

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

The Financial Power of Slavery.

The substance of an Address delivered in Ohio, September, 1840.

I come now to consider slavery as the chief source of the commercial and financial evils under which the country is groaning. I will not now dwell on the financial evils of a fluctuating policy, such as slavery is continually demanding. It must be evident to the slightest observation, that all the great changes of policy which have successfully involved in disaster each and every northern interest, have been introduced by the dictation of the Slave Power. And it is equally obvious that so long as slavery reigns, by fomenting the strife of party at the North we never shall have a settled policy. The slaveholders are, at this moment, actually creating a new ferment at the North with regard to the tariff, that they may hold the balance of power, and keep the North in subjection, and above all, prevent our uniting by constitutional means to put down the grand evil that eats out our vitals.

Slavery absorbs the available capital of the North, and thus creates periodical revulsions, each one more severe than the last.

We are all aware that it is "hard times" at present. Not an individual in the community who has not personal knowledge on this point.—What is "hard times?"—Why, money is scarce. All agree in that. When money is scarce, and produce brings a low price, and a man cannot borrow of his neighbor to meet a pressing emergency and every one feels embarrassed, and crippled, and poor, then it is "hard times." Well, it is "hard times" now, and money is scarce. What has become of the money? It is well known that we have had a long career of industry, and enterprise and peace. Our people have earned a vast amount of money in the last 15 years. And by the influence of advancing religion and morals, and the glorious temperance reformation, we were saving a great deal. The temperance society tended powerfully to the accumulation of wealth, by lessening the enormous waste of property which used to be occasioned by strong drink. We were really growing rich. The apparent prosperity of the years 1829-36, was very much of it real. It was a reliance on the vast savings of temperance more than any thing else, that deceived my mind with regard to the real state of the country. I overlooked the drain, which was silently and rapidly carrying these accumulations of industry and economy where they could never be recovered. Had the free states been subjected to no losses but their own extravagance, (great, and foolish, and criminal as that was,) none, nor all of the alleged causes of our present depression could have produced this deep and protracted embarrassment.

Our Available Capital has been lost.

There is a nice question in political economy which I will not undertake to settle, for I do not profess to be learned in these matters. What becomes of lost capital, has puzzled wiser brains than mine. Some say it is sunk and annihilated, others, that it has only passed into other hands, where it may accumulate, or lie in a state of congestion for a while, but a change of times will set it all agoing again without the annihilation of any portion. Let those decide who understand the cause and operation of Asiatic cholera.—Whether annihilated or not, it is lost to us and, as I shall show, will never come back to those who have honestly earned it, but have now been deprived of it through the effect of slavery.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, the leading commercial paper of that city, had an article on the 6th of July last, from an able writer, who furnished a series of essays on the finances and currency of the country. The writer states that there has been a hundred millions of dollars of banking capital sunk in this country since the year 1836, estimating what remains at current price; but he considers the actual loss much greater, because the stocks are

in fact worth much less than they are now quoted.* Then there is a loss to the country of fifteen or twenty millions in irredeemable bank notes. Then there are a hundred and fifty millions loaned to stockholders and directors, and spent in extravagance and speculation. Is it any wonder that we have hard times? This vast amount of Capital is lost at the South.

I am not undertaking to give full and detailed information on this subject. Much of it is difficult to come at, and much of it lies out of my ordinary track of inquiry.—But ask any man of business in our cities where his capital is gone, and where his hopeless irrecoverable debts are, and he will point to the South. Go among the merchants or the manufacturers, and you will find one complaining of his ten thousand, and another of his hundred thousand and another of his two or five hundred thousand dollars of southern debts. He would get along very well now, if it were not for that southern debt. And behind every one of these stands another class, who have sold goods, or lent money, or given their endorsement to others that have trusted their all to the South, and now cannot pay. And behind these another class and another class, and another, and another, until there is hardly a remote hamlet in the free States that has not been directly or indirectly drained of its available capital by the southern debt. The writer above referred to, says that the Banks of Philadelphia have twenty-five millions of dollars of "failed notes." Probably that is within the truth. But nearly every dollar of this is, directly or indirectly southern debt. Look at Newark. I was told, three years ago, that the people of Newark had three millions of dollars at one time, of protested southern paper. I do not know that it is so, but I know that the place has been most dreadfully impoverished, and all in consequence of southern trade—that trade which they were so eager to preserve that they would trample on law and order to put down the discussion of slavery. Look at Philadelphia, her banks suspended, and her business, for a long time thrown into desolation, and all through the "southern debt." What keeps down the price of the United States Bank Stock? Its southern debt. What makes it uncertain whether that Bank will resume payment in January—or break?—Its immense southern debt—debt, of whose amount and condition the public have little means of judging.

What caused the Capital to be lost at the South?

It is a great help towards believing a novel truth, when we are able to see clearly that there are causes in existence sufficient to account for the existence of the alleged fact. Let us enquire whether there are causes enough to afford a rational and satisfactory explanation of this doctrine. I do not intend to show all the ways by which the available capital of the free States has been sunk in the slave States. But if I can show that two or three of the prominent circumstances in the business of the country naturally led to such a result, and that there were no adequate counteracting causes, I shall sufficiently establish my position.

1. The capital of the North as naturally flows to the South as water runs down hill.—i. e. to fill up a vacuum below it.—Eighty years ago, a great statesman, in the British Parliament, laid it down as an axiom, that planters are always in debt. The system of society in a slaveholding community is such as to lead to the contraction of debt, which the system itself does not furnish the means of paying, and which must, therefore, be wiped off by periodical bankruptcies. The ill economy of slave labor is seen in a thousand particulars, the wastefulness of the slaves is exceeded only by the extravagance of the masters, while the social rank (!) which is generally conceded to him who exercises power over his fellow man, is a passport to credit. So long as credit lasts and times are prosperous, the slaveholder is a very good paymaster, but the general indebtedness is all the while increasing until a commercial crisis comes, to disclose the state of things. There is, then, this difference between a slaveholding and a free community. When a pressure comes upon a free people they immediately begin to curtail their expenses and increase their products, they work harder and save more, wear the old coat, sell all they can and buy nothing they can do without,—because they intend to pay their debts.—The slaveholders on the contrary, always drive their producers, (the slaves,) to the utmost, and the time of high prices is especially the time of high pressures, and this makes the poor slave pray that cotton may be cheap. Consequently, when hard times come, the slaveholder has no way to increase his products, and there is no way he can curtail the weekly peck of

*The immense depreciation of Stocks since July, 1840, must have added many millions to the aggregate loss. June, 1841.

†The bank has since resumed, and broken down under its Southern debt. June, 1841.

corn, and the yearly shirt and overalls which he expends upon his slaves. And as to his own expenses, it is of more importance to him to maintain his standing as a gentleman planter, than it is to pay the rascally shopkeepers, and, therefore, when a pressure comes, we do not see in the slaveholding States any such calculations and efforts to pay the old debt, as are found in the free States. The sense of obligation to pay debts is essentially different between people who always live on the earnings of the poor, and those who have nothing but what they have earned by their own industry. The effect is, that in our commercial revulsions, there is a general calculation that the bulk of indebtedness from the free States will be paid, and that the bulk of the slave debt will be lost. The free expect to pay their debts, if it takes years of toil and self-denial; the slaveholders like to pay debts if it is convenient, but to work and save to pay an old debt enters not into his thoughts. And since slavery does not, in fact, support itself as it goes along, it is of course impossible that it should furnish the means of paying the old debt. Here is a history of any and every one of our commercial revulsions, so far as slavery is concerned.

