

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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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 rumbering 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 Prfam, 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 Abolitionist 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 Presidents Message was received just as our paper is going to press, and it shall appear in our next in advance of the usual time.

Market for Wheat.

The large amount of wheat raised the past season in Michigan, its low price, and the uncertainty of the demand for it in foreign markets, should induce those who are interested in its cultivation, to examine with care all the data that can be known on these points, that they may be prepared to take such measures to advance their own interests as the facts of the case may require.

Michigan contains 40,050,832 acres of land, of which one quarter has been sold by the government, and is now in the hands of individuals. The number of inhabitants averages about 4 and a half persons, or one family, to each square mile of territory, or one inhabitant to each 45 acres now sold.

The climate and soil are, perhaps, as well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, as any portion of the globe of equal extent. There is also little barren or waste land, while the farms are usually cultivated by those who own them. Add to this, that from the nature of the country, the great majority of our population are, and for many years will be, cultivators of the soil, and they must consequently depend on the surplus products of their lands for the purchase of article of necessity or comfort.

Although there is reason to believe that wool will ultimately be a large item of exportation from the State, yet there is nothing in the nature of wool-growing essentially incompatible with the raising of wheat, but, on the contrary, the two branches of business agree well with each other. If, then, our population are and must be chiefly farmers, and their principal surplus wheat, the price of that wheat will make a great difference in the amount of their annual incomes; and in the comfort of their families.

In 1839, the quantity of wheat raised in this state was 1,899,269 bushels, being 9 bushels to each inhabitant, or 45 bushels to each family of five persons. In the same year the amount of other grain averaged 23 1/2 bushels to each inhabitant. The price of wheat during the fall of 1840 was quite low, and consequently there was but little inducement to sow wheat. Yet the surplus wheat of Michigan for 1841 is estimated at from two to two and a half millions of bushels, and it is evident that that amount can be indefinitely increased in coming years, if the farmers can only be assured of a steady market at a fair price. If we look in upon our immediate neighbors, we shall find their capabilities for raising wheat not inferior to our own.

The six Northwestern States and Territories, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, contain 173 millions of acres of land, being more than double the number of acres in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in 1839, with a population of only 12 1/2 on each square mile, they raised 25 million bushels of wheat, being one third of the whole amount raised in the United States. They also raised 87 million bushels of corn, besides 39 million bushels of other grain. What then may not be expected, when these lands shall be covered with a dense and thriving population?

It is obvious from these facts, that a home market for the consumption of all the wheat that the Northwest will raise during coming years, cannot rationally be expected. And in looking abroad among foreign nations to find consumers, we naturally turn our attention to those countries where less grain is raised than is wanted for their own consumption, and which, at the same time, produce a surplus of articles which may be exchanged for grain.

Such a country is England. The estimated population of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland is twenty eight millions, being an average of 252 to each square mile. About 60 per cent, of those islands are cultivated, while about twenty per cent. of them are incapable of cultivation. Whence in seasons of scarcity, Britain is dependant, to a great extent upon foreign importations for a supply of bread stuffs for her starving millions. It is estimated that the average consumption of wheat in England by each individual is 3 3/4 bushels per year. But a considerable part of the people never use wheat bread.

GEORGE THOMPSON recently stated at a public meeting in London, that six millions of the British population did not taste of wheaten bread from month to month, and year to year, and that great numbers of females commenced a life of prostitution simply to obtain a morsel of bread.

These millions are not, however, thus destitute because there no wheat raised in the world on which they might live, but because the corn laws of Britain are so framed that no foreign wheat can be imported, except when the price is very high, without paying such heavy duties that its price is augmented beyond the ability of the poor to purchase. The duties rise in amount as the price of grain falls, and fall as the price of grain rises. The "general average," as it is called, is obtained by finding the average of all the grain sold during the preceding week,

at 150 of the principal towns and markets; and then taking an average of this with the five last preceding general averages; and this last is the average for that week, and is declared every Thursday at the Exchequer. If the general average is 73 shillings sterling, or upwards, the duty is 1s. or 22 cents per quarter of 8 bushels; and when the price is 52s. or under, the duty is 34s. 8d. per quarter, or five dollars and five cents on each barrel of flour.

The lowest duty on a barrel of flour is 14 cents; the highest 5 dollars and 5 cents. The present price of wheat in England, is 63s. per quarter, and 59s. per barrel of flour, equal to 9 dollars, 42 cents. The duty on each barrel at the present price is 3 dollars 45 cents, being more than one half of its value in New York.

Should the English duties be taken off we see what an immense market would be opened for our Western flour. Let not any be discouraged by the consideration of the expense of transportation across the ocean. A writer in the Detroit Free Press informs us that flour is transported from New York to Liverpool, a distance of three thousand miles, for 22 cents per barrel, while it costs to transport the same flour on the Central Rail Road from Ypsilanti to Detroit, a distance of 30 miles, twenty one cents.

A portion of the Western wheat is exported through Canada to the West Indies; but by the operation of the treaty of 1830, it is sent in British bottoms, and every bushel of it pays a heavy tribute to the subjects of her majesty.

MR. GIDDINGS, member of Congress from Ohio, has brought the subject distinctly before his constituents. He tells them that according to the best data that can be had, "the farmers of Ohio have paid to the subjects of the British Government during the past year, more than six hundred thousand dollars, while cotton, the produce of southern slave labor, commanded in the British ports, a premium of at least seven per cent, by way of exchange."

Mr. GIDDINGS says further: "Thus it becomes the policy of the southern planter to depress the value of provisions and of labor as far it can be done. The lower he can purchase provisions to feed his slaves, while raising his cotton, the greater is the profit that he makes upon his crop. In proportion as labor and provisions are rendered cheap, in just such proportion are his profits increased. Here, then, is the dividing point between the North and the South. The interest of one is to encourage free labor, and of the other to depress it."

He recommends that measures be taken to send to Europe one or more agents to represent our interests, and concert measures to promote the admission to their ports of the produce of our country. This should be done at the national expense, in the same manner that agents have heretofore been sent to that country for the promotion of Southern interests.

Why should not the suggestion be carried out? The cotton and tobacco interests have been looked after for a long series of years; and the most persevering efforts have been made by several successive administrations to secure a favorable market in foreign countries for those articles.

What has ever been done for procuring an adequate market for the wheat of the Northwest, which is capable of supplying the demand of any kingdom on earth? What will be done while we have a slaveholder at the helm of government, surrounded by a cabinet dependent for their places on a band of slaveholders whose interests are diametrically opposed to ours—unless we bestir our selves and present our claims? Is it too much to say that the slaveholders would let the grain of the Michigan farmer rot in his barn, before they would take any governmental measure to secure him a foreign market?

The present seems to be a favorable time to move on the subject, when the most distinguished philanthropists of England are urging on their government the necessity of abolishing the corn laws in order to preserve the people from starvation. It is known to our readers that Mr. JAMES CURTIS, of Ohio is lecturing in England on the capacity and willingness of this country to supply England with wheat, and every where he finds a ready audience. His efforts should be seconded by those of an agent of the national government, sent out for that express purpose.

We would suggest to the editors of papers in this State, without distinction of party, the propriety of seasonably bringing up the subject before the minds of our industrious farmers, that they may see what their interests really require, and be prepared to act upon them as circumstances may render advisable.

The whig papers generally are publishing Gen. Scott's letter announcing himself as a candidate for the Presidency. He goes into a discussion of matters at length, and takes nearly the same ground with Mr. Clay. Some of the leaders among the Whigs seem to be deliberating whether he will not be the more available as a candidate that Mr. Clay. Perhaps they think it might not be very popular with their own party to put another SLAVE BREEDER into the Presidential chair.

All the colored voters of Boston are returned on the check lists as COLONELS. What has induced the city authorities to pay so much respect to this despised class? According to the lists there are 160 of these colonels in the city.

The editor of one of the leading political presses in Illinois has become so far civilized, that he has concluded to advertise no more runaway negroes for the slaveholders.

The Revenue.

The receipts into the treasury of the United States from March 4, 1789, to December 31st, 1836, were \$719,043,852. Of this sum, \$682,987,764 were from the customs. Far the greater part of this last sum was paid by the North, as is evident from three facts.

1. Four fifths of the duties were paid in Northern ports.
2. The population of the free States is much greater than that of the slave States.
3. They consume much more, the inhabitants being all free.

\$22,253,045 are the product of the internal revenue. The public lands in the free States have been a far more fruitful source of revenue than those in the slave states.

1,095,327 dollars were received for postage, the larger portion of which every body knows is paid by the free States. Slaves seldom write letters or subscribe for papers.

12,742,294 were the product of direct taxation, and of this the free States paid more than their share, because they were taxed according to their entire population, while the slave States were taxed according to their white population, and only three fifths of the slaves.

If these things are so, (and who disputes their correctness?) it behooves the northern people to be careful how their monies are disbursed, and look well to the manner of dividing the surplus portions of the revenue.

The State of Illinois is blessed with a black law containing a multitude of provisions intended to oppress the people of color.

Any person harboring or secreting any negro or person of color, owing service or labor to any person in the United States, shall be fined not exceeding 500 dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months. Another provision declares that "a negro, mulatto or an Indian shall not be a witness in any court, or in any case against a white person—a person having one fourth negro blood is adjudged a mulatto." This enactment strips the colored man of nearly all protection the law could otherwise give him. A white scoundrel can commit any outrage upon the person or property or family of the colored man, and how is he to get redress, unless a white person should be accidentally present? What need of going to the South to preach the principles of liberty, while such enactments are on the Statute books of the free States?

We understand Cass County gave eight or nine Liberty votes. We are glad of that. They were worth too much to be thrown away on a slavery party. Tell men those who put them in. Next year we shall see a large representation for Liberty in that county. Remember that the cause grows. The liberty vote has increased the present year in every place in the United States except New York City.

We publish to day the communication of W. M. SULLIVAN at his special request, and he will of course be considered responsible for its spirit, and for the truth of its statements.

Coleridge very justly defines public opinion as "the average prejudices of the community." Every one has his share of influence in this joint stock government, and must have a share, do as he may. Are you afraid of your neighbor? Depend upon it, your neighbor is likewise afraid of you; and whichever of you dares to be most free and truthful gains the greater ascendancy over the other.

The Union Missionary Society have decided to send out to the Mendi country as missionaries, Henry R. Wilson, a colored man of Hartford and his wife. They are to embark with the Mendians immediately. Mr. W. is a native of Barbadoes, and has been a slave.

The population of Iowa territory is said to be large enough to entitle it to admission into the Union as a State.

A part of the article on the first page headed "PROGRESS," was accidentally misplaced in part of the impression before it was noticed.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION.—The Baptist denomination of this country numbers 573,702 members.

Slavery denies the Bible and the consolations of religion to nearly three millions of American citizens. Christians! think.

Are you a freeman, and yet have no concern about slavery? Do as you would be done by. Proclaim liberty to the captive,

Lord Brougham said in the House of Lords, that £70,000 had been expended for the Royal Stables, but it was hard work to get £20,000 for the education of the people.

THE POPE.—The Boston Pilot quotes from an Irish paper the statement that the Pope is a thorough te-totalter. We are happy to hear it. We wish it could be said of all ministers of religion, Protestant and Catholic.

For the Signal of Liberty. Senatorial Convention.

