SHENAL OF LHBERTH

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1841.

Volume I. Number 24.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

N. SULLIVAN, PRINTER.

TERMS .- \$2,00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 in six months. \$3.00, if payment be delayed to the close of the year. A strict adherence to the above TRAMS will be obserred in every case.

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

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

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, October 6, 1841.

MR. BIRNEY'S LECTURE ON SLA VERY.

sketch of the tenor of his remarks from a few brief notes we took at the time.

Mr. B. commenced by some observations upon the great importance of the subject of of slavery, affecting as it does our civil, political and moral welfare, and being intimately and extensively connected with our mechanical, commercial, and agricultural prosperity. It would be impossible in one evening, to go over a field so extensive in itself, and presenting so many topics of inquiry and investigation, and he should be obliged to confine himself within parrow limits, and should endeavor to answer the objection made to the proceedings of the Northern people on the subject, that they know nothing of slavery. He asked how it happened that the North was so ignorant of slavery. The mysteries of the institution were not concoaled. Northern men had visited the South from time to time during the entire existence of our nation, and had made their observations on the system and its results, and had communicated them to their friends and to the public, and yet during a few years past, the claim is set up at the South. that we at the north know nothing of slavery. When an intelligent man visits Russia, or the Mahommedan countries, or the African nations, and gives an account of the slavery or servitude that exists among those nations, and its effects on the character, interests and prosperity of the people, we believe the general statements made on these points, especially where the facts related came within the immediate knowledge of the traveller .-Why then should we not believe the statements made to us by great numbers of intelligent and candid individuals who have visked the South, and have personally observed the working of its institutions, and the

But suppose we do not know how many lashes the slave receives for each separate offence-how many or what kind of garments rears, or now much food he receives, still if we know nothing of slavery except this one thing, that immortal beings are held by their fellow men as property, we should know enough to excite and call forth the liveliest feelings and sympathies of our naplies unlimited power, and where has unlimited power, been conferred on man and not been abused? "The heart of man is always associate the idea of unlimited power from it. When we hear of the absolute au thority of the Emperor of Russia, we always expect, whatever may be the character to a far greater extent, and involves the happiness of a far greater portion of the popuof Russia. The latter affects chiefly the destinies of a few distinguished families and individuals, while the great mass of the laboring population, are secured by their poverty and obscurity, from the more immediate offects of arbitrary power; while at the South the case is reversed, and the laboring poputions, are continually subjected to the capricious will of their masters.

condition of the population.

its institutions. Among the heathen nations all kinds of vice, and crime, and licentiousthrough the land. Yet you cannot convince them of this fact. You can look upon the master was executed for killing his this state of society with all its hatefulness slave! Now, if we had a law in Michigan

and deformity, but the eye of the heathen which had been violated in one thousand in known at the South that a slave country al, and, which also precludes the petitions does not see the degradation of his country is so with the South in reference to slavery. They too are blinded. They see not its hatefulness and injustice: they watch continually for its safety and prosperity, and are keenly sensitive in reference to every at-A strict tempt which may be made for its final extinction. We, who are free from the prejudices which they have adopted, and from the feverish and exciting influences which prevail among them, are therefore better qualified to judge of the nature and tendency of the system. But there are some things concerning slavery which are known or may be known at the North.

1. The colored laboring men of the South, excepting the free negroes, (and the colored people of the South perform nearly all the labor that is performed) are deprived of and owing to a reverse in his master's cirsystematically-universally-always, the oppression extending through their lives, and reaching their remotest posterity. With-We shall be able to give only a mere holding the wages of those who labor for us is great injustice-it is uniformly condemned in the scriptures-it is contrary to our natural sense of right, and renders a man contemptible in all good society. It is a mean, degrading act. Let us appeal to our own hearts, and make the case our own .-Suppose that the Legislature of Michigan should make a law that the people should be equally divided into two classes, and that the men and women composing the poorer class should be compelled to labor without wages for the men and women of the richer class. Such an iniquitous enactment would not be submitted to for one year, one day, or one moment. The people of Michigan would not tolerate such monstrous injustice. Yet the same injustice is perpetrated every day, by means of legislative enactments, in thirteen states of this union. As soon as the child is tall enough to reach with his hands the cotton bolls, the robbery of his wages begin, and is continued through the prime of life to extreme old age. They rob the women-the children, and the men. This robbing of wages is not an accidental appendage to the system, but an indispensable part of it. Slavery cannot exist without robbery. Suppose in a neighboring county, one part of community should thus rob the other, and that Christians should adopt the same plan, and rob their fellow members of the same churches of all their wages, and justify the robbery, and avow their determination to continue it always-would you hesitate to dissolve your Christian connection, with them?

> But the question arises how are these wages used? They are not expended on those who carned them, but for the comfort of those who robbed the laborer of his reward. They are not used as a fund for the education of the young or the support of the aged. Their wages are taken from them, not by their friends to be expended for their good, but by those who avow themselves to be their enemies: for it is a doctrine promulgated at the South, that in the nature of the case, the black and white races are natural enemics, and one must necessarily subdue

and govern the other. 2. We at the North know that the slavetures. Holding men as property always im- holders exercise over their slaves unlimited power of punishment. Some may object to this that the laws of the Southern States protect the slave from abuse, and excessive deceitful and desperately wicked." We corporeal inflictions. It is true that there are such laws in the Statute books, but they with the abuses which we suppose spring have no actual force-they exist only on paper. They are like the sham guns which the Chinese painted on the great wall which they built to defend them from the incursions of him who possesses it, that abuse, in more of the Tartars, hoping they would have the or less instances, will be sure to accompany same efficacy in repelling invasion, as though ils exercise. Unlimited power is prevalent they were made of iron or brass. In order to test the efficacy of these laws, let us take a single instance. There are laws which lation at the South than under the despotism prohibit the master from taking the life of his slaves. Slavery has existed at the south more than 200 years. Taking all the circumstances into account—the many kinds of punishments which are used-the violent passions of some masters, and the many facilities their situation gives them to vent their resentment upon the hopeless slavelation, in all their social and domestic rela- is it at all unreasonable to suppose that five slaves have suffered death each year from the treatment of their masters? Mr. B. believed The truth is, the South is blinded in re- the number to be more than double that he lation to the actual character and results of had supposed, but assuming that as the truth, we have here one thousand murders, committed directly in the face of the law. And ness, general stupidity of intellectual powers of these thousand murderers, not one was and deadness of moral feelings, prevail ever executed. An instance never yet was known throughout the slave States, in which

that it accomplished nothing-that it had no restraining influence on society-no efficacy as a law?

It is well known that at the South no slave or free colored man can be a witness against a white man. All that the slaveholder has to do, who intends to perpetrate any unlawful outrage on a slave, is to order him to a if it be committed in the presence of a thousand slaves, their testimony against the masin any iniquity he may practice upon his slaves of either sex, or of any age.

But consider the case of what is called a well conditioned slave at the South. He is brought up by a kind and indulgent master, their wages, and this not temporarily, but cumstances, he is sold to a trader, and disposed of to a man of ferocious and violent passions. The slave feels his helpless situto do the best he can. Perhaps also he is a disciple of Jesus Christ, and his moral and religious principles make him more diligent site course he called a sham stateman. in his endeavors to please his master. But his master is offended at something, and he is beaten. He complains and he is beaten again. He runs away and is retaken, beaten again-sometimes to a jelly, as it is expressed at the South-salted and peppered .-And thus he lives. He is perfectly defenceless, and is disposed to do as well as he can, and yet this is his situation. Mr. B. did not say that all masters treated their slaves in this manner, nor that all slaves were so treated; but he did say that every slave, male or female, was every day liable to be thus treated.