2. Now, look at the next commercial period. The industry and economy produced by hard times among a free and moral people, naturally leads to the accumulation of capital, and, then, to an extension of credit. The productive power of free industry, aided by orderly habits and light taxes, has never yet been properly appreciated. And credit is as natural a concomitant of such a state of society as vegetation is of summer heat. Were such a community left to its own resources, its prosperity would be constant, and without any assignable limits. But, here we again find ourselves subject to the exhausting operations of slavery. "Our glorious union" makes the slaveholder a fellow countryman with us, and slavery one of the "institutions of the country." As soon therefore, as capital begins to abound again, and credit grows easy, the slaveholding states naturally avail themselves of it to contract new debts, and again absorb the capital, and crush the credit of the free, and then produce another revulsion, leaving another batch of irrecoverable debts, and another set of bankrupt creditors, and another general collapse of the free States through the exhaustion of their capital. Who does not see that the repetition of this periodical process is as natural as the tides, and as well explained as the alterations of summer and winter?

The Union of the free and slave States under one government—having "one constitution, one country, and destiny" as naturally gives to slavery the control of our financial interests, as water seeks its level. The impoverishing tendency of slavery makes it a drain upon the capital of the North, let the financial policy of the general government be what it may. But,

3. This tendency of Northern capital to the South is increased by the existence of a "credit system." Observe the distinction between credit and a "credit system."—Credit is the natural growth of confidence, and when left to itself, is given to a man chiefly on the ground of his capital, talents for business, integrity, and facilities for doing business to advantage. Diminish or increase either of the e, and you lessen or extend his credit in the same proportion.

A "credit system," on the other hand, is an artificial policy of the government; either through bank or some other device, which shall either pledge the public revenues or give a special sanction of the government, so as to increase the general amount of credit beyond its natural and unassisted growth. I am now called to consider the question in the abstract, whether the "credit system" is ever a wise policy to be adopted by a free government—it may be that there are inherent evils in that system, which will always make it cost more than it comes to, in the long run. Or it may be, that a system which, as Mr. Webster says, would give "a savor of nationality" to credit, might be permanently beneficial, in a country whose parts were governed by homogeneous institutions, and enriched throughout by the same kind of labor. Be that as it may, it is easy to show, that in a mixed country, part depending on free labor, and part on slave labor, a credit system answer the mere purpose of sluice-way, to hasten the transfer of Northern capital to fill up the emptiness of the South. The greater the general amount of credit in the community, the more easily and the more extensively will the slave sections obtain credit.—And it is a settled axiom that planters will always go in debt as far as they can, we easily see that the facilities of a "credit system" will be used to the utmost by them. And as they are not restricted, like the free, debt-paying States, by an old debt, nor governed at all by those strict ideas of mercantile honor that prevail among business men, the deductions of reason coincide with the results of experience, in regard to the disastrous effects

that must always follow from a "credit system," so long as slavery remains. And when we add to this consideration, the fickleness of the slave power, and see how often it has changed the national policy, we can compare the attempt to build up a "credit system" in this country to nothing so much as a co-partnership between two beer shops, one of which makes its own liquor and drinks none, and the other buys on credit of the first, and drinks beside. At length they grow tired of carrying the beer in buckets, and it is agreed to have a conducting pipe from one vat to the other, that shall keep them always on a level. This answers for a time, until, just about the time the industrious man's stock is about to fail, the other gets drunk and knocks the bottom out. Seven times, at least, since the Federal Constitution was established, slavery has knocked the bottom out. The conclusion is, that a credit system must ever prove injurious to the country as long as slavery continues.—Unite with us and put an end to slavery and we shall be prepared to talk about a credit system, and then, if the wisdom of a united people shall approve of it, we can have it permanent. But till then, it can neither be good nor lasting.

4. The equalizing of the exchanges has furnished an illustration of the necessary effects of an artificial system of financial relations between the free slave States.—The late United States Bank had a capital of 35 millions of dollars, a very small proportion being the property of slaveholders. It also enjoyed the use of the national revenues as deposits, and received and disbursed all moneys of the United States. It had, moreover, branches in most of the principal commercial towns. With all these facilities, and a credit greatly enhanced by the financial reputation of its president, Mr. Bidle undertook to equalize the exchanges between the different sections of the country. Exchange is the price paid for the transfer of money from one place to another. It is a service rendered, and has a proper measure of price, as much as carrying wheat to market has. The principle elements which enter into the calculation of the proper price of exchanges, are the distance and difficulty of transportation, the relation of supply and demand, and the risk arising among the parties drawing and drawn upon. Exchanges, if left to itself, would ordinarily make some special allowance for this last consideration in the case of a slaveholding community, because all experience shows that there is a much greater risk in doing business with slaveholders. But the Bank, in equalizing exchanges, entirely disregarded this consideration, which is a part of the real expenses of the business, as much as the canal tolls are a part of the expenses of forwarding wheat. It follows, that the Bank must either make up this item out of the community, by its extra profits on some other branch of business, or it must make up the deficit out of its capital. In which way the Bank has, in fact, made it, whether out of its capital or its other profits, the stock-holders will probably know—WHEN THEY GET THEIR CAPITAL BACK!

The effect of the credit system in producing the level between the two pools more speedily than could be done through the natural channels, is one of the most instructive subjects of study for our financiers and political economists. One pool is fed by the perennial spring of free labor; the other is trying to fill by the slow and reluctant percolation, through its sands of slave labor enforced by the lash, but the waste by evaporation and the daily consumption is greater than the flow at the fountain. Our Union and our country leads to a transfer of waters to produce a level, through the natural channels of trade, but the credit system cuts a wider and deeper sluice, and hastens the result; and then slavery knocks the bottom out, and the whole is lost.

5. One effect of this false advantage which the credit system and equalizing exchanges give to the slaveholder, is that the North is not only drained of its own circulating capital—such as is naturally put at the hazard of trade, but is deprived of a large portion of its fixed capital, and even involved in a most burdensome foreign debt, for resources which have been borrowed abroad to meet the deficiencies, occasioned by the irrecoverable southern debt. So that a considerable time must elapse, before we begin to accumulate fresh capital from our own earnings, while we work hard and live close to pay the foreign debt in which slavery has involved us.—Had the free states been caught by the late revulsion, subject to no difficulties but those resulting from their own speculation and extravagance, foolish and criminal as these were, we should ere this have had all our affairs settled, and business again

*The present and prospective value of the stock of the Bank and the developments which have been made since September, 1840, when the above was delivered, shows the ground there was for the hint respecting the capital of the United States Bank.—June 1841.

in prosperous motion.—It is the Southern debt which hangs like a mill-stone upon our banks and our individual merchants and manufacturers, and no man can as yet foresee the end.

6. The equalizing of exchanges is doubtless one of the principle causes of the delusion under which our men of business have labored in regard to the stability and real value of Southern trade. Men of business found that they could get their paper cashed, or collect, receive and transmit funds, at the South, in Alabama or Mississippi, at as low a rate as Maine or Ohio; and as such men are little accustomed to look deeply into the causes of things, it is not strange that they should conclude that a southern trade should be relied on, for the long run, as being as stable and secure as trade with northern customers. The great "regulator" assumed it to be so, and why should they not follow? But a southern trade, so long as it remains good, is always a great deal more profitable than the northern trade, because slaveholders are so liberal, they never stand about prices; they never haggle for the half cent; they have a great many other things to attend to when they come to the North, besides chaffering for prices like the Yankee; they must go to the theatres, and visit the Falls and the Springs, attend the races &c., and so they tell the jobber to make up a good bill to such an amount, at his discretion, for which the southerner used to give his note for nine or twelve months, and the United States Bank would cash it for a small per centage. This was such a delightful way to do business, that at one time it was almost impossible for a country trader from the North, to get any body to look at him. But the day of reckoning came, the northern notes at four and six months, are generally paid to the uttermost farthing, although with some delay, while the southern debt hangs between the bank and the merchants, a dead-weight that will probably sink them both.

