taken for it by one J. C. Colt. A watch belonging to the deceased was found in Colt's possession. Mr. Adams was a member of Dr. Spring's Church, and a very respectable man. Colt is now in custody.

The friends of liberty in New York have nominated from the third Senatorial district, THOMAS B. VAN ALSTINE, of Schoharie county—from the seventh, HENRY BRADLEY, of Penn Yan, and JOHN THOMAS, of Cortland. From the sixth, S. H. HAMMOND, of Bath, Steuben county. From the second, PETER ROA, of Orange county.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America numbers 100 ministers: 220 congregations, and 25,000 members. These have thoroughly purged themselves from the leaven of slavery, having after proper admonition, separated from their communion all slaveholding ministers and members.

United States Bank stock sold in N. Y., on the 21st ult., and at \$5 1-2 per share. The Capitol stock, \$35,000,000 at this rate, is worth less than \$2,000,000.

In some counties in Pennsylvania nominations of liberty candidates have been made. In Chester county the abolitionists have three times discussed the propriety of Independent Nominations, and have each time agreed to abide by the old questioning system. They have tried its efficacy recently upon the candidates, but they would not condescend to answer a word. They were served in the same way last year. The silence of the candidates shows their contempt of the questioners, and of their cause. What will the abolitionists do? To vote for them in the present case, would be to show themselves worthy of contempt. To stay away from the polls and disfranchise themselves, because two worthless demagogues would not answer their enquiries, will not look very dignified, nor, in our opinion, be a very effectual way of displaying their sense of the insult put upon them. To nominate one of their own number and vote for him, would be a consistent, straight forward and manly way of advocating their own sentiments, and making their influence felt in community, and it is the way they will ultimately adopt.

County and Senatorial Conventions are being held in all parts of the State of New York. An election of member of Congress is to take place in Ontario District, in the place of John Greig, resigned. It will be recollected that Mr. Greig was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the translation of Francis Granger to the Cabinet.—Mr. Greig has now resigned, and nominated Mr. Granger as his successor in office, and seems to think he will be elected without difficulty. This resigning in favor of a particular friend, if they will consent to it, will save the district from the trouble of selecting a candidate. Whether they will accept a candidate thus furnished at their hands, and one occupying the position of Mr. Granger, remains to be seen.

The New Orleans Advertiser calls on all good citizens to aid in driving all free negroes from their borders, "as a pest and a plague," to put the mark of Cain upon all intermeddling lawyers who shall advocate the cause of the free blacks, and especially to break up "the assemblages of free negroes at their meeting houses, for religious purposes." To effect this last object the editor calls especially upon the vigilant Attorney General for aid. The object is to expel the entire free colored population from the State. The same policy is pursuing towards them in other States. At Louisville, the free people of color have been warded out of the State. At Lexington, they are charged as incendiaries, and at Maysville they have been mobbed and their church burnt.

During the recent riots in Cincinnati, all the male colored citizens of that place were imprisoned, and 50 or 40 slaveholders availed themselves of the opportunity to look for their fugitive slaves. Only one was claimed, and the claim to him is not yet made out. Among the searchers for fugitive property was a woman from Kentucky.

A State Convention of slaveholders was held in Maryland, on the 17th ult.—Resolutions were passed calling a State Convention of persons favorable to the protection of the slaveholding interests to meet Jan. 1. The recent Convention numbered 480. That is right. Let slaveholding be thoroughly discussed.

The Liberty vote in Vermont, 260 towns give for Hutchinson 2,853 votes; scattering 237. Thirty-four towns to be heard from, which will probably swell the vote to 3000.

It appears that Kentuckians were the prime instigators of the mob in Cincinnati, and many of the leaders of the rioters were from that State. A "Citizen's Police organization is preparing in the city.

The New Orleans people would rejoice in showing their respects to Phillips, Garrison & Co., by elevating them to a considerable height above the common walks of mankind." So says one of their papers.

The disfranchised colored citizens of Pennsylvania have recently held a Convention at Pittsburgh. About 150 members were present from every part of the State.

ANOTHER MURDER BY A NEGRO.—We are credibly informed, says the Natchez Courier, that Mr. S. S. Fox, a planter who resided at Tusculum landing, a few miles below the mouth of the Yazoo, was shot a few days ago by a negro whom he attempted to arrest as a runaway. There are squads out in search of the black murderer, but at the last accounts he was not found.

From the N. Orleans, "Crescent City," of Aug. 11.

Education Intelligence.

"NEGROES.—We opine that if a stricter search than at present is practised were instituted over this city, vast numbers of negroes might be caught in the act of learning to read, from white abolitionists. It was not long since that we heard of a slave owner in the upper part of this city who, on hearing for several nights successively a low murmuring sound in the rooms of his negroes, went to listen finally to see what it was about. He found a cluster of three or four with books in their hands attempting the practice of reading and on inquiry, found farther that they had been in the habit of paying fifty cents a week, to a schoolmaster in the neighborhood for his abolition philanthropy in the premises. It is very certain that our slaveholders cannot watch their negroes too narrowly, and if we wish to remain as we now are, compact and contented people, every one of them thus caught reading or trying to learn, should be visited with lashes. This may seem a harsh doctrine but it is not half so harsh as the butchery of our families and children. We hope in this case the old Latin maxim of *verbum sap.* will be sufficient.

This paragraph is too cold-blooded, too heathenish, to bear commenting upon or exclaiming against. "To visit with the lash three or four slaves with books in their hands, attempting the practice of reading," is an act so dastardly and mean, that all epithets and execrations fail. This only will we say, that the story as here told, is no "abolition lie," that it is not the stale story of a half century since occurrence. A little over a month since, and this "crime of learning to read" was committed, and the recital of it with comments came warm and fresh from the pen of the editor of the "Crescent City." And remember, this is a point on the "map of busy life"—a fair delimitation of life as it now is at New Orleans. Think of that public sentiment which can require, or even endure, from the pen of an editor, such a counsel—that efforts to learn to read should be visited with the lash. Ignorance is the mother of devotion," says mother church. "Ignorance is the mother of slavery," says the slaveholder, and gives his hearty amen at the end of the lash.—But the blow falls, it may be, upon the poor slave while in the very act of spelling J-o-s-u-s—the name of the blessed Redeemer. Ah, will the keeneyed New Y. Observer, so sensitive under the advances which Popery is making in our country, see any thing alarming in this?

Friend of Man.

The American Board of Foreign Missions.

The Free American has published the Report on receiving the contributions of slaveholders, and remarks:

"The Report thinks that all donations to such a Board must be given for proper motives. This question of motives seems to us to be foreign to the issue.—The real question is this,—Can you receive the donations of domestic heathenizers to convert the foreign heathen, in silence, without lending your sanction to the practice of the former? What sort of temperance society would that be which should receive large donations from WINE MERCHANTS and BREWERS, and maintain a 'studied silence' in regard to WINE and BEER? That society might point to an act of incorporation, in which it was defined and legally constituted to be a society for the suppression of ARDENT SPIRITS, and it might talk of division of labor, &c. but the question would still remain, How much could it do for temperance? Now to our apprehension it involves an absurdity, to suppose that the heathen are to be converted by a society, which practically treats heathen-makers as good Christians. If the Board is precluded from speaking against slavery—the perennial source of heathenism—by its act of incorporation, it is precluded from its work—it is shut out from the victory. A more comprehensive missionary society must be established—a teetotal society. The history of Temperance is instructive on this point.

Numerous meetings have of late been held to form Henry Clay clubs, whose object shall be to take measures for the elevation of a disappointed Senator of Kentucky, who lives upon the unpaid labor of certain farmers of that state, and yet boasts in Congress that he owes not a dollar in the world, to the presidency. We are glad to see them take hold of the work thus early and hope they will 'keep the ball rolling,' for it may not be so easy a job as some have supposed.

MAINE.—The number of votes cast in this State for the Liberty ticket are estimated at fifteen hundred.

It is said that the Jews of the Holy Land have increased during the last five years, from 2000, to more than 40,000.

They are a Stupid Race.

