

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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Our Travelling and Local Agents,
THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ARE ESPECIALLY
REQUESTED TO NOTICE THE TERMS ON
WHICH THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED. AS IT
IS EXPECTED THEY WILL MAKE THEIR COL-
LECTIONS AND REMITTANCES IN ACCORDANCE
THEREWITH, IN EVERY INSTANCE.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, December 1, 1841.

Slavery weakens the Union.

That the nation is stronger and better able
to resist foreign invasion on account of
holding 2,485,563 slaves, is a proposition no
sensible man will advocate. But it can be
fully demonstrated that it weakens our
military force, and exposes us greatly to foreign
aggressions.

Every eighth man among the slaves is ca-
pable of bearing arms, and in case of insur-
rection, would turn out a formidable force
against our armies. When the population
of the colonies was but a little greater than
the present number of slaves and free blacks
of the South, our fathers withstood the force
of the British empire for seven years. The
Hollanders contended forty years for their
liberty, and the Swiss fought 60 bloody battles
before they achieved theirs. All history
teaches us that a people bent on freedom, and
once thoroughly aroused for its attainment
are not easily subdued. Allowing every
eighth man to be able to use arms, the
slaves would number more than three hun-
dred thousand strong. And in case of re-
bellion the North would be obliged to put it
down. The earnings of the freemen of the
North would be appropriated for reducing to
bondage men who were trying to become
free. An ungrateful task, to those who
love liberty, and yet one that we are solemnly
bound by the Constitution to perform.

With regard to the danger of a servile in-
surrection, those who are best qualified to
judge differ in opinion. The multiplied and
unceasing precautions adopted in the slave
States, particularly at the extreme South,
and the perpetual plots, either real or imagi-
nary, that are said to be concocted there,
indicate plainly that the white people are
afraid of such a catastrophe. In several
States, the slave population already exceeds
the number of whites, and in many entire
counties and large districts of country, the
slaves are two, three and four fold as numer-
ous as the whites. It is not surprising, then,
that those who tyrannize over them, watch
the movements of those whom they oppress
with anxiety and alarm.

On the other hand, the character of the
negro is marked by patience, submission, and
kindness, veneration, and a disposition to
be easily pleased in any situation; and the
fact that they have been kept in slavery for
more than 200 years; and never yet raised
any considerable insurrection, seems to ar-
gue strongly that they will not rise in re-
bellion in future years, unless stung to mad-
ness by insufferable oppression. Dr. CHAN-
NING, who has been personally acquainted
with their characteristics, tells us that all
the Southern slaves constantly long for
liberty; but that their feelings rather takes
the shape of a hope that the rich boon will
one day come to them, than a determination
to make any permanent and resolute efforts
for its attainment. The love of liberty ex-
ists in every bosom without cessation; but
it does not exist in sufficient strength to
prompt to independent & powerful exertions.
Such a people might notwithstanding, when
incited and sustained by a foreign enemy,
make a formidable stand against us, and, in-
deed, become quite unconquerable. Let
the Southern negroes obtain their freedom,
even for a few months, and if well supplied
with arms, they could never be induced to
throw them away, and once more volunta-
rily lie down under the lash of the driver.—
Should they be willing to do this, there
would be no longer any reason to fear
them.

Again, the nation is weakened by being
deprived of the aid of these very negroes in
time of war. Were they emancipated, and
tenants and owners of the soil, as in the
British West Indies, they would be its stren-
uous defenders. They would have an inter-
est in its defence. There would be no more
reason for distrusting their fidelity to the
cause of the Union, than there is for doubt-
ing the loyal feelings of the refugees in Can-
ada towards the British Queen who has re-
ceived them under her protection.

If these things are so—if we are deprived
of the services of 300,000 able bodied men
who might aid in defending our country—if
these 300,000 are kept in such a condi-
tion that they are constantly ready to
commence a servile war, or to join a for-
eign invader as soon as opportunity shall of-
fer—and if, on the happening of either of
these contingencies, every Northern man is
liable to be drafted and sent South to reduce
freemen to slaves, or to kill them if they re-
fuse to become slaves—and is moreover li-
able to a continued taxation for the purpose
of carrying on a war revolting to every feel-
ing of humanity and justice, in which the
only alternative to the negro would be
slavery or death—let us be no longer told
that we of the free States have nothing to
do with slavery—that it is no concern of
ours, and that we have no right even to dis-
cuss it. In case of a war with the slaves,
the tune of the South would be altogether
changed. They would begin to cry out for
help—for aid from our soldiers—our national
troops—our vessels of war—our military
stores, and for money to support the expen-
ses of war. Should we be willing to grant
all these things to them without discussing
the necessity or rightfulness of that system
by which their calamities came upon them?
And shall we not now rather urge them to
forsake their oppression, and avoid these
calamities?

Slavery in New Zealand.

Slavery in all countries involves the ex-
ercise of lawless and vindictive passions.—
Man, in his general characteristics, is the
same in all countries, and every where un-
limited power is productive of cruelty and
wretchedness. Notwithstanding in civil-
ized life, the slave always suffers more, be-
cause he is made to suffer and to labor up-
on a regular system, and he is taxed to the
utmost extent of his powers. Mr. EARLE,
in his "Nine Months Residence in New
Zealand," relates that he was informed that
in one of the villages a female slave had
been put to death, and that the people were
at that very time preparing her flesh for
cooking. He recollected that the night be-
fore AROI, a young chief, when visiting the
English, had recognized this girl as a run-
away slave, and had given her in charge to
some of his people, and he now learned that
she had been murdered by his direction.—
Mr. EARLE and a friend went to the village,
where they found the body of the girl al-
ready roasting in a native oven and it was
subsequently eaten by the natives. They
went in search of the chief, determined to
charge him with his brutality. The descrip-
tion given of this slaveholder is quite char-
acteristic, and with some variation will prob-
ably apply to not a few in our own country.
Says Mr. Earle:

"AROI received us in his usual manner;
and his handsome open countenance could
not be imagined to belong to so cruel a mon-
ster as he had proved himself to be. We in-
quired why and how he had murdered the
poor girl. He replied that running away
from him to her relations was her only crime.
He then took us outside his village, and
showed us the post to which she had been
tied, and laughed to think how he had cheat-
ed her:—"For," said he "I told her I only
intended to give her a flogging; but I fired,
and shot her through the heart!" My blood
ran cold at this relation, and I looked with
feelings of horror at the savage while he
related it. Shall I be credited when I re-
gain affirm, that he was not only a hand-
some young man, but mild and gentle in his
demeanor? He was a man we had admit-
ted to our table, and a general favorite with
us; and the poor victim was a pretty girl
of about sixteen years of age! While listen-
ing to this frightful detail, we felt sick al-
most to fainting."