> 3. We at the North know that the slaveholders exercise unlimited power to sell slaves-where, when, and to whom they please, and that the family relations are thereby often sundered. Husbands have no no power to prevent the sale of their wives, or fathers their children-they are defenceless, and at the mercy of the master. Females, whether wives or daughters, are often separated from their friends, and purchased will render them salcable. Suppose a case -and many such exist in reality-where a sober, steady colored man has a large family of children of different ages. His master becomes embarrassed and sells one child out of the family-shortly after he sells another, as his necessities become urgent-and anparents except one daughter. Their affections centre in her. But the slave trader comes for another victim and thinks her beauty will bring a high price in the Souths ern market-she is purchased and sent to grace some slaveholder's harem, and if the bereaved desolate parents complain they are whipped. And yet people tell how happy the slaves are. Professer Dew, of William and Mary College, Va. says they are the happiest people in the world.

to me possible that such things can be done, I have seen many ladies and gentlemen from intellect must perceive and understand reach. the South, and they appear so pleasant, kind, amiable, and generous that I cannot believe that such things are of frequent occurrence." In answer to this objection, Mr. B. adduced a great variety of facts showing the extent of the domestic slave trade. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland attained, the slaveholder renders his vic- being 200 each year. These were liberaall raise slaves for sale, while the other States consume them in the same sense in which they consume horses or mules .-A Virginia editor estimated that during the height of the speculations, 40,000 slaves were sold out of Virginia, in twelve months, which at \$600 each brought into the State \$24,000,000, and he thought one half of the amount might be invested in banking. It is to be borne in mind also, that the traders usually purchase slaves of both sexes when know nothing about slavery!" If we know of helpless freemen. The consequence they are from 10 to 25 years of age, because these things which have been brought they are from 10 to 25 years of age, because these things which have been brought would be, that for want of hands the plansuch are the most saleable-a period of life when the moral susceptibilities are most keenly sensitive, and the ties of nature bind the heart most closely to kindred and friends. Yet all these things are going on in the public highways of this great nation-in the land of ministers, and Bibles, and tracts, and churches, before all Israel and the sun, and we sit here unmoved-indifferent-as though itself be? If these things are a mere item want laborers, and the slaves want wages. it was no concern of ours. Ought these in the account, what must be the horrors One class is able to earn, the other to pay. things so to be!

not the greatest upon the colored people, ignominious reception. but upon the whites. Mr. B. here made some remarks on the folly of a statesman, slavery formerly, and if it was ever right (if he could be called one) who would leg- to hold property in man, it was right now. islate to put down the free colored people In reply, he would ask the objector if slastill greater nuisance to the rest of commuthem up to a level with the surrounding population? He who would take an oppo-

Mr. B. said his remarks thus far had referred chiefly to the physical hardships of the slave. But the slave was a man, and he possessed the higher part of man's nature-the intellect. Through all the slave States, with one or two exceptions, a slave cannot even learn to read the Bible. God from Heaven has commanded all his reasonable creatures to search the scriptures -the slave attempts to comply with the requisition, but the slaveholder steps in and says "You shall not!" The slaveholder thus opposes himself against the commands of God, and assumes towards the slave the same relation that God assumes towards all the rational creatures he has

Man is so constituted that the increase of knowledge, of whatever nature it may enjoyment and pleasure. Now the slaveholder attempts to defeat this provision of by the trader expressly because their beauty God's government. He says that slavery must be maintained at every hazard-and He therefore deprives him as far as possible of all facilities for intellectual cultivation, and improvement. If it were possi-Locke, or Malebranche, he would willingly do so. But he is perfectly well aware, that when the slave becomes a man of knowledge he will be a slave no longer.

But slavery lays its hand on the moral nature of man-on those immortal capaci-

man-of his soul, body, and intellect-continually-during his residence on earth, and in the state beyond the grave. Yet none to hire them, and they would possess slaveholders comes forward and say, "you no land of their own. Next year ten thouto view concerning the abominations of ter must curtail his business and throw the system, and these facts comprise the out, yearly, 1-20th part of his land to britotal destruction of all that is valuable in ers and thorns. Now look at the other man, and yet they are accounted as noth-slaves in Louisiana to be set free at once. ing in the view of the slaveholder, as be- It would be regarded by the slaves as an ing so small a part of the system as not act not only of justice, but of great mercy to be worthy of notice, what must slavery and kindness. The masters are superior of the institution, when spread out in all Thus master and laborers would be mutu-4. We at the North know that slaves their length and breadth? He spoke at ally benefitted. are not allowed to marry. It is true that some length of the state of public feeling South would overrun the North. In anthe slaves live together, and this they call at the North, which prohibits ministers of swer to this Mr. B. observed; "taking up," but marriage is entirely unknown among them. It is a fact well courses, or praying publicly for its remov- South.

stances, and never once executed, would it is a great scene of pollution and licentious of the friends of universal Liberty from -his heart does not feel its defilement. It be saying too much to say it was powerless ness. Henry Clay, in remarking upon being received by our National and State the subject, observed, that the evil was Legislatures, or gives them a sullen and

But it was said that the Bible sanctioned

in the free States, because they were a very was not inconsistent with the Golden place out of the sight of a white person; or degraded class. Suppose that to be a fact, Rule of doing to others as we would be every thinking man knows that a body of done by? He had never found an intellicorrupt and degraded people will corrupt gent, candid man who denied this. This ter cannot be admitted. Thus he is secure and demoralize all with whom they come being admitted, he asked further if the Bitin contact. What then is the true policy ble was not the offspring of one mind, of of a statesman to pursue-to degrade and infinite wisdom? If it was, it must follow sink them lower by oppressive legislative in the nature of the case, that there could enactments, and thereby render them a be no discrepancies or contradictions in it. If God has established a single rule nity, or was it not rather the part of a of action which prohibits slavery, (as the statesman to elevate their condition, in- Golden Rule does,) there cannot be any crease their facilities for intelligence, and passage in the Bible which sanctions slavery because that would imply two rules ation and is honestly and sincerely disposed remove their disabilities, and thereby bring whose provisions are directly opposed to each other, both the revelation of one mind

of infinite wisdom. If he found two parts of scripture apparently contradictory to each other, he must conclude that he had mistaken the meaning of the one or the other; for in all cases God must be consistent with himself. But it was said that Paul told slaves or servants (he would not contend about the

word) to obey their masters, and thereby

recognized slavery. In the time of Paul, every nation under heaven except the Hebrews, held slaves. The Roman Empire extended over every part of the civilized earth, and there was no place to which a slave could escape. It would have been absurd for the Apostle to have advised the slave to escape and regain his liberty, when there was no place where he could remain in freedom. He therefore advised him to bear his lot with patience and consider it an ordination of Divine Providence which the slave might improve for his own sanctification, and perhaps it would be overruled for the ultimate good of his master. But now the circumstances were different. Suppose Paul to be standing in be, scientific, literary, or religious, gives Quebec, in company with a master and a runaway slave, but who was now free by British laws-would Paul tell the slave that it was his religious duty to forsake the land of freedom, and return with his master into slavery, and once more subintelligence and slavery are incompatible. mit himself to the lash, and obey his master in all things, and never more think of becoming free unless his master would voluntarily liberate him? Who can believe that Paul would advise a free man ble to hold him as a slave, and yet grant thus to forsake his freedom, and voluntariother—until they are all sold away from their him facilities for reading Milton, Bacon, by become a slave, and teach him that the parents except one daughter. Their affect Locks, or Malebranche he would willing. Bible required him to do so? Again, suppose Paul stood on this side of the St. Lawrence, and a poor hunted fugitive should arrive at the river, and prepare to embark for the opposite shore. He has escaped from a cruel and relentless master, who never had any right to his services, and who has abused and robbed him ties for serving God and his fellow beings, all his days; and now the slave, without which God has bestowed on the slave, and doing the least injury to any one, in a few which he has made capable of endless moments can be released from his misery progression and improvement. God has and become a free man forever. Do you think Paul would tell him "Go back to But some objector says "It does not seem associated together the body, intellect and your master!" He would be the very spirit. The body acts on the intellect and last man to send back the slave to remain or at least, the cases must be extremely rare. that inits turn on the moral feelings. The in bonds when liberty was just within his Mr. B. then spoke of the remedy for sla

the character of God, before the soul can very, and showed from a variety of facts enjoy and delight in the excellencies and that emancipation must be immediate, and glorious perfections of his nature. So that not gradual, and that it must take place on by shutting out in this life the knowledge the soil. Pennsylvania passed an act in 1780, emancipating the slaves gradually. of his Creator which the slave might have 4000 slaves were emancipated in 25 years tim morally incapable of that happiness ted without inconvenience, and they found which he might have attained in a future employ among the Quakers and others.-But in Louisiana, where the slave populastate, in the adoration and service of God. tion amounted to 200,000, the case was Here then, said Mr. B. we see that sla-different. Suppose 10,000 a year should very involves the entire destruction of be set free, what should they do? The slaveholders could not employ them and pay them wages, because their slaves would be discontented, and there would be in intelligence, possess lands and tools, and

But it was said that the blacks of the

2. The colored man would have to struggle with more competition at the North-at the South the colored people do

nearly all the work.
3. They are ignorant, and would be very poor geographers.

4. The expense of removal to the

North would be a hindrance to many. 5. Land is cheaper at the South, and all laborers like to buy land. To obtain a comfortable freehold property, is usually

the highest ambition of laboring men every where.

6. The southern climate is usually accounted more congenial to the negro.-

Whether this was true, Mr. B. would not pretend to determine.

7. Their connections and their birthplace were at the South.

In case of a general immediate emanci pation, effective common schools would be generally instituted throughout the South The employers would find it to be for their interest to afford all possible facilities to their laborers for the acquisition of knowledge. The great extent of the plantations which has hitherto rendered their common schools to a great extent inefficient, would then be no longer an obstruction. Religious instruction would also be given in connection with intellectual improvement, and the cultivation of the mind and

heart would keep pace with each other.