Of the many cunning contrivances to escape from slavery, we think the following is about the most shrewd we have heard yet. Two slaves in a certain county of Virginia, ran away with one of their master's horses. They started very early in the morning, in the following fashion. One of the slaves fastened a strong rope around the others body, tied him to the saddle and drove off. When met and questioned, the rider answered, "That black rascal, undertook to run away from massa. I've caught him, and am taking him home quick step. I guess he won't be for running away again in a hurry, after massa's had the cooking of him." This failed not to elicit warm approbation, accompanied with hospitable offers of refreshment for himself and his horse.

When arrived at a convenient place, the slaves exchanged places; the rider submitting to the rope in his turn, while the other performed his part to admiration; and, like him, received assistance and praise for his honest zeal in his master's service.

Thus they journeyed 'in tye,' till they reached Pennsylvania, when the rope was no longer necessary. Thence they passed over into Canada.

Anti Slavery Standard.

Freewill Baptists.

Dr. Marks said,—Before the rise of the Anti-Slavery Society, the Freewill Baptists held in fellowship two associations of Churches in the slaveholding state, containing about four thousand members.—They clave to slavery and discontinued the Morning Star because it testified against the wicked system they supported. Fellowship was withdrawn from them, and by the action of our General Conference the record of these churches was ordered to be struck from our minutes.

At our last General Conference Dr. Housley, a slavesholding minister from Kentucky, wished to be received among us, said there were as many as 20,000 Christians in his region of country, holding the peculiar tenets of our denomination, who wished to connect with us provided we would say nothing to them about slavery. He was given to understand that no such compromise could be made, neither could he nor they be received without emancipating their slaves and washing their hands from the sin of slavery.

The state of things at the approaching session of Congress will be extraordinary and exciting. The severance of old political friends will create a fearful war of words—and, probably, the Bowie knife will be brought in aid of the argument.—That is the opinion given, in the late debate in the House on the last week's riot, by Mr. Warren of Georgia, and other respectable members. The abolition question which must be met at the opening of Congress, and is the first thing to come up will add much to the general excitement and confusion.

Here is another noble testimony from a slaveholder, one of whose human chattels, is escaped, and arrived in Newark N. J. a few days since:—

"He who earns the money, who digs it out of the earth with the sweat of his brow has a just title to it against the Universe. No one has a right to touch it without his consent, except the Government, and it only to the extent of its legitimate wants to take more is robbery.—[John C. Calhoun's speech against the Tariff, 1833.]

POPERY WARNING.—Its political influence, notwithstanding the zeal and wealth expended by the Romish church to make proselytes, is sinking.

No strictly papal state is growing much, if at all, in population, and none certainly in strength and influence, or relative importance; while every Protestant state in the world is decidedly advancing in all these respects.

People's Advocate.

TEMPERANCE.—Extract of a letter received from a commercial house in Liverpool, acting as agent for several houses in this city by the George Washington, dated July 24, 1841:

"The temperance cause is making rapid strides into the minds of all classes in this country. Here we daily see and feel its powerful influence; in proof of which we will merely say, that in the late general election throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, not a single rioter or disturber of the peace was found to be a tee-totaller.

Albany Argus.

BENEVOLENCE.—The Pres. Church in Natchez, consisting of two hundred members, is said to have contributed for benevolent objects annually, for the last ten years, between \$12000 and \$15000.—One year the amount exceeded twenty thousand dollars.—N. Y. Observer.

These slaveholders 'cast large gifts into the treasury,' do they not? But what earned the money?—Friend of Man.

LIBERTY TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
James G. Birney.

FOR V. PRESIDENT,
Thomas Morris.

FOR GOVERNOR
Jabez S. Fitch.

For Lieut. Governor,
Nathan Power.

WAYNE COUNTY NOMINATION.

SENATORS—First Senatorial District.
ARTHUR L. PORTER, of Detroit.
SAMUEL P. MEAD, of Plymouth.

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
THEODATUS T. LYON, Plymouth.

WASHTENAW CO. NOMINATION.

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

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
RUFUS MATTHEWS, of Northfield.
THEODORE FOSTER, vacancy.

JACKSON CO. NOMINATION.

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

REPRESENTATIVES.
SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL, Jackson.
ROSSELL B. REXFORD, of Napoleon.
THOMAS MCGEE, of Concord.

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

OAKLAND COUNTY NOMINATION.

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

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

KALAMAZOO CO. NOMINATION.

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 Litchfield.
ETHEL JUDD, of Adams.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
BENJAMIN A. FARNESWORTH.
SOLOMON A. CLARK, (vacancy)
CORNER.
STEPHEN NORTH.

CALHOUN CO. NOMINATION.

REPRESENTATIVES.
CHARLES BORDWELL, of Eckford.
E. H. JOHNSON, of Albion.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
GEORGE LOWREE.

GENESSEE CO. NOMINATION.

SENATORS—Sixth Senatorial District.

REPRESENTATIVE.
JOHN PRATT, of Genessee.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
SHUBAL ATHERTON, of Flint.

CASS & VAN BUREN CO. NOMINATIONS.

SENATORS—Fifth Senatorial District.
J. P. MARSH, of Kalamazoo.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
PHILOTUS HAYDEN, of Van Buren Co.
SYLVESTER OLMSTED, of Cass Co.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
W. S. ELLIOTT.

LENAWEE COUNTY NOMINATION.

SENATORS,
RUFUS B. BEMENT,
PAUL TABOR.

REPRESENTATIVES,
HENRY TRIP,
WILLIAM KIDZIE,
WASHINGTON HORWOOD,
STEPHEN ALLEN,
Commissioner,
BENJAMIN H. LEWIS.

LIVINGSTON CO. NOMINATION.

SENATORS,
MUNNIS KENNY,
EDWARD F. GAY.

REPRESENTATIVES,
ISAAC SMITH,
Commissioner,
NOAH RAMSDELL.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, October 27, 1841.

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

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Our paper has now been before the public six months, and, as we promised, it has been issued regularly every week. During the first two months, a considerable number of the old subscribers to the "Michigan Freeman" stopped the "Signal," as we suppose, because they had become entirely devoted to the interests of the old political parties. But we are gratified to be able to say that their place has been much more than made good, by new subscribers of a different stamp.

During the last two months we have offered the "Signal" to the Public for twelve weeks for twenty-five cents, being half the subscription price. This measure has nearly doubled its circulation through the State. But we are now obliged to recall the offer, so far as the future is concerned, and we give notice to the subscribers for twelve weeks, that their papers will be discontinued at the expiration of that period, in all cases, unless otherwise ordered. Now we ask all those subscribers to continue their subscription, and give two dollars to the Post Master to pay for the "Signal" for a year, who will transmit it without expense to them. If you have not the money, send your name as a subscriber, and you will still have your paper for a year for \$2.00, if the amount be paid during the first six months. If you like the paper, do not think of stopping it on account of poverty. If you cannot afford to take it, if you are an abolitionist, how can you afford to do without it? Although the size of the paper is small, yet in the amount of reading matter, it equals most of the papers in the State, while it surpasses the greater part of them in the amount of original matter.

The "Signal" has been favorably noticed by the Anti-Slavery papers generally, especially by brother Leavitt, of the Emancipator, who has given a wide circulation to many of our articles. Our brethren in this State, so far as we know, have been satisfied with its general course, and have doubtless made all the allowance for its short comings which should be made for a publication that is sustained without an Editor, by the contributions of those who are obliged to snatch each hour devoted to this object from the hurry of their necessary business.

Our subscription list is steadily increasing and ought to be doubled this year, and we are confident it might be, if an effort was made by each subscriber. The field, in this respect, is fully ripe for the harvest. In many neighborhoods, the paper is sought for with avidity, and a few numbers of the "Signal" have frequently made several voting abolitionists.

The Election.

We notice from the remarks of our Eastern exchanges that our friends in that quarter anticipate a large vote for Liberty in the Peninsula State, at the election next week. How much reason they will have to be gratified or disappointed at the result, time will show. It is to be borne in mind, however, that although the Anti-Slavery soil in Michigan is exceedingly productive, and the crops sure, yet the cultivation has been difficult and imperfect.