In talking afterwards on this subject
with an old chief, the latter asked, "What
punishment have you in England for thieves
and runaway? We answered, "after trial,
flogging or hanging." "Then," he replied,
"the only difference between our laws is,
you flog and hang, but we shoot and eat."

THE DIFFERENCE.—It is estimated that
the English corn laws cause 20,000 deaths
annually, and American slave laws 25,000.
Which is the worst?

Liberty Party Convention.

Agreeably to a previous notice, the
friends of slaves met at the house of Can-
ton Smith, in the village of Grand Rapids,
when, on motion, Thomas Davis was called
to the chair, and Samuel Howland ap-
pointed secretary.

The Throne of Grace having been ad-
dressed by James Ballard, the following
resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as free American citi-
zens we are sacredly bound to raise our
voices against the sin of slavery and le-
galized oppression.

Resolved, That every professed aboli-
tionist, who gives his money and his pray-
ers for the emancipation of the slave,
while he votes for a slaveholder or an apolo-
gist for slavery, is as inconsistent as the
farmer who at a great expense encloses
his fields, breaks up his land, prays that
he may reap an abundant harvest, and
then sows tares instead of wheat.

Resolved, That we heartily invite our
fellow citizens, and especially professed
abolitionists, to abjure all further allegi-
ance to either of the existing pro-slavery
political parties, and at once rally under
the banner of holy and impartial liberty
which we now unfold; believing if "our
stock on hand is so very small," as has
been represented, it is only an evidence
that we have been too late, instead of too
early in unfurling it.

Resolved, That those who make the
assertion that we, of the North, have nothing
to do with slavery at the South, would do
well to turn their spectacles the other
side out, and see what slavery at the South,
has to do with us free laborers at the
North.

Resolved, That the nomination of James
G. Birney, for President, and Thomas
Morris, for Vice President, and Jabez S.
Fitch, for Governor, and Nathan Power,
for Lieut. Governor, and J. P. Marsh, as
Senator for the 5th Senatorial District,
and the nomination which has been made
at this time, of James Ballard, as repre-
sentative for this District meets our hearty
concurrence.

Resolved, That Truman Kellogg, Thos.
Davis and James Ballard, be a central
committee for the ensuing year for this
District, and that they also prepare an ad-
dress to its electors.

Resolved, That James Ballard be re-
quested to lecture in this District on the
subject of slavery at such time and place
as shall suit his convenience.

Resolved, That this convention recom-
mend to the friends of the slave in this
District to favor the Signal of Liberty, (a
spirited anti-slavery sheet published at
Ann Arbor,) with their patronage.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Con-
vention be presented to the Editor of the
Enquirer for tendering to us the use of his
columns.

Resolved, That the proceedings be
signed by the President and Secretary,
and published in the Grand Rapids En-
quirer and Signal of Liberty.

THOMAS DAVIS President.
SAMUEL HOWLAND Sec'y.

ADDRESS

OF THE LIBERTY PARTY IN THE REPRESENTATIVE
DISTRICT, EMBRACING THE COUNTIES
OF KENT, IONIA AND OTTAWA, TO
THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS.

In entering the field as a distinct polit-
ical party, we feel willing to assign our
reasons for pursuing our present course.
Our grand object, we would State at the
outset, is, to bring back this government
to a practical recognition of the fundamen-
tal principles upon which it was founded.
It is, in our opinion, the decay of those
principles in the minds of the people and
of their constituted rulers in our halls of
legislation, that furnishes the occasion for
such serious alarm, and calls for such en-
ergetic and thorough reform.

We are happy here to declare, that we
are firm believers in the self-evident
truths of the American Declaration of In-
dependence; that all men are created free
and equal; that they are endowed by their
Creator with certain inalienable rights,
among which are life, liberty, and the
pursuit of happiness. That we may do
something in our humble sphere to influ-
ence the freeman of this Representative
District, as well as the country generally,
to a thorough adoption of those principles,
we now unfold to the breezes of heaven,
the banner of holy, equal, and impartial
liberty.

As much, however, as we abhor slavery
and the impudent and enormous encroach-
ments of the slave power, we seek not its
overthrow, only by constitutional means.
It is a doctrine, not of the abolitionists
alone, but is believed and has been promul-
gated by some of the most eminent jur-
ists in the land, that Congress has the
constitutional right of abolishing slavery
in the District of Columbia and the terri-
tories, and of abolishing also the slave
trade between the states. This being
done, who does not see that the system
would receive its death blow? Our con-
stitution and political powers for bearing
on the subject of slavery, do not stop here.
We are entitled to the right of petition,

and of untrammelled discussion—and it
would be no violation of the social com-
pact to secure for the fugitive slave a trial
by jury, and for the free people of color
the right of impartial suffrage.

We make our boast of being in a free
land, while it is true, as a matter of fact,
that the slave power controls and governs
us. As evidence of this we present the
following facts.

During the fifty-two years of our na-
tional history, under the present consti-
tution, the office of President has been held
by a slaveholder forty years; and four
years more, in addition, by a northern
man with southern principles. The slave
power has held the supremacy in our na-
tional councils during the entire period of
our national existence, and under the ad-
ministration of all the contending parties
that have, in turn, ruled over the destinies
of the country.

Under the reign of the slave power over
this nation, we have witnessed the nation-
al diplomacy, and the treaty making pow-
er uniformly and efficiently subservient to
the interests of slavery, at the expense of
the national interests and the national
honor.

The slave power has moulded the mea-
sures of the national government in all its
internal subervency, and its political econ-
omy in subservience to the wishes of the
slaveholders, and in opposition to the in-
terests and general wishes of the non-slave-
holding states.

It has established a National Bank—
then declared it unconstitutional and broke
it down; again re-established it, and again
broken it down at its pleasure, just as its
own supposed interests might seem, for the
time being, to require.

It has proscribed and prohibited foreign
commerce—it has clamored for domestic
manufactures and a protective tariff; again
it has demanded and obtained the aban-
donment of that policy and a return to free
trade, on the threat of the dissolution of
the union, unless the free labor states
would concede to the demand.