Mr. B. examined the scheme of Colonization at length showing that the transportation of the slaves to Africa is utterly impracticable, either by a society or by the National government. This enterprise had been highly favored by Doctors of Divinity, Presidents of Colleges, by ministers, and by all denominations of Christians, and donations of money had been made by State Legislatures. With all made by State Legislatures. With all these encouragements the Colonization society had transported to Africa about 5000 persons in 20 years, being the in-crease of the whole slave population for one month. The Government could not away the slaves, they must be bought .--To purchase the increase of the slave population would cost the government \$20, 000,000 at \$400 for each slave, which is the estimate of Henry Clay. Then they must be transported to Africa, and supported one year after their arrival on account of the sickness which prevails there among strangers, and they must be supplied with tools and implements of agriculture. These expenses of purchase and removal and the necessary supplies would amount to twenty-six millions per annum, merely to carry off the increase. It is further to be considered, that when the government becomes a purchaser, the stock will rise, and more be produced for market. The sellers would dispose of their approductive slaves, while the reprolast, and every master would rear as many slaves as possible, and thus the annual increase would be largely augmented.

Thus, at an immense expense, the nation would export 50,000 of its most effective laborers, without the possibility of supplying their place by any importation of foreigners. For no German or Irish emigrants can be found who will work on the cotton and sugar plantations of the South, in company with slaves, followed by a driver flourishing the lash.

Mr B. spoke of the condition of the emancipated slaves in the West Indies-of their industry-their moral and religious improvement, and their peaceable deportment. Not an instance of personal vio- boldness and courage than before. lence from an emancipated laborer towards a white man had yet occurred. Our leading men in a community, whether open Southern slaves were more intelligent than those of the West Indies, and their advan- to encourage the violators of law to hope mediately emancipated, the masters would become perfectly safe and the drend of insurrection would be act only with the current of public sentiinsurrection would be removed, because the slaves would gain peaceably, without violence, all they desired.

ject must be met and decided. It was and feelings, in a great measure enforce or emphatically the great question, and the immense agitation which it had excited for some years, demonstrated its importance, for it is utterly impossible to get up a general and permanent excitement on a subject of little con wence. A part of the labor of the nation as performed by freemen, and a pare slaves; and the same system of legislation would not favor we se, that the responsibility of the exisboth alike. One or the other must have itated extensively in community, and the question whether all the labor of the nation shall be performed by freemen or by slaves will continue to excite powerfully the public mind, until the decision shall be absolutely and permanently made.

We are happy to say a word for our old friend, HENRY B. STANTON. In a sort of private, "streak" letter, dated Johnstown, N. Y., August 25, 1841. He says:—

"I am glad you are at the desk of the Free American again. We are doing what we can in this region for the good cause. My head aches this morning, because I was out last night until half past 12, at an anti-slavery meeting. The temperance and abolition folks contrive to get two or three, and sometimes four or five long speeches a week out of me. We shall run a ticket in this county this fall. heading it, "No SLAVERY! No ALCOHOL!" and shall make as good an assault on these twin monsters as they deserve. No, not exactly as they deserve-for they ought to tle strength may be equal to.

Free American,

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Wednesday, October 6, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKET.

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

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

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

4 平 NATIONAL AND STATE ADDRES-

In consequence of the increasing demand...the former supply being exhausted; TWO THOUSAND COP-IES of the above Addresses are now being re-printed, and will be ready for delivery next week. Send in your orders immediately. Price \$2,00 per hundred. Address,

N. SULLIVAN, Ann Arbor.

Mobs.

We define a mob to be an assembly of riotous individuals, convened for the purpose of attacking the persons or property of others, contrary to law. It follows, from the definition, that one essential and promisnent feeling in the mind of a mobocrat, is a contempt of the law; a want of reverence for it as a rule of action, a disregard of its injunctions and prohibitions, and a defiance of its penalties. A contempt for the authorty of law is usually generated by a sluggishness and want of promptitude in its exaccomplish this, because in order to send ecution. Where the laws are invariably executed upon offenders, they may be disliked. but they cannot be despised, and in such a community, mobs will be scarce.

A second cause of mobs is found in the encouragement and countenance given to them by men of property and standing in the community. These gentlemen lend the weight of their characters and influence against a certain class, by denouncing their real or supposed principles and practices as injurious to the interests of their fellow citizens, or as derogatory to their character and repu tation, thereby inciting the mob to deads of violence against them. When Cincinnati was under the dominion of a mob for several days, during the recent riot, the citizens held a meeting, and after passing a string euctive ones would be reserved for the of resolutions against mobs and illegal violence, they concluded with declaring that they "viewed with aborrence the proceedings of the Abolitionists," and that every citizen ought by all lawful means to discountenance every man who lends them his assistance -Such a resolution as this, passed at such a time, by a meeting of the most respectable citizens, over whose deliberations the Mayor presided, was a pretty plain intimation to the mobocrate to attack a particular class of the citizens, and was so understood by them, and doubtless so designed by those who originated it. The mob attacked the houses and property of the abolitionists with greater

Also, the countenance or approval of the ly expressed, or only implied, tend greatly the guilty often escape, and they feel doubly courageous in risking its penalties, when He closed with the remark that the sub the influential and dignified, whose opinion mitigate the severity of its execution, sympathize with them, and indirectly incite them to violate its provisions. In every place whose influence, if united, could immediately suppress its propensities to violence. Hence tence of a mob, hes, in a great measure, with the preference. The subject was now ag the most respectable and dignified individuals of the place.

The outbreaking of violent and ungovernable passions may be reckoned as a third in behalf of free negroes and colored per- ed. occasion of mobs. The violence of the pas sions is augmented or diminished, in all cases, by the early training of the individual, and the habits of the surrounding society. The same child, that under the tuition of some Quaker, or minister, or deacon in New England, would become a peaceable, orderly law-abiding citizen, when educated amid the the influences of a high-spirited slaveholding family, might be jealous, quarrelsome and violent in his intercourse with society. Either class of feelings is developed, more or less, in proportion as circumstances call them into action. Whence a slaveholding country, other things being equal, will always be more subject to mobs and the crimes resulting from excited and impetuous feelings, than a community where every citizen is taught, from his earliest years, to regard be annihilated-but shall do what our lit- his eighbor's rights, and in all contests plicitly and finally, to the justice and supre- Liberty nominations.

macy of the laws, and to seek no redress for his grievances beyond what they will afford. How much more common are mobs and personal violence in the slave States, than amid the steady industrious population of

New England! A fourth and principal cause of mobs is the immense quantity of intoxicating drinks that is supplied to the community through the operation of the license system. Except in the cases last referred to, individuals will seldom commit violence on each other's persons or property when perfectly free from intoxicating drinks: and a great proportion of the cases of assault and battery which occur, toke place while one or both of the parties are partially intoxicated. And of the more serious crimes which fill our State Prisons, a considerable share were committed while the criminal was under the actual operation of alcohol. In fact, ardent spirits have often been resorted to by persons intending to commit crimes, for the purpose of bracing their nerves, and drowning the voice of reason and conscience. Their influence is similar on the minds of a mob intent on mischief and destruction. Where has a mob been known in all the country where there was no alcohol? It is an indispensable requisite: and the most disgraceful and bloody mobs in the land have been accompanied by a ptentiful supply of liquors. On the other hand, who would not be astonished to hear of a mob composed entirely of tee-totallers?

From this brief recital of the causes of nobs, we may also, in some measure, discover the remedies. A faithful execution of the laws by the magistrates, and a prompt and united concentration of the influence of the principal citizens will go far towards restraining the violence and ferociousness of a mob, although they loave untouched the two great fountains of commotion and rebellion gainst the haw-Shaveny and Alconon-

Against these also we call upon all patriots and lovers of mankind to unite, by beginning at the foundation of the evils which deluge the land, by establishing as a permanent principle, that their influence and heir votes, shall never send to our Legista tive Halls, those who are in favor of longer cursing our nation and the world by a coninuance of these evils. Let the other parties take what course on these great subjects heir party interests and projudices may remire, the Lineary party, founded on the ormeiples of equal and exact justice, will ulimately make an end of both, and slavery and the system of liceusing drunkenness by law shall be remembered among the things that were, and their existence be recurred to by historians as an astonishing instance of ong endured them.