A new country is subject to many disadvantages. The population is often sparse, and the people straightened for immediate resources, although they may have a good landed property. Owing to these and other circumstances, no anti-slavery lecturers to any extent, have been employed to bring the political remedy for slavery before the people. In most of the Eastern States religious anti-slavery papers are circulated to a greater or less extent, carrying facts to the people, and preparing the way for political action. It is not so with us. There is not a religious paper of any kind in the State.

A considerable portion of our population are foreigners, and among them scarcely anything has been accomplished. There are thousands who speak the German and French languages, who cannot well converse in English, or read our English publications.

Yet with all these disadvantages, we an-

icipate a very respectable vote; large enough to give us a permanent and effectual influence in the State. The two great parties are so nearly balanced that the result is very doubtful, and the majority will be small.—Our Anti-slavery men are all of one mind, whole hearted and untiring. Our organization extends through some twelve Counties embracing the most influential parts of the State. And the disappointment and disgust of the Whigs in reference to the National Vetoes, have turned the attention of great numbers of that party towards the Liberty principles. And our prospects are now far more favorable in every respect, than we ventured to hope for when we published the first number of the "Signal of Liberty." Let every friend of impartial universal freedom do what he can at the present crisis, and the results to our cause in every point of view, will be most cheering and satisfactory.

The State Convention.

The discussion at the Court House on the evening of the 22d, upon the leading points of anti-slavery action, was animated and interesting. The President, Dr. PORTER of Detroit, opened the exercises of the evening by some remarks on the increasing power of slavery in the nation, and the necessity of resisting its encroachments.

Mr. DUTTON, of Pittsfield, spoke of the necessity of using political means for removing political evils. Suppose, said he, the party in power should attempt to enslave the minority, their enslavement would be both a moral and a political evil. Who then among the minority would think of using moral suasion in order to preserve his liberties, and at the same time vote for the very men who were endeavoring to enslave them, and thus by political action confer upon tyrants the power of reducing them and their families to servitude? The nation has an interest in preserving inviolate the rights of the meanest citizen. The great political parties care not for these rights when they come in competition with their supposed interests. Our legislators are familiarized with tyranny. They have no hesitation in depriving a colored man of his rights, and were it for their interest they would as soon oppress the white man as the black.

Elder MONROE, of Detroit, a colored man, and Pastor of the colored Baptist Church in that place, made some remarks which were listened to with profound attention, and called forth repeated cheers. He said he was an American citizen, and as such, he claimed his share in that independence which our fathers achieved. He could properly say our fathers, for his father was one of that glorious band of patriots. Some people say the colored man is not an American. What constitutes an American? If birth, education and permanent residence give a man the right to call a country his own, then America was the country of nearly all the colored population in the United States.—They were as much Americans as the white people.

He said that the broad foundation principle of our institutions was, that the people are competent to govern themselves. The stars and stripes of our national banner carry this principle over the sea and over the land to the remotest Kingdoms of the earth: and yet the same banner as it floats every where on high, is the standard of a nation that is living down its great fundamental principle. This nation proclaims republicanism through all the earth, in the ears of despots and tyrants, while it contains within its own bosom 250,000 despots, many of them as arbitrary, cruel and relentless as any that can be found on the globe. For sceptres, they wield cowhides; for ornaments, they have chains; for furniture, they have rifles to shoot their subjects, and paddles to flog them.

CHARLES H. STEWART, of Detroit, said that abolitionists had deferred political action for years—and had deferred it too long. They were wrong in deferring it at all—the delay had done no good, and had only been the means of strengthening the enemies of Liberty. Last fall he had himself used his influence at Detroit against a separate nomination, and he now felt that the course which he then opposed was right. Slavery has now a greater influence at Washington than it ever had before. He mentioned a variety of facts in confirmation of this; among others, that the nomination of ROBERT STUART, of this State, for Indian Agent, was not confirmed until the very last moment of the session, on account of his abstract opinion on the subject of slavery.

He spoke of the condition of the great parties, particularly of the Whigs; divided among themselves by the clashing interests of Clay and Tyler. He asked what we had gained by helping the Whigs thus far?—What have they done for us at Washington, or in Michigan? Nothing. We have helped them to elect a Whig President and a Whig Governor, and now we are denounced on every side as "INSIDIOUS HYPOCRITES." This very language is used by the Whig paper in this County. This was the reward we received for our assistance. But a great change was coming over our political prospects, and he ventured to predict that before

another year should roll around, their language would be of a different character—their words would have a bonied sweetness, and although the paw of the lion might be on us, it would be a paw with the fur on!

After some remarks from Mr. KENNY, of this County, on the resolution declaring Slavery to be a National Bank, in which he spoke of the value of the slaves, which were estimated by Mr. Clay to be worth twelve hundred million dollars, and also of the immense power exercised by that prodigious monopoly for the destruction of the interests of free labor, and the aggrandizement of the southern aristocracy,—the Convention adjourned.

Mr. Barry and the Jury Trial.

It seems to be utterly impossible for the Whig or Democratic editors to conceive how any body of men can expect to sustain politically the great principles of liberty and justice, without resorting to falsehood, duplicity and intrigue. The State Journal has discovered that our object is to defeat the Whigs, and elect the loco foco ticket, while at the same time the Free Press is out upon us because we are "playing a deep game for the benefit of the Whig party." It represents that our plan is "to commit the few democratic abolitionists to throw away their votes by supporting the independent or liberty tickets, while the whig abolitionists would cast their suffrages as usual for the regular nominations of the whig party."

We say to the gentlemen of both parties, that their ideas come entirely short of the mark. We are not engaged in a childish game to be adopted one moment, and dropped the next. We shall continue to pursue the same straight forward course with which we have commenced our career. We are not dependent on either party, nor do we seek for the alliance of either. All our plans are entirely independent of the success of either of them, and we expect that the principles for which we contend will be triumphant through the land, when the Whig and Democratic parties shall have ceased to exist.

In our paper of the 13th inst., we published some remarks on the course taken by John S. Barry in regard to referring a petition of N. Powers and others relative to granting a trial by jury of persons claimed as fugitive slaves. We quoted the opinion of that gentleman as expressed by him in the debate on the subject in the Legislature, as reported in the State Journal, and extracted as we supposed from the Advertiser. We had not then seen any other report of the debate. The Free Press of last week denies that he made such statements as were alleged in the report we quoted, and affirms that the following is precisely what Mr Barry did say upon the reference of the petition referred to. We publish it as an act of justice to Mr. Barry, as well as for the information of our readers, who will be desirous of knowing the real sentiments of one who solicits their suffrages and who may perhaps, be their Governor for two years to come.

Mr. Barry said he was in favor of the reference of the petition to the committee on the Judiciary because the subject involved a question of constitutional law, of the most vital importance to this Union. Our Southern friends, said Mr. B. contend that an act of the character contemplated and prayed for in the petition, though it should receive all the sanction of State authority, would yet be a nullity and would have no force of law. They affirm that such an act would directly and palpably contravene the provisions of the constitution which secures to them the right of reclaiming their slave who has fled from service. They compare this right to the right of claiming fugitives from justice. They say that as in the latter case a trial by jury can not be claimed or given, so by a parity of reasoning, such a trial can not be demanded or granted in the former case. The question of the guilt or innocence, of a fugitive from justice can only be tried where the crime is alleged to have been committed, so the question of the slavery or freedom of the person claimed as a fugitive from service can only be tried in the place where such labor or service may be due. The fugitive from justice must be given up, without trial by jury, upon proof made that he is charged with crime; so must the fugitive from service be given up also without trial by jury upon proof that he is in like manner charged with owing such service. They affirm said Mr. B. that no injustice is likely to result from such a course of proceedings. The fugitive from justice as well as the fugitive from service on their return, are both entitled to a trial by jury. The rights of one are as well secured as those of the other. Few or no persons are claimed as slaves, who are not in reality such: tho' many are charged with crime who on trial are found to be innocent. Such, said Mr. B. are some of the views entertained by citizens of slaveholding States on the subject embraced in this petition. He would not then enquire into the correctness of those views—he had referred to them for the purpose of showing the propriety of the reference he had suggested. The States have been weary of legislating upon this exciting topic. Our action upon it should be duly guarded by care and circumspection. The importance of the subject should be well considered. He hoped

therefore the petition would go to the committee on the Judiciary, and he should look to that committee for a report that would enable the Senate to determine the course proper to be pursued.

