

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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## Our Travelling and Local Agents.

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

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

—Washington.

[BY ALVAN STEWART.]

I went to Washington by steamboat and rail-road, 140 miles. The moment I crossed Mason and Dixon's line into Maryland, the downcast, the ragged slave appeared; the poor slave woman, with a keeler loaded with clothes or water on her head, toiling on as the child of sorrow, often arrested my attention. I could not but tremble, as well as Thomas Jefferson, when I remembered that God "was just and that his justice could not sleep for ever."

His justice does not sleep; the fields of Maryland are cursed with barrenness, the white man with poverty and idleness, and this miserable State is on the eve of bankruptcy, by a State debt of fifteen millions of dollars—a greater sum for Maryland than two hundred thousand dollars would be for the State of N. Y.

Washington, with the exception of the Capitol, President's house and the public offices, presents the tawdry look of the pretentious and gay slattern, with her uncombed locks, and slipshod. The slave, with his sorrowful, vacant and stolid countenance meets you at every turn. I visited the market, and saw the varieties of that heterogeneous population, of all shades of color, and conditions, but the red nose and eyes, trimmed with flesh-red velvet, with a sort of beautiful bloom of the face, seemed in fact characteristic, I might say fashionable. It is said that temperance gentlemen are trying to induce capitalists who have invested large portions of their estates in ornamenting their noses, cheeks, and eyes with a dark vermilion, and in cultivating crops of carbuncles, for domestic use, to transfer their capital to some other employment; believing, (however unornamental it may be,) still it is not as profitable as most other branches of business. At the house where I boarded I found a true Anti-Slavery gentleman from Arkansas; who assured me, as did others, that there were many more abolitionists at the South than I imagined.—Three other Southern gentlemen at the house where I was at, were in favor of emancipation, except that one wished compensation.

A young married lady of great wealth, who had been raised in Washington, boarded at the house I did, and related the fact, that a week or two before, she had visited a lady of her acquaintance at Bladensburg six or seven miles north of Washington, and that the Bladensburg lady was offended at a female slave of hers, who was the mother of an unwearied infant, seven or eight months old, and for a punishment had sent the infant half a mile from the house, to the care of another slave at the old mill, and told the mother that if she went near the child that day she should be whipped. Maternal affection triumphed and three times did the Washington lady say she heard at different times the sobs and screams of the poor mother, on being whipped for this noble action.

The President has two slaves of his own with him, and hires besides eighteen colored people, under the charge of Mr. Wilkins, a colored man, who disburses all the expenses of the palace; and young Mr. Wilkins a son of the former, and a gentlemanly man, introduces the strangers to the President. Mr. Wilkins, the elder, has an office and keeps the accounts, employs and discharges whomsoever he pleases; his salary and perquisites amount to about 1700 dollars—his son's salary and perquisites amounts to about 1000 dollars—and a sister of the latter has a salary of 300. President Tyler though a wicked slaveholder, has treated the Wilkins family of color with great confidence and generosity in submitting the whole expenses of the house, and the hiring and dis-

charging of servants to the colored father and son; officers heretofore given to white men. This is a new era for the connecting link between a man and a monkey.—I apprehended there would be no danger in speaking one's sentiments fearlessly in Washington on the subject of slavery.

## Southern Members of Congress.

In a period of commercial distress, the Northern Member of Congress, as he returns to his constituents, sees every where the evils they endure. In the deserted streets of once crowded cities; in stores tenantless; and by all the various forms by which a decay of prosperity is usually manifested in mercantile and manufacturing communities. But the Southern member of Congress when he returns to his constituents sees none of these things.—All that he does see looks as it always did. He sees the same Lombardy poplars waving over the house where he, and his father, and his ancestors were born. The same rickety coaches rumbling about the same bad roads as they did in the days of his boyhood. The same old negroes, looking as if they would never die, sunning themselves outside the "quarter," and garrulous with the recollection of the past; and the same worm fences, lean cattle, and worn out soil that he has always seen.

His overseer tells him that he has put the field in corn which was in follow last year, that the fly is in the wheat, and the worm in the tobacco, that Poly's Jim has the ague, and that old mammy Kate is dead. His neighbor comes in to see him, and tell him that Clayton Randolph, of Powhatan, has challenged a son of Col. Dangerfield; that Tom Grayson's colt out of Arietta by Prlam, won the four mile heat at the late races. That his friend Montford is ruined by going security for Frank Carter, and that Ned Walker is going to marry General Stuart's eldest daughter. He sees at dinner the same bountiful supply of the good things of this life, for which his country is famous, and wonders how any body can complain of hard times when there is fish and oysters in the river, and plenty of negroes to bring them to your door for nothing. Such a man can have no sympathy with the society or the pursuits of those who inhabit the Northern and Middle States. He sees no necessity for regulating the exchanges, or for a uniform currency. If he wants a quarter cask of Madeira from Norfolk or Richmond, he sends down a load of tobacco or corn. If he is hard pushed for money, he sells off a negro or two. And as it is with him so it is with his neighbors.—They are homogeneous in their pursuits. They live apart on their estates, and do not congregate into towns as we do. A village is their abhorrence, and a man who should build his house upon the main road would be considered as insane.

Troy Whig.

Swagger.—Many of our Southern brethren are constitutionally disposed to swagger. The Concordia Intelligencer is incensed at our notice of his threats of non-intercourse. "Let the slaveholder try it" we said. Our fiery brother retorts—

"Send any more of your free negroes and abolition agents, and we will not only TRY, but DO IT. Louisiana has artillery to defend herself against even fifteen hundred thousand, if they come among us as traitors to the constitution and assassins of our peace." And again, talking of the wholesome effect of the example of the great Parish of Concordia, in driving off the free negroes it remarks—"We have one thing more to do, and that is to regulate the steamboats that trade in our waters. We are told that several of our most popular boats are free negro concerns—let us look to them. If any of the steam boats trade with the planters of the South who have free negroes aboard, we suggest that they be subjected forthwith to Louisiana laws. If New Orleans does not stop that 'free negro business,' the parish of Concordia will, the fifteen hundred thousand freemen of Ohio, to the contrary notwithstanding."

We knock under. In the faculty of talking big, our neighbor outstrip us. But, what of this mighty parish of Concordia? It contains 10,682 people, the negroes being 9000! And at this time, owing to the difficulty of navigation on the Ohio, the whole parish has got the dyspepsia, for the want of fresh Ohio flour!

"The Mississippi river," says the same paper "is rising slowly—there has been a small rise in Ohio river; and we are glad to hear it for the reason that the breakers are selling sour flour, and giving the whole country the dyspepsia. It is well for the Ohio river to rise, as sour flour won't."