7. Should it be objected that the policy of the present [late] administration, which has been aimed at the subversion of the "credit system," has been taken up by men peculiarly subservient to the dictation of the slaveholders, I admit the fact. There cannot be a doubt that the anti-credit policy has been adopted at the southern dictation, for the benefit of slavery. Senator Walker, of Mississippi, has laboriously demonstrated the advantage which the planters would realize by reducing the price of northern labor, so that they could buy cheap, while they thought the price of cotton would keep up, because the mart was on the other side of the Atlantic. But, fortunately, sin is always unlucky, and just as this notable scheme was on the point of consummation, the price of cotton went down too, and fell lower in proportion, than the price of labor, so that instead of controlling the trade of the world, as they boasted they should, they are broken down, helpless, and obliged to beg a market at any rate. And, now we see the whole South turning around with one consent, with Harrison and the "credit system." The slaveholders find that they cannot get along but as they can obtain credit, and so they are in favor of "getting in debt made easy."

But if, contrary to all present appearances, the Whigs should fail of obtaining power, there can be no doubt that the slaveholders will contrive some other way to gain an advantage. They will make the independent treasury serve their turn; and why should they not? Let it be remembered, that if the national treasures are placed in banks, slavery governs the banks; and if they are placed in government chests, slavery keeps the key! As a most enlightened and honest statesman once said, "Why should we dispute about the best way to prevent the union of purse and sword in the hands of the President while slavery grasps both purse and sword and the president too?"

8. The great drain of northern capital to the South, to supply the ordinary defalcations of slavery, has been enhanced by the demands of the Domestic Slave Trade.

The extent of this trade in human souls cannot be fully ascertained until Congress shall prepare to exercise its constitutional powers by instituting a legal inquiry and requiring a return. Some idea of the whole may be formed however, from a statement made by a man of business, for business purposes, in the United States Gazette, a leading commercial paper of Philadelphia, Feb. 1 1840. The writer declares that upwards of forty thousand slaves were imported from the North into the single State of Mississippi, during the year 1836 alone; that in three years the slaves in that State increased 160,000, and that the debt incurred by the planters in those three years for slaves alone was ninety millions of dollars, the greater part secured by mortgage on the plantations and negroes. This trade was carried on by the aid of northern capital.—Northern banks and brokers were involved, the United States Bank was involved, numerous banks were started in the Southwest on northern capital, the States themselves contracted loans to a vast amount to aid these banks; (of course borrowing the money of the North,) the dividends were astonishingly large, every body wanted stock,

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, September 29, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKET.

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

For Governor, JABEZ S. FITCH, of Calkoun Co. For Lieut. Governor, NATHAN POWER, of Oakland Co.

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

The Financial Power of Slavery.

By special request, as well as from a consideration of its intrinsic merits, we publish to-day Mr. Leavitt's Financial Power of Slavery, and we ask for it the careful attention of our readers.

Mr. Birney's Lecture.

The lecture on Slavery, by Mr. BIRNEY on Monday evening, was attended by a large concourse of citizens.

Mr. BIRNEY treated his subject with perfect candor and mildness, and yet displayed in its elucidation, a highly cultivated and well trained mind; replete with intelligence and strong good sense.

POLITICAL TEMPERANCE.—Alvan Stewart introduced a series of resolutions on this subject, to the attention of the Oneida County Temperance society.

The adjourned meeting of the Livingston County Liberty Convention will be held at Howell on Thursday, Oct. 7, at one o'clock, P. M.

We learn that David W. Lockwood of Ingham County, died Aug. 27, aged 33 yrs. Mr. Lockwood was one of the first that embraced the cause of universal liberty in Ontario County, N. Y.

The papers are begging hard to get \$1000 to send 18 slaves to Liberia.

The Necessity of a Liberty Party.

We need such a party. 1. To resist, and ultimately to rectify the unequal representation of the slave States in the National Legislature.

2. To secure a just share of the national treasures, which may be divided among the States from time to time.

3. To secure their just share of the national appointments to office.

Free population of 13 free States 8,658,752 of 13 slave States 4,812,878

Difference, 4,845,880 Why is it, then, that the slave states have had a President for forty years, while the free states have been cut down to twelve years?

4. To put an end to the Florida War, which has cost us according to Mr. Gidding's statement, about \$40,000,000 and to secure us against commencing any more wars for the defence of slaveholding.

5. To establish some regular system of finance. Nothing permanent can be secured by legislation, while an ever restless slave labor interest is prepared to subvert every system of national finance.

6. To protect our civil and political rights. Both parties have deprived us of the right of petition, and are prepared to go any lengths against our liberties which the south will require, and which the North will submit to.

7. To do away with all proslavery legislation, in the State and national Legislatures. This will never be done by the Representatives of the Whig or Democratic parties.

8. To secure to the moral and religious part of community, that influence in the affairs of government to which it is justly entitled, and to procure the nomination of candidates for public offices of such a character that those who value truth and justice can consistently vote for them.

There is reason to believe that the objects of the Liberty party, and the unexceptionable manner in which they are advocated, will yet secure to its ranks all who really have the good of their country at heart.

The Debt of the Slaveholders.

The following items of information may be useful in assisting us to have correct ideas of the manner in which the capital of the North is made to flow into the great southern gulph, out of which it never emerges.

To begin with the Bank of the United States? The last suspension of this great institution produced a general paralysis in banking operations through the South and West. It is now utterly dead, beyond any hope of a resurrection.

2. In 1838, a foreigner deposited in the Mint, at Philadelphia, \$509,000 in gold, under the pledge of the United States that it should be faithfully kept, and applied for certain purposes.

3. The debt of Mississippi has been estimated by good judges at 90,000,000 dollars, of which two thirds was due the other States for slaves.

An exchange paper says: "There is said to be upwards of \$300,000 of uncurrent and valueless bank notes now in the Treasury of the State of Mississippi."

The Natchez Free Trader says, that taxes to meet the debts of the State as they become due, will increase the amount of taxation fifteen times.

He who paid 100 dollars last year, must pay 1500 this year.

The banks of this State it is supposed were all established on Northern capital.—What a beautiful prospect for the Northern creditors to get their pay!

4. In Alabama, the same plan of issuing State stocks was pursued and with the same result to the Northern capitalists, who bought them.

5. The great banking house of Wright & Co also failed last fall for an immense amount on account of its large transactions in the

State debts, and Joint Stock Companies of the Union. He was induced to have too great faith in the solvency of these institutions, through the representations of Mr Jaudon, agent of the U. S. Bank.

6. The Old school General Assembly sold their funds at the North, and invested the proceeds at the South. A committee of that body have recently reported a loss of 43,354 suffered by a depreciation of Southern stocks, besides the amount invested in the Vicksburgh Bank which is supposed to be very large.

The Emancipator, from which we have extracted most of the above items, gives the particulars in full, and subjoins the following reflections:

These items may show, in some degree the condition of the slaveholding States.—The farms are generally mortgaged for more than they would sell for, besides very many of them being covered over again with judgements.

It is said that the South never can get under way again with its load of debt—our answer—LET THEM ABOLISH SLAVERY.

The colored people of N. York held a convention at Troy, Aug. 25 for the purpose of procuring for themselves the privilege of voting on the same footing with other citizens.