On this we observe,

1. That the drift of his remarks was in opposition to granting a jury trial as petitioned for. He volunteers as an advocate of the South, and in pleading her cause, he doubtless advances his own sentiments.

2. That the whole force of the reasoning employed by "our Southern friends" through the mouth of Mr. Barry depends on the comparison of two articles in the Constitution which have not the least practical connection with each other. The Constitution requires the Governor of a State to deliver up a fugitive from justice, when three things shall have been previously established to the satisfaction of the Governor, AND IN NO OTHER CASE viz: it must be proved to him that the person claimed as a fugitive from justice has been charged with crime in another State, that he has fled from justice, and that he can probably be found in the State where he is claimed. This provision is entirely distinct in its operation from any other.

The Constitution also provides that persons held to service or labor in one State escaping into another, "shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." Before a person can be lawfully delivered up as a fugitive from labor or service, three things must be established, viz: that the person claimed was held to labor or service under the laws of some State; that he escaped into another State, and that he owes service or labor to the person who claims him. The constitution does not provide BEFORE WHOM these three points shall be established; but the law of Congress of 1793 gives jurisdiction of the case to any judge or justice of the peace, and authorizes him to deliver up the person claimed upon proof satisfactory to him, if it be no more than the oath or naked assertion of the claimant. Under this law, any colored man, whether a fugitive or not, without seeing the face of the justice, without hearing the testimony against him, without any opportunity to procure counsel, or witnesses, or an adjournment of court, may be hurried out of the State at midnight, and consigned to hopeless misery.

Against such summary and unjust proceedings, we protest; and IN FAVOR of the continuance of such we understand Mr. Barry to argue. All that we ask is that these three points to be proved before the alleged fugitive be given up, should be proved by the same testimony that is allowed in all courts of law, before a jury of twelve impartial men. We do not ask any thing contrary to the Constitution. We do not ask that the fugitive be not given up when the three indispensable points have been established; but we do ask, that they be established to the satisfaction of twelve freemen, and that the defendant have the same opportunities for defending his title to himself which he would have if the slaveholder should lay claim to his horse or his dog, instead of his person. Do we ask any thing unconstitutional or unreasonable?

Mr. Barry further says, in carrying out his "parity of reasoning," "The fugitive from justice, as well as the fugitive from service, on their return, are both entitled to a trial by jury. The rights of one are as well secured as those of the other." THIS WE EXPRESSLY DENY. The fugitive from justice, especially if he is a white man, after he is delivered up and returned to the State from which he fled, must be tried by a jury to determine whether he is guilty of the crime charged or not, and he will be punished or set at liberty according to their verdict. Now look at the case which is claimed as parallel. We call upon Mr. Barry and all the Southern friends whose cause he advocates to show, if they can, a single instance in any one of the thirteen slave States, in which provision is made by law for granting a jury trial to a fugitive from slavery, in order to determine whether the person who has been given up does owe service to the claimant or not. When a fugitive is taken back to Virginia from Michigan by virtue of a warrant from a justice here, he is not entitled to a jury trial after he is taken back to determine whether or not he is a slave. He is made a slave immediately, and put under the lash without any trial at all. The assertion, then, that fugitives from slavery and from justice are both entitled on their return to a jury trial, is FALSE. It is true that the slave may sue for his liberty through the Supreme Court, at the expense of five hundred or one thousand dollars, if his master will let him, and friends can be found to pay the expense. But this case is foreign to the one in question, Be it remembered that he was brought back from a free State and reduced to slavery immediately on his return without any trial at all.

3. Mr. Barry says, that "few or no persons are claimed as slaves who are not in reality such." This may well be doubted. There is reason to believe that many attempts have been made to kidnap free persons under pretence that they are slaves, and often with success. But suppose they have

been successful to any great extent, what then? Is that any reason why the title of the persons claimed to themselves should not be tried by a jury? Suppos that murderers were hanged by a single justice in the same summary manner that alleged fugitives are given up, without counsel, jury, or witnesses, and when it was proposed to grant them a jury trial, Mr. Barry should say, "There is no need of it: forty-nine out of fifty of those whom the justices hang are really guilty of murder, and they receive their just deserts; as for the fiftieth, it is no great matter, even if he be innocent, whether he be hanged or not; I am opposed to granting him a jury trial." What would be thought of his love of justice or humanity?—yet he might as well say it with regard to murderers, as to fugitives from slavery.

4. Mr. Barry says, "The States have been weary of legislating on this exciting topic." We supposed, in our ignorance, that in most of the free States, there had been but little, if any legislation on the subject. What legislation has been had upon it in Michigan. How many acts have been passed respecting it? Wherein have our legislators wearied themselves? We have nothing to do with the fact whether the legislatures are weary of the subject or not.

We have this single remark to make in reference to the whole subject, and that is that the security we ask for the personal liberty of all our population is guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the State and of the Nation, and by the Ordinance of 1787, and that it is just and reasonable they should possess it: and that we shall continue to ask our legislature to do what ought to be done in the premises, whether they are "WEARY" of hearing us or not, and we would beg leave to suggest to the honorable members that when the people become wearied on account of waiting for them to do justice, they may possibly take the liberty to send men to occupy their places, who will not be "weary in well doing."

THE QUESTIONING SYSTEM.—The abolitionists in the vicinity of Xenia, Ohio, appointed a committee to question the nominees of the Whig and Democratic parties, in order that it might be ascertained whether they were sufficiently indoctrinated in the principles of human liberty to receive the votes of abolitionists. John Fudge Esq'r., the Whig candidate for Representative answered their inquiries as follows:

1. Are you in favor of repealing the law prohibiting colored persons from giving testimony in courts of justice where one of the parties are white? Answered in the negative.

2. Are you in favor of passing a law granting to colored persons a right of trial by jury in all cases where personal liberty is concerned? Answered in the affirmative with qualifications, viz: allow a jury trial before a justice of the peace but not to extend to courts, as that would occasion too great delay in recovering property.

3. Are you in favor of repealing the law prohibiting colored persons from enjoying the advantages of our common schools? Answered willing to tax them like others and allow them share of the public funds but not permit them to go to school with whites.

4. Are you in favor of repealing the law respecting fugitives from labor commonly called the black act? Declines answering for want of acquaintance with the law.

These answers show the astonishing power of his prejudices, or of his disposition to keep in favor with his party. They show also how little dependence can be placed on Whig Representatives to carry out the doctrine of equal rights. The answers of Mr. Fudge demonstrated his unfitness for the situation for which he was nominated, and the abolitionists accordingly held a meeting, and agreed to concentrate their votes on a more worthy man.

The Board of the Massachusetts A. S. Society have transmitted to Dr. Bailey at Cincinnati one hundred dollars toward purchasing another press for the Philanthropist. This will appear to be, as it is, highly liberal, when we consider that the Mass. Society is strongly opposed to the liberty party nominations, and that the Philanthropist fully supports political action.

YELLOW FEVER.—This Fever continues to rage with unabated fury in Natchez, New Orleans and some other places. We can have no conception of the heart-rending scenes which are incident to such a wasting epidemic.

PREJUDICE.—A lady belonging to a certain church, recently refused to have her child inoculated with *vaccine virus* taken from a Methodist's child; she said she would not allow her children to be made Methodists of.

"YOU CANNOT AFFECT THE SOUTH."—A convention of 480 persons friendly to slavery was held in Maryland on the 15th ult. at which resolutions were passed favorable to the calling of a convention of slaveholders at Annapolis on the first Monday of January next, the object of which is to enter into an arrangement for the protection of the institution of slavery. What say northern politicians to this—are we not affecting the South?

For the Signal of Liberty.

Lenawee Co. Liberty Convention.
Pursuant to notice the friends of Liberty nominations met at the Court House in Adrian, on Tuesday the 12th of October, instant, when on motion, Washington Harwood was called to the chair, and J. Carpenter, appointed Secretary. After some remarks by several members, on motion of J. Carpenter, voted that a committee of three be appointed to present the names of candidates for nomination.

Whereupon, J. Carpenter, J. S. Dixon, and L. Perkins, were appointed said committee.

The Committee retired and the following names were soon after reported, and unanimously adopted by the convention.