A few days since we heard an invalid clergyman inquiring of a gentlemen who had resided at the South, whether it would be safe for him, an avowed abolitionist, to travel to the South for the recovery of his health. He was assured most fully, that it would not be safe-that should his connection with abolition become known while there, he would be in continual danger of being lynched, and a story is this to tell of one half of our country! Amid what we consider the tyrannical ed by some southern men, and the Report erful government, be able to defy our comgovernments of the old world, the person and property of the American traveller are lieve the B mrd, however, nor satisfy those I hope the planters of our Southern act only with the current of public senti- and property of the American traveller are ment. In the ordinary administration of law perfectly safe: and he is at fiberty to express who have a proper abhorrence of the sac- States may not be alread to ask themselves his sentiments on any subject without mo- rilege of making Christianity the handlestation, and should be by any means be muid of slavery." exposed to injury or abuse, his character as an American citizen will secure the protection and interference of the government .-Yet the same traveller cannot pass through one half of these free United States, for large enough to contain the materials of a health, business, or curiosity, without immimob, there are a few leading individuals, nent danger to life and liberty from his own countrymen. How much reason abolitionists have to praise our free institutions-our equal rights-our civil liberties!

sons, has been notified by a committee of not secure any man from personal violence. the party is corrupt? Do we not need a liberty party?

NF The United States Bank, to avoid the numerous suits which were commencing against it, has made an assignment of a very considerable part of its assets for the benefit of it creditors. So the "monster" seems at last to be down.

Benjamin Shaw of Vermont is lectur-

American Board of Foreign Mis-

This Society held its thirty-second anniversary at Philadelphia, Sept. 8. The financial affairs of the Board were in a criti. the British East Indies, considered in refer. cal and alarming situation. The receipts ence to the staple productions of the South. last year amounted to \$235,000, while the It appears from the statements there made, expenditures were \$265,000 and the debt of that the climate is admirably adapted to the the society, if the receipts for the ensuing production of sugar, cotton, rice, indigo, year shall be the same as last year, will amount to \$96,000. Massachusetts paid \$75,000 last year, or nearly one third of the whole amount. The other N. E. States diminished their gifts \$2,800, and the slave States decreased theirs \$7,000, The whole amount received from the slaveholders must be very small, while the abolitionists begin to withhold their accustomed contributions on account of the relation of the Board to Slavery. A memorial was presented by Mr. Green from sixteen ministers of New Hampshire, complaining of "the studied silence" that had been maintained on that subject, and calling on the Board to be ex- portation in 1839, was 47,233,959 lbs.; in plicit in making known their views and feelings "that they may be recognized by all a parallel in the history of the article. as sympathising with those Christians who deeply abhor that system of abomination." They also set forth that among the sober and considerate members of their churches, their s a deep feeling of desapprobation in reference to the studied silence of the Board, which must ultimately, and that before long, cause their contributions to be suspended, onless the grievance should be removed.

This memorial was referred to a committee of which Dr. Woods was chairman, who made a very singular report upon it. He took the ground that the one object of the Board was "to propagate the Gospel among the unevangelized nations," and "to do away idolatry, ignorance and wretchednes among the heathen." The committee "think it may fairly be presumed that the funds contributed from time to time to the treasury, are obtainno expression on the subject of slavery be made. The report was adopted, and the lowship with slavery, and thus show to all the world that they do not consider the act of slaveholding to be a sin or a reproach in these facts? I think it is fully proved by a Christian people. The Board has thus all modern writers on India-1st. That fully determined to accept the fruits of rob. she is umply capable of producing almost bery for the Lord's treasury, and it is left any quantity of the very articles which with those who hate "that system of abomination" to resolve whether they will concloue to fellowship it. Concerning the report, the Emancipator remarks:

"The object of Jesus Christ is to save people from their sms, of which slavehold stances must bring to our minds the inquithise fully with the object of Jesus Christ, states be able to stand the coming active he fully and depravity of the people who so and is obliged to limit as labors to the re- competition; not only as to quantity, but to moval of the particular sin, idolatry. It quality of material? I think it all resolves count properly befor to deliver the peo- uself into one simple answer, that they ole of Africa, India, the Sandwich Islands, who sell the chespest of the same article, or the Cheroke Indians, from the sin of of whatever variety of merchandize, and shaveholding, because it allows that among no probabilions in the way, will get the its own members, and holds open fellow- most custom. ship, at home with "them that do such | things." The report, however, cautiously with the present costly system of labor at indimates that slavery is an ovil, and that the South, they will be unable to compete to labor for its abolition is a work of be- with the East Indies. If we have been nevolence. On this ground its adoption able to produce the same articles better and was earnestly resisted by Doctors Skinner cheaper with a rich soil and ingenious maperhaps hanged-and that neither his sacred and Bates, and Thomas Bradford, E-q, chimery, it does not stand to reason, that profession, nor his personal respectability, who declared that it would never do for other countries with the same soil and nor his state of health, would be certain of the Board to afflict "our Southern broth- cheaper labor, may not take advantage of securing him from personal violence. What reu? with the avowal of such sentiments, our improvements, and backed by a weal-Their shameless servelity was well rebuk- thy company, and encouraged by a pow-

THE SABBATH IN PHILADELPHIA.-The Courier of July 31, says: Last Sunday we were confidently assured that there were not less than 4 to 6000 persons who left the city and county of Philadelphia, in the various modes of public conveyance, principally in the different steam boats. These steams boats had been advertised a large part of the week to make these excursions. Crowds rushed on board of them-and in one or two Jacob Barker, a lawyer, of eminence instances, we are told that not less than two in New Orleans, formerly from the North, hundred persons were left behind upon the who has been engaged extensively in suits wharves because the boats were too throng-

(F Many of the Whig papers deal in hard itizens to quit the State, informing him if epithets against President Tyler, The Dehe did not comply with the invitation, he troit Advertiser speaks of his "whiffling would receive a visit from Judge Lynch. In treachery,"-"basely treacherous conduct" the time of Paul, the Apostle, being a Ro- -"a mercenary prevaricator"-"a contempman and uncondemned, was a safeguard tible, whiffling demagogue"-and declares against violence in a heathen country. In that no man who respects himself can take Christian New Orleans, (are we right in office under him. If the Whigs have elevacoupling the two words together?) being an ted such a man as this to the first office in American citizen unconvicted of crime, will the nation, does it not strongly indicate that

There are two great political parties in the nation which are pro-slavery. They must be pro slavery or anti-slavery, for there can be no neutral ground in the present condition of things, and they themselves say they are not anti-slavery. It follows then that the voter who gives his suffrage for the Whig or Democratic parties, according to the standing the parties assume for themwhich may arise, to submit his cause, im- ing in Pennsylvania in favor of Independent selves, votes for slavery, and against liberty. Let this be remembered.

The Southern States and British

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for Septem. er, contains an article on the commerce of coffee, tobacco, and various other articles, and that the imports from India to England are ranpidly increasing, and India is already beginning to be a formidable rival to the South.

For instance, the exports of sugar from India to England in 1831, were about 60-000 cwts: in 1859, 519,126 cwts. The exports of 1841 are estimated to exceed 1-800,000 cwts.

In 1831, the imports of cotton into Eng. land from India, were 75,627 bales; in 1885. 116,153 bales; in 1839, 216,784 bales-being nearly trebled in nine years. The im-1841, 76,703,295 lbs.; an increase without

The writer adduces a great variety of facts respecting the capabilities of the country, mode of manufacture, soil, and climate, and sums up his conclusions as follows;

"That we have some real grounds for asserting that India is able to compete with us in the cultivation of cotton, and hat of all qualities, the writer of this has indeavored to show by a few substantial nots of recent date. It is time for tha planters of the South seriously to get about the investigation of the subject; and to ask themselves, whether slave laborat 31 ents a day, (three negroes doing the work of one freeman-a well known fact in shave countries,) with all its concernitant evils and vexations, is equal to free labor at twelve cents a day; a large supply of of labor, and any quantity of unoccupied and for the purpose; and with a government and wealthy company ready to seced in a proper manner, and are given from ond them; having only one great impediproper motives," and they recommended that ment in the way-the greater distance of transportation. The people of the United States arealike interested in this subject, Board once more resolved to maintain fel- and it should by wil be one of common interust.

. Now what are the conclusions which are forced upon us by the considerations of form the principal exports from our southern States. 2u. That she is willing .-3d. That there is abundance of tilled and untilled land. And 4th. That labor plentilai aud cheap.

Reflection on these facts and circumng is one. The Board cannot sympa- ry- Will the pastiters of the southern

I believe it can be safely asserted, that

I hope the planters of our Southern the question, Can we meet this scarcely to be supposed change: Is it politic, or profitable to continue the present wasteful system of labor any longer? The answer of every candid man who enquires into the surject is, you cannot go on exhausting whole tracts of fertile land by this plan -moving further west every few years, and the original plantations falling back into a fruitless wilderness, (which is the peration at the South,) without ruining ourselves, and the country also.