Is there any civilized Christian country on the globe in which men and women & children are struck off to the highest bidder by the hammer of the auctioneer, at the seat of government, except the United States?

Mr. Ewing has published a long letter to Mr. Tyler, giving his reasons for resigning, and charging the President with duplicity, deceit, weakness, &c. unbecoming a gentleman.

In 1841, the President of the United States received \$25,000 from the public treasury for his subsistence, and yet he compelled his laborers by force to work without wages.

The question was taken in the House of Representatives on Friday the 10th inst, upon the passage of the Bank bill, in spite of the veto and the same was lost, yeas 103, nays 80.

Congressional.

SEPT. 8.—The revenue bill passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 11.

In the House, an amendment was offered to the revenue bill exempting from duty salt, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and iron.—Salt was exempted, yeas 68—nays 94; iron and tobacco lost; sugar and cotton were exempted, yeas 105—nays 75.

SEPT. 9.—The vote of yesterday on the articles exempted was reconsidered, and tea and coffee were also exempted, yeas 178, nays 7. The second veto message of the President was received by the House, and was read in the presence of an immense multitude of spectators.

They had not been in conversation three minutes before Mr. Wise aimed a blow at Mr. Stanley, which was returned by the latter with a hearty good will. There was a general cry of "order!" and a rush to the spot from all parts of the House.

A committee of seven was appointed to inquire into the affair, and report what punishment is proper.

SEPT. 10.—In the Senate Mr. Bayard's resolution for the employment of five reporters at a salary not exceeding \$60 a week, for the principal reporter, and \$50 per week for each of the others, was passed.

The Committee on the Wise and Stanley fight reported in favor of a reprimand (without saying which should receive it) together with resolutions, that if one member insult another on the floor of the House, he should pay a fine of \$100, and for striking a member, should be expelled.

On the last day, Monday, the House had no quorum. After dinner, the inspiration came on Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, to make a speech on the Veto.

Mr. Ewing has published a long letter to Mr. Tyler, giving his reasons for resigning, and charging the President with duplicity, deceit, weakness, &c. unbecoming a gentleman.

"False to his country, false to his friends, false to himself, he stands before the nation, branded as wanting alike in the disinterestedness of a patriot, the fidelity of an associate, and the honor of a gentleman."

A zealous friend in Boston writes that the cause of liberty is onward in that State and in travelling much in Massachusetts he has not been able to find the first man who voted the Liberty ticket last fall who is sorry he did so, while expressions of regret for taking an opposite course met him every where.

State Conventions.

The following is an extract from a letter of our indefatigable friend S. B. TREADWELL, who is out on a tour attending the different State Conventions. We hope to receive the proceedings from different places soon, and to hear that they were well attended, and very efficient in doing good. Those in the vicinity of the places where they are appointed should feel that the whole responsibility rests upon them, and should make it a matter of conscience in every possible case to be personally present. It will be seen that a Convention is appointed at Kalamazoo, on Tuesday, October 5; and another at Adrian, Oct. 12; at Jackson, Oct. 19; and at Ann Arbor, Oct. 22.

"Will not the numerous and staunch friends of Liberty in the old and populous counties of Oakland and Wayne crown the series of our State Liberty Conventions, and prove that the best wine was kept till the last of the feast? It so, let their county central committees, associated with a few active friends of Liberty, who will take the responsibility of rousing up our friends, and of calling the special attention of their whole counties to the appointments; at once apply to Dr. A. L. PORTER of Detroit, a member of the State central committee, (as I shall be absent from my place of residence for some days) and the Dr. can use the names of the other members of the committee associated with his own, in making the appointments (if desired) in the next 'Signal'."

Should our New York and Ohio speakers be with us at these Conventions (some of whom I strongly hope and expect will be,) they could very conveniently take the Oakland and Wayne Conventions on their way homeward through Detroit.

Yours &c.,
With great fraternal regard,
S. B. TREADWELL,
Chm'n State Central Committee.

P. S. I receive frequent communications saying "our friends are constantly on the alert giving notices of the Conventions, &c. far and wide among the people." I trust new and sound converts are soon to be made to the liberty cause in our State by scores, hundreds and thousands, and that, both old and new converts will come to these Conventions full of the spirit of liberty, and let their lights shine.

Vermont.

The election of State officers took place last week. At the Presidential election last fall, the vote stood, Harrison 32,445 Van Buren 18,009, Birney 219. Whig majority 14,117. At the late election, the vote is, Paine, 15,571; Smilie, 15,343; Hutchinson, 2,189; scattering, 228; no choice. Majority against Paine, 2,189; against Smilie, 2,645; against Hutchinson 28,952. Whig loss, 16,847, or 52 per cent.; Democratic loss, 2,438, or 14 per cent.; Liberty gain, 1870, or 586 per cent. An equal gain for liberty next year will give Hutchinson 12,827, and in 1843 make him governor of the State.—*Eman.*

Three towns in the State gave as many Liberty votes, as the whole State did a year ago. Michigan, with a population of 212,267 gave 328 Liberty votes last fall being the largest vote according to population of any of the States. Vermont with a population of 291,948 gave 319 Liberty votes. According to the increase in Vermont, Michigan must give more than 1600 votes in November, or she will lose the pre-eminence. Brethren, let no State take your crown.

Wm. Cost Johnson and Mr. Thomas who offer themselves as rival candidates for the office of Governor of Maryland, have agreed to canvass the state in company, and thus test the efficacy of their politics before the people. The Commercial Advertiser, and American Citizen approve the plan of self nomination and stump speeches. The system has been commenced in New York by W. C. Bloss, of Rochester, who has come out with a self nomination for member of the Assembly.

Many persons are opposed to the organization of a Liberty party because it will become corrupt. Yet the same individuals have no objection to voting for the Whig or Democratic parties, which they will acknowledge are corrupt already. They will discuss with much gusto of the objects of these parties, and think it no discredit to a Christian man or to themselves to vote for them, if politicians lead in the enterprise; but when we propose to advocate the abolition of the greatest moral and political evil in the nation, they say, "political parties are so corrupt that we cannot approve of it!" Astonishing blindness!

FREEDOM.—In a toast given by a Simeon E. Caugham, at Columbia, S. C., a novel mode was proposed for dispatching them:—**The Abolitionists**—shod with lightning, may they be condemned by the voice of a free people to wander over a desert of gunpowder.

A flashing argument, if not a convincing one!
A temperance meeting was lately held in New Orleans, and a committee appointed to wait on the Clergy, and request their cooperation.
A grand Liberty party convention has been held in Essex county Mass.

Letter from Kalamazoo.

Our esteemed friend Dr. THOMAS, has sent us recently the names of 27 subscribers for twelve weeks, accompanied by the following encouraging information:
SCHOOLCRAFT, Sept. 24, 1841.

Executive Committee, Mich. S. A. S. S.
—We held our Senatorial Convention yesterday at Kalamazoo. J. P. MARSH of this county received the nomination for Senator; you will probably get the proceedings of the Convention for publication by the time this reaches you; also, the nomination of JOHN S. PORTER for Representative, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. H. EDWARDS, by a County Convention called for that purpose, which was held on the 8th inst. The candidates we have selected here, if elected, would be capable of discharging the duties of the various offices for which they have been nominated, with honor; and as respects character, our ticket will be as respectable as any ever presented to the people of this county.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention from Cass and Van Buren counties, agreed to hold a nominating convention the 12th of October at Cassopolis, in Cass county to nominate candidates for Representatives. Those counties are associated together in the choice of Representatives, so that you will perceive the good cause is progressing in the western counties of the State. Respectfully yours,
N. M. THOMAS.