For Representatives, STEPHEN ALLEN, of Madison; HENRY TRIPP, of Franklin; WILLIAM KEDZIE, of Blissfield, and WASHINGTON HARWOOD of Adrian. For County Commissioner, BENJAMIN H. LEWIS, of Palmyra.

On motion of S. B. Treadwell, voted, that a county corresponding committee of three be chosen with power to appoint of such town committees as they should think proper.

Whereupon, J. Carpenter, Thomas Tabor, and J. S. Dixon, were appointed said committee.

On motion, Charles Philbrook, Solomon G. Rice, and A. Crittenden, were chosen a town business Committee for Adrian.

On motion, D. Carpenter, Wm. Kedzie and F. Clark, were chosen a committee for the town of Blissfield.

On motion of J. Carpenter, Resolved, That the Michigan Whig, Adrian Watchtower, and Signal of Liberty be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

W. HARWOOD, Chairman.
J. CARPENTER, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Liberty Senatorial Convention.

Pursuant to notice the friends of Liberty from the several counties comprising the 2d Senatorial District, met at the Court House, in Adrian, on Tuesday, the 12th day of October instant.

On motion of H. Tripp of Franklin, Nathan Stephens, of Hillsdale, was called to the chair, and W. Harwood appointed secretary.

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of J. Carpenter, J. S. Dixon, and L. Perkins of Lenawee county, and N. Stephens, and David C. Fuller, of Hillsdale, were chosen to present the names of candidates for nomination to the convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were duly presented as candidates and unanimously nominated by the convention:

For the office of Senator, RUFUS B. BEMENT, of Litchfield, Hillsdale county, and PAUL TABOR of Lenawee.

On motion, of S. B. Treadwell, voted that a senatorial district committee, consisting of five persons, three in Lenawee, one in Hillsdale, and Monroe, be appointed to transact all business of importance, relative to the interests of the liberty cause in the district.

Whereupon, J. Carpenter, W. Harwood, and Paul Tabor, of Adrian; and Ethel Judd of Hillsdale, were chosen said committee.

On motion, of J. S. Dixon, it was Resolved, That every effort be made by the circulation of documents, addresses, &c. &c. to arouse the attention of the abolitionists to the subject and to vote the liberty ticket.

On motion of J. Carpenter, voted that the proceedings of this convention be signed by the chairman, and secretary, and published in the Whig, Watch Tower and Signal of Liberty.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

N. STEVENS, Chairman.
W. HARWOOD, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Liberty State Convention.

Pursuant to public notice, a Liberty State Convention met at the court house in Adrian Lenawee county, on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, instant.

On motion of D. C. Fuller, of Hillsdale, Paul Tabor was called to the chair, and J. Carpenter, of Lenawee, appointed Secretary.

On motion of S. B. Treadwell, voted that a committee consisting of five persons be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the convention.

J. Carpenter, Thomas Tabor, and H. Tripp of Lenawee; S. B. Treadwell, of Jackson, and Nathan Stevens, of Hillsdale, were appointed said committee.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That liberty cannot be purchased at too great a price, nor the patriot or philanthropist be more properly or nobly employed than in endeavoring to knock the shackles from the innocently enslaved.

Resolved, That American Slavery is not only a system of the most cruel, tyrannical and wicked enslavement of 3,000,000 of unoffending colored people in this nation, but is made the basis of an unjust and dangerous political monopoly, wielding the enormous amount of \$1200,000,000 in human chattels, which has already gone far in subverting the constitutional liberties of the great mass of the American people.

Resolved, That the acts of the framers

of the constitution upon the subject of American slavery and the whole history of the times in which the constitution was adopted, show clearly that it was the great anxiety and the noble design of our fathers that slavery should not increase but diminish and ultimately become extinct within the bounds of the thirteen original States which formed the union.

Resolved, That had not this been the view of the Northern States at the adoption of the constitution, contemplating as they did the speedy abolition of their own slavery, as their alter acts demonstrate, they would never have consented to a constitution which gave to slaveholders the exclusive privilege of voting for their slave property, so dangerous and so abhorrent to every principle of republican representation.

Resolved, That the hope of purifying the ecclesiastical or the political bodies of our country or of prosperously or permanently establishing the finances of the nation, while the overwhelming and corrupt slave power constantly moulds all these great interest as clay is moulded in the hands of the potter, is as inconsistent and as idle as it would be to devote our energies in vainly attempting to cleanse so many filthy streams whose fountains are incessantly sending forth their poisonous and perturbed waters.

Resolved, That inasmuch as it has been of late demonstrated that while the body of the people composing the old parties are honest and patriotic and that the few national leaders are sure to control their suffrages, as well as a large share of their means for the special benefit of the 250,000 slaveholders that govern this deluded nation, the time has fully come for every true philanthropist and patriot, in order to bring to the utmost powers of the constitution into requisition, at once to renounce all allegiance to either of these parties and to rally around and maintain the noble standard of the Liberty party.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the slaveholding gentlemen and their abettors after they had robbed us of our constitutional right of petition, for four years, for the timely suggestion that a free people should not petition but command their servants and we will henceforth issue our mandates to them through that shrill speaking trumpet—the ballot box.

Resolved, That moral suasion alone on the part of the northern people to resist the long continued and enormous encroachments of the slave power upon their constitutional rights and liberties would be as inefficacious as moral suasion would have been on the part of our fathers to resist the tyrannical encroachments of Great Britain upon their rights and liberties.

Resolved, That moral suasion alone against the political Moloch of this country, that votes for 3,000,000 chattelized human beings, would be like firing blank cartridges at a powerful, hostile, invading army, in exchange for their musket, grape and cannon shots.

Resolved, That until the Northern people speak through the ballot box in language that cannot be misunderstood that slavery and the slave trade shall no more be tolerated in the District of Columbia, the territories, the slave traffic between the States, the unjust and oppressive disabilities upon colored people at the North, and that no more slave States shall be admitted into the union, their inconsistent, not to say, in some instances, hypocritical, moral suasion upon southern slave holders will be to them like sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

Resolved, That we will give our most cordial support, at the ballot box, to James G. Birney, for President, and Thomas Morris, for Vice President of the United States, and to Jabez S. Fitch, for Governor, and Nathan Power, for Lieut. Governor of this State, and also for our respective senatorial and county liberty nominations.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly recommend to all the friends of liberty in the State to lose no time in appointing, in addition to the county central committees, active and efficient liberty committees in all the towns and school districts as fast as one true man can be found to act.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all the friends of liberty in this State amply and timely to supply the people of their respective counties, towns and school districts with the national addresses, the Signal of Liberty, and an abundance of Liberty tickets for the approaching election.

[We have been obliged to omit several resolutions, on account of their extreme length.]

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

Convention then adjourned, sine die.
PAUL TABOR, Chairman.
J. CARPENTER, Sec'y.

MESSENGERS EDITORS.—Notwithstanding the difficulties under which we labored in getting up the above conventions, from the want of a lecturer to rouse the people to the importance of the subject, yet it was respectably attended and much was done to encourage us in our great and arduous undertaking. For three or four years the friends of liberty in these parts suffered themselves to lie in listless apathy and gage with uninterested feelings apace the exertions of their brethren around them. But now a different feeling appears to begin to manifest itself. Enough of a stir

has been made to awaken curiosity on the subject, and when the abolitionists look around and see that there is a truly democratic party springing up in their very midst we have reason to believe they will endeavor to inform themselves as to its object, and information on the subject of our glorious cause is advancement in it. Keep the true principle before their eyes, let them know that the object is emancipation and nothing but emancipation.—Let no collateral issue, nothing foreign to the one great principle of universal liberty be dragged in to awaken their prejudices or distract their exertions, and depend upon it our great and glorious cause will be onward and onward, till every individual on whom an American sun shines, shall stand forth the recipient of that glorious boon for which our fathers fought.

Yours truly,
J. CARPENTER.

For the Signal of Liberty.

State Convention.