In all this it has manifestly sought to
preserve the balance of power between the
impoverished South, and the more pros-
perous and industrious North, by crippling
the energies of the latter, and reducing
them, as nearly as possible, to a level with
the former.

Nor could the General Government pre-
vent, if it would, the free laboring North
from suffering immense pecuniary losses
from the slave holding South, otherwise
than by contributing the aid of its constitu-
tional authority for the overthrow of slave-
ry itself; for there is abundant data for the
belief that no slaveholding community, re-
lying on slave labor for its agricultural
products, ever supported, or can support
itself, but by direct or indirect supplies
from, or depredations upon other commu-
nities, with which it holds intercourse.

God never intended that one half or two
thirds of community should subsist upon
the unrequited labor of the other half. A
slight acquaintance with history may as-
sure us that it never yet has been done;
and a very moderate stock of common
sense and common arithmetic may serve to
convince any candid enquirer that it never
can be done. Boston was overwhelmed
with sudden and unexpected bankruptcy
in 1823, because she had sold her do-
mestic manufactures and imported goods
to the South, and the South was unable to
pay.

A similar visitation, connected in part
with the cotton speculations (commenced
at the South and ended at the North) in
1826, was inflicted upon the city of New
York. Again, in 1837, more than one
hundred millions of dollars was lost to the
city of New York, and to other northern
cities, towns and villages, in proportion,
from a similar cause.

Northern funds, to a vast amount, have
been engulfed and lost forever in the
Pontine marshes of Southern Banks and
Southern State Stocks.

It is now well known that the late Uni-
ted States Bank, (of Pennsylvania,) was
ruined chiefly by its connection with the
slaveholding South. Nor are mere pecu-
niary burdens and embarrassments, the
sole or the most grievous items in our cat-
alogue of complaints.

The same slave power that plunders our
purse, has declared open war upon our
civil, political and religious freedom.

Already is our right of petition cloven
down, and the lawless violence, riots, mobs,
arsons, lynchings and murders, with which
the slave power has attempted to fortify
itself, both in the free and slave states, in-
stead of having been discontinued and
checked by our national and state govern-
ments, have been countenanced by the
tone of executive messages, and by the ac-
tion of the Post Office Department of the
Federal Government.

At no former period of our national his-
tory has it become so fully demonstrated
as at present, that no national administra-
tion will ever break the bonds of the slave
power that has hitherto controlled us, un-
less it be an administration that comes in-
to power for this distinct end, and is sup-
ported for this object as being of paramount
claims, and of all controlling importance.

That the late administration was chain-
ed to the car of the slave power, we need
not waste time to make manifest. Equal-
ly plain is it that the administration which
succeeded it on the 4th of March last, was
equally suppliant and servile.

Both the prominent political parties,
then, must be regarded as permanently
hostile to the great interests of human
freedom: Whatever good they may pro-
pose to accomplish, the support of the fun-
damental principles of liberty cannot be
reckoned as within the range of their en-
deavors; Whatever abuse they may prom-
ise to remove, they stand fully and equally
pledged to the support of the greatest
abuse, and the greatest civil, political and
moral evil with which the nation is dis-
graced and burdened.

It is in view of these facts, then, that we
have been induced to raise our standard,
that we now call upon all those who wish
well to their country and to their race,
to break away from the collars and trammels
of the two prominent and incurably
corrupt political parties, and rally with us
around the banner of universal and impar-
tial liberty.

THOMAS DAVIS,
TRUMAN KELLOGG,
JAMES BALLARD.

Grand Rapids, Oct. 26, 1841.

From Gerrit Smith's Tennessee Correspon-
dence.

The Druff.

Last week I was in the village of ———, a
colored woman was there, taking her
leave of her friends. She had been sold to
a man living near Nashville. She was
owned by a man named ———. Another
woman was sold to the same individual
by a Mr. ———. Both of these men
are known to me. They are in debt, and
parted with their slaves with reluctance,
but were unable, as they supposed, to a-
void it. They had the reputation of being
kind masters; but misfortunes in business
overtook them, so that they were under
the necessity of giving up their property.
It is such calamities, that operate with
cruelty on the poor slaves. At an hour
unexpected to themselves, (except antici-
pated from the embarrassed situation of
their master,) they are notified that they
are sold, and are to leave their husbands,
wives, or children, to meet with them no
more.

About a year since, I was riding through
Jefferson county, when I overtook a col-
ored man apparently about forty-five. He
said he was unacquainted with the road,
and asked permission to ride with me.—
We rode some miles in company. I found
him to be a man of easy address, and intel-
ligent—a man who understood how to ex-
press himself correctly, with dignity and
grace. I inquired if he was free. He
said "No," that he belonged to Esq.—
who lived near ———. (I was ac-
quainted with his master a very worthy
man.) I replied "you have a kind master."
He said "very kind"—master has always
been kind to me." I inquired if he had a
wife and children. He said he had a
wife and seven children. I said you have
no fear, have you, that your master could
be induced to sell you or any of your fam-
ily?" He said, "not unless he is com-
pelled to—master is in debt; I have some-
times had fears that he would not be able
to get through; but he says he will sell ev-
ery thing else first. He has often told me
if he could sell his plantation for enough
to pay his debts, he would go with us to a
free State, where he could not be taken
for debt." "Have the slave-dealers ever
applied to him to buy you?" "Yes sir,
they have tried master every way. One
came from Georgia, some time since—beg-
ged master to set a price on me. Well,
master told him he might go and talk with
me about it; so he came into the field
where I was ploughing, and told me if I
would go with him, he would give me a
suit of fine clothes, make me his coachman
and give me fifteen dollars in money. I
knew slave-dealers would promise any-
thing. I was sorry the poor man would
think I would part with my wife and chil-
dren for such trifles. But I thought I
would not offend the man, so I told him I
would think of it. He then went to master
and told him I had agreed to go with him.
When I came to the house master asked
me how that was, and if I had agreed to
go with him. I told him the man was mis-
taken, I was not willing to go with him.
He then offered master 800 dollars in cash
if he would let him tie me, and take me
off. Master told him, no—nothing would
induce him to do that."

I had much other conversation with this
man, in which he manifested strong affec-
tion for his wife and children, kind feelings
toward, and confidence in his master.—
Esq.— is so much embarrassed that
he is now supposed to be insolvent. In a
little time, in all human probability, this
poor man, who so much dreaded a separa-
tion from his wife and children, will be
compelled to see them sold one after another
to the highest bidder, and go where he
may never meet with them again.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, December 1, 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."