Hillsdale Co. Liberty Convention.

At a meeting of the friends of Liberty at the Jonesville House in the village of Jonesville on the 25th inst. Stephen North Jr., was appointed Chairman, and Wm. D. Moore Secretary. After being organized a committee was appointed to ascertain who were delegates to the convention, who reported the names of twenty-two delegates. A committee consisting of E. Judd, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Bement was chosen a committee to report resolutions. Mr. S. B. Treadwell of Jackson was admitted to a seat in the convention and added to said committee, who reported the following:

WHEREAS the slave power of this nation is evil and wickedly founded upon all the crushed rights and liberties of 3,000,000 of innocent human beings, and thus constitutes the most overwhelming political monopoly in the land by its constantly and studiously acting in concert in voting for its 3,000,000 of slaves, and whereas this tremendous political slave monopoly has long rigidly controlled the leading national politicians of both the old parties, and through them has as rigidly controlled the press, the politics, and finally all the best interests of the country, and whereas it is now fully demonstrated by painful and dear experience, that whenever either of the old parties have nominated and elected to public trust the professed friends of equal Liberty, the few national leaders of these parties being wholly under the influence of the controlling slave power of this nation, have uniformly controlled the votes and the services of such professed friends of equal liberty for the special benefit of slavery, and to the great injury of Northern rights and liberties; therefore resolved, that the time has fully come when all the true friends of the slave and the redemption of the subverted liberties of nominally free people in our country, should at once break off their long accustomed allegiance to their old parties which have thus so adroitly been controlled by the slave power and thoroughly organize themselves into an independent party.

Resolved, That American slavery with all its attendant consequences is not only a social, but also a political evil sustained and perpetuated by political action and can only be overthrown by the same.
Resolved, That while moral and religious influences are proper means to be used to remove this great national evil, those who use them are not necessarily debarrred from using them at the polls.
Resolved, That it is the duty of all moral and religious persons to retain their morality and religion in the use of the elective franchise as well as at other times.
Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of James G. Birney for President and Thomas Morris for Vice President, at the next Presidential election and we will cordially co-operate with our brethren in the land of liberty in our efforts for their election.
Resolved, That we will use all reasonable and lawful means to secure the election of Jabez S. Fitch, for Governor, and Nathan Power, for Lt. Governor at the ensuing election.
Messrs. Treadwell, Smith, Murphy and Judd addressed the meeting and after the discussions of the resolutions they were adopted, and the convention was adjourned to meet again next Saturday at the same place for the purpose of making nominations for county offices, and to give notice to the several towns to send delegates to the convention.

S. NORTH, Jr. Chairman.
W. D. MOORE, Secretary.
Jonesville, Sept. 25th 1841.

The British government has issued an order prohibiting all British subjects who hold official stations in slaveholding countries, from being the owners of slaves.

A general anti-slavery Congregational Convention is spoken of at the East. A good move.

True Democracy.

I deny, in the most solemn manner, that an abolitionist or any other person in Ohio as far as my knowledge extends, will use force to prevent the slaveholder from taking his slave from our State, if he will proceed according to our laws; but we will vote for no man who will justify the violation of our firesides and our bedchambers by the slaveholder in search of his run away slave; nor ought we to give our votes or countenance to any person who will voluntarily or for a proffered reward, pursue and capture a fugitive from labor, in order to deliver him to his master. It is disgrace enough that we have laws on this subject making our officers the catch poles of the slavehunter for regular fees. Let those laws be fully executed; but I have no language sufficient to express my abhorrence of the man who would voluntarily and for money, aid in consigning a fellow man, who has committed no crime, into interminable slavery. He is a land-pirate, and deserves the fate of a pirate on the ocean.—Thomas Morris.

POLITICAL ACTION.—In other States, what are called the third party abolitionists seems to be the only class that manifest much real and anti-slavery energy.—In Maine, a new paper has been started, called the Liberty Standard, edited by a brother of the murdered Lovejoy; designed to advocate independent abolitionism. Elizar Wright, with his spirited pen, and straight forward political notions, is again at the head of the Free American. The Signal of Liberty, the organ of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, is pushing political action with great vigor. The friends in Pennsylvania have nominated Dr. Le Moynie, as candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania, and accompanied the nomination with a long and strong address.—*Philanthropist.*

From the New York Tribune, 15th.
The following nominations, in addition to those of the Cabinet and Mr. Everett, were confirmed by the Senate on Monday:

- WM. HUNTER, (now Charge d'Affairs,) to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil.
- ROBERT W. WALSH, Secretary of Legation, do.
- WM. BULWARKE, of Virginia, Charge d'Affairs to Naples.
- Maj. S. CHURCHILL, to be Inspector General of the Army, in the place of General Wool, promoted.

A Love pat.

The following is an extract from an editorial article in the St. Louis Commercial Bulletin, a whig paper, of the 16th ultimo: "If there is under the broad space of Heaven, a soul senseless to all the feelings of humanity—devoid of one solitary spark of christian kindness—hardened against the dictates of a disapproving conscience—it is the ABOLITIONIST—the cursed abolitionist who would instill into the dark minds of untutored ignorance the seeds of his unholy purposes—it is he who would tamper with the mind of and ignorant slave and advise him to fly from the home of his master, by the promises of wealth and freedom."—*Genius of Liberty.*

VETOS BY THE PRESIDENTS.—The exercise of the veto power is not an innovation as many pretend. Washington resorted to it twice; Madison four times; Monroe once, and Jackson five times. It was exercised.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| by Gen. Washington | April 5, 1792. |
| do | March 1797. |
| Madison | Feb. 21, 1811. |
| do | Feb. 28, 1811. |
| do | Nov. 6, 1812. |
| do | Jan. 20, 1816. |
| Munroe | May. 4, 1822. |
| Jackson | May 31, 1831. |
| do | Dec. 7, 1831. |
| do | July 10, 1832. |
| do | Dec. 6, 1832. |
| do | Dec. 6, 1834. |
- Madisonian.*

CURIOUS FACT.—Some thirty years ago the Rev. Noah Worcester wrote a tract on the subject of War, representing it as at variance with the spirit of christianity, and calling upon all who loved their Savior or their fellow-men to join in efforts to abolish a practice so cruel and anti-christian.

The manuscript for the pamphlet he carried to several publishers in Boston, but none of them dared to be guilty of publishing a document so strange and ultra; and it was a long time before he could get any one to undertake the printing of it; and at last, only by leaving off the publisher's name on the outside of the covers where it usually appears! That tract has since passed through numberless editions in this country, and been translated and printed in every language in Europe.

Romantic.—A female sailor, who engaged at Liverpool as a hand on board the Algonquin, arrived at Philadelphia lately, shipped under the name of Billy Stewart. It appears that she is a destitute girl, and took this method to get a passage to America, where she expects to find friends.—She had performed the duties of a sailor several days before her sex was discovered.

A LONG CHIMNEY.—The largest chimney in the world is at the soda ash manufactory of J. Muspratt, Esq., near Liverpool. It is the enormous height of 406 feet above the ground, 40 feet diameter inside at the base, 9 do. at the top, and contains nearly 4,000,000 bricks.

APPEAL FOR PROTECTION AND REDRESS.

Williams, lately sentenced to pay a fine of \$12,000 at New Orleans, for introducing convict negroes into Louisiana, declares that he was fulfilling a contract with the government of Virginia, in which he was engaged to transport these negroes beyond the limits of the U. S. He was on his way to Texas with them when arrested in Louisiana, and now appeals to the Virginia authorities for protection and redress.