The convention assembled at the house appointed. Dr. Porter was called to the Chair, and J. Chandler appointed Secretary. On motion it was voted that the Chair appoint a business committee of five to report officers, resolutions, business, &c. C. Stuart, T. Foster, W. M. Sullivan, G. Beckley, and Elder Monroe, were appointed said committee. Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

Two o'clock, the convention was called to order by the chair, and the business committee reported the following gentlemen for officers, who were confirmed by the convention. Dr. Porter, Pres., Zenas Nash, Robert Edmunds, Vice Pres., John Chandler, Theodore Foster, Sec'y. The committee then reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That Slavery is a great political evil to the United States, and is altogether at variance with that noble exposition of human rights, the declaration of independence.

Resolved, That as a political evil the effects of slavery are felt in every part of the Union, not merely through the influence of Congress, essentially representing the slaveholding interest, but also through the operation of laws and a federal government, breathing the same spirit, and the intimate relations of the slaveholding in the non-slave-holding States.

Resolved, That the issue of our republican institutions is of great consequence to universal liberty, and it is the duty of all good citizens to remove the reproach which the enemies of liberty find, when they allege the inconsistency of holding slaves, as shewing the insincerity of our fundamental declaration, that all men are created equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That with the moral or religious nature and consequences of slavery politicians have nothing to do: as such politicians we merely recognize it as a political evil affecting our political rights and existence: and the only remedy to such evil is to be found in political action.

Resolved, That the friends of anti-slavery have long felt their cause to be of the most sacred nature, involving not only the dearest principles of humanity, but also the broadest principles of democracy, and that would give life and efficacy to the noble principles, for which the revered patriots of '76 shed their blood and spent their estates.

Resolved, That the friends of this cause have long postponed their political action on it, from attachment to old parties, or the obligations imposed by patriotic views, but the time has now come, in which such action can no longer be delayed without treacherous abandonment of a cause altogether paramount, to those in contest between the leading parties of the day.

Resolved, That the present crisis is peculiarly favorable for the organization of the Anti-slavery party. The two old parties, democrats and whigs, are broken up, and every indication of the political world is that new parties must organize; if not under new names, at least under new principles, and in addition to this fact, we are compelled to admit that we have done but trifling service to the causes for which we have heretofore cast our votes, while we have greatly injured that of anti-slavery.

Resolved, That every party must necessarily be small at its commencement, and although aware that our votes will be but a small minority of the entire number cast, yet we rejoice in recording them for liberty in its infant essay, and anticipate with confidence that each ensuing election will swell our numbers, until victory shall insure the triumph of reason, and resistless truth.

Resolved, That anti-slavery votes even if not successful, are never thrown away, inasmuch as the cause will experience respect abroad, just in proportion to the strength of their vote, and as that vote is large or small, so will be the concessions made to the party.

Resolved that abolitionists, who withhold their political support from the cause they profess, subject their sincerity to great doubt, while their course is regarded with secret contempt by adverse politicians, and if abolitionists would remove from their cause the sneering reproach cast on it by their enemies, they must do so, by placing that cause in a position, so elevated and formidable, as to coerce from fear, the respect which is not conceded even to truth and liberty.

The report was received. The conven-

tion then adjourned to meet at half past six o'clock in the evening.

At half past six o'clock the convention was called to order, and proceeded to the discussion of the resolutions reported by the committee, which after being discussed by Messrs. Stuart, Dutton and Monroe, were unanimously adopted. The following resolution supported by Messrs. Beckley and Kenny, was adopted

Resolved, That the system of slavery is a great National Bank with a capital of 12,000,000,000 of Dollars in the possession of about 250,000 stock holders and capitalists, a bank whose interest and design is to blot out every principle of religion and of liberty, which wars against that mighty monopoly.

The convention then voted to publish the proceedings in the Signal of Liberty. Adjourned sine die.

Dr. A. L. PORTER, Pres't.
JOHN CHANDLER, } Secretaries.
THEODORE FOSTER, }
Ann Arbor Oct. 22, 1841.

For the Signal of Liberty.

At an adjourned meeting of Abolitionists of Livingston County, convened at Howell, on Thursday, the 7th day of Oct. 1841, Isaac Smith was called to the Chair and E. F. Gay was appointed Secretary, when it was resolved, that the meeting proceed to nominate two candidates for Representatives and one County commissioner. After balloting it was unanimously

Resolved, That Isaac Smith of Green Oak, be nominated for Representative, and Noah Ramsdell, of Tuscola, for County commissioner.

ISAAC SMITH, Chairman.
E. F. GAY, Secretary.

The Prospect Brightening!

An esteemed friend from Calhoun county sends us the following cheering intelligence:

Our cause in Calhoun county is gaining strength, daily. In one town where there was but one vote given last year for liberty—a person in that town has said there could be forty now depended on, and in one other there will be as many more. Had we three months more time before election, and two or three other lecturers in the field we could set this State right side up. The two slavery parties being dissatisfied with their candidates are leaving and coming over to us in scores. Slavery and slaves to party and liberty are at issue, and human rights must prevail.—We shall yet double the number of votes the most sanguine expected throughout this State. With respect a

VOTING ABOLITIONIST.

Progress of Independent Voting.

States.	1840.	1841.	Inc. per. ct.
Maine,	194	1714	783
N. Hampshire,	111	2000	1700
Vermont,	319	2838	762
Illinois,	150	537	174
Total	773	7089	805

New Jersey, which gave last year sixty votes, Pennsylvania which gave 348, and Ohio which gave 903, vote next week Let them only do as well as the average, and then wait and see what will be done in November, in Massachusetts, New York and Michigan. Then look forward to the Congressional election in 1842, and the Presidential in 1844.

Does the slaveholder despise that? Does Henry Clay despise it? Does John Tyler despise it? Does John C. Calhoun despise it? Or, do they despise the venal sycophants who keep telling them that abolition has burnt itself out.—*Emancipator.*

At the State Anti-slavery meeting, held at the Court House in this place on the 22d inst. it was unanimously resolved by those present from Washtenaw, to support Theodore Foster for County Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Darius Pierce.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

H. GRIFFEN, Principal, who formerly had charge of the Teachers' Seminary at Ann Arbor, and also at Grass Lake.

The sixth term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday,

THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER

next, and continue eleven weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good English education, particular attention will be given to those preparing to Teach. The Languages not being taught in this Seminary, the more exclusive and uninterrupted attention will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English Branches.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Surveying Instruments, &c. &c. to the amount of \$300.

Tuition.—In the Common English Branches, \$3.50.

In the Higher English Branches, from \$4, 50 to \$5.00.

Extra Branches.—Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem Painting, \$3.00 each, for 12 Lessons, taught by Mrs. GRIFFIN.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.

Board for \$1.50 per week, including washing. Rooms may be had reasonable, where persons may board themselves. For further particulars enquire of the Principal.
Ypsilanti, Oct. 27, 1841. 27-3w

POETRY.

From the Baptist Record.

"Why stand ye here all the day idle?"—
MATT. xx. 6.

Christians! is there nought for you
In your Master's cause to do?
Do ye blush to own his name,
Who for you endured the shame
And the anguish of the Cross?
Do ye shrink from the pain and loss?

Why stand ye idle here?

Cast abroad your home-bound sight,
Lo! the harvest fields are white;
Rich the hire, the laborers few,
Hath the Lord no need of you?
You, for whom life's path he trod!
You the purchase of his blood!

Why stand ye idle here?

What though morn's bright hours are fled,
And upon your weary head,
Fiercely pours the noon-tide ray—
Haste ere noon hath passed away;
Now the beat and burden bear,
And the glorious guerdon share.

Why stand ye idle here?

Noon, and are its golden hours
Witnesses of wasted powers?
Low declines the evening sun,
Night and darkness draweth on;
Now improve the lag'ring ray,
Work while yet 'tis called to-day.

Why stand ye idle here?

Toil! if ye would gain the prize
Which before the faithful lies;
Faint not though the way be long
Soon thou'lt sing the conqueror's song.
Slumber not, but watch and pray,
Night may close around your way.

While ye stand idle here!

M. ST. LEON LOUD.

Extract of a letter from J. C. Folger to Joseph Sturge, describing his recent journey to the South.