A Convention of the Liberty party for the fifth Senatorial District will be held at Schoolcraft, on Saturday, the 18th inst. to select a candidate for the office of Senator to fill the vacancy of John S. Barry, resigned. Each county will send six delegates. A general attendance of those interested is requested.

At the same time and place, a County Convention for Kalamazoo county will be held for the choice of delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and for the same purpose a Convention for St. Joseph county, will be held on Thursday the 16th inst. at Centreville, the county seat of that county.

LUTHER HUMPHREY,
WILLIAM WOODRUFF,
N. M. THOMAS.

[Liberty Party Central Committee of the Fifth Senatorial District.]
Schoolcraft, Dec. 7, 1841.

"Why do you throw away your votes?"

Many professed abolitionists seem more willing to throw away their principles than to throw away their votes, as they call it, when we propose to them to vote the liberty ticket. So they go on voting for their parties, and thus virtually vote the continuance of Slavery. But how do those who vote the liberty ticket "throw away their votes?" Oh, forsooth, because they are in a minority! Admirable logic. Did ever any party rise up and start with a majority? But we have a question to put to our Whig abolitionists. "Is the same they have so often put to us. "Why do you throw away your votes?"—Tocsin.

OUR JOCKEY PRESIDENT.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette details the following characteristic transaction of the "high-minded Virginia gentleman," whom the whig party helped to place at the head of the government.

The President visited the Washington Race Course the other day, and behaved, I think, rather too democratically, by taking a stand with the club, and participating in their cheer. I do not think it at all proper in our Chief Magistrate to set such an example. He should eschew such scenes of profligacy and vice, and give them no countenance whatever, for, in my opinion, they are nothing but sinks of iniquity. It would be much more useful, instead of forming clubs for the improvement of the race of horses, to form clubs to prevent the degeneracy of the race of man. The National Jockey club dined with the President next day—were transferred from the turf to the palace, and did ample justice to his Excellency's good things.

The State of Alabama has but one bank—a State Bank and branches whose present circulation as stated in the Governor's Message is seven millions of dollars!

Wesleyan A. S. Society.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Ann Arbor on the second Wednesday of January next to commence precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue through the day and evening. Let every member of the Methodist Episcopal church in this State, who loves the cause of the poor slave, and wishes well to Zion, be in attendance. We bid them a hearty welcome to our village, and will do all in our power to make them comfortable while among us.

Let those choice spirits who during the past year have felt it their duty to secede from the church come up to our solemn feast. We shall rejoice to receive them as fellow laborers in the the cause of emancipation.—Come, brethren, to the rescue! to the rescue! G. BECKLEY.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 14th, 1841.

For the Signal of Liberty. DIED.

At her residence in Farmington, Oakland county, on the 23d of 11th month, HULDAH, wife of SAMUEL POWER, of pulmonary consumption, aged 33 years and one month, of which complaint she had lingered about 6 months, and had undergone much pain and bodily suffering, which she bore with christian patience and resignation. Many applications were used during her sickness of the most painful nature, which she consented to receive more through the solicitation of her family and friends, than on account of the dictates of her own judgment. The thoughts of leaving forever her dear family, to whom she was strongly attached, produced deep conflict in her anxious mind, and was the most peculiarly trying of any thing that she had to pass through. She often called them to her bedside, and was engaged in giving them counsel, and direction how they should conduct themselves through life.—She left a husband, and two children, a son and a daughter, to mourn her irreparable loss; but they must be consoled in the belief that it is her eternal gain. [Com.]

CLOTH DRESSING!

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity that they are prepared to dress a few hundred pieces of cloth in the best style, and on the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction to their customers. Send on your cloth without delay.

J. BECKLEY, & Co.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 1841. 84tf

ROCHESTER CITY STORE;
Four Story Brick Store, Ann Arbor, (Lower Village.)

THIS DAY RECEIVED,

20 Pieces Beaver & Broad Cloths, from 18s to \$7.00
20 " Cadet Broad Cloths from 12 to 16s.
30 " Saffinet & Sheeps Grey " 4 " 12s.
40 " Fr. Eng. & Ger. Moreno " 44d. 12s.
40 " Saxony & Muslin DeLanes 18d. 5s.
200 " Fr. Eng. & Amer. Calico 8 to 31d.
10 " Ladies Cambrles d'ble widths 5 to 7s.
Silks and Lace Goods, Ribbons, Silk shawls, Silk Mantillas, Dress Shawls, Gloves and Hosiers; with a full assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, all of which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine, and they will then be convinced that they can buy Dry Goods as cheap at the Rochester City Store, as they can in any Eastern City or Village.

ALSO,
READY MADE COATS,
made in the latest style.
A. PARDEE, Agent.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 25, 1841.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by Barney Davanny to Jacob L. Larzelere and George B. Daniels, dated, July the 21st, A. D. 1837, and recorded in the register's office in the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in liber five of mortgages at page two hundred and eighty-three, whereon is due at the date of this notice two hundred and eight dollars and forty four cents, which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber.

Notice is therefore hereby given that on Thursday the third day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, will be sold at public auction the premises in said mortgage described, being all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan and bounded and described as follows: it being the west half of the southwest quarter of section number seven, in township number one south of range number four east, containing eighty one and thirty one hundredth acres of land.

FRANCIS M'CONIN, Assignee.
L. H. HEWITT, Attorney.
Dated Nov. 1st 1841.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has recently opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the shoe store of J. Beckley, & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop.—Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call.
Ann Arbor, October 6, 1841. if

NEW GOODS.

A GOOD assortment of most kinds of Goods that are needed are now opened and ready for display or sale, at the store formerly occupied by DeGraff & Townsend, in Ann Arbor, (Upper Town,) which will be sold to those who wish to buy and pay money or almost any kind of Produce, by F. DENISON.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 17, 1841. 30tf
N. B. Not knowing the prices at which Goods are sold in this region, I must request those who wish to know if they are cheap to call and examine for themselves. Pork, Wheat and Butter are taken in exchange for goods and at fair prices. F. D.

IN ATTACHMENT.

In attachment, before C. W. Lane Justice. William Sperry.

vs. Carlos Joslin. } Washtenaw county, ss.

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

WILLIAM SPERRY.
August 4, 1841. 27-4w

TAKEN UP

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

JOHN MONAHAN.
Green Oak, Oct. 12, 1841.

CAUTION.

ISRAEL E. GODLEY, an indented apprentice, about fourteen years old, having been coerced from the employment of the subscriber; the public are hereby cautioned against trusting said boy on his account, as he will pay no debts of his contracting from the present date.

Z. WALDRON.
Northfield, Nov. 17, 1841. 30.2w

Produce of every Description, RECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of J. Beckley, & Co. April 28.

DYE STUFFS.

INDIGO, Madder, Alum, Coperas, &c. for sale cheap at Ann Arbor, (Upper Town,) by F. DENISON.
Ann Arbor, May 29, 1841.

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

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 fleet 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.

A boy named Harvey, says the Wetumpka (Ala.) Times, was fined five hundred dollars, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, at the Circuit Court of that county, for shooting his father! After sentence he contrived to escape from the officer, and has not since been heard of. Such a fellow cannot long escape the punishment he deserves from the hands of some one. 'Tis only characteristic of Southern life.

SHEEP.—According to the best calculations, there are in the United States thirty four millions of sheep. These are worth at a fair valuation, seventy million of dollars. At three sheep to the acre, it would require eleven million acres of land for their keep, worth twelve dollars per acre, making the amount of one hundred and thirty two millions of dollars invested in lands.

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 devoting 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 to ultimate virtue, liberty and happiness, 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. GRIFFEN. 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.

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

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

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

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Every man, woman and child in the United States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of

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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 remedy 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 pharmaceutical 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

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