But perhaps it will be asked by the danters-Suppose we change the system; shall we be able with free labor, and timesaving machinery, to compete with labor in the Fust at thirteen cents a day? I think this is satisfactorily answered by the fact that we have at present the supplying of the two main articles in which the southern states are directly concernedcotton and tobacco; and that with our ingenuity and skill, free labor at twenty-five cents a day, and a shorter distance, no American can doubt that we should be fully able to compete with India in cheapness of production. Give America full swing and an open market, and England dreads her more than any other competitor. The very reverse of this is the case at present; continuing in our present system, we shall gaze on the conflict, and tremble for the

'A few words, and this paper will be brought to a close. It may be supposed hat it India entirely supplies Britain with the articles that we now do, she (Britain) will impoverish herself by losing so valuble a market as the United states now is. But a glance at the facts of the case will convince us of the error of such an idea. If England loses seventeen millions of customers in America, she gains one hundred

the moderate computation of five dollars since. a head, she would take to the extent of Will not our Ann Arbor friends as well mighty array of adverse influence in high

For the Signal of Liberty. Letter from James G. Birney. DETROIT, Sept. 29, 1841.

DEAR SIR:-Some three weeks since, private business called me to Saginaw in this State. I did not tatend delivering any Anti-Slavery addresses on my route. Truly Yours,

JAMES G. BIRNEY. this State. I did not intend delivering any Anti-Slavery addresses on my route. However, on arriving at this place, I was soon called on by some of our friends, who thought that even a single lecture might be of some service to the cause here .-continue my journey next morning, I con- Jackson, Washtenaw &c., in which libersented to deliver a lecture that evening. Iy conventions have been, or are soon to Notwithstanding the notice was so short, be held. we had quite a large assembly at the Presbyterian church.

municated to you in due time.

that was occupied before, was I believe liberty standard. almost entirely full on this occasion. At While we are witnessing these encour-

appointment, which, as you know, I had sible hope under a benignant providence Lord's family.

authorized to be made for me to lecture for our own lost liberties.

Now, we be that evening. Notwithstanding the tor-

two hours, they gave to my remarks.

igan, I have thought it proper that I should it at home than from any foreign foe communicate to you the foregoing notices

spirit which is to be found in almost every nook and corner of our country, I have sel dom escaped the charse and insulting day and not miss them for a century," taunts of the low and the vile, even in walking the streets.

fowls of heaven can rest.

I have seen no one who has offered, in tion.

millions in India. It is a fact not generally and led on by a corps of Kentucky negro- to make their honest and faithful appeals sincerity entitles them to a regular standknown (particularly in America.) that the whippers—this mean and cowardly truck- to the most disinterested portion of the ing in Christ's family, while they do those present consumption of British mufactures ling of the people of a free State to a troop people in every town, school district, and things which are directly contrary to his in the East Indies is not more than thir- of women floggers, finds, I rejoice to say no neighborhood in the land, by means of ad- example and injunctions. teen cents a year for each individual, in the whole population! Jamaica consumes I believe, but in the FECULUM of slavehols trust that every true philanthropist and twenty dollars a head, Trinidad thirty dol- ding society, or in a city that had a May- patriot will ever deeply feel the indispenlars, Cape colony thirty dollars, Australia or who, without an effort to restrain it, sable necessity of this, and most cheerforty dollars - and India only a New York mingled with the mob that destroyed the fully, and readily make all needed efforts shilling! Give justice to India in law and Press in 1836, and that had continued and sacrifices accordingly. Our cause and commerce, and how will it stand? At the unfaithful creature in office ever cannot move forward rapidly without much

five hundred millions of British manufactors as our friends generally throughout the places, in Church and State to contend in six months, 237 per cent. Room to tures annually! What an amount to our State do something in the way of repairing present consumption of fifty millions of the loss sustained by the publisher of the Philanthropist, and to sustain that excellent paper in its present strait.

In conclusion permit me to say, that I hope-indeed I believe, that our friends generally whom I have been so happy as to meet with will show at the polls that

For the Signal of Liberty. BATTLE CREEK, Sept. 30th 1841.

Ex. Com' &c.:-Gentlemen:-I am This was not long before dinner, and as now on a tour through the Counties of my traveling companions required me to Calhoun, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Lenawee

From my observations every where a mong the seople, I thing there cannot be The next Sunday, I spent at Flint in a doubt that the same amount of efforts Genessee County. I had no personal and means wisely put forth in the cause of acquaintance with any one in the place, liberty at this time, will be productive of I found out, however, that there were ab- a far greater amount of good than the same olitionists in the village, and not a few in would have been at any former period in the vicinity. Next day, before leaving the history of our cause. Among other for Soginaw, I was called on by some of reasons for this, is the most remarkable them and requested to lecture that evening and as appears to me, signally providen-As I could not remain with any conven- tial distraction of both the old political ience all night, I promised to lecture an parties, and especially that one, whose abevening on my return. I returned on the olition votes to sustain other great inter-24 inst. That day Conventions of the ests than the cause of human liberty upon Whigs, the Democrats, and the abolition- the principle "of two moral evils choose ists were held in the village for nomina- the least" &c., have been doubly and ting their respective candidates for the hopelessly vetoed. Erastus Hussey of State Senate. Many of all the parties re- this place an intelligent and valued memmained to be present at the lecture. The ber of the Friend's Society, who voted the Court house, the largest building in the whig ticket last fall, has come out very place, and which had been procured for decidedly for the liberty standard. He the occasion, was thoroughly filled, by an was nominated and will not decline the intelligent looking audience who gave a nominination for one of the Senators of this respectful attention for nearly two hours. Senatorial District. In this part of Cal. joy mutual prayers while engaged in our I did not obtain the names of the Liberty houn county, where there were but three arduous and responsible labors. nominees, therefore, cannot furnish you or four liberty votes given last fall, it is with them; but they will doubtless be com thought the number, of from 40 to 50 at at least, can already be depended upon Coming on next day to Detroit where I for a certainty. Some of the most valuhad also promised our friends to lecture able men are almost constantly coming oagain on my return. Sunday evening ver to rally for the slave and our long awas fixed on. The church—the same bused and oppressed country, under the

the close of the meeting I signified, that I ageing indications for the speedy triumph membership of churches in the free States, would lecture on the Political Relations of our cause let us still continue our con- because there are among them sincere of the Anti-slavery cause, on Tuesday stant appeals entirely independent and Christians who honestly think it right to irrespective of both the old parties, to the hold property in man, and such ought not Monday morning I proceeded by the pure Philanthropy and Patriotism of the to be excluded. They think every real cars to your beautiful village, to keep an AMERICAN PROPLE. This is the only pos- Christian is entitled to a place in the

While the moral bearing of this mighty rents of rain that began to fall nearly enterprise, should constantly be elevated of church discipline, and a fallacy in the an hour before the time of meeting, and rather than be lowered, great efforts should proposition with which they start. Every continued up to the time and beyond it, be made by means of the universal diffit obedient Christian is entitled to the fellow the Presbyterian Church-the same in sion of the light of troth, to dissipate that ship of his brethren every where; and this which an excellent and able coadjutor gross and thick darkness that broods over is as far as the Gospel extends the limits. Rev. Mr. Cleaveland ministers-was we'll the people in Church and State, upon the The Apostle writes to the Corinthians not filled:—and by an assembly, too, of per-subject of American slavery in the "ab- to keep company with any man that is sons who seemed deeply interested to stract" and concrete morally, politically, called a brother who is a tornicator, or an hear all that might be said on the subject and financially. While many can appa- idelater, or covetous, or a railer, or a dron-which had brought them together. rently be made to see and to feel that sla- kard, or an extertioner. Here the com-Next day I returned to this city. All very and the SLAVE POWER in this nation mand is absolute. No provision is made necessary arrangements had been made are immense and overwhelming evils, give for a lecture on the Political aspect of our ing tone to public sentiment, and irresistating to the Chy Hall had been obtained. The City Hall had been obtained by controlling, as with a rod of iron, all thinks some peculiar species of extortion is the great affairs of the nation, in the State is right. The fact that the extortioner is dies attended. We had any hourself and to the Church, it would seem in the controlling are immense and overwhelming evils, give for keeping company with an extortioner, because he is a Christian, or because he is a Christian, or because he is a chiral series of extortion is made for keeping company with an extortioner, and irresistation of the chiral series of the controlling are immense and overwhelming evils, give for keeping company with an extortioner, because he is a Christian, or because he is a Christian or b dies attended. We had out, however, and in the Church, it would seem in ma-quite a large number of gentlemen-fair ny instances to demand superhuman powly representing, as I was told, the respecter to break the magic spell of a long cher decide by the help of the Bible what extibility and intelligence of the city. I am ished and deep rooted party spirit, politi tortion is, and deal with him who perpo-certainly much indebted to them for the cal and eclesiastical. No wonder that the patient and respectful attention which for venerable father of our country in his far Scripture. Suppose the exceptions conseeing wisdom once said to the American tended for, were admitted. The Apostle's As you have charge of the Signal of people that their liberties would ever be injunction would read thus; K-ep not com Liberty, the organ of our friends in Mich. more endangered from a "blind party spir pany with an extordioner unless he is sin-