I started on 26th of 7th month, via Lake Erie and the Erie Canal, which extends from North to South 309 miles through the State of Ohio. Nothing worthy of note occurred on the passage except occasional discussions on human rights and the equality of man; the last subject which they wouldst think needed to be discussed here, if thou hadst known nothing of America but her Declaration of Independence.—Thou and I have both known what it is to be a stranger in a strange land, and have felt that a friend in need is a friend indeed. On board the packet boat, at Cleveland to go for Portsmouth, I noticed the Captain reading my name and residence on my portmanteau. He gave me a cordial greeting, saying he knew me by reputation. When informed of the object of my journey, he said it would give him great pleasure to convey me and my charge back, without other remuneration than the expense of our food. Capt. Folger is first cousin to our excellent friend and efficient colleague, Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, and her good sister, Martha Wright of Auburn. During the winter, he turns his attention to lecturing on anti-slavery.—Many such are needed in Ohio. All the States bordering on the Slave States must become abolitionized, before slavery shall hide her deformed head, never more to be heard of, but in the history of the past. Our hair is gray—but we may live to see it, and hail the happy jubilee.

From the canal, I took steamboat down the Ohio to Mayeville, Kentucky. The mistress of the Eagle Hotel sat at her table as a Queen surrounded by many slaves. There seemed to be twice as many hands to do the work as were needful. At this house I fell in with a Louisianian, who remarked to the bar-tender, that he had been offered several Kentucky plantations at a low price, including the negroes, as the owners were prostrated." Thinking I might obtain information, I asked him some questions concerning the far South. He said land could be had there for almost nothing, but slaves were not much depreciated—a man of thirty years old would sell for 1000 dollars. He said the planters of the South were desirous of changing the complexion of the field hands; and proposed the following method: If northern men would consent to marry their negroes the master would emancipate the woman, and give a marriage portion equal to what the white man of good moral character might possess. He said the Irish, English, Scotch, Dutch, and Germans would much improve their condition by cultivating cotton and sugar on this continent; and the planter would be benefited, as he could grow these articles much cheaper by the labor of European "serfs" than by slaves. Such remarks made me feel like a barrel ready to burst with fermentation within; but it would not do to give vent by means of my tongue.

From Maysville to Lexington, (sixty-five miles,) is the best road I ever traveled, not excepting the English roads. It is made and repaired with whitish limestone, from beginning to end. They told me the repairs were principally made by Irish workmen, as slaves were not to be trusted to do the work. At starting, I observed that the mail bags were nearly empty; and the driver being questioned informed me that I could carry the whole mail in my coat pockets. When he told me he was a Pennsylvanian, I asked whether he could not earn as much in a free as in a slave state. He said that eighteen dollars a month

was the most he ever received for driving a team in a free State, and that he now receives thirty dollars a month. This opened the way for a little Anti-slavery talk. "Last Sunday night," said he, "I saw a big black man making the best of his way to Canada; I might have stopped him, and had the reward of \$200, which was offered."

I asked him whether it was best to have God's blessing, with the fruits of his honest industry, or his curse, with \$200 blood-money. He answered with moistened eyes, "I wish all the slaves were free;" to which I responded, "Amen."

Some incidents connected with the escape of this negro, go to prove that the slaves can "take care of themselves," by a little ingenuity; when occasion requires. Thinking it would be more expeditious, as well as more agreeable, to ride from slavery than to run from it, he took a horse; whether his master's or not, I did not ascertain. The turnpike gates were a great hindrance, and much increased the risk of apprehension. To avoid this, just before reaching a turnpike gate, he let down a fence, carefully put it up again to avoid pursuit, passed round the back of the keeper's house, and came out through the fence beyond. As he was remounting his horse the driver came up with him. Supposing him to be one of the keeper's family, he wished him good night; but instantly discovered by his voice, that he was a colored man, putting his horse to full speed.—When he returned to Painesville, he heard people talking about a runaway, and told Dr. Whitehead he believed he had seen the man the night before. "I hope to God he'll get safe into Canada," was the reply.

"How can you say that, and be a slave holder?" asked the coachman.

"I wish there were no slaves," replied he, "and as soon as others will liberate theirs, mine shall go free."

Stage coaches afford no facilities to the poor fugitives. By the law of the United States Government no colored man can drive a mail stage. Neither can any colored man ride on one, unless he is known to be free, or is a slave traveling with his master. Stage owners incur heavy penalties if they infringe these rules. A verdict of \$1,600 was lately recovered by a slave master against the company.

At Washington the stage was stopped to know if a colored boy could be put on. "Yes, where is he?"

"Up at the jail yonder."

The querist took a seat inside; and soon after I spied a colored man on the outside, with keepers. He was a re-aptured runaway, who had taken a horse with him, and imitated the Israelites, in borrowing various other articles, when he escaped from bondage. He assumed false whiskers and a pair of spectacles; and on reaching the Ohio river, produced free papers, duly stamped with the county seal. But, unfortunately, when questioned where he had staid the preceding night, he foolishly attempted to describe the place, and was thus detected. Two hundred dollars was offered for him if taken out of the State, and one hundred if taken in the State. To ride in a stage, with a man behind, whose legs and arms were fastened together with riveted chains and padlocks, was enough to make one feel the force of Patrick Henry's exclamation: "Give me liberty, or give me death!" It was a poor consolation to administer to the knowings of his hunger, while beholding his manly form thus ransacked; but I thought he ate my gingerbread with a better relish, when I told him it was made where colored men were free. At Payne's tavern, in Fairview, the poor fellow had to undergo an examination from the landlord, and listen to a homily on truth-telling—to little do slaveholders seem aware that stealing and lying are constituent parts of their own system. In the stage office at Lexington, we encountered the man who claimed this poor fugitive. The driver who came with us the last two stages was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y. and he began to plead with the slaveholder in behalf of the slave. I heard of another case where the angry master threatened to flog and sell a recovered runaway whom he had with him; but the stage driver remonstrated with him so effectually, that he wept like a child, and promised forgiveness to his slave. If we can only get the common people aroused, Wayland, bishop Hedding, and others of that stamp, may deal in metaphysical hair splitting to their heart's content. I would rather see stage drivers, as a body abolitionists, than all the clergy in the land; for I should fear that the latter would much more easily yield to public opinion. I have no wish to disparage the D. D.s or the Reverends; but, with a few noble exceptions, every body knows that they are seldom found in the van of unpopular reform.

I found Samuel Worthington quite a different person than his letters had led me to imagine. When I introduced myself he appeared nervous and embarrassed.—He was a Kentuckian by birth, but having met with reverses of fortune, he went to Mississippi, and became an overseer, first on a salary of six hundred dollars, and afterwards two thousand dollars. He now owns a cotton plantation, with about a hundred and twenty slaves, and is reputed wealthy. He is considered an accomplished gentleman, of sound, discriminating and feeling mind. I believe he is a kind master, in the common acceptation of the term; that is he feeds and clothes his slaves well, and does not overwork them, though the overseers' whip is the stimulus to labor. He gave me some account

of provision; but the only item I remember is that he cured 25,000 pounds of pork annually, for his slaves. Far be it from me to say any thing disrespectful of him, except he is a slaveholder; a word, which, in my view, comprises "the sum of all villainy." In my transactions with him, I found him fair and honorable; as far as it can be honorable to sell human flesh.

He said he had long since received a letter from Mr. Fitzhugh, concerning Sam's family; but as he knew their situation would not be bettered by being transferred to him, he had taken no notice of the application. When Gerrit Smith's letter came, he supposed the writer was not in earnest; that it was all done for effect, and would end in smoke. He was surprised to learn, by Mr. Smith's reply to him, that it was my intention to come to Harrodsburgh; he regretted that it was so, as it disturbed him, and might break up his family arrangement. His wife had three small children, one of them a babe, and the proposed arrangement would leave her without assistance. He told me he was not a man to be driven; and I answered that we were well matched on that point it would, however, be better for us both to ascertain coolly how far we could agree. He began by saying he did not feel bound to sell the family, in consequence of what he had written to Mr. Smith; for he had only said that he might be induced to take \$4,000 for them. After some preliminaries, he proposed that I should have a conversation with Sam; for he did not think that he could be prevailed upon to leave him. I assured him, that I should do no such thing, until he and I had settled the question of dollars. I had no idea of presenting the cup of freedom to Sam's lips, and then having it dashed to the ground. "I do not believe," said I, "that there is a man on these grounds, whom I could not induce to go with me from slavery; but if Sam has objections, let me talk with his wife."