Congress meets next Monday.
SEND IN YOUR PETITIONS.

Liberty and its advocates.

Every individual in society should be secured by law in his person, and property. He has a right to the uninterrupted enjoyment of his life, limbs, body, health, and reputation. He has a right to change his situation, and remove his person to whatsoever place he may please, without imprisonment or restraint. He has a right to all the products of his labor, and to the enjoyment of it in any manner he may think best for his own happiness, excepting so much thereof as may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the government under which he lives.

These rights belong to every individual in the community, and also the necessary means of preserving them, among which are the right of representation—of jury trial—of petitioning—and of bearing arms. The rights above mentioned are universally recognized among us as the rights of all men, and are taught in every law office in this State, as the foundation principles of all legal proceedings.

Yet the democrats and whigs of Michigan deprive many thousands of their countrymen of nearly all these rights: they do it openly, continually, unabatingly, and expect to do it in all future time, if they shall think it advantageous for their interests to do so. They acknowledge their rights, and yet continue to violate them. They have no excuse or reason to render for their oppression, except it is for the interest of the oppressors and they will do it. They have the power to oppress, and they intend to exercise it. An amiable character it may be said: and yet this is but a part of it. The leading politicians of both parties add to injustice and inconsistency, *hypocrisy*. We know this is a strong expression, and we appeal to the reader whether it is not the very one that should be used. Observe, we do not say that the mass of these parties is hypocritical; they may be inconsistent, through the power of their prejudices, and yet we believe they are at heart honest lovers of liberty.

Should a professed friend of temperance lecture in favor of that cause, exhibiting the horrors of the rum traffic, in all their length and breadth, and should he at the same time, for purposes of gain, keep a grog shop—you would have no hesitation in pronouncing him a hypocrite. Should you hear a minister of the Gospel use profane language in preaching the great truths of Christianity, and at the same moment admit that the profanity he used was expressly condemned in the Bible from which he preached—and should he further declare that he practised profanity only for the purpose of increasing the extent of his parish—the number of his hearers, and his own salary—what would you think of such an ambassador of Heaven? Does not that politician show equal hypocrisy, who travels through the country vociferating in favor of equal rights, and liberty, and exact justice, and yet with the same breath supporting injustice, and robbery and slavery, solely because by taking such a course, the party to which he belongs will have more influence, a greater number of adherents, and more offices to bestow?

If, however, the two political parties will come out with a frank and manly avowal of the course they pursue, and which they intend to pursue, we will withdraw the charges of inconsistency and hypocrisy, and will confine ourselves hereafter to the injustice and tyranny of their proceedings. Not knowing but they will be disposed to comply with this proposition, we have drawn up the following

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS of the Whigs and Democrats of Michigan, which it is believed exactly describes their course of policy. We respectfully request their candid attention to it, and should they be able to point out any inaccuracies in its representations, we shall be willing to stand corrected by them.

"We believe in the natural rights of all men: that all men are entitled to life, liberty, the product of their own industry, and the choice of their own road to peace and happiness, and that to secure these rights to all men, governments are instituted, deriving all their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"We believe that these rights, thus belonging to all men, should be secured to all our white population by the most jealous care and watchfulness; but we also believe that the best interests of our parties required that all the black population in our coun-

try should be deprived of some or all of these liberties, as the peculiar circumstances of our parties may from time to time require.

"We believe, that 4,694 persons held as slaves in the District of Columbia, by the United States, and the 25,549 held in Florida by the same authority, ought to be deprived of their persons, wives, children, homes, and the avails of their industry, and to hold their lives, limbs, bodies, health, characters, and means of intellectual improvement, entirely at the will of such white men as will buy them and keep them in subjection by physical force. They ought to live in a state of continual imprisonment, with the white masters for jailers, and their pursuit of happiness should be entirely according to their will. They ought not to be allowed to exercise the right of representation in legislative bodies—of a jury trial—of petitioning for a redress of grievances—of bearing arms for self defence. We also believe they ought to continue slaves for life, and not be emancipated at all, either immediately or gradually, unless it can be done without injuring the interests of our parties.

"We believe, that there ought to be a national slave market in Washington licensed by the national government, where slaves of both sexes and all ages may be marched through the streets, chained together by the neck.

"We believe that the government ought to permit the slave trade between the States, by which thousands of families are annually separated for life.

"We believe, that the colored population of this State should be deprived of a jury trial, and of all voice in the selection of their rulers, and that, while unrepresented, they should be compelled to pay as heavy taxes as the white people may choose to impose, and for such objects as they may designate.

"We believe, that it is for the interest of our parties to continue thus to oppress a portion of our population, all of whose rights we thus acknowledge, in order to please the slaveholders of the South, and that it will be unsafe and injudicious for us to advocate the restoration of these rights to the oppressed, until it shall be in accordance with the wishes of the slaveholders."

We present this declaration for the assent of our whig or democratic friends. We hope that none will start back, exclaiming "I believe no such things as are here brought to view." I detest slavery and the accursed traffic in human flesh, and I hope they will be blotted from the earth!" Softly, friend, whom did you vote for at the last election? For Woodbridge, Porter, and Howard?—They are all in favor of the continuance of these atrocities. You cannot deny it. They see them passing before their eyes daily in Washington, and yet sit perfectly silent in their seats without expressing one word of disapprobation. They have a right to be heard on these topics. Why then are they dumb but because they choose to be? Besides, you knew when you voted for them they would continue to sanction these abominations, and should they come out boldly against them as Adams and Giddings have done, and thereby injure your party, you would be one of the first to blame them for interfering with that troublesome subject.—So, Mr. Whig, you and your representatives must be judged by your works, and your works show your approval of slavery. *Is it not so?*

But some will say, "I never voted for these men. I am not responsible for their doings." True, but whom did you vote for? John Norvell and Crary and Lyon, and such kind of advocates of equal rights? Men who go with the South against the rights of their own white fellow citizens? Such an apology carries its own condemnation with it.

What we wish is, that our fellow citizens of both parties would look at the nature and importance of those fundamental principles on which they profess to base their political efforts, and also at the shameful inconsistencies which so often appear between profession and practice in the action of the political parties, to which they are so much attached and which they so readily and perseveringly support.