the fancied security of the body of the of what I have been doing. the fancied security of the body of the and in such case receive him into the There has not been the slightest distur. American people from any serious church. The consequence would be that bance of any of the meetings, nor have I aggressions of the slave power (which opersonally been treated with any disre- verwhelming and insidious power has spect. In most of the towns where I have long since subverted their liberties.) I of- did it conscientiously. Such a course lectured enough to stir up the pro-slavery ten feel constrained to repeat the declaration of an emminent and wise statesman, that a "nation may loose its liberties in a ly seen by applying the rule to similar

the republic, for there appears of late to If I were to judge of the people of Mich- have been some misgivings among a porigan by the samples I have seen my judg tion of the people relative to this long fan heved it was right to sell rum, and who ment would be very favorable. I should proceed security. We have not only heard also gave evidence of piety, should be renounce them intelligent, imbued more than much the past year about "white slavery" is common in their circumstances, with but we are beginning to hear something privilege of selling rum: that is, the privireligious sentiments-law-abiding, hospi- from this quarter of the true cause of our lege of doing wrong, provided they think table, and generous. This is the mental white slavery, viz: black slavery, voting it to be right. The same observation apand moral soil on which the shoot of Lib- as it does for its 3,000,000 of human plies to the Sabbath, Baptism, the Lord's erty naturally springs up and grows, till it chattels, and thus rigidly controlling as it Supper, &c. The slaveholder stands on becomes a tree on whose branches the does not only the churches, but the public the same footing with the rumseller .offices and the finances in the whole na- Their acis are both wrong, and while they

-the bloody-the brutal-the lustful out-rage in Cincinnati. To confine the men people is one of tremendous and fearful solves by different bodies and churches -and this under the show of protection - magnitude. The untrammelled portion of that have been published, not one is known where they could neither see the ruffian the people however will hear, and act, where the exceptions contended for, were assaults on their wives, nor hear their and act right upon the subject, about as made. These churches saw the impropricries, and then to rifle their chests, make fast as it shall be fairly presented to them. ety of such regulations. way with their apparel, sack their houses I can can see no hope for the slave power and outrage the persons of their women also ready half dead with fear!—it is too much of events, but for the enlightened and true to think it right to buy and sell those for whom to thinkof. This triumph of a band drunk friends of liberty to continue incessently Christ died, it does not follow that their

sacrifice of time and means, for it has a

I have addressed the people of Battle Creek the second time by special request, and the people of Homer once. I have also attended the Liberty Conventions of Marshall and Jonesville. As you will have official accounts of these conventions I will just say that, although, owing to the very short and limited notice, rainy weather, sickness &c., they were not very large, yet I have never seen a more determined straight forward body of men than those who composed these conventions. Senatorial and county liberty nominations in Hillsdale will be made at an adjourned meeting for the purpose on Saturday next.

Depend upon it the friends of liberty in this county will prove themselves worthy the name before election, at election, and after election, as they have enlisted during the roar of freedom against slavery for black or white in our country.

I am now on my way to Kalamazoo where, judging from the encouraging accounts I have received there will be a sections of the State shall desire it. The large, spirited, and useful convention on Central Committee have made the above apthe 5th and 6th of October. I fondly trust that our friends in Lenawee, Jackson and and every friend of liberty, more especially Washtenaw will constantly be on the move in those sections of the State where the in every direction, to get up the largest. most spirited and useful liberty conventions ever held in the State.

I feel much confidence that it will be hazarding but little, for our friends to say to the people in these counties, that some at least of our distinguished speakers from abroad may be expected to be present at these conventions.

In all the conventions the subject of the National Address, and the Signal of Lib. erty has been, and will be fully presented. We greatly need, and trust we shall en-

> In much haste, I remain yours &c., With great regard. S. B. TREADWELL.

For the Signal of Liberty. Slavery and the Charch.

It is objected by some candid and intelligent Christians, that slaveholders should not be excluded from the communion and

Now, we believe their whole difficulty lies in a misapprehension of the objects cere in thinking extortion to be right, and Indeed, while painfully contemplating unless you believe him to be a christian, and in such case receive him into the sincere christians might do all kinds of wickedness in the church, provided they would tolerate every sin.

The effect of such a provision is readicases. Some churches exclude rumsel-But let us not yet entirely despair of lers and distillers from fellowship. Now whoever thought of tacking to the rule a provision, that those rumsellers who lelieved it was right to sell rum, and who ceived into the church, and still have the follow them, however sincere they may be the least degree, to palliate the ferocious The history of the slave power in this they ought to be excluded from the church

ILLINOIS .- Full returns from the Third District, give 527 votes for Frederick Collins, the Liberty candidate for Congress. In the First District, seven votes were given for W. S. Gilman. Total in the State, 537. At the fall election the Liberty vote in the State was 169. Increase grow .- Emancipator.

Righteous political action and religion, pure and undefiled before God, agree well together and promote each other.

STATE, SENATORIAL AND COUN-TY LIBERTY CONVENTIONS.

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

Co., on Tuesday, the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
At the Court House, in Jackson, on Tues-

day, the 19th day of October next, at 10 o'-

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 bereafter be ap-pointed in case the friends of liberty in other pointments in the fullest confidence that each 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 viemity 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 sacri-fices which shall be manifested by the friends

of liberty, in theroughly 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 itherty, resdy 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 Detrois.

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. THEODATUS T. LYON, Plymouth. WASHTENAW CO. NOMINATION.

SENATORS-Second Senatorial District.

EDWARD F. GAY, of Livingston.

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. RUFUS MATHEWS, of Northfield. JACKSON CO. NOMINATION.

BENATORS-Fourth Senatorial District.

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

REUBEN H. KING, of Rives.

OAKLAND COUNTY NOMINATION SENATORS-Sixth Senotorial District.

WILLIAM G. STONE, of Troy. ROBERRT McKAY, of Oxford. BEFRESENTATIVES.

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.

JOHN S. PORTER. DELAMORE DUNCAN, Eig.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, ALBERT G. TOWERS.

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

NOTICE.

G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will lecture on Slavery at the school-house, near J. Leland's, in the town of Northfield, on the 14th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

NOTICE.

G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will preach at the Row school house, in Sharon, on Sabbath,. Oct 17th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and lecture on the moral and religious aspe slavery, on Sabbath evening, and on Mon-day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., will present the evils of the system in reference to the poli-tics and finances of the nation

SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.

The next annual meting of this Body will be held at KALAMAZOO, on the 14th Oct. (the second Thursday,) at 6 o'clock, P. M.
The sessions will be opened at the Pres-byterian church, (Rev. O. P. Hoyt's,) with a sermon by the last Moderator, Rev. T. S.

Members of Synod will find accommodations provided for them by calling at the offices of D. B. Webster of N. A. Balch Esquires, or Dr. E. N. Colt. The Stated Clerks of Presbyteries will

please recollect the importance of having their Statistical Reports accurately prepar-ed. 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 LIBER-TY CONVENTIONS.

We the undersigned, abolitionists and legal voters of the county of Lenawee, begal voters of the county of Lenawee, be-lieving that so long as those friendly to the cause continue to identify themselves with either of the old political parties, little or nothing will be done for the emancipation of the slave, would respectfully and earnestly invite and request all abolitionists who are in favor of the general principle of indepen-nent and liberty nominations, to meet us in nent and liberty nominations, to meet us in convention at the Court House in the village of Adrian, on Tuesday, the 12th day or 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 3d sentatorial district, consisting of the counties of Lenawee, Monroe, and Hillsdale. The times could not well be more favorable for bringing our sacred cause before the people and it is sincerely to be hoped that every abolitionist, throwing aside all prejudices and prepossessions in fa-vor of the old political parties, will come out boldly, manfully, and conscientiously, and press forward in the cause of universal lib-

J. CARPENTER. T. J. Luntow, PAUL TABOR, W. HARWOOD, H. MILLIKEN, S. G. RICE, Jo Adrian, Sept. 14, 1841. JOHN S. DIXON,

DIED,

At Onondaga, Ingham County, on the 28th inst., DAVID W. LOCKWOOD, Esq., aged 32 years, formerly from Ontario Coun-

Mr. Lockwood, was a man of more than ordinary powers of mind; pleasing and intelligent in his deportment; candid and charitable in all his decisions. He sustained the character of a consistent Caristian-an affectionate companion-a kind and faithful friend, and will long be remembered with admiration, by all those who have had the pleasure of an acquaintance with him. intelligence of his early, and most unexpec-ted departure will carry pain and anguish among the wide circle of friends and kin-

The public have sustained a great loss :-Mr, L. was a tervent advocate for equal rights and equal laws, and so strong was the confidence in his integrity, his firmness and decision, that his name was placed upon the Liberty Ticket for a candidate for a Representative to the State Legislature for the counties of Ingham and Eaton; and it was thought, and believed by candid men of all parties, that success would follow his nomi-

At Leslie, Ingham county, on the 17th inst., David Fales, second son of Henry and Sasan II. Fiske, aged 15 years.