"No, that will not do," replied he, "she would go with you."

"Yes," said I, "let me talk to your woman of a mother's right to herself and her offspring, and then see how many of them you would find willing to remain in bondage."

After various pros and cons, we concluded a bargain, subject, of course, to the parties being willing to leave the "patriarchal institution." \$3,500 were to be paid; and both of us together were to have an opportunity of conversing with Sam and his wife. The master probably felt so confident that his slave would not leave him, that he had not patience to wait for the promised interview; for he popped the delicate question to him alone. Sam had been informed of the whole progress of the affair, from the time of Mr. Smith's first letter, and he answered promptly that he would go; so that before I met him, that difficult part of the business had ended in smoke.

S. Worthington's disappointment was the greater, because I told him that I felt like one of old, "If the woman will not be willing to follow thee, then thou shalt be clear from this;" that I could go back with a quiet mind; and that the consciences of my friends in Peterboro would be satisfied, having given Harriet and her family the liberty of choice, and thus made all the reparation in their power for having ever held her in slavery.

The large price paid for the redemption of this family may surprise thee; especially if thou hast not forgotten that passage in Worthington's letter where he says "I am to some extent opposed to slavery, nor do I object to the efforts of abolitionists when done in a good spirit." It is, however but justice to say that the description he gave of the family is strictly correct. "They are all sprightly, remarkable for good character, and of course most valuable for house servants." He said he had repeatedly been offered \$2,000 for Sam; and he believed that he would command that sum any day from those who knew his worth; that his old master prized him very highly, particularly for his moral excellence, and speaking of his conduct described him as a gentleman. Yet he talked as if he were certain that Sam and his family would be reduced to beggary if left to themselves at the North! The children, it is true, have had little preparation in slavery for self-reliance; for the most favored of them can not spell their own names.

S. W. said many had enquired of him what business brought me there; and being informed of the object of my mission advised him to have nothing to do with me. But, said he, though I am certain that the condition of Sam and his wife can not be bettered, I do not think the same with the regard to their children; and as Mr. Smith seems disposed to do a kind action, I can not, in conscience, attempt to frustrate it. If I were to send you home without this family, I should have a troubled mind."

Major Barber, a Presbyterian deacon, being asked to write a bill of sale, readily agreed to do so; ironically suggesting it would be well to insert a clause that none of the family should be reduced to slavery in the State of New York. I told him I understood the drift of that remark; but I wanted a bill in the usual form, with the common covenants and guaranties; and that I would have no nonsense in it. He then drew one; but discovering that he said nothing in his bill about delivery, I afterwards caused another to be drawn by L. L. Shreve of Louisville, as follows:

BILL OF SALE.

"HARRODSBURGH, Mercer county, State of Kentucky, Aug. 7th, 1841."

"For and in consideration of the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledge, I hereby sell, convey, and deliver, to James Cannings Fuller, of the State of New York, agent for Gerrit Smith of Peterboro, of said State of New York, the following described slaves, viz: One negro man, Samuel, aged about thirty five years; his wife, Harriet, about the same age; also their children; say Mary, about fourteen years old; Emily, twelve years; William, ten years; Richard, three years and six months; and Melvina, about fifteen months; to have and to hold the same said slaves against the claims of all persons whatsoever. I also warrant them sound and healthy, (except as to Mary, who has a small blemish in one eye,) and slaves for life. Witness my hand and seal, the day and date above written.

[seal.] S. WORTHINGTON.
Attest, L. L. SHREVE."

As the parents felt troubled about their sons, William and Richard, who were at Worthington's plantation, in Mississippi, it was deemed best to send their father for them. He was accordingly furnished with the following Pass, believing he could travel more safely with it than with free papers:

HARRODSBURGH, Ky., Aug. 7, 1841.

"The Learer, Samuel, has consent of the undersigned to proceed without unnecessary delay to the plantation of Worthington, near Lake Washington, in the State of Mississippi, for the purpose of obtaining his two sons, (children) the one named William and the other Richard, and then go on to Peterboro, in the State of N. Y. and then report himself to Gerrit Smith at that place.

S. WORTHINGTON,
JAMES C. FULLER."

He was likewise furnished with the following order for delivery, endorsed by myself, that he might obtain possession of the children:

HARRODSBURGH, Ky., Aug. 7, 1841.

"Mr. John P. Courtney, Lake Washington, Mississippi, will deliver to the order of James Cannings Fuller two slaves, sons of Samuel and Harriet, say William and Richard; having sold the same to said Fuller, and hereby deliver them through you, to his order.

S. WORTHINGTON.

"Let Samuel have all the property belonging to himself and family.

One of Worthington's greatest difficulties in parting with these slaves was, that it would leave his wife destitute of servants. I quitted her and felt it right to express my sympathy. I told her my compassion was increased, because I apprehended there was a struggle in her own breast between duty and interest; and I appealed to her whether she did not know it was a duty to let them go, though personal interest would induce her to keep them in her service. I was glad to perceive that these remarks enabled her to relieve herself of a weight. Her countenance brightened up, and she appeared quite willing I should take them away. She showed great kindness to Harriet and her children, and evidently felt deeply moved at parting with the nurse, who had thrice been with her through nature's sorest trials. She appeared to me to be a nice, lady-like person; and if I judge aright, she knows what estimate ought to be placed upon slavery in a woman's mind.

Those who know me will not suspect that I sought to conceal my abolition principles even in the hottest bed of slavery. Yet I assure thee I had no intention of making it a common topic of conversation unless the way appeared to open; but thy experience, I doubt not, as well as mine, proves that it is ever opening. The most that we need to do is to embrace opportunities, without seeking to make them. I had not expected to say as much as I did; but it was such a curiosity for a Quaker to be seen in such company, that it was soon universally known why I had come, and what I had done. This gave rise to many conversations with slaveholders, which I trust did some good. I was astonished at their extreme ignorance concerning the population of the North. Thou wilt perhaps be surprised to hear me assert that slaveholders do not know what slavery is. Still more strange, will it seem, when I tell thee that thy old friend was highly complimented by them for his prudence and discretion! The story had become current that I would not talk to Sam till I had settled the business with his master; and as they generally professed to believe that the Abolitionists wished to incite the slaves against their masters by every mischievous incentive they could devise, my conduct naturally enough seemed to them remarkable. I told them I must honestly abjure such complimentary language; for so far from being what they would call discreet, I was in fact an abolitionist of the most ultra school. I assured them that most of my associates at the North would have proceeded as I had done, and some of them probably with more discretion. I like much better to talk with a southerner on slavery, than with a northern apologist. I regard him as far less mean; there is a mind to be appealed to for facts, and there is a feeling that can be reached by a simple testimony of republican truth. In this the slaveholder sometimes sees his face, as in a glass, but he goeth away and forgetteth what manner of man he is.

IN ATTACHMENT.

In attachment, before C. W. Lane Justice. William Sperry, }
vs. } Washitaw county, ss.
Carlos Joslin, }

AN attachment having issued in the above entitled cause, and the defendant not having appeared at the return thereof; notice is therefore hereby given that the said cause is continued to the 13th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the said justice in the village of Ypsilanti, in said county.
WILLIAM SPERRY,
August 4, 1841. 27-4w

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, living in the town of Green Oak, Livingston County, on the 5th of October, inst., a dark brown steer, two years old; no other marks perceivable. The person, owning such, steer, will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN MONAHAN,
Green Oak, Oct. 13, 1841.

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

THE undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWER and THRASHING MACHINES.—The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good 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 wagon 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 pro-ender, 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 Crossman and Lucy his wife, to the undersigned, January fifteen, one hundred and thirty eight, and recorded in the Registers Office, in the county of Washitaw, in Liber No. seven, page three hundred and one, of the equal undivided half of the "Scioto Mills 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 proceeding at law having been instituted to collect the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof.

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

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

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. 1f

ONLY SEE!
"SHILLING CALICOES FOR NINE-PENCE."

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. }

Produce of every Description,
RECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the "SIGNAL or LIBERTY" if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of J. Beckley, & Co. April 23.

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

BLANKS of every description ready executed at this office.
Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.