CALHOUN COUNTY.—The number of Liberty votes in the several towns in this county, were as follows:

Town	Gov.	Lieut. Gov.
Albion	5	6
Marshall	13	10
Leroy	25	24
Marengo		1
Homer	8	9
Eckford	10	10
Convass	4	4
Fredonia	1	
Burlington	4	6
Emmett	2	2
Battle Creek	9	9
Newton	3	2
Penfield	2	3
Sheridan	2	2
Total	88	87

Francis Granger has been again elected to Congress by a majority of about four hundred from Ontario District. He fell behind his ticket about 200. Rather discouraging. His majority last fall was about 1200.

Fugitives Again.

For the information of those who feel so "deeply aggrieved," that we should encourage and assist the Fugitive from Slavery, we will say, that a few days since, a noble young man just from the Lead Mines of Missouri, passed this way, on his journey to Canada. A short time before he left, his master paid for him *eight hundred dollars*. We rejoiced in the success that had attended his efforts to obtain *Liberty*, bade him God speed, and on he passed, rejoicing. The reason of his leaving was to save himself a cruel castigation from his master, whose command he had broken, by going to visit his wife from whom he had been absent more than four weeks. The time he took to visit her was his own, he having completed the task which had been assigned him. He was ready for service again at thirty minutes before twelve, at which time he was to commence labor for MASTER, but no matter for that, he had been absent contrary to order, and he *must be whipped*. For a similar offence a fellow servant but a short time before, was so severely "corrected," that he died in a short time. This led the subject of this narrative to reason as follows: "Life and death are before me—if I can make my escape all is well; if not, I am a dead man." Consequently, while preparations were making for his "flogging," he slipped into the woods and in a few weeks found himself in our village.

And the man, I care not who he is that cannot rejoice at such a providential escape of an innocent human being from the clutches of such a miserable tyrant as his pretended owner, deserves not the name of a man. And for extending the hand of benevolence to such, we are willing, if need be, to be called "enemies to our country, robbers of our neighbors, worse than horse thieves, &c. &c."

The Church.

The third session of the Church, Ministry, and Sabbath Convention was lately held in Boston to discuss the subject of the Church. A number of resolutions were introduced, among which were some of Mr. Garrison, asserting that the true church is entirely independent of all human organizations, creeds, or compacts, and it is no where enjoined upon any one as a religious duty, by Christ or his apostles, to connect himself with any association, by whatever name called, but every one is left free to act singly, or in conjunction with others, according to his own choice.

The editor of the Ingham Patriot, who was present, says:

"And now the debate commenced in earnest; the fire being fairly kindled, all hearts were warmed, all tongues loosened, and all began to speak 'the spirit gave them utterance.' Since the day of Pentecost, we don't believe such a conglomeration of strange tongues has ever been known. All sorts of things were said by all sorts of persons on all sorts of subjects. Clergymen were there as well as laymen, Trinitarians and Unitarians, Transcendentalists and Letterists, Universalists and Calvinists, Methodists and Baptists, Atheists and Deists, Mormons and Socialists, white men and black men, men with beards and men without, No money men and Anti-property men, Cape Cod Comers and Latter Day Saints, Jews and Quakers, Dialists and Plain Speakers, Unitarians and Perfectionists, Non-Resistants, Abolitionists, Women Lecturers, Owenites, Grahamites, and all the *Ists and Ies*, the contented and discontented *Ons and Auns* that make up this queer compound called the world.

As to the beneficial tendency of a meeting managed as this was, we have our doubts. At any rate, it was well worth attending;—it was a curious combination of the serious and the comic, the momentous and the trivial, the solemn and the ridiculous; it was entertaining, amusing, and instructive."

The convention adjourned after a session of three days without taking any vote on the resolutions. They, however, appointed a committee to call a convention at some future day "to consider the authority of the Scriptures, and the extent of their obligations on men."

A COADJUTOR.—We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that we have the promise of a faithful and efficient helper in our endeavors to advocate the cause of liberty and equal rights in this State.—The last Western Statesman, a whig paper published at Marshall, puts forth a list of principles it intends to support—among which are, "JUSTICE TO ALL—the greatest good to the largest number, for the longest time without injury to any. EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL PRIVILEGES AND EQUAL LAWS." We hope our Whig neighbor will faithfully fulfil his pledge in advocating these great principles in their extension to ALL men, of whatever color or condition. Or will he plead off by saying he means the "rights," "privileges," &c. of white men only? Will the editor gratify us by explaining?

The Pro-slavery Spirit.

It seems to have become a matter of course with the slaveholders to abuse, threaten, insult, vilify and injure every man in the Union who has the courage to declare his belief that slaveholding is a sin or a moral and political evil. This spirit seems prevalent universally—in Congress—in the churches—and in all the political and religious papers.

In some instances the Legislatures have manifested the same feeling by their official acts, and it has caused them to take the most absurd and untenable ground.—R. G. WILLIAMS was indicted by the Grand Jury of Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, as "wicked, malicious, seditious and ill disposed person" because he had published in New York city the following words in the Emancipator. "God commands, and all nature cries out that men should not be held as property." Was not this most convincing evidence of a malicious, wicked disposition? Yet upon this testimony, Gov. GAYLE, of Alabama, made a formal demand upon Gov. MARCY that Mr. Williams should be delivered up for immolation upon the altar of slavery, against which he had published such blasphemous words.

Dec. 26, 1836, Wilson Lumpkin, Governor of Georgia, approved the act of the Legislature of that State, appropriating \$5,000 for the prosecution and conviction of the publisher of the Liberator.

A clergyman of Va. closes a published letter "to the sessions of the Presbyterian congregations, within the bounds of the West Hanover Presbytery, thus:

"If there be any stray goat of a minister among us tainted with the blood-hound principles of abolitionism, let him be ferreted out, silenced, excommunicated, and left to the public to dispose of him in other respects.

Your affectionate brother in the Lord,
ROBERT N. ANDERSON."

In a debate in Congress, Feb. 9, 1841, Mr. BLACK, of Georgia, said to Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio: "If the gentleman from Ohio will put his foot in my country, we will give him a taste of Lynch law, and honor him with an elevation that he little dreams of. Put that down in your book!" He read from the Bible the first five verses of the seventh chapter of Matthew, and when he came to the beginning of the fifth verse, he turned to Mr. GIDDINGS and with a sarcastic air, and pointing of the finger, that were truly awful, exclaimed, "THOU HYPOCRITE!"

In the same debate, when Mr. DOWNING, of Florida, was speaking, Mr. GIDDINGS arose to explain or correct him, but Mr. D. begged him not to interrupt. Said he, "I had rather stay wrong than be put right by that gentleman, for much as I may respect him in other respects, I cannot consent to come in contact with his atmosphere on this subject. In all other matters I might meet him, but on this I would not touch him *with a ten foot pole!*"

Yet our Northern members of Congress, with a some half a dozen exceptions put up with this continual stream of abuse year after year, and neither dare to return their insults in the same language, nor openly and manfully resist these displays of Southern insolence, and put them down. It is a humiliating fact, though we are sorry to believe it, that the conduct of our Northern members generally shows conclusively that they are underlings, and that they are as effectually driven about by their Southern masters, as in a farmer's yard, the weaker and more cowardly animals are driven about by those that are stronger and more insolent. But they are not thus tame and imbecile, because they have no spirit or capacity or energy—far from it. They have them all. But they hold their seats in Congress by means of the ascendancy of their party; and that ascendancy can only be attained and preserved by securing the aid of the slaveholders. Should all the Northern Whig members take the same manly stand Mr. GIDDINGS has done, all the slaveholding States would join the Democrats, and thus break down the whigs. On the other hand, should the democrats insist on carrying out their great doctrine of equal rights to all men, the slaveholders to a man, would turn whigs, and thus put down the democratic party. By thus holding the balance of power, the slaveholders keep two parties in subjection at once, and are enabled to be as insolent towards both as they may choose to be, without the fear of a rebellion by either. Hence we see the necessity of a liberty party.

The whole revenue of Texas for the year ending Sept. 30th, amounted to \$433,235.

Faith and Works.

The necessity of making our faith correspond with our works, begins to be felt in all the departments of benevolence, more and more fully. It is found necessary to not only to pray to God that oppression may cease in the earth, but to exert ourselves individually that we may be co-workers together with Him in removing every evil, by our example—our influence, and our votes. In like manner, those who labor in the temperance cause, begin to perceive that they cannot consistently ask God to give them rulers who will aid them in their efforts to reclaim the intemperate, while themselves conspire to defeat the designs of Heaven and the object of their own prayers, by voting for men who will oppose by their official acts that cause which Heaven approves, and for the success of which they labor and pray. The Michigan Temperance Advocate for October has the following on this subject:

"Can you who pray for your rulers give the whole of your influence for the election of men to be 'ministers of God,' whose very principles are opposed to God—expect them to do God's pleasure in advancing the best good of the whole community, and after they are elected pray that He will bless them? You are required to pray for your rulers—you are held accountable on this point. But in the case before us, you have done your utmost to place men in power, whose principles if carried out, would lead them to abuse that power; and then you pray that they may be good rulers and act contrary to their principles! Your conduct would be no more inconsistent, were you to set a wolf or tiger to watch your flock, and ask God to make him a faithful watch-dog; or place your property in the hands of robbers, depending upon the Lord to keep it safe. If the friends of temperance believe that God reigns, (and who dare deny it?) let them see whom they elect to office."

Duty of the slaves to rebel against their Masters.

The abolitionists have never advised the slaves to resist the tyranny and usurpations of their masters by physical force.—Many of them are utterly opposed to all war, and all agree that the permanent interests of the slave will be better secured by patient endurance for a season, than by a general and bloody insurrection.

But it has probably not occurred to many, that in the Declaration of Independence, the duty of the oppressed to right themselves by rebellion, was laid down by our fathers, in these words:

"All experience hath shown, that mankind are disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under *absolute despotism*, IT IS THEIR RIGHT, IT IS THEIR DUTY to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

Should we therefore advise the slaves to rebel, we should do no more than our fathers have already done. We should only repeat the advice which has been read to thousands of them on every fourth of July for more than sixty years.

Some of our Eastern Exchange claim that the town of Florence, N. Y. gave a greater Liberty vote according to the number of votes polled than any town in the United States. Florence gave 46 Whig votes, 84 Democratic, 60 Liberty votes. We can beat that, however, although on a small scale. The town of Leroy Calhoun County, gave 12 Whig votes, 10 Democratic, and 24 for Liberty. Next year we shall expect to hear of many towns in this State, that will give a majority of Liberty votes.

SUFFRAGE.—In England, Scotland and Wales, there is but one voter to every seventeen inhabitants; in Ireland, only one in every eighty! In Massachusetts and New York, one in six votes; in Michigan, one in five; in Louisiana, one in thirteen; in Rhode Island, one in thirteen; in Arkansas, on in ten, and in Ohio, the proportion is one to four and a half of the population.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.—Democratic majority for Governor 32; for Lieut. Gov. 24. The liberty vote for Governor was 102; for Lieut. Governor, 107; for Senator, 111. The democratic candidate for the Senate had a majority of nine votes.—Whole number of votes for Governor, 1,478.

Fifteen thousand acres of Michigan, lying in Lapeer and the adjoining counties, was lately sold at auction in Barton—one half section at 92 1-2 and the balance at from 37 1-2 to 63 cents per acre.

The American Board of Foreign Missions.

When this venerable body was requested at its last annual meeting by seventeen ministers of New Hampshire, to break their "studied silence" on the subject of slavery, they excused themselves by insisting on the necessity of pursuing their "one great object" without turning aside from it.

In the 31st Annual Report, intemperance is denounced as a "vice," and the "reformation now going prosperously forward," is alluded to with approbation. When have the Prudential Committee, or the Board, ever alluded to slavery as a sin or a vice, and spoken of the anti-slavery reformation now going forward, in equal terms of approval?

In the Thirtieth Annual Report, in speaking of the Pawnee Indians, who have happily been exempted from intemperate habits, it is said, that "intoxicating drinks, are the bane of their race." When have the Board, or the Prudential Committee, said as much of slavery as the bane of the colored race?

In the Annual Report for 1840, the situation of the Sioux Indians was represented as "extremely critical," and it is feared that the payment they are receiving from the United States for lands, by affording them the means of procuring whiskey, was likely to hasten the destruction of the Indians.

That slavery must die, no man, who has any confidence in the veracity of Him, who has said "Vengeance is mine," can for a moment doubt. The whole history of our race through all the bloody scenes of those revolutions, by which chains have been broken, and tyrants slain, and kingdoms rent, pours its warning voice on the startled ear of infidelity itself, and tells the doom of the oppressor. Let him hear, and learn wisdom.

Episcopalianism.—A writer in the Christian Witness asks, "How can any man help being an abolitionist, who on every Lord's day, honestly and sincerely prays for 'pity upon all poor prisoners and captives'—who entreats God 'to defend and provide for the fatherless children and widows, and all who are desolate and oppressed.'"

Abolition Departure.—Capt. Charles Stuart, of abolition notoriety, is preparing to take his departure in the Great Western for England, where he will take up his future residence. This is an excellent move; and we would respectively suggest that it would be another excellent move if the abolitionists en masse could be prevailed upon to follow his example.

N. Y. Herald.

Letter from Rev. J. Cross.

EMETER, OTSEGO CO., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1841

Dear Brother Beckley:—The election in the "Empire State" is now over, and we are hearing from various quarters the testimony of the ballot box, respecting the advance of public sentiment, in favor of universal Liberty. The election has presented but little of the high state of excitement, which characterized the late Presidential contest; but sufficient interest has been felt, to secure a very general attendance at the polls.

Perhaps you are already impatient to hear of the condition of the negro. In speaking of him I shall endeavor to be candid and impartial; for I conceive the Anti-Slavery cause, which is dear to me, has been injured by exaggerated accounts and by harsh and improper language.

The free black is in a very precarious condition throughout the state, but more especially in commercial towns; living in constant fear of being seized and sold to the southern planter. A Quaker woman with whom I was boarding, having sent her servant girl on an errand, and she being absent longer than necessary, set forth in pursuit of her, fearing she had been lodged in one of the slave prisons, of which there are two in Baltimore.

The South and the North. A writer in the N. Y. Evangelist thus ably sums up a comparison of the two sections of country: In the foregoing considerations we find ample reasons for the languishing condition of the South. We find why it is, that of the 13 original States the 7 non-slaveholding States, which with an area of about 150,000 square miles, had in 1790 a population of 1,908,000 souls, have now 6,469,434, while the six slave States, with an area of upwards of 200,000 square miles which in 1790 had a population of 1,848,009, have now but 3,826,323.

One word as to the modus operandi of political action, or rather of carrying our moral influence to the polls. I believe we have nearly all of us, who have given any attention to the subject, seen the futility of staying away from the polls, or even of attempting to influence the rival political partisans to act right, by scattering our votes on other individuals, without previous concert.

give previous notice thereof to the clerks of election, and in neglect of this, he can have no just cause of complaint, if his vote should not be registered.

Most affectionately, Yours for the slave, J CROSS

Slavery in Baltimore.

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From the Free American. Railroad Ruffianism.

On my way from Taunton to Boston, on Saturday last, in company with Rev. Hiram Cummings, of Duxbury, in this State, and Dr. T. Jennings, Jr., of Boston, by profession a dentist, and while the cars stopped at the Norton depot, we were attacked by the brutal conductor, assisted by his posse of inhuman breakemen, ever ready to do the bidding of slavery, through the authority of the directors of the Taunton and New Bedford Branch Railroad, and an attempt made to ROB US OF OUR RIGHTS, and so far as we know, of our money too.

I do not know another civilized country in the world where such outrages are tolerated. In Russia, at the opening of the St. Petersburg Railroad, it is true, that the nobility refused to take seats in the long car by the side of the peasantry, but the emperor sent an armed force to the railroad daily, not to put the peasantry into the 'Jim Crow' car, for they had no such car, but to force the nobility to ride with the peasants, or not at all.

Such are the outrages practiced with impunity on the above and on the Eastern rail roads. The republican (?) code is now the Lynch law, or the slave code. Slavery demands that the slave shall not be molested in a car, while the free colored man must be dragged out. What's the remedy? Such laws as we have, so far as they will meet the case, and the BALLOT BOX, to cause such laws to be made as, if executed, will protect us in our rights.

RIGHT.—the captain of a British steamer was recently fined \$25 at Kingston, Canada, for removing a colored man from the table, on account of his color to gratify the spleen of some Yankees.

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, on the 19th ult. ELIZABETH, daughter of Burroughs and Polly Holmes in the eleventh year of her age.

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 28th 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.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop. Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particular invited to call.

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.

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

STRAYED AWAY. From the premises of the subscriber, residing in the village of Ann Arbor, (lower town,) on the night of the 17th inst., a black line back fallow cow, about five years old, with a small white spot on her forehead, and one white hind foot. No other marks recollected.

CAUTION. ISRAEL E. GODLEY, an indentured 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.

Produced 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 23.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!! JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank summons, subpoenas, Executions, &c.—For sale at this office. June 23, 1841. 9-11

POETRY.

Home in the Skies.

When up to endless skies we gaze,
Where stars pursue their nightly ways,

Mysterious.

On a certain Monday morning, a few
weeks since, a Mr. James Russ, of London
county, Virginia, discovered that two

Whether the slaves had run away with
the horses or the horses with them, might
perhaps have been a matter of doubt,

Now, as the owner will be glad to have
some light thrown on the "whereabouts"
of his property, we would recommend him

What Slavery is.

Slavery is not merely the "mother" but
the "sum of abominations," and the sin
of sins. It includes "in its ample folds,"

- 1st. Manstealing.
2d. By absolute force, theft of all a man can earn or own, which is both capital theft and robbery.
3d. By the total destruction of marriage between slaves, universal concubinage.
4th. General heathen making; of course idolatry.
5th. The most unrelenting hatred of neighbor.
6th. Sabbath breaking.
7th. Lying.
8th. Fraud.
9th. The most deadly tyranny and oppression.

He who holds slaves, gives his character to countenance and uphold all these
things—he who apologizes for or justifies it,
of course justifies all which it implies.

Ex. Paper.

Mr. Wiley R. Parker, of Brandon, Miss.
while walking in the woods in that neighbor-
hood, came upon a runaway slave, whom he
attempted to capture, by whom he was so severely
wounded that he died on the 5th inst.

It is stated that several hundred slaves
are still held in Illinois by the descendants
of old French settlers and others, under the
legal fiction of indentured servants.—
"What has the North to do with slavery?"

White Suffrage.

It is probably known to most of our
readers that in Rhode Island none but
Free-Holders enjoy the right of suffrage,

The agitators formed "Free Suffrage
Associations," and proclaimed the doctrine
of the Declaration of Independence, that all
power resides in the people and that they
have a right at all times to make the govern-
ment conform to the will of the majority.

The convention so chosen, has been lately
held, and has agreed upon most of the ar-
ticles of the constitution, some being defer-
red to an adjourned meeting.

When the part fixing the right of suff-
rage came to be acted upon, an animat-
ed debate arose on the question whether
the enjoyment of that right should be re-
stricted to white men only.

No argument was offered for the exclu-
sion of colored men, except that such was
the desire of a majority of the Free Suffrage
Associations, and that the constitution
would be more likely to be adopted with
such a provision.