In this village, on Monday, the 4th inst., DANIEL WARD, aged 18 years.

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

New York, to sell on commission, a general assortment of DRY-GOODS which he will sell much lower than has ever before been offered in this place-for specie or Eastern funds, or an equivalent. He designs making it a ready pay business,

consequently no credit will be given.

DWIGHT KELLOGG.

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

TAILORING BUSINESS!

M. NOBLE, would respectfully in-form 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 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.

The wants of John Quincy Adams, Mr. Adams was informed last year by Gen. Ocze, that several young ladies in his district wished to procure Mr A.'s autograph. To gratify them, Mr. Adams wrote a poem of twenty-five stanzas, on "The Wants of Man," each stanzas on a sheet of note paper. For the benefit of our readers, we have cut off the last stanzas for publication. They doubtless express the real feelings of the writer, and will raise this distinguished gentleman still higher in the estimation of that portion of his countrymen who reverence probity and virtue, united with transcendant talents.

XVII. I want a warm and faithful friend To cheer the adverse hour; Who ne'er to flatter will descend Nor bend the knee to power. A friend to chide me when I'm wrong, My inmost soul to see; And that my friendship prove as strong For him, as his for me.

XVIII. I want a kind andftender heart, For others wants to feel: A soul secure from fortune's dart. And bosom arm'd with steel. To bear divine chastisement's rod And mingling in my plan, Submission to the will of God

With charity to man.

I want a keen, observing eye; An ever listening ear, The truth through all disguise to spy, And wisdom's voice to hear. A tongue to speak at virtue's need In heaven's sublimest strain; And lips, the cause of Man to plead,

XIX.

XX. I want uninterrupted health Throughout my long career; And streams of never failing wealth To scatter far and near, The destitute to clothe and feed Free bounty to bestow: Supply the helpless orphan's need And sooth the widow's woe.

And never plead in vain.

XXI. I want the genius to conceive, The talents to unfold Designs, the vicious to retrieve; The virtuous to uphold. Inventive power, combining skill: A persevering soul, Of human hearts to mould the will And reach from Pole to Pole. XXII.

I want the seals of power and place, The ensigns of command; Charged by the People's unbought grace, To rule my native land-Nor crown, nor sceptre would I ask But from my country's will, By day, by night, to ply the task Her cup of bliss to fill. XXIII.

I want the voice of honest praise To follow me behind; And to be thought in future days The friend of human kind, That after ages as they rise Exolting may proclaim In choral union to the skies Their blessings on my name.

XXIV. These are the wants of mortal man, I cannot want them long-For life itself is but a span And earthly bliss a song. My last great want absorbing all Is, when beneath the sod.

And summon'd to my final call;

The mercy of my God. XXV. And oh! while circles in my veins Of life the purple stream; And yet a fragment still remains, Of nature's transient dream; My soul in humble hope unscar'd Forget not thou to pray, That this thy want may be prepared,

To meet the Judgment day.

WASHINGTON, 14th June, 1841.

"Dirty Waters,"

The following resolution was passed at a Senatorial Convention in New York,-It is a good hit.

Resolved, That the time has fully come for the true friends of freedom to unite at firmed at all, they would be easily pacified. the ballot box, and to despise the empty slang of interested office-hunters who beg us not to dabble in the dirty waters of politics, other than those of their own par-

The New York and Ohio Anti-Slavery papers, bring us every week a host of notices for Liberty party nominating Conventions. A ray of hope for our country sometimes comes stealing upon our mind, as we read these and similar evidences that virtue is not quite extinct among us. People's Advocate.

Glass church bells are among modern wonders. One has just been cast in Sweden. Its diameter is six feet, and its tone is said to be finer than any metal bell.

THE N. A. TRUST AND BANKING CO .-This is one of the free Banks formed in this ty under the General Banking Law of New York. At the head of it was placed one the most distinguished managers our contrived to destroy its credit, and well nigh to sink its immense capital of upvards of three millions of dollars. The principle cause of this disasterous result is thus set forth by a committee of the directors, in a late report. After referring to their failure to obtain a cash capital for subscriptions in England, as well as of the various expedients of buying State Stocks on credit and selling for cash, &c., they

say:
""Prior to this, however, the Company
flad extended its banking operations, and
half regred certificates of deposit payable both here and in London, for about one million; in addition of southern and south- as it does not reform the disposition of the western funds were purchased, with the view of being sent forward for collection. There was also about \$1,000,000 loaned on individual bonds, with stocks as collateral. When the loans become due, the better stocks had very much depreciated, and some of the borrowers had become insol-The Directors were therefore obliged to take such security as it was in moral sunsion. the power of the parties to give, thereby causing an absorption of cash funds, and |ual and personal evils which would follow their conversion into bonds and mortgages. A considerable portion of the south- by law. ern paper was protested for non-payment and that which was paid was locked up in the southern and south-western banks; which having suspended specie payments ren lered the funds unavailable.

As the result of their transactions they now show among their assetts, upwards of appear easier to suppress horse-stealing four millions of dollars in bonds and mortgages. The report does not tell us exact. selling. Horse-stealing cannot look back ly how large a share of this sum rests on to the time when it could plead the sanccotton plantations and slaves, which can tion of the law, but rum-selling will always neither be sold nor redeemed, unless some be able to do this. Horse-stealing canartificial system of credit can be built up, not name the time when it was reputable by which the future earnings of free labor at the North can be pledged and transfer- different churches had horse-stealing red as available capital to the hopelessly members and deacons and ministers, but bankrupt South.

The above was published in the Emancipator last winter, with other statements, showing how the banks fail on account of their bad debts at the south. The latest law; yea, moral sussion and law combined information we have concerning the above cannot wholly suppress it; how vain then institution is, that it is used up-that an injunction has been placed upon it, and it has been summoned to show why receivers should not be appointed to wind up its concerns. Such is the result of dubbling with the bonds of slaveholders. It is unsafe trusting those who earn nothing them law in this Commonwealth; why not then selves, and live only by the robbery of others.

Fawn captured the Portuguese slaver, Dous united and powerful influence than it has Fevereiro, on the coast of Brazil, Feb 19. been against the other vices above named; They found the slaves all below and the the civil law has proclaimed its penalty hatches fastened down. On tearing them up the scene was most horrible.

"The living, the dying, and the dead, huddled together in one mass. Some unfortunates in the most disgusting state of small pox, in the confluent state, covered from head to foot, distressingly ill with ophthalmia, a few perfectly blind; others of their miserable bodies. Mothers with nance of the civil law. young infants hanging at their breasts, unable to give them a drop of nourishment. How they had brought them thus far appeared astonishing. All were perfectly such an atmosphere and live, appeared incredible. Several were under the plank, which was called the deck, dying-one

more before the vessel arrived at Berbice. and uttering his command in the thunder's The slaver was 280 tons burthen, Portuguese cut. The extreme length of the feet; mean breadth 15, height 3 ft., 8 in., duing eloquence of the Son of God. giving a little over 3 and a half square ft. to each .- Emancipator .

EDWARD EVERETT.—The nomination of this gentlemen, as minister to England has been confirmed by the Senate. The majority that turned the scale was but tris

When the other day some of the partizan editors were in quite a storm of wrath at the delay of Mr. Everett's confirmation the remark was ventured that the thunder was all accidental, and if he were not con-To show them destitute of all principle in natter atterly, at this very time governor iti ver of Pennsylvania, is rejected on precise y the same ground that threatened Mr. Everett's destruction, to wit, the ove of liberty. Where now is the holy horror of these ranting gentleman? Not word to say! Silent as the chamber of leath! Infamous hypocrisy!-detestible duplicity! It chanced only that Mr. E. is a favorite and patronized by the great object of their idolatry, Mr. Webster.

American Citizen.

A. Belmont, agent of the Rothschilds, like two fools. Belmont was shot in the 44, with some millions of votes to spare- Sabbath breaking? thigh, and both ought to be hanged.

hibitory Law.

BY LUTHER LEE. ibitory law, is not sufficient to restrain city affords, and yet in two years it has all men from vice. There are various rea- way? The northern freeman. sons why it is so -two of the principal of stood ready, "armed and equipped," to which we will notice.

First, all men are not sufficiently enlightened to see and feel the force of moral principle, and therefore cannot be controlled by moral suasion.

herefore disregard the voice of moral suasion. Taking the world as we find it, hese two considerations show, most cleary the necessity of prohibitory law to restrain men from vice. But it is often obected to this view, that nothing is gained, n a moral point of light, by restraining men from vice by force of law, inasmuch

First, it may prevent the formation of ividual is kept within the influence of

Secondly, it will prevent all the individthe commission of crimes thus restrained

Thirdly, the influence of had example is prevented, when men are restrained from ice by the force of the law.

Why not suppress horse-stealing by moral suasion, as well as to suppress rum-relling by the same process? It must by the force of public opinion, than rumwith the community generally, when the rum-selling will always be able to do this. No one can hope to make rum-selling nore disreputable than horse-stealing and yet meral sussion is not sufficient to uppress horse-stealing without the aid of to think of suppressing rum-selling with-

out law. Why not suppress false swearing, slander, profune swearing and Subbath-break ing, by moral sussion without law? Why ounish the crime by law, and at the same ime legalize the cause that produces the Drunkenness is prohibited by prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks which certainly leads to the crime of drunkenness? Moral suasion can never CAPTURE OF A SLAVER. - H. B. M. schr. be arrayed against rumselling with a more from our seats of justice; every pulpit in the land has thundered and lightened with the law of God against stealing, lying, profane swearing, &c., and yet these evils have not been put down; it must therefore be a hopeless case to think of preventing the sale of intoxicating drinks

In conclusion, the experience of the In conclusion, the experience of the world proves that moral sussion will not mother of 12 children, every one of whom restrain all men from vice. It failed to do it amid the hallowed bowers of Eden. It arms and sold to the far south, beyond her for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or naked. Their limbs were exceriated from failed to do it on the day when the earth lying on the hard plank for so long a pe- received the blood of righteous Abel, at to be lauded by a press that habitually Price, fifteen dollars. lying on the hard plank for so long a pe- received the blood of righteous Abel, at to be lauded by a press that habitually riod. On going below the stench was in- the hand of the first murderer; it was not boasts of its democracy! out upon such supportable. How beings could breathe sufficient in the days of Noah's ministry, miserable truckling to fraud and knavery! while the waters were gathering to drown How much better is he who flatters a vilthe old world; it failed on the day when lain than the villain himself? Solve me Abraham prayed for devoted Sodom, as that problem, ye hair splitters! the clouds of God's wrath were gathering The slaver left the coast of Benguela with surcharged with fire; it was not sufficient 510 negroes, and when captured, 19 days at Sina's base while God rested in a cloud after, she had but 375, deaths 155, and 45 upon the summit, blazing with lightning voice, "Thou shalt do no sin;" moral suasion was not equal to the reformation of space allotted to the males below was 60 all men, under the unearthly and soul sub tween him and his personal friends might

Boston Times.

Temperance.

Want of proper legislation on this subit in their power to entirely stop the manand I do not see any other reason why them like a little drop themselves. If this past! All too late, dear fellow! be the case, our only way is, hereafter, to send none but temperance men to legislate for us .- Morning Star.

A Good ILLUSTRATION .- A worthy farmer in a certain town in New Jersey, deposited a solitary vote for Birney and Earle. As he carried it up to the ballotbox, said he, "Here, my friend, I put in a vote for liberty, and mark me it will HATCH." "And it did hatch," said he, as he told the story, last spring in the New York Convention,"for at the next election after that there was twelve liberty votes," Let the 7000 votes given for Birney and and Mr. Hyward of New York, fired at liberty in 1840, hatch after this sort every each other with two pistols the other day, year, and Birney will be President in 18-Free American.

remperance-Necesity of a pro. (What have we to do with Slavery)

Who has aided the slaveholder to build his negro-prisons at the seat of govern-Moral suasion, without the aid of pro- ment? The northern tax-payer. Who has sent back his slaves when they run aquell the insurrection of negroes? The Northern soldier. Who has purchased his corn, cotton and tobacco, at an advanced profit? The northern merchant. Who has clothed and shod his vassals? The Secondly, all men are not honest, and northern manufacturer. Who has built his coach, chair or clash and furnished the drawing room of his mansion? The norhern mechanic. Who has put into his hand the weapon of death, by which he keeps his slaves in awe, and armed his overseer and man-stealer with manacles, fetters, branding irons and scourges? The gun-smith, black-smith of the North .-Who has stood at his right hand on the heart. To this it may be replied, that floor of Congress, to aid him in applying three important advantages may be gain-ed by prohibitory law, admitting that it has no direct tendency to make the heart better.

Abolition Petitions .- The Washingnveterate habits of vice, by which the in- ton correspondent of the New York Evening Post, speaking of the probable confirmation of Mr. Everett, said-

> It has required much persuasion to bring Preston and Mangum to vote for itout the party drill brought them to it .-One consideration urged in favor of it is, that the South should not expend its trength in so small an issue, when, next session they are to try consequences on the great question of the reception of ab-ilition petitions. The Southern members have had a meeting, and resolved to oppose the introduction of these petitions, nd to leave their seats in case they should be received. After leaving their seats they are not to return to them as hey did on a similar occasion heretofore, intil they have received all that they demand, viz: a permanent rule excluding the incendiary missiles. If they do not obtain this, they are to go home and rally the

The Havana correspondent of the London Anti-slavery Reporter, in a letter dated May I, says:

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to inform you that abolition principles begin to take root in this city, and it Matanzis. The present moment is caught with the greatest hope of results avorable to humanity and freedom; and, properly improved, must eventually ead on to success, in spite of the opposiion we have to encounter from the deleterious influence of the slave trade. I submit, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that every servant of her Majesy, should be an abolitionist. This is also he opinion and the particular wish of all he abolitionists of this city, who, although few in number, are influential in means. It is, perhaps, incredible, the good that such men could do. Their example would give vigor to the new birth of abolition principles throughout the country."

Preparations are making at Baltimore to give Henry Ciay, a splendid reception in that city. "No man," says the Democrat, "is more worthy to be thus honored!" living skeletons, with difficulty crawled hold which it has upon the community, the from below, unable to bear the weight many advocates it finds, and the counte-honors! There is, at this moment, or honors! There is, at this moment, or rather there was a few weeks since, an mother of 12 children, every one of whom have successively been snatched from her which are decidedly preferable to any others

American Citizen.

Some of the papers are calling loudly upon the New Yorkers to be ready with their honors and entertainments to meet Mr. Granger on his returns homeward .-No doubt the mutual congratulations bebe rendered memorable by the libations of Champaigne so copiously offered on such occasions.

I should be far more pleased to witness a meeting between Mr. G. and a select ect, stands in the way of the success of circle of his old constituents and warm this glorious cause. Our legislators have supporters when he needed votes, upon his return; say let the company consist of ufacture and sale of these poisons, and if Sawyer, Pitts, Dr. Frisbie, Marsh, and a they legislate for the general good of the few others. What account would master country, they are in duty bound to do it; Frank give of his abolition adventures down South? How piteously would be they do not do it, only that so many of supplicate forgiveness and oblivion of the

American Citizen.

WISE BENEVOLENCE .- A slaveholder in Marshall Co., Middle Tennessee, died lately, leaving a will, giving freedom to his slaves, and also directing a large lot of land to be sold, and the proceeds paid to six benevolent societies, at the head of which is the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY Society. He left no children, but his surviving grand-daughter has tried to break the will; but the money of less importance than the fact of its bequest. Youth's Cabinet.

The Whig members of Congress were again in Caucus on Sunday evening the 5th inst. Is the country to be relieved by

Free American.

JEW DAVID'S

HEBREW PLASTER. The peculiarities of this Chemical Com-

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

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

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

It has likewise been very beneficial in cas ses of weakness, such as weaknes and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, and shections 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 pulling, 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 pur-

Directions accompany each box. Price

50 cents.
Duolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan. Country agents supplied by M. W. Birch and & 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.

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

FIGHE 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 POW. ERS and THRESHING MACHINES.—

The horse power is a new invention by S. W. Fester, 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 dellars, at the shop without 120 dollars, at the shop; without the Mackine, 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. by moral suasion, in view of the strong hold which it has upon the community, the many advocates it finds, and the counter honors! There is, at this moment, or Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with A man who lives and thrives by the con- The Horse Power and Thresher can both be the Thresher for one bundred dollars; out the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.

They also manufacture STRAW CUT-

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

TESMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER .-

Price, sixty dollars. S. W. FOSTER, & Co. Scio, June 23, 1841.

MORTGAGE SALE.

EFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Rufus Crosman and Lucy his wife, to the undersigned, January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and Recorded in the Registers office, in the county of Washtenaw, in Liber No. seven, page three hundred and one, of the equal undivided ball of the "Scio Mill property," including the water-power, Mills and Machinery, and about twenty five acres of land, acjoining the village of Scio, in said county, and lying on 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 col-lect the debt secured by said Morigage 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 Mortgages.

Kingsley & Morgan, Atty's. Dated Scio, August 9th, 1841.

Binnes! Blanks!! Blanks!!! UST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank summons, subponas, Executions, &c .- For sale at this office.

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