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION, XIXTH CENTURY.—A negro named Lytleton has been sentenced, at New Orleans, to receive seventy-five lashes upon his bare back, and to wear an iron collar with three prongs around his neck for three months, for striking a white man! Since the late rumor of an attempt at insurrection, the people of New Orleans have been very much incensed against the blacks, and seem determined to proceed with ridiculous severity against those who offend.
Boston Times.

CUBA.—There are about 660,000 colored persons on the Island—900,000 free blacks in Hayti, 400,000 in Jamaica, &c. The proper authorities will have to abolish slavery in Cuba, or it will be abolished for them. When the 600,000 slaves there start up into free men, how will the slaveholding South fare in the neighborhood of the two millions of free blacks in the West Indies?

LITERARY REMUNERATION.—Lord Byron received from Murray nearly ten dollars a line for the fourth canto of Childe Harold, or about as much for two lines, as Milton obtained for Paradise Lost. This well illustrates the difference between the intrinsic and market value of an article, a difference which many love to confound.

It is not safe to carry southern chattels too near Niagara Falls. A slave recently left her master at one of the hotels there, and whether she went over the cataract or over the river, is more than the looser can tell. Must be careful.

A train of cars on the London and Birmingham rail-road, recently performed the distance of 1124 miles in 2 hours and 57 minutes.

Henry A. Wise is known at Washington as Mr. Otherwise; and those who act with him are called the other-wise party.

The whole vote for the Liberty Ticket, in Vermont amounts to 2794—a very respectable advance on the 319 given last fall—and on the 1100 given for Censors last spring.

NOTICE.
G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will preach at the Row school house, in SEARON, on Sabbath, Oct 17th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and lecture on the moral and religious aspect of slavery, on Sabbath evening, and on Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., will present the evils of the system in reference to the politics and finances of the nation.

NOTICE.
G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will lecture on slavery at the school house, near H. Tookers, in the town of Superior, on Tuesday, the 12th day of October next, at half past 6 P. M.

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SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.

The next annual meeting of this Body will be held at KALAMAZOO, on the 14th Oct. (the second Thursday,) at 6 o'clock, P. M. The sessions will be opened at the Presbyterian church, (Rev. O. P. Hoyt's,) with a sermon by the last Moderator, Rev. T. S. Wells. Members of Synod will find accommodations provided for them by calling at the offices of D. B. WEBSTER or N. A. BALCH Esquires, or Dr. E. N. COLT. The Stated Clerks of Presbyteries will please recollect the importance of having their Statistical Reports accurately prepared. GEO. DUFFIED, Stated Clerk.
Sept. 20th 1841.

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

SENATORIAL AND COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTIONS.

We the undersigned, abolitionists and legal voters of the county of Lenawee, believing that so long as those friendly to the cause continue to identify themselves with either of the old political parties, little or nothing will be done for the emancipation of the slave, would respectfully and earnestly invite and request all abolitionists who are in favor of the general principle of independent and liberty nominations, to meet us in convention at the Court House in the village of Adrian, on Tuesday, the 12th day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating candidates for representatives of said county, and also for Senators for the 8d senatorial district, consisting of the counties of Lenawee, Monroe, and Hillsdale. The times could not well be more favorable for bringing our sacred cause before the people and it is sincerely to be hoped that every abolitionist, throwing aside all prejudices and prepossessions in favor of the old political parties, will come out boldly, manfully, and conscientiously, and press forward in the cause of universal liberty.
J. CARPENTER, T. J. LUDLOW,
PAUL TABOR, CHAS. PHILBROOK,
H. MILLIKEN, W. HARWOOD,
S. G. RICE, JOHN S. DIXON,
Adrian, Sept. 14, 1841.

STATE, SENATORIAL AND COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTIONS.

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

- At the Court House, in Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co., on Tuesday, 5th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
- At the Court House, in Adrian, Lenawee Co., on Tuesday, the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
- At the Court House, in Jackson, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
- At Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 22d day of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Some of the above appointments are designedly made at the same time and places of the appointments of Senatorial and County Conventions for liberty nominations.—Other Conventions may hereafter be appointed in case the friends of liberty in other sections of the State shall desire it. The Central Committee have made the above appointments in the fullest confidence that each and every friend of liberty, more especially in those sections of the State where the Conventions are to be held, will spare no reasonable efforts or means fully to prepare the way for large and useful Conventions (to be continued one or two days, according to circumstances) by getting up an interest without delay, by means of lecturing, circulating papers, handbills, written communications, &c. &c., in all the counties, towns, school districts and neighborhoods in the vicinity where such conventions are to be held. Almost every thing relative to the interest and usefulness of these Conventions will depend upon the amount of interest and sacrifices which shall be manifested by the friends of liberty, in thoroughly getting them up.

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

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

LIBERTY TICKETS.

WAYNE COUNTY NOMINATION.

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

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

THEODATUS T. LYON, Plymouth.

WASHTENAW CO. NOMINATION.

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

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

RUFUS MATHEWS, of Northfield.

JACKSON CO. NOMINATION.

SENATORS—Fourth Senatorial District.

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

REUBEN H. KING, of River.

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.

DIED.

In Saline, on the 6th inst. after a short illness, MRS. HELEN WILMUT aged 82 years. Mrs. W. had long been a devoted member of the church of Christ, and her greatest adornment was humble and practical piety. Imbued with the spirit of the gospel she sought to impart its blessings to her family, and all whom she might influence. She seemed, during her illness, resigned to her fate, and was borne up in the hour of death with that Christian fortitude which enabled her happily to triumph in Christ. She has left behind her a numerous circle of acquaintances to mourn her loss.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]
in the Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Brandon and other South-west Banks, never was trade so vast and so profitable, until the bubble burst, and all that capital is gone, sunk, irrecoverable. The South has nothing to show for it. Whether the State stocks will ever be paid, will be known in a few years. The bank stock is gone.

9. If any person should still be incredulous as to the fact that slavery is the chief cause of our present commercial embarrassments, let him look at this domestic slave trade in another light, and he will see that its demands are enormous, while its results present nothing but loss. Compare for instance, two States in which there was a large section of country thrown open to settlement about the same time by the removal of the Indians and other causes—Illinois and Mississippi. Each of these States received an accession to its laboring population, in the course of three or four years prior to 1837, of about 100,000 souls—all devoted to agriculture. The hundred thousand people that removed from the old States of the North, to till the fat and virgin soil of Illinois, cost for removal not exceeding one hundred dollars on an average. And even this was paid, not by Illinois, but out of their own former earnings. I will leave out of view the circumstances that very many of them carried considerable sums of money to the State and the other fact, that by the general understanding, one of these laborers is actually worth for productive industry, two such as are taken to the South.

Look now at Mississippi. Her hundred thousand laborers were brought from the slave-breeding States, at a cost of a thousand dollars a piece, or a total of one hundred millions of dollars. Now, observe, that for this expenditure, the State of Mississippi has nothing to show but a laboring population of a hundred thousand persons. The individuals who sold these persons as property may call themselves richer. That question I will not now argue. But it is plain on the face of it, that the addition to the wealth producing power of the State is nothing but the strength of these laborers—the very same thing that Illinois got for nothing, with money in pocket to boot. Now, do you not see, that for any State to expend a hundred millions of dollars merely to remove her laborers to the soil must be ruinous! Suppose the State of New York were to do it, with all her surplus capital, she would stagger and reel into bankruptcy. But Mississippi was a new State, and had no available capital, nor roads, nor canals, nor cities filled with surplus wealth, she raised no provision for all this swelling population, she manufactured no clothes, or tools or carriages—all was to be bought and paid for, at the dearest rate, and all to be done with capital from abroad. And when it was all done, she had nothing to show for it, that was available in the world's market to raise the money from.