These men have deprived them-
selves of the strongest argument which
they possessed for the change they pro-
posed, and it will be just retribution if they
shall fail of their object in consequence
of this dereliction.

They said it was tyranny to govern
men without their consent or participation,
therefore they would not submit to it. But
they have now resolved that they will gov-
ern the people of color without their con-
sent or participation, and thus have ad-
mitted it not to be tyranny.

They at first said the majority of the
whole people had a right to govern; but
they have now proposed a government,
which by shutting out a portion, will en-
able a minority to govern, and thus they
have renounced their own position and re-
cognized the doctrine of their opponents.

This adds one to the too many instan-
ces of men being excessively confident
and earnest in the assertion of doctrines,
so long as they operate to their own ad-
vantage, but abandoning them the moment
they operate against either their prejudices
or their interests.—Penn. Freeman.

LYNCHING.—Further items illustrative
of the manners and customs of the South.

The New Orleans Crescent City says:
"We learned from a gentleman yester-
day, that two cases of lynching had re-
cently occurred in the Parish of St. James.
It seems, from some cause or other, that
a white man incurred the displeasure of
some of the inhabitants there, and after
holding a council they gave him sixty
lashes upon his bare back! It is reported
that he has engaged one of our most emi-
nent counsellors to bring an action against
the lynchers.

The other case was that of a Catholic
Priest, who from the same cause was sub-
jected to a like ordeal, and in accordance
with the sentence passed upon him, re-
ceived one hundred lashes! The foregoing
is given as we heard it, without holding
ourselves responsible for its accuracy."—Penn. Freeman.

In Natchez, recently, the Lynch com-
mittee has forbidden the colored people
to attend the Baptist meeting, which was
held in the Court House; and finally, when
they manifested some sensitiveness, turn-
ed the Baptists out also. The minister
then published a very humble letter, as-
suring the "public" that he and his people
did not desire the attendance of any slave
who had not a written permission from
his master! And assuring the lynchers
of their fidelity to southern institutions.—
Religion, now-a-days, don't believe much
in martyrdoms, except in Borneo, the Tonga
Islands, and other heathenish parts.—
In these United States religion and expe-
diency, alas, and slavery too, seem to be
quite good friends!—Free American

James Curtis, an American from Ohio,
whose speeches against the corn laws in
various places in England, we have hereto-
fore noticed, appears to have created quite
a sensation there, and is rather
roughly handled by some of the papers in
the interest of the corn law monopoly.

"Man was made a little lower than the
angels, and crowned with glory and honor;
slavery drags him down among the brutes
tears off his crown, and puts on a yoke."
T. D. Weld.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE Publishers of the New York Trib-
une, encouraged by the generous patronage
and hearty approval which has been extend-
ed to their Daily paper since its establish-
ment, and which has already rendered it the
second in point of circulation in the city,
propose to publish on and after the 18th 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 im-
ports—an unflinching supporter of the Peo-
ple's Rights and Interests, in stern hostility
to the errors of superficial theorists, the in-
fluence of unjust or imperfect legislation,
and the schemes and sophistries of self-seek-
ing demagogues. It will strenuously ad-
vocate 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 ad-
vocate the restoration of a sound and uniform
National Currency; and urge a discreet but
determined prosecution of Internal Improve-
ment. The Retrenchment, wherever practi-
cable, of Government Expenditures and of
Executive Patronage, will be zealously ur-
ged. In short, this paper will faithfully main-
tain 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 col-
umns will be devoted to purely Political dis-
cussions. The proceedings of Congress will
be carefully recorded; the Foreign and Do-
mestic intelligence early and lucidly present-
ed; and whatever shall appear calculated to
promote morality, maintain social order, ex-
tend the blessings of education, or in any
way subserve the great cause of human pro-
gress to ultimate virtue, liberty and happi-
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columns.

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AND
TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

H. GRIFFIN, Principal, who for-
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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 Lan-
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the more exclusive and uninterrupted attention
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For further particulars enquire of the
Principal.

Ypsilanti, Oct. 27, 1841. 27-3w

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE
POWER, MILLS, &c.

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

The horse power is a new invention by
S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to
anything of the kind ever before offered to
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The Horse Power and Thresher can both be
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Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with
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out the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.
They also manufacture STRAW CUT-
TERS, recently invented by S. W. FOSTER,
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for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or
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CAST-IRON MILLS for grinding prov-
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SMUT MACHINES of superior con-
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Price, sixty dollars.
S. W. FOSTER, & Co.
Scioto, June 23, 1841. 10-ly

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HEBREW PLASTER,

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

However good any internal remedy may
be this as an external application, will prove
a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease
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Evil, Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheu-
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A gentleman travelling in the South of
Europe, and Palestine, in 1830, heard so
much said in the latter place, in praise of
Jew David's Plaster; and of the (as he con-
sidered) miraculous cures it performed, that
he was induced to try it on his own person,
for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal
of which had been the chief object of his jour-
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He put over the region over the liver; in
the mean time he drank freely of an herb
tea of laxative qualities. He soon found
his health improving; and in a few weeks
his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin
disappeared, his pain was removed, and his
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No female subject to pain or weakness in the
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No puffing, or great notorious certificate
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This trifling price per box is placed upon it,
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For removing diseases arising from an abuse
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diseases, such as scrofula or King's evil,
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sions of the throat, nose, cheeks, lips, ears,
and other parts of the body, eruptions on
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sores, obstinate old sores, scalled head,
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arising from an impure state of the blood.
Also, habitual costiveness, piles, chronic
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a cleansing spring medicine.

This compound fluid extract is Alterative,
Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Laxative, Aromatic,
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which so often follows the abuse of mercury,
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suppurating multules of ringworm; ulcera-
tions generally; caries of the bones; cartil-
ages of the nose, mouth, with the other dis-
eases 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 phag-
edenic 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 ears and temples; parts of which this
mildly generally affects a preference. But
in this extract, will be found a perfect reme-
dy, 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 phar-
macological and chemical treatment of Sarsa-
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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
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not without strict reference to the peculiar
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The French Chemists have ascertained by
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of Sarsaparilla is either destroyed by chemi-
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highly concentrated state, leaving out the
fecula woolly fibre, &c. which encumbers
the extract obtained by decoction. The pro-
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rules, but that he also united some of the
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from the perplexities attendant upon the
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influence.

This extract is prepared from the best se-
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than any other now before the public.

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Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1841. 311f

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