After this, we need hardly apprehend a non-intercourse act, till the parish of Concordia gets over its dyspepsia.

Philanthropist of Oct. 14th

Twenty two villages have been destroyed in Egypt by the overflowing of the Nile.

## WILLIAM EATON.

(Tunisians had captured nine hundred and twenty Sardinian slaves, of whom General Eaton thus makes mention.)

"Many have died with grief, and the others linger out a life less tolerable than death. Alas—remorse seizes my whole soul when I reflect, that this is indeed but a copy of the very barbarity which my eyes have seen in my own native country. And yet we boast of liberty and national justice. How frequently in the Southern States of my own country, have I seen weeping mothers leading the guiltless infant to the sales with as deep anguish as if they led them to the slaughter; and yet felt my bosom tranquil in the view of these aggressions on defenceless humanity. But when I see the same enormities practised upon beings whose complexion and blood claim kindred with my own, I curse the perpetrators, and weep over the wretched victims of their rapacity. Indeed, truth and justice demand from me the confession, that the christian slaves among the barbarians of Africa, are treated with more humanity than the African slaves among professing christians of civilized America; and yet here sensibility bleeds at every pore for the wretches whom fate has doomed to slavery."

Letter to his Wife.

CONSISTENCY.—It is a remarkable fact in the Constitution of several slaveholding states, insurrection against oppression is inculcated as a duty! In the Maryland Declaration of Rights, it is emphatically declared—"The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."—What a motto for the flag of the struggling slaves! The Constitution of North Carolina commences as follows: "Whereas, allegiance and protection are, in their nature reciprocal, and the one should of right be refused when the other is withdrawn? &c. If the slaves of that State should revolt to day, they might point to its constitution in full justification of their conduct, and say 'We have had no protection, and we owe no allegiance. Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God!' If the slaves of Virginia should to night rise and cut the throats of their masters, in order to obtain their freedom, they might justify themselves by pointing to the Virginia coat of arms, which represents the figure of Liberty standing with one foot on the prostrate body of Tyranny, having cut off the head of the monster with the sword of justice, which she holds in her hand, triumphantly exclaiming—"Sic semper tyrannis!" So ALWAYS TO TYRANTS!

ANOTHER VETO.—The Gov. of Georgia in his late message to the Legislature, lays before them a new slave case, where a certain Greenman, as he says, has stolen a woman belonging to one Flournoy, a slave owner of that State, for whose arrest he has made demand upon Gov. Seward of N. Y., who in return asks for proof in the case, and refuses to obey the order until it is rendered. McDonald like a true Southerner, blusters away about the constitution and the rights of the South, and goes on to recommend the passage of laws which he supposes will remedy the matter.

This last case seems to have so wrought upon the poor man, that he says nothing of the Maine affair about which he has so raved and foamed in times past, and if we do not mistake, he will have to forget this and many others which will yet happen, by being called to those of a more recent date, until like John Gilpin, it shall be said of him, "Where he did get up, he did get down again." Alas! for our peculiar institution.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Constitution of the United States binds one State to deliver up fugitives from labor or service in other States—but it does not bind us to be slave catchers for the South. Hence the press of a free State that advertises a runaway, does about as mean an act as can be conceived of. Mr. Clark of the Logan Gazette, Bellefontaine, takes the right view of the matter.

"We would inform the gentleman who sent us for publication an advertisement of Runaway slaves, that we cannot prostitute our columns to such a purpose. We are not an abolitionist by any means, but we cannot permit ourselves to be instrumental in supporting and sustaining the 'peculiar institution' of the South. While the Laws of our State, tie up the hands of every citizen, and prohibit his assisting slaves to escape, our conscience restrains us from being accessory, in any way to their recapture."—Philanthropist.

ASSASSINATION.—William S. Mosely, Esq., the prosecuting attorney for Helena, Arkansas, District, was assassinated on the highway, in St. Francis county, Arkansas, on the 23d ult. He was, at the time, on the road to Church alone. The assassin or assassins had erected a blind, from behind which they shot him, several buck shot passing through his head and shoulders.

SOUTH LOOK OUT.—At a late meeting of the Irish Repeal Association of Cincinnati, as we learn from the Philanthropist the following resolution was passed.—Such, we take it, is the sentiment of Irishmen throughout the country. Who wants better anti-slavery doctrine? Perhaps it has a little more force in it than most of our anti-slavery; but it is the colored man's abolition. The South must look out; this is the real sentiment of Irishmen. They are all around and among you; and men with such notions will not always be dumb dogs that will not bark against the oppression of the black man.

Resolved, That whenever the oppressed seek to throw off their oppressor, they shall have our sympathy. The alliance of tyrants shall be met by the banded union of freemen. The world is our battle field—our banner is unfurled—the contest thickens—Liberty is our prize—Humanity shall triumph—Man shall be free!!—Col. American.

Capt. Wade writes from Florida—  
"I have no time to write a long letter—suffice to say I am pleased with the result. Recapitulation.  
Killed, 6 warriors, 2 boys, 8  
Prisoners, 14 warriors, 16 women, 30  
20 boys, 15 girls, 25  
63  
Destroyed 20 canoes.  
Captured, 13 rifles.

Do. 20 powder horns, well filled.  
Do. any quantity of balls and buckshot, and as for provision, more than you can tell. Pumpkins, coontie, beans, &c. No loss on my part. All returned well. The Indians were ready for fight, and very well prepared. Had 60 men of D and K companies, 3d artillery. Lieut. Thomas and assistant surgeon Emerson accompanied."

Hurrah for "Old Wade." He went out with sixty men, brought them home safe, and brought a fair account of sixty three Indians. From the commencement of the war no exploit has equalled this.

"The South are prejudiced against northern interests and want to reduce the yeomanry to a level with their slaves, and are willing to suffer themselves rather than the manufacturing states should have the markets. Yes, they had rather support old England and throw themselves into her arms than not to rule the country as they have done. Although they have suffered more than any part of the Union, this weighs nothing with their politicians, so long as they can run into debt to the Eastern States, and when the evil day arrives, by their own tergitude, they only draw themselves into their shells and refuse to pay."

THE BENEFIT OF A LIBERTY PARTY.—It is said that the Massachusetts Legislature is not so large by near one hundred members, as heretofore, which is wholly owing to the Liberty party movements, hence that party saved the people an expense of about \$200 a day, during the session of the Legislature. We have always avowed ourselves the friends of the people, and with a little more of their aid, which we doubt not we shall receive, will save them a larger sum next year. If you wish your taxes lower vote the liberty ticket.

## HORATIO GATES.

A few days ago, passed through this town, the Hon. General Gates and lady, on their way to take possession of their new and elegant seat on the bank of the East river. The general, previous to leaving Virginia, summoned his numerous family and slaves about him, and amidst their tears of affection and gratitude, gave them their freedom; and what is still better: made provision that their liberty should be a blessing to them.

Baltimore paper, Sept 8, 1790.

PROGRESS.—The nation is waking up to the fact of the government of the slaveocracy. Various indications of it are found weekly in the political papers. Witness the following from the Peoria Register:

By a letter of the select men of Truro, appealing to the citizens of Boston for aid, we learn that by the gale of October 4th, many of the inhabitants of that place are reduced to a state of the greatest want and suffering. The Select men say:

"The dreadful effect of the late gale on the shores of Cape Cod, are in general well known. The loss of property in this town is without a parallel in its former history—and the loss of human life is truly appalling. Forty-seven of our townsmen have been swallowed up in the mighty deep; or cast lifeless upon our shores; leaving almost in a single neighborhood, 21 widows, and 39 fatherless children—many of whom are left in want of the most common necessities of life; food, clothing & fuel."

EXECUTION.—Four of De Hart's slaves, who were arrested for the murder of their master in the parish of St. Mary's, La. were executed on the 30th ult.

"ADD TWO TO FIVE, AND SEVEN REMAIN."—About ten days ago, an express arrived in this city from Baltimore, bringing intelligence of the escape of five slaves from that city, and offering a reward of One thousand Dollars for their apprehension. To the honor of our regular police, be it known, that they declined lending their aid to the pursuit, even with that handsome reward before their eyes. Two notorious "negro catchers," of established reputation in the business, were seen driving about the city, for several days, looking all ways at once; but failing to see any thing of the fugitives, they pocketed the expense of riding and abandoned the pursuit. The five men, heaven speed them, are now between New York and Canada. We can answer as much for two more, since the Baltimore express arrived. That makes seven, and we dare say, David Roggins knows of as many more.—Can't "stop that Ball?"

A. S. Standard.

THE FAME OF CINCINNATI.—The late riots in Cincinnati are quoted with triumph by Legitimists in Paris, to give the lie to the boasted maxim, that men can govern themselves! "The awful cases of lynch-law in your South West," says the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, "the sanguinary riots at Cincinnati; the final wreck of the Bank of the United States; the rifle duels with Judges; and above all the outrages epithets and blows exchanged on the floor of Congress, have made us hang our heads in this capital, surrounded as we are by people, who rejoice in obtaining materials or pretexts of scorn with reference to American Republicanism and all Democracy."

IOWA TIN.—It is said that a bed of tin ore, twenty miles square, has lately been discovered in Iowa. If this be correct, it must prove a most valuable discovery, and cut off a very considerable item of expense for foreign importations.

NEXT CROP IN ENGLAND.—More rain has fallen during this present autumn in England, than during the last twenty years, and great fears are entertained for the next crop, in consequence of the farmers not being able to get seed in the ground.

About 1000 persons have recently signed the temperance pledge in the town of Nashau.

It is reported, as it has been a thousand times within these seven years, that the Florida war is about to close. Probably the late elections have had some effect upon it. We can think of nothing else, when we read these Florida news, but Jack Falstaff's contest with the robbers, that he so sagely related to Prince Hal.

NEW YORK EGG MARKET.—It has been ascertained that over half a million of eggs are consumed every month in New York. They are brought down the Erie Canal in Barrels, and New Jersey and even Pennsylvania, supplies the Gothamites with this essential article of domestic utility. One woman in Fulton recently sold 195,000 eggs in ten weeks—supplying the Astor House with 1000 each day, but 2,500 on Saturday.

Lieut. Littlehales, commanding the British brigantine Dolphin, on the coast of Africa, off Whydash, captured the Brazilian slave vessel Firme, of one hundred and seventy-nine tons, by boarding her from a cutter and gig, with the loss of two men killed. The Firme was direct from Bahia, and had just made the land. She was a new vessel, built at Baltimore, and had regular papers proving her to be Brazilian property.

It is stated that the greater part of the six millions of dollars paid by the Chinese for the redemption of Canton turns out to be bad silver.

It appears from a statement in the Cincinnati Gazette, that there are now 371 steamboats running on the western waters the tonnage of which reaches 64,928 tons. The same paper adds a list of the steamboats built at that place, the present year. It numbers 24, comprising 4430 tons. Of this number, 7 were built for and owned at St. Louis.

Within a year there will be between Boston and Buffalo, a railroad of six hundred miles.

C. F. MITCHELL FOUND GUILTY.—The ex-Hon. Charles F. Mitchell, of New York, whose trial has been going on for some days, on a charge of forgery, was convicted on Tuesday evening. The jury was out about two hours. One of the jury recommends him to mercy.

PURITY OF ELECTION.—It was estimated that the expenses of the late general election in England, were not less than six millions of dollars. Some of the members of Parliament, it is said, obtained their seats at an expense of seventy-five thousand dollars each.—Boston Times.

# FORMS OF PETITION.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN:

The undersigned, legal voters of the County of \_\_\_\_\_ respectfully pray your Honorable Body to take the Legislative action necessary, for amending the Constitution of this State, by expunging from the second article thereof, the word "WHITE," and thus secure to all the citizens of this State, irrespective of color, equal political rights. And your petitioners further ask, that they may be heard before your Honorable Body by counsel, in behalf of this object.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN:

The undersigned, legal voters of the County of \_\_\_\_\_ respectfully pray your Honorable Body, to enact a law which shall secure a Jury Trial to all individuals from any other State, who may be claimed as fugitives from service or labor. And your petitioners further ask, that they may be heard by counsel before your Honorable Body in behalf of this object.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
Canada Mission.

Will you permit me, dear brethren, to occupy a small portion of your sheet, in inviting the attention of our friends in this State to a matter which has occupied some of my thoughts for some months past. It is the establishment of a Christian and Abolition Mission among the refugees in Canada. My feelings were especially arrested by the claims of this object, a few hours since, by a poor fugitive from Missouri. My conversation with him was during his last half-day stay, where liberty, justice and kindness were graduated by the mere color of the skin. He was a young man about (as he supposed) 24 years of age. He had been a slave in Kentucky and Missouri. His back bore the marks of the 'Patriarchal' inquisition. He knew not the time of day from the face of a common clock. Some friend from the west gave him a spelling book, and he had succeeded in learning as he termed it his A B C's, and Euclid never was more gratified in the solution of mathematical mysteries, than this man, when he ascertained that his A B C's were alike in every book. My thoughts from this young man were thrown upon 20,000 colored people of Upper Canada, and the hundreds making their way annually from the United States—their ignorance, and their native depravity wholly unrestrained by reason or religion in a majority of instances. I would not be understood as saying that all are thus ignorant and degraded in Canada, but in all probability this is true of three fourths of all the slave population who are making their rapid emigration thither. They go into that country poor, with clothing just enough to cover their nakedness, money scarcely enough to buy a meal of victuals and in many instances, they are compelled to resort to begging, if they do not find employment immediately after their arrival. There are but two genuine benefactors of this class of our race of whom I have knowledge, devoted to their welfare in Canada. The Rev. Hiram Wilson and a Mr. Dutton. But 'what are they among so many?' not to mention their limited means of contributing to their real benefit. I speak with reference to temporal matters. There should be established a post somewhere in the neighborhood of Malden, or London, to which the refugee might go when he first enjoyed the suffrages of British liberty. The agency there should be furnished with clothing and provisions so that their immediate destitution might be provided for. Much of the clothing that we have laid aside would be of great service to them, and places of employment for such emigrants could be more readily be found. It would be a place where those in that district of country who wanted, might apply for laborers, and where recommendations could go out much to the advantage of the colored people. Let this be connected with Missionary labor among them. Instruction, rebuke or exhortation coming from their known friends would not fail of promoting sobriety, industry and religion among them. It is known to some of your readers that the Abolitionists in the Methodist church have been exceedingly disaffected with the Missionary society of that body of Christians, and I say reasonably and justly so. For they have so far committed this society to the support of slavery that the senior travelling secretary of that society is the avowed holder of slaves, and some say of more than a hundred. Holding them in obedience to the human enactments which refuse him the application of his instrumentality in fitting them to "search the scriptures," should he feel so disposed. An HEATHEN-MAKER at home, a Missionary abroad! What a discordant note, enough to awaken and bring forth a withering rebuke from the shade of Cuke, who has been justly styled the father of Missions in the Methodist church, while prosecuting his tour of love to "Ceylon's Isles." I feel no disposition to be sectional in such an organization. I believe our Presbyterian and Congregational brethren have sufficient reasons to break off all connection with the American board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, or their Home M. Society. It is known that some members of their Board of Managers are slaveholders—they receive known contributions the fruits of slave labor and slave selling—they have uttered no official rebuke against this monstrous oppression—they have thrown an eye for Missionary posts all over the globe and long

before this the destitution of fifteen thousand in Canada would have been an effectual "Macedonian cry" but they have had no ears to hear, or hearts to feel from this quarter. In fact, so positively and undeniably is this association connected with the slaveholding interest of the Nation, that if it was properly named, instead of American it should be SLAVE-HOLDING BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS &c.—Our Baptist Brethren have also some responsibility touching this matter. Let them often advert in their contemplations to their late Triennial Convention in Baltimore. Let them think of Elon Galusha deposed from his official standing in this denominational Missionary Society. Elon Galusha, of acknowledged integrity to the interests of the denomination—of superior ability to discharge his ministerial and official duties, must be martyred in one sense, to gratify slaveholders, and secure some twelve thousand dollars to the Treasury. These things are too flagrant for abolitionists in either of the above mentioned denominations to continue much longer the patrons and supporters of such professedly benevolent operations. I believe there might be an organization which would gratify abolitionists of every Christian order, and much to the honor of our holy religion. I have no doubt of the establishment of such a Missionary post by the abolitionists, some time or other. I see that a band of Methodist Abolitionists of Massachusetts have already organized a Missionary society who have avowed their entire disconnection with slaveholders, or donations from known slaveholders. This proposition is already before them, and the very features of such a Missionary post as I have described have been submitted to them, by Hiram Wilson who has labored for the welfare of the colored people of Canada the last four or five years. The facilities we possess of transmitting goods, clothing and provisions, and the satisfaction rendered to the anxieties of many among us, who have no hesitancy in pointing the enquiring fugitive to the northern Gateway of Liberty to the colored man, ought to exert some governing influences in this matter. I would suggest the propriety of calling a meeting of those friendly, to converse immediately after the close of the Anniversary of the Michigan Wesleyan Anti-slavery Society which takes place the second Wednesday of January next. The business of that society will probably occupy until Thursday noon. I have some names for a call for this purpose. I shall get a few more, and submit it for publication. Pardon this lengthy scrawl! Who will respond?

Yours Respectfully,  
W. M. SULLIVAN.  
November 24th, 1841.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
Temperance.

I have just received the number of the Signal containing J. Carpenter's letter from Adrian. I was really surprised at his complaint of the paper, because it advocates in some small degree, temperance principles. Friend Carpenter ought to know, that without the Temperance cause, the righteous one of Abolition cannot move one inch. We make no dependence here on a man professing abolition unless he is a temperance man.

We may as well appeal to a statue of marble as to a drinker of liquor for any thing for the slave, benevolent or philanthropic. It chills all of one's finer feelings and sensibilities. The temperance road is the great highway on which the holy cause of emancipation must travel, and the road must be kept open, and the way clear: for in the same proportion that we progress in temperance, the cause of the slave will move on. Some travellers from the North who have been to the South, have given it as their opinion, that slavery can never be abolished until drunkenness shall cease among the slaveholders; and who can but rejoice to see the progress that has been made in the slaveholding city of Baltimore?

The Signal has done well, but would have done better if it had advocated the temperance cause more. It is not expected that we shall please either of the corrupt political parties who buy votes with cocktails and making a display of log cabins. It is to be expected that our course if moral and temperate, will be complained of by them. The Resolution on Temperance passed by the Washenaw Convention was right—just what it should

have been. I hope the friends of the Ex. Committee will set their face against intemperance as they do against slaveholding, and may heaven smile on their efforts.

Thine for the slave,  
NATHAN POWER.  
Farmington, 30th of 11th mo. 1841.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
Cass County.

To those friendly to the cause of Anti-Slavery I would say, that through the misrepresentations of our proslavery neighbors probably not more than one third as many Liberty votes were given in this county as otherwise would have been.—The rumour was prevalent that our nominees for Representatives declined having their names before the public on the Liberty ticket. However I am inclined to believe it was a mere humbug. In a cause of so much importance, I can not persuade myself that any men of sound principles who had become decided that a political course had become expedient in forwarding the emancipation of the suffering millions residing in this free country, (shall I say FREE,) would abandon his standard, for the applause or honors of either of the proslavery parties.

I can hardly be induced to believe that a man is worth a freeman's support as a member of our Legislature, who is so void of principle, that he can sit contented and unfeelingly see his fellow beings, although of a different complexion, enslaved, sold, and disposed of like the brute creation, torn from relatives and friends, tortured, degraded, and deprived of all the social enjoyments of life, without the least provocation, for no other crime than because the Creator has caused them to differ in complexion, or because their ancestors were so treated before them. I am aware it is not the complexion MERELY, that causes the slave to be thus treated: it only serves as an excuse for the inhuman tyrants who are almost as tawny as their slaves, and where those of the North disturb them, they are ready to threaten them with a worse destiny.

I trust a twelve month will find the banner of the Liberty party unfurled in Cass and Van Buren Counties. Our friends are getting awake on the subject, and we have recently among us a zealous advocate, late from Virginia, who is lecturing on the subject.

WELLS CRUMB.  
Cassopolis, Nov. 30th, 1841.

ALLOWANCES.—The City Council has lately been employed in discharging bills for various items, growing out of the mobs in September. November 17th, \$24 were ordered to be paid for services of Deputy Marshals; \$40 for refreshments to a company of horsemen; \$18 for refreshments to a company of light infantry; \$56 for refreshments to a German rifle company; \$62 57 for damages done to the arms and equipments of the Lafayette Guards.

Paying men for doing nothing, but refreshing themselves, &c! The petition for remuneration for losses sustained by colored people, owing, as we all know to the abominable remissness of the city authorities, was rejected! It is a wonder the rioters do not present a bill for their trouble and loss of time in destroying the press of the Philanthropist. The Council, it is seen, have remunerated a military company for damages done them by the mob. Will they compensate Mr. Alley for the loss inflicted by the mob? We hope their consistency will be tested.

Philanthropist.

ENLIGHTENED PATRIOTISM.—They have some enlightened patriots in Indiana. The Protectionist says the following is an exact copy of a notice, posted up in Van Buren township, Madison county, the day of the last election.

"Act of 1841 Be it enacted By the general assembly of the state of van buren township that no Abolitioner shall be allowed to vote at the polls Bair armes in the Military servis wourke Roads pay pole tax or Bee A witness for or against a white Man or A Dutch Man or to hold any office of trust Or profit this law to be in force From and after its paishegg the 1 day of september 1841"

The Boston Steamers in performing twenty voyages between Liverpool and Boston, have done them in an average of fourteen days and nine hours. The longest trip ever made was made by the Acadia, in eighteen days and a few hours.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, December 15, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKET.

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

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

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Anniversary of the Michigan A. S. Society will be held at MARSHALL, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN FEBRUARY. The State Temperance Society meets the day previous. We give this early notice of the Anniversary, that our friends in all parts of the State may make their calculations for attending. We shall expect a full delegation from all the Counties.

Petitions!

We publish to day, forms of petition to our State Legislature, requesting them to secure to colored citizens the elective franchise, and give them the privilege of a jury trial. We intend to put to the test, the principle of equal rights and exact justice to all men, so prominently put forth in the Democratic papers. That party has unlimited sway in the Legislature, and if they shall be recreant to their own professions, it will be known and read of all men. They are so situated that they cannot if they would, dodge responsibility.

The first article of the Constitution expressly provides that "in all civil cases in which personal liberty may be involved, the trial by jury shall not be refused." Yet in defiance of this express declaration, the slaveholders have claimed and exercised the privilege of seizing upon any colored persons whom they might designate as their property, and hurrying them out of the State, on the warrant of a Justice, without any opportunity whatever for securing a jury trial to the person claimed. The clause in the Constitution has remained hitherto a dead letter, and none have pretended to pay any attention to it.

Now we ask the Legislature merely to enact a law with the proper penal sanctions to carry out the principle above laid down, and cause it to be respected as the law of the land. Is there any thing unreasonable in this petition—any thing which the Legislature ought not to grant at once, without a moment's hesitation?

The second petition asks that the elective franchise may be extended to colored citizens of this State, agreeably to the great principle laid down by our forefathers, that representation and taxation in reference to our native citizens, should be commensurate and co-extensive with each other. We shall say more upon this point hereafter.

As the colored citizens are thus robbed of one of their rights by the Constitution, in order to restore that right, the Constitution must be altered. The only way this can be effected is pointed out in that instrument as follows:

"Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature then next to be chosen; and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice: And if, in the Legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of this Constitution."

The Liberty party in Michigan will present these measures to their Legislature without intermission until they shall be adopted, be the time of their probation longer or shorter. The Anti-Liberty parties can now see distinctly what legislation we want, and what we certainly shall have before we cease our endeavors. What we ask for is reasonable and just: and they can act upon it, or defer the matter till it shall be done by the friends of Liberty themselves.

We hope our friends will sign and circulate these petitions without delay. No time should be lost. The Legislature meets the first Monday of January, and will be composed almost entirely of Dem-

ocrats, and they have threatened to hold short sessions. In the present disastrous condition of the State, it will be policy for them to legislate as little as possible, and the session will probably be brief. Hence the petitions should be forwarded at the opening of the session to the representatives of the respective Districts, with a request to them to present & advocate them.

We understand that several prominent members of the present Legislature have avowed themselves decidedly in favor of the object of these petitions, and we have reason to believe that they will sustain and advocate them. The justice and propriety of them must commend them to their consciences and judgments, while so far as we can see, the interests of their respective parties will in no way be damaged, but rather promoted, by the legislation asked for. Whereas, should they utterly refuse any action upon them, it will add another to the many evidences already existing, that the Whig and Democratic parties have no real regard for the rights or welfare of community, any further than their action on them will in their estimation, promote their party interests.

All that the friends of Liberty have to do is to agitate the subject, and petition; and the result must, in the nature of the case, be for the interests of the cause. Should the Legislature grant what we ask, there will be so much gained permanently.—Should they refuse, it will demonstrate to every one, the hollowness of their pretended zeal for the rights of men, and during the next year, such a result will add largely to the numbers and influence of the Liberty party. So that if we only act, we are sure to make progress.

Brethren, determine what you ought to do in this matter. Take a day for the work, and let it be done up at once. Cut out the forms of petition in this paper, paste them on to the top of two half sheets of paper, and canvass your town thoroughly. You need not confine your solicitation to abolitionists only: all lovers of justice and equal rights ought to sign them, without distinction of party, and many will, if they shall be asked. Remember that nothing great or excellent can be accomplished without exertions, and you will find in this and in all similar attempts, that your success will be very much in proportion to the efforts you put forth.

The Signal.

We are surprised to learn that notwithstanding the Signal has made its appearance regularly every week, for more than six months, doubts are entertained of its continuance, and some refuse to subscribe for it through fear that it will be discontinued and they lose their money. So far as human calculation can be depended upon, we assure our friends that the "Signal" WILL LIVE AND PROSPER. Therefore let all who can consistently, immediately become subscribers, pay in advance, and thus aid in promoting the holy cause of emancipation.

CANADA.—Our friend H. P. HOAG, writes from Detroit, Nov. 29:

"I have recently visited Canada, and I found the prejudice against color to be intolerable, nay hotter than the sun of Africa. Though the slave be politically free in Canada, yet like Noah's dove, he has no rest in the circle of his adopted country. His low state of morals renders him unfit for refined society, and the great numbers migrating to that country are becoming burdensome to the whites, and the necessity of colonizing appears to be urgent. Brother WILSON, the agent for that business, has succeeded in obtaining a grant of land on Sydenham river for that purpose, where he has settled a number of families, and is about opening a school. My prayer is that the day may soon come when all men may feel they are the children of one common Father."

In the Mahomedan mosque, rank, station, and color are entirely disregarded among the worshippers—the proud Pasha and the most abject beggar kneel side by side and together repeat, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet." How does this fact compare with the practice of the followers of Christ among us, who peep up a portion of their brethren in a particular part of the house, because they are not judged worthy by their brethren to occupy the uppermost seats in the synagogue; but rather choose to occupy these themselves.

While the Mendians were on their visit to Massachusetts, there were found some fellows base enough to grossly insult and abuse these harmless and unfortunate strangers, simply we suppose because they were black! Such beings are a disgrace to New England.

The indebtedness of the several States is estimated at two hundred millions of dollars.



The Fugitive.

Among the inhabitants of Michigan the fugitive finds much sympathy. He is received with great cordiality into their houses, and the story of his wrongs is listened to with attention and interest, and it often makes a permanent lodgment in the imagination of those who hear it.

Of late I saw from bondage fled, A man of noble form; His fate was hard, with tears he said, Oppressed at night and morn. The paths of life were cold and rough, A mother's care unknown! Although we prate of freedom's worth, Its lamp on him ne'er shone! He at his master's order went, And labored all the day; His nights in sleepless grief were spent, 'Mid sighs they passed away! His wife and children whom he loved, Were by another chained; A father's ear his bosom moved, His heart was sorely pained. By fortune's hand they were removed! Intense his anguish grew! His master's lash his grief reproved, And ceased the cry of woe! At night he rose from restless sleep, To visit their abode; To hear his more than orphans weep— Who could endure the load! But he amidst their bitter woe, Found consolation dear! To hear their youthful prattle flow, And mark the filial tear! Long ere the day began to dawn, His labor was commenced! But soon he met his master's frown, Whose anger was intense! With hottest rage and passion wild, This monster breathed his curse! He then assumed a haughty smile— His servant's hopes were crushed! The master naught but vengeance knew! The lash his only aid! "Thy days," said he, "are sad and few— Thy youthful bloom shall fade!" He by his master then was sent Unto a distant place, To bear the scourge—the hellish vent Of that oppressive race. But soon resolved to sink or swim, A slave he'd live no more! Though death with all its horrors grim Should meet him at the door! He sought the dark and gloomy vale To escape his master's sight— He heard in dreams the distant wail Of children and of wife! How could he leave his dearest friends, And bury from his sight, Those on whom his joys depend, And thus his prospects blight! He rose to meet his family dear— Deep anguish filled his breast: He told his troubles and his fears, His misery and distress. His wife embraced and bade him flee! His children cried aloud! "How can I part," he cries, "with thee, My wife, my dear, my spouse!" "Your master says that you shall die! His vengeance he'll pursue! Escape for life," his children cry, "Before he seeks for you." "I leave you then, my children dear, And you, my youthful bride! No more your cries shall greet my ear, My children and my pride! Your little hands must labor hard, Your backs endure the lash; Your sweat no master will regard, 'Twill gain him gold—vile trash!" He left this land of equal rights, Where freedom's banners wave, And sought with kings and titled knights, His liberty to save.

H. A. E.

Extract of a letter from C. C. Burleigh.

It may be well to mention also a circumstance which added to the interest of our second meeting at West Grove. The night before, an "emigrant" bound for Canada, had come up from Virginia, and, as such strangers should be, was taken into the hospitable abode of one of our brethren in that neighborhood, whose house is well known thereabouts as ever open to such travellers. So favorable is the general feeling of the neighborhood, that it was considered safe for him to attend the meeting, and take a conspicuous seat, which, with some persuasion and assurance of safety, he was induced to do. He was a tall, grave looking, I might almost say venerable—old man, whose countenance seemed to speak of meek endurance, and to every eye accustomed to read character and disposition, in the lineaments of "the human face divine," bore emphatic testimony against the objection we so often hear, that emancipation would be the "letting loose" of a horde of blood-thirsty savages, to desolate the land with fire, and drench it with blood. There he sat in the "second gallery" of the Friend's Meeting house, (with two or three residents of the neighborhood, who were of the same complexion with himself,) directly before Dr. Hudson and myself, who stood in the "uppermost place"—and his very looks were a powerful argument in behalf of his own rights, and those of his oppressed brethren. Nor did we fail to allude to the circumstance of his presence among us, as the representative of those whose cause we were pleading; and at times, when, as Dr. Hudson was making such allusions, I caught a glimpse of the old man's face, its expression of mingled emotions was truly touching. Sadness seemed to predominate, much as he had to rejoice in his own particular case, and I could not but think that such were at least mingled with his joy at having escaped; as James Bradley gave utterance to, when he said, "Freedom itself is bitter to me, while my brethren are in bondage."

The old man, in conversation before meeting, gave some account of himself, a part of which was incidentally wrought into Dr. Hudson's address before the meeting. By that account it appears that he was the last of his master's human chattels, all the rest having escaped before him. His children and grand children had gone to Canada some time ago, and it was really moving to hear him tell how he "pined and grieved till he was almost brought to death's door," at the thought that they were separated from him for the remainder of his life, but now he looks for a speedy re-union with them. When he started on his pilgrimage to the land of freedom, he said he was so feeble and sick and lame that he could hardly get along, but the farther he went the better he felt, and the easier he found it to travel on.—The immediate cause of his leaving was this.—Two young men had left his master and supposing doubtless that they were looking about the neighborhood, threatened him with a terrible infliction of the lash if he did not find them and bring them back. So he started off, and has been looking for the boys ever since, but rather thinks he shall not find them till he gets to Queen Victoria's dominions. We find that the 'Ohio Black Law' is practically 'null and void,' and that the friends of humanity make no secret of their determination to disregard its wicked provisions, and to continue, as heretofore, to give bread to the hungry, and the shelter of their houses to the stranger; nor probably, was there ever a time, when, in a given period, a larger number of these "emigrants" have passed through the State, aided and cheered on, not only by Abolitionists but by others also, than since the enactment of that atrocious statute. I doubt much whether the very men who framed it, would trouble themselves to put it into execution, even if they knew of its being openly disregarded in their own neighborhoods.—Pa. Freeman.

Southern Legislation.

The Morning Star has published a statement of the tyrannical proceedings of the N. O. City council against the free colored people, and ask, very sensibly, "Why did not the New Orleans council enforce her many ordinances upon the poor Negro, Griffe and Mulatto, by ordaining still further; that so much of the law of God, whether recorded in the book of nature, in the holy bible, or upon the naked heart of man, as in any way contravenes these our enactments, shall be and is hereby repealed entirely and forever." Why did not the council add this. It would cast an air of consistency over its proceeding. It must in its great wisdom know that unless some of Heaven's laws are repealed, these its own laws cannot be regarded by those who regard God. Why did the council not do this; especially, while with the GREATEST GOD, slavery, in the chair, it might have done it with ease, and still maintained its high reputation for justice and humanity."

POLITICAL ABOLITIONISTS.—The abolitionist of New York, at the late election in that State, polled about six thousand votes; more than double the vote of the previous year. They hold the balance of power in eight counties, electing twenty one members of the assembly.—Detroit Free Press.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE Publishers of the New York Tribune, encouraged by the generous patronage and hearty approval which has been extended to their Daily paper since its establishment, and which has already rendered it the second in point of circulation in the city, propose to publish on and after the 15th day of September, a Weekly edition on a sheet of mammoth size, excluding all matter of a local or transitory interest, and calculated mainly for Country circulation.

The Tribune—whether in its Daily or Weekly edition—will be what its name imports—an unflinching supporter of the People's Rights and Interests, in stern hostility to the errors of superficial theorists, the influence of unjust or imperfect legislation, and the schemes and sophistries of self-seeking demagogues. It will strenuously advocate the Protection of American Industry, against the grasping, and to us, blighting policy of European Governments, and the unequal competition which they force upon us, as also, against the present depressing system of State Prison Labor. It will advocate the restoration of a sound and uniform National Currency; and urge a discreet but determined prosecution of Internal Improvement. The Retrenchment, wherever practicable, of Government Expenditures and of Executive Patronage, will be zealously urged. In short, this paper will faithfully maintain and earnestly advocate the Principles and Measures which the People approved, in devolving on Whig statesmen the conduct of their Government.

But a small portion, however, of its columns will be devoted to purely Political discussions. The proceedings of Congress will be carefully recorded; the Foreign and Domestic intelligence early and lucidly presented; and whatever shall appear calculated to promote morality, maintain social order, extend the blessings of education, or in any way subserve the great cause of human progress, will find a place in our columns.

The Weekly Tribune will be published every Saturday morning in Quarto form, on a very large imperial sheet, (31 by 42 inches,) and afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year. Six copies will be forwarded a year for Ten Dollars. Ten copies for fifteen dollars, and any larger number in the latter proportion. Payment in advance will be invariably required, and the paper stopped whenever the term of such payment expires. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by GREELEY & McLELLAN, 50 Ann-st. New York, August 17, 1841. Editors of weekly Journals who desire an exchange with the Tribune are requested to give this Prospectus an insertion in their columns.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

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

The sixth term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, and continue eleven weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good English education, particular attention will be given to those preparing to Teach. The Languages not being taught in this Seminary, the more exclusive and uninterrupted attention will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English Branches. Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Surveying Instruments, &c. &c. to the amount of \$300. Tuition.—In the Common English Branches, \$3.50. In the Higher English Branches, from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Extra Branches.—Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem Painting, \$3.00 each, for 12 Lessons, taught by Mrs. GRIFFIN. The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks. Board for \$1.50 per week, including washing. Rooms may be had reasonable, where persons may board themselves. For further particulars enquire of the Principal. Ypsilanti, Oct. 27, 1841. 27-3w

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

THE undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES.—The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good Threshing Machine is 120 dollars, at the shop; without the Machine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well), and it will not be hard work for the horses. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common waggon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; without the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars. They also manufacture STRAW CUTTERS, recently invented by S. W. FOSTER, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or water power. They also work by hand.—Price, fifteen dollars.

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

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

S. W. FOSTER, & Co. Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-ly

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

Proposals for the second volume OF THE WESTERN FARMER.

PUBLISHED AT DETROIT, MICH. The Second Volume of the Western Farmer will commence on the first of January, next. The encouragement extended to the first volume, and the prospect of increased patronage, will enable the publisher to present the next volume with new type, better paper, and embellished occasionally with engravings. The publisher would add, that the Editorial Department will be under the direction of Bela Hubbard, Esq., of the State Geological Department, and whose interesting and valuable communications in the first volume, and familiar to the public. It is designed to make this volume of the Farmer first and chiefly, a medium of communication among the Farmers of the West, of their views and experience, and a disseminator of useful knowledge on the subject of Agriculture—the most useful and honorable of all occupations. In addition, it is proposed to devote some portion of the paper to such other General Intelligence and Literature as may be read with profit at every fireside in the State. We propose, also, to furnish much Statistical and other information, that will render our paper useful to the general reader, and valuable for future reference.

No State is more fortunately situated for agriculture; yet there is not a paper in Michigan, ours excepted, which is even partially devoted to the Farmer's interests.—The rest are governed by party politics.—Our paper is, by far, the cheapest published in the State; and with the support we promise ourselves, we hope to make it the best. FARMERS OF MICHIGAN! 53,000 in number, and friends of Agriculture in the West in view of these facts, we ask your aid to sustain us through a second volume. TERMS. One dollar a year, payable in advance; one dollar and fifty cents if paid within six months or two dollars if not paid until the expiration of six months. No subscription will be considered in advance unless paid at the time of subscribing.

Any person who will forward as the names of five subscribers, and five dollars in cash, will be entitled to the sixth copy gratis. Persons acting as agents, will please forward the names of such subscribers as they may obtain, as soon as practicable.—In no case, will the Farmer be sent to any subscribers who is in arrears for the first volume. Subscribers' names, and remittances, if handed to Post Masters can be forwarded free of Postage. All letters must be addressed (free or post paid) to the publisher, B. F. ARMSTRONG, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 30th, 1841.

THE FOLLOWING WORK, HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE LONDON PICTORIAL BIBLE; WHICH SELLS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR \$13 TO \$25 PER COPY.

Every man, woman and child in the United States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEW OF THE HOLY LAND. New, cheap and valuable publication.—Four hundred pages, 8 vo. fine paper, handsomely bound. Price only TWO DOLLARS. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap and splendidly Illustrated work. Published and for sale at No. 122, Nassau street, New York city. Its features are better defined by the title:—Two hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the SCRIPTURES, CONSISTING OF VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND; Together with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the old and new testaments, representing sacred historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters, the landscape scenes, taken from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting letter-press descriptions, devoted to an examination of the objects mentioned in the sacred text. On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of Young PEOPLE, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book for every thing valuable relating to oriental manners, customs, &c. and comprises within itself a complete library of religious and useful knowledge. A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals—it will never be out of date. It is beautifully printed in new long primer type—handsomely bound in Muslin, gilt and lettered; and is decidedly, the best and cheapest publication (for the price,) ever issued from the American Press. The above work may be had at the Book store of Dea. Chas. Mosely, one door west of the Lafayette House, Ann Arbor. A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers. Persons in the country, wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122, Nassau street, N. Y. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher. Clergymen, Superintendents and Teachers of sabbath schools, agents of religious newspapers and periodicals, postmasters and booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. No letter will be taken from the office unless post paid. To Publishers of Papers throughout the United States.—Newspapers or Magazines, copying the above entire without any alteration or abridgement (including this notice,) and giving it 12 inside insertions, shall receive a copy of the work, (subject to their order,) by sending directions to the Publisher. 29-12w

CASH FOR WHEAT. DENISON will pay cash for Wheat on delivery at his store.

Merchant's Improved Compound Fluid Extract of SASSAPARILLA.

For removing diseases arising from an abuse of Mercury, chronic and constitutional diseases, such as scrofula or King's evil, secondary syphilis, ulcerations, corrosion of the throat, nose, cheeks, lips, ears and other parts of the body, eruptions on the skin, rheumatic affections, white swellings, pains in the bones and joints, fever, sores, obstinate old sores, scalled head, salt rheum, ring worm and other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Also, habitual costiveness, piles, chronic affections of the liver, lungs and chest, pains in the stomach and sides, night sweats &c. It is likewise much recommended as a cleansing spring medicine.

This compound fluid extract is Alterative, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Laxative, Aromatic and slightly stimulant; and may be used successfully in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases, and that shattered state of the Constitution, which so often follows the abuse of mercury, exostoses or morbid enlargement of the bones, suppurative mastitis of ringworm; ulcerations generally; caries of the bones; cartilages of the nose, mouth, with the other diseases above mentioned, and all diseases arising from a morbid state of the blood.

There is hardly a physician who has not had occasion to observe with pain, the phagedenic variety of herbs; and in spite of all their remedies he could bring against this cruel disease, was compelled to acknowledge their inefficacy and allow the monster to corrode and destroy the nose, cheeks, lips, eyelids and temples; parts of which this malady generally affects a preference. But in this extract, will be found a perfect remedy, in all such cases, and where the disease has not produced a very great derangement of structure, it will even yield to this remedy in a very short time.

Within a very short period, there has been great improvements in France, on the pharmacological and chemical treatment of Sarsaparilla, and it has been fully proved that nine-tenths of the active principles of that valuable root is actually lost in the usual mode of preparing it for medical use.

The compound extract being a very nice pharmaceutical preparation, requires the most rigid care and skillful management, and not without strict reference to the peculiar active principle of each of its constituents. The French Chemists have ascertained by actual experiment, that the active principle of Sarsaparilla is either destroyed by chemical change, or driven off by the heat of boiling water; consequently the preparations from this root in general use, (which are also frequently prepared by persons unacquainted with pharmacy, and from materials rendered inert by age or otherwise,) can have little or no effect upon the system.

G. W. M. taking advantage of these facts has adopted an improved process for extracting the medical virtues from the active ingredients of this compound fluid extract, which are nine in number, without heat; that is to say, neither convection, infusion or maceration are made use of; nor is the temperature of the menstruum allowed to exceed 80 deg. Fah. until every particle of active principle is exhausted, leaving a tasteless mass behind; thereby obtaining the whole of the soluble active principle in a highly concentrated state, leaving out the feebly woody fibre, &c. which encumbers the extract obtained by decoction. The proprietor, therefore, has not only the satisfaction of assuring the medical faculty and the public, that this remedy is prepared according to strict chemical and pharmaceutical rules, but that he also united some of the officinal valuable and active vegetables, all of the choicest selection which materially enhances its value in the treatment of the diseases above named. He is therefore induced to offer this fluid extract to physicians and others, under the fullest conviction of its superiority over that in common use.

Physicians will find great advantage in the use of this extract, and a great relief from the perplexities attendant upon the treatment of those obstinate cases which bid defiance to every remedy; their confidence prompts them to prescribe such a diet and regimen as in their judgement the case would seem to indicate; thus giving the extract its full influence. This extract is prepared from the best selected materials, without heat, by an improved process; on account of which, it is preferred by physicians as being more active than any other now before the public.

Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of G. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport, N. Y. N. B. A liberal discount made to dealers and Physicians. The above article may be had at the stores of J. McLean, Jackson; Hale & Smith, Grass Lake; and by the principle Druggists throughout the State. W. S. & J. W. Maynard, and J. H. Lund, agents, Ann Arbor. Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1841. 311f

AGENTS FOR THE SIGNAL.

- A. McFerrand, Detroit. H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti. Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield. Thomas McGee, Concord. J. S. Fitch, Marshall. E. Child, Eaton. W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids. R. H. Ring, River. R. B. Rexford, Napoleon. L. H. Jones, Grass Lake. Rev. Sam'l. Bebens, Plymouth. Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem. Nathan Power, Farmington. Joseph Morrison, Pontiac. James Noyes, Pavilion. N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft. W. Smith, Spring Arbor. U. Adams, Rochester. R. L. Hall, Tecumseh. L. Noble, Pinckney. Dr. V. Meeker, Leslie. Clark Parsons, Manchester. Elias Vedder, Jackson. M. Aldin, Adrian. Josiah Sabine, Sharon. M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co. J. Pennington, Macon, Len. Co. Janus Ballard, Grand Rapids. E. B. Bement, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co. Henry Brownson, Franklin, Oakland Co. S. B. Flayser, Climax, Kal. Co.