The "union," the "compromisers of the Constitution," the delusive dreams of "south ern trade," and the maddening war cry of "amalgamation," blinded the men of the North to furnish all their own surplus capital, and then, all they could borrow on either side of the ocean; but, all would not suffice to meet such a drain—to fill such a bottomless gulf, and all broke together!

10. To this result, the old United States Bank contributed all it could. The pet-bank system, and the encouragement given by Gen. Jackson and his friends to the formation of numerous State Banks, with vast capitals,—(all borrowed of course from the North)—swelled the tide still wider and deeper. The distribution of the surplus revenue sent on another surge. In what way the sub-treasury system has helped, I do not exactly see, though from the eagerness of the South-West representatives in its favor, and the general servility of the administration party, I have no doubt it was largely calculated upon for that purpose. Southern trade, politics, prejudice, every thing favored, and the wealth of the North was drained dry, and poured along the various channels, into the deep gulf which slavery has dug—and which has no bottom. It realized the prophetic description of those God-cursed fools who earned money to put into a bag with holes. That is where our northern capital went, and every remote hamlet in the free States is the poorer for it. It is gone—and gone forever. Mr. Van Buren's Independent Treasury with nothing in it, cannot bring it back. General Harrison, with his credit system, whatever it may be, cannot bring back that lost wealth, which slavery has squandered. Neither a northern man with southern principles, nor one with all sorts of principles, [on the subject of slavery] can restore our lost capital. Free industry, enterprise, and economy, can go to work and produce it again, and they doubtless will do it. But as long as slavery governs the policy, the slaveholders will again and again find means to transfer these accumulations of free labor to supply the constant deficiencies of their own miserable system.

11. There are, therefore, two things essential to the deliverance of the free industry of the North from the intolerable burden, of supporting slavery and enduring these perilous reversions and bankruptcies. One is, to develop the true nature of slavery, as an element of our domestic fiscal economy, so that our merchants and manufacturers will understand the danger of carrying on a Southern trade. What the abolitionists have been doing for five years, and yet no one has heeded it. Notwithstanding the calamities of the last three years, the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia, of New York, of Newark, of Connecticut, of Rhode Island and Boston, are as decidedly opposed to anti-slavery meetings and agitations, as they were in the palmy days of 1835. You cannot get them to take any anti-slavery newspaper. The commercial and political papers, which are at once the organ and index of public sentiment in the trading classes, are as dumb as ever on the subject of southern trade. Which of them has developed, with any degree of fairness, the prosperity of trade which has grown out of emancipation in the West Indies? How few have even published the facts in regard to the indebtedness of the State of Mississippi for slaves. And where is one that has traced the irretrievable bankruptcy of the South-West to its true cause? The New York Whig, in the hands of one

[of the most talented editors in the Union, ventured to make a few comments on the Mississippi article last winter, [Feb. 1840,] and in a month the editor was driven from his post, and the paper crushed, by the party said so often to be "most favorable to liberty," and certainly embracing a large share of the commercial and manufacturing interest.

As I was passing through Newark last winter, on my return from the annual meeting of the New Jersey Anti-Slavery Society, at Trenton, I called on my friend, the editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, a gentleman deserving of the high respect he enjoys, as a man, a scholar, and an editor—the organ of the trading interest of Newark. It happened that I had in my hand a resolution adopted by the Society, giving a brief summary of the slave power according to the Federal Ratio, which I showed him, and also a copy of the Philadelphia article respecting the slave debt of Mississippi. He was greatly struck with them both, begged a copy of the resolution, which I transcribed at considerable personal inconvenience, on his promise to print it, and said the other was a subject of great importance to the people of Newark, as they had immense debts in Mississippi, and he should copy it without delay. Well, the piece on the Federal Ratio was never published, and the Mississippi article not until a week or two had elapsed, and it had been first published in the Emancipator, thence copied into the Evangelist, and then published in the Commercial Advertiser and Journal of Commerce. This well illustrates the probability there is that more information respecting the commercial influences of slavery is likely to keep our commercial community from being again caught by the snare of Southern trade.

One reason is, that both commerce and slavery are so intimately mixed up with politics, and hence the political influence tends to keep up the commercial delusion. We shall never get the commercial community to read or to think on the subject, until the question can be made to present itself at the ballot box, and the opposers of slavery become the arbiters of destiny to political aspirants. This is one reason why we must have—

In the second place, a direct resistance to the political domination of the Slave Power. More complaining of its injustice will not answer. The North has always complained of the slave representation which gives to the slavocracy this undue advantage: and always yielded implicitly to the demands arising from it. Senator Davis, years ago, complained that slavery dictated all national appointments; and then Senator Davis yields his support to a party and a Presidential ticket, as thoroughly devoted to slavery as any that was ever presented to the people. Mr. John Quincy Adams complained that, in speaking of slavery, he had to address a Speaker who was a slaveholder; and next time he was called to vote for speaker he voted for John Bell, and then for Hunter, both slaveholders.*

The resistance must come to the ballot box. There is where we have to meet slavery, face to face. Nearly twenty years ago, an intelligent friend from South Carolina, told me that the real secret of the Southern movements in politics was to keep off the question of slavery. The slaveholders have succeeded so far—they will probably succeed once more at the present election; but let us take the regular means to bring our principles to the ballot box this year, and they will never stave it off again. Before another term comes around, the whole nation will see that the great question is, and long has been, whether the Federal Government shall be administered for the good of the whole and the preservation of liberty, or for the good of a handful of slaveholders and the strengthening of slavery.

FREEMEN OF THE NORTH—WHAT IS YOUR DECREE.

*It is gratifying to find that, at the organization of the 27th Congress, May 31, 1841, Mr. Adams firmly refused to vote for a slaveholding Speaker, and was sustained by five others—Borden, Gates, Giddings, Mattocks and Slade. This may be regarded as the first determined resistance in Congress.—June, 1841.

From the Emancipator.

THE MISSISSIPPI INSURRECTION.—Later reports show still more clearly the character of the recent insurrection, as well as the kind of justice that prevails in such cases. It is still the "TRIAL BY TORTURE"—the AMERICAN TORTURE! The civilized world remonstrated with Mohammed Ali against the continuance of the torture in Egypt and Syria; and he heard their appeals, and promptly acceded to their wishes. The World's Convention appeals to our slaveholding republican Presidents and Governors on the subject, and they refuse even to receive the letters! A letter from Bayou Sara, dated July 26, to the editor of the New Orleans Picayune, gives the final winding up of this awful "negro plot" of 1841.

"As was agreed upon last Wednesday, the court met to day for the purpose of trying the prisoners. On examining the principal witness, he acknowledged he was frightened by whipping, and knew nothing about the conspiracy. Accordingly, the slaves have all been liberated, and the insurrection pronounced a humbug.

"The white man who was suspected of being leagued with the negroes, is still in jail, but I expect will be liberated. He has not good sense, it is reported, and if that is the case he cannot be very dangerous. Yours truly, EVGENE BRADY.

Pro-slavery Parties.

So far as the two great political parties of the day are concerned, we hold to no principles which both do not in the abstract admit. We propose no measures necessarily conflicting with any of the objects at which they severally aim. The hope, therefore, has long been cherished that our views might be so far impressed upon both, as that, through them, we might be able to accomplish all that we are desirous to effect by political action. The experience of the few years past has put to flight all such expectations. The deliverance of the country from the reproach and curse of slavery, the extension of the blessings of liberty to our enslaved countrymen, do not enter into the objects for which these parties have been organized. Admitting slavery to be a great evil, political as well as moral, it is no part of their design to labor for its removal. Loud in their professions of attachment to the prosecution of necessary reforms,—both stand aloof from the reform of the greatest abuse with which any nation was ever afflicted. With both, slavery is a matter of minor importance; an evil which must be left to curse itself, or always to be postponed to what they deem the great interests, for which they are contending. With the one the establishment of a fiscal agent for the deposit and disbursement of the public money, is an object of infinitely more importance than securing to millions their inalienable rights. With the other, the overthrow of a paltry monopoly of some twenty-five millions, in the form of a national bank, is a question immeasurably of more moment, than the overthrow of the most gigantic monopoly the world has ever witnessed—a monopoly founded in violence and wrong, and requiring for its protection the utter subversion of every principle of republican government—a monopoly based on a capital of twelve hundred millions the estimated value of the property in slaves, concentrated in the hands of a few individuals united more firmly by a common interest than any banking corporation in the country; having for its special benefit twenty-five representatives on the floor of Congress; wielding with sleepless vigilance its colossal power in the controls of elections, and in the management of the whole external policy of the country for its own preservation and extension.

Composed in part of slaveholders, and each in its turn deriving its ascendancy from the votes of the slavocracy, the adoption by either of any one the objects at which we aim, or the exertion even of its moral power against slavery, would occasion the immediate desertion from its ranks of all the southern members, and all that portion of the northern, that under the influence of commercial or other relations, is ever ready to submit to the demands of the slave power. That any essential aid to our cause will be derived from either of these parties, as they are at present constituted, with their inherently low estimate of the paramount value of human rights, and blinded as they are with partisan interests, is beyond all reasonable expectation. Deriving alike in a great measure their political power from slavery, to slavery alike they must bow. Bound alike to the car of its modern Moloch, by cords which neither is disposed to sever, they move not except as they drag with them the blood-besmeared idol.

Address of the Maine Abolitionists.

From Gerrit Smith's Tennessee Correspondent.

Kidnapping.

When a runaway slave is apprehended, a minute description of his person appears in the advertisement; the name of the owner to whom he says he belongs—in addition, a letter or message is sent to him. When a free colored man is apprehended and lodged in jail, the advertisements appear to be intentionally blind. Nothing appears in them to indicate where the man is from, or who his friends are, or to give notice to them; nor do they get notice unless some philanthropic man near makes special inquiry. Then if the unfortunate man happens to be in the hands of kidnapers, any person interfering would have notice that he was doing it at his peril.

I have been led to suspect, that a system of kidnaping carried on by those who appear at the North in the character of gentlemen. When last in Philadelphia, a young colored man, a barber, asked my advice about attending a man to Mississippi, as a waiter, with the promise of liberal wages, employment as a coachman, &c. I told him the design was undoubtedly to make him a slave, and advised him not to go there. I have supposed that these credulous men were induced to go there under these liberal promises—probably dismissed after a while, and then thrown into jail, and sold as runaway slaves.

The free States should refuse to give up any person claimed as a slave coming from States where the rights of free colored persons are invaded, or taken from them by unconstitutional laws. If free colored persons have no rights in the slave States, slavery should have none in the free States. The sooner the South are made to understand that the better. If the North deals with them firmly and decidedly, they will be respected accordingly. If the North tamely yield their rights, they will meet with insolence and contempt.

The first lot of butter ever exported from Michigan, came by the Rochester, from Detroit, yesterday.—*Buffalo Paper.*

From the A. S. Standard.

"They are a stupid race, made to be slaves"

Two slaves in Louisiana were let out by their master, at a considerable distance from his own residence. They were skilful intelligent mechanics, and of course he obtained high wages for their work.—What time remained after their daily allotted tasks were finished, they were allowed to have for themselves; and these precious hours were employed most industriously with the view of purchasing their freedom. When they had accumulated, by patient toil, a sum which they deemed sufficient, they endeavored to negotiate with their master, but without success. Again they went to work; and after two or three years, were enabled to offer a sum so large, that they felt almost certain it would tempt him to accede to their wishes. But he found them too profitable to be lightly parted with; moreover, whatever they had of property was in reality his. He might with perfect impunity, have taken all their hard-earned wages, and kept them in slavery still, as thousands of slaveholders had done before him. But whether he doubted their having so much money as they pretended, or whether he was too honorable to steal more than ninety-nine hundredths of their earnings, I know not; at all events, he would not listen to their proposition on any terms.

Finding they could not purchase liberty, they wisely resolved to take it. The enterprise was a perilous one; for through a long line of slave States, they must run the gauntlet of patrols, blood-hounds, lynchers, jail-keepers, and rifles—and if they reached the States called free, they must dodge constables and kidnappers, backed by the glorious Constitution.

They were sufficiently intelligent and well informed to understand the dangers they were to incur, and to devise a most cunning method of avoiding them.

They made themselves acquainted with a white beggar and made him offers large enough to secure his secrecy. They dressed him in a handsome suit of clothes, and through his agency purchased a carriage and a fine span of horses. They brought the carriage to an appointed place, stood hat in hand, while he entered, and then mounted outside, as footman and groom. Of course no patrol thought of challenging such an equipage; and a white gentleman travelling through the country, attended by his servants, was welcome at all the inns. The obsequiousness of their manners was an admonition to their brethren in bonds. "Yes massa," and "Certainly massa," were accompanied by the most profound bows, and spoken in the humblest tones.

The trio arrived in Buffalo unmolested; there the carriage and horses were sold; and the white beggar paid handsomely for consenting to play the gentleman.

The slaves passed over to Victoria's dominions, whence they wrote a very friendly letter to their whilom master, begging that he would feel no uneasiness on their account, as they were most comfortably situated.—L. M. C.

Kentucky Abolition.

The Louisville Public Advertiser of the 3d inst. says:

"We do believe that were a Convention now called in Kentucky, clothed with the plenary power to remodel the Constitution the free labor advocates would bear the sway, and that provision would be made for the abolition of slavery."

[From the Congregational Observer.]

THE DEPARTED.

Oh, wake not with mourning
The rest of the dead!
For the blessed in heaven
No tears should be shed.
But weep for the living,
Who linger to bear
The burden of sorrow,
Of anguish and care.

For those who are sleeping
In peace and in love,
Whose hopes were all treasured
In heaven above,—
No more need our watchings,
Our tears, or our prayers,
They've left far behind them
Earth's troubles and cares.

Then rejoice that they've passed
In the prime of their years
From this world of anguish,
Of sorrow and tears,
Their glorified spirits,
Unfettered and free,
In those heavenly mansions
For ever shall be.

With angels they're ranging
Through regions of light,
While strains of sweet music
Attend on their flight.
Their bright, weariless wings
Through heaven they sweep,
And a fond watch of love
Above us they keep.

'Tis weakness to mourn them,
Or wish them back here,
We would not recall them
From yonder bright sphere.
Then wake not with sorrow,
The rest of the dead,
For the blessed in heaven
No tears should be shed!

JEW DAVID'S

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

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

However good any internal remedy may be this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in case of Local Inflammation, Scrofulous Affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe, and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of Jew David's Plaster; and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it performed; that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate.—He put one over the region of the liver;—in the mean time he drank freely of an herb-tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently re-instated.

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

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

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

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan.

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

Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

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

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

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

CA T-IRON MILLS for grinding provender,

at the rate of six to eight bushels per hour, with two horses or by water.

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

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

SAMUEL W. FOSTER Mortgagee.

KINGSLEY & MORGAN, Attys. Dated Scio, August 9th, 1841.

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.

Wood! Wood! Wood!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY."