SECTAL OF MERCH.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1841.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

fog in Ann Arhor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

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red in every case.

No paper will be discontinued until all

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

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

our Travelling and Local Agents, THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ARE ESPECIALLY REQUESTED TO NOTICE THE TERMS ON WHICH THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED. AS IT LECTIONS AND REMITTANCES IN ACCORDANCE THEREWITH, IN EVERY INSTANCE.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, December 8, 1841.

ITEMS.

GENERAL WASHINGTON Wrote to Robert Morris. "There is only one proper and efslavery) can be accomplished, and that is by lagislative authority; and this, so far as my suffrage can go shall not be wanting."

To John Mercer he wrote: "I never mean, mless some particular circumstances should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase: it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted, by which slavery in this country can be abolished by law."

By his will he directed all his slaves to be freed at the death of his wife, as it could not well be done during her life time although earnestly wished, on account of the intermixture of marriage with the slaves which came to him as the dower of his wife. Those who were young were to be bound until they should be 25 years of age, taught some usefoloccupation, and taught to read and write. Provision was also made for the aged and infirm, and the executors were expressly forbidden to remove any of his slaves out of the State on any pretence whatever.

The correspondent of the N. H. Patriot, edited by Ex. Governor Hill says that the nominations of Everett, Wilson, and Eastman were confirmed because they produced evidence in the shape of certificates and letters from various people in New Hampshire and elsewhere, in it which was declared that they were not abolitionists, and that they, Everett, Wilson, and Eastman, were sorry they had ever written letters saying they were abolitionists or were friendly to abolition. You see that Gov. Ritnor is rejected This was for the taint of abolitionism, although ostensibly on account of the nominees' "weak eyes."

Bishop Hughes, of N. Y. city, at the recent election, publicly recommended to the Catholics to support a set of candidates who would advocate what they conceived to be some of the Democratic candidates who favored their views, and filled out the ticket one would think. from their own number. What evil has and laical, abound with execuations of the warm controversy. Bishop, and the most solemn warnings to beware of the schemes of Popery, Such a has and cry is perfectly rid culous.

All duties that were high enough to ful to the pledge. affect the price of cotton have been removed by England, France, Austria, and Prustia, and through those countries our cotton finds a market, without an increase of duty, in Belgium, Holland, Bavaria, Saxony, Switterland, and other places. How long will It before a foreign market will be secured for the Wheat and other products of the free is from the South? What is the government by their owners. now doing to accomplish this object? Noth-

18 ports of the U. S. States was \$28,352,-036, of which twelve fourteenths were paid in the ports of the free States. We can see from this fact who pays the revenue that is so liberally distributed in carrying on Florida Wars, buying bloodhounds and paying premiums to slaveholders for manstealing in the shape of Distribution acts.

Or The whole number of votes given at Will be published every Wednesday morn the recent Presidential election in Texas was 10,074. Allowing every tenth person to be a voter, the whole population would be only about 100,000. In point of population. Texas is certainly one of the smallest of the independent nations of the earth,-TREMS.—\$2,00 per annum, in advance.
20,50 in six months. \$3,00, if payment be dehyed to the close of the year. A strict scherence to the above TERMS will be obserSouthern papers say that a move will be Southern papers say that a move will be made during the present session of Congress, under very favorable anspices, for the annexation of the whole country to the Uni- on. ted States.

> (F Just before election, the State organ of the Whig party, the Alabany evening Journal, came out with a log cabin at the head of the editorial column, with the old appendage, distinctly lettered, "HARD CInur"! It has lost its magic power. "The Gods of the Chaldeans," did not save the party from a great overthrow.

> The democracy of New York lately invited John C. Calhoun, the nullifier and slaveholder, to address them on the rights and dignity of free laborers. How much they care for equal rights! The seem to be so far gone in hypocrisy that they are past all

(FThe Texan Congress have erected a marble bust of Senator Walker of Mississippi, who made the motion in the U. S. Senate for the recognition of the independence feetual mode by which it (the abolition of of Texas; and have directed a portrait of Senator Preston, who seconded the motion -to be placed in the capitol of the Repub-

> The destruction of the Philanthropist press has called out strong expressions of sympathy from various papers, political and religious, and the pecuniary loss will probably be amply compensated by the amount of the donations that have been made for that purpose.

> OF LIBERIA has a population of 2,500 souls. The Missionary societies of different denominations expend among them not less than \$60,000 an nually. The colony is better supplied with religious instruction than any other portion of the world.

> The number of free born children re duced to slavery in the United States every year is 158,533, or 433 every day! Do we not read somewhere in the Bible, that the LORD is the Avenger of the poor and needy, and of those who have no helner?

> OF The "Protectionist," published in In diana, is to be enlarged and issued weekly. This is a good move, and will be sustained. Each State ought to and will support a weekly anti-slavery paper.

Judge CLAY, of Kentucky is said to have declared, when he read the Black Law of Ohio, "that if a man should return to him one of his fugitive slaves under that law, he should watch him while in his house for fear he would rob him."

OF The editors and publishers of newspapers in Kentucky recently held a convention, and strongly recommended the cash the publishing business.

Baron LARREY, the friend and surgeon of their rights in reference to the distribution of the State, and off fourteen hundred limbs, and then the sands who approved of their object, justithey followed his advice, and supported knife fell from his exhausted hands. Quite fied their principles, and honored their our name—Liberty Party. One object a damper upon the love of military, glory

A very large number of Baptist Church. been flone? Whose rights have been viola- es in England have abandoned the principles ted! Yet really all the city papers, clerical of close communion. The fact is exciting the principles of liberty, to overthrow the

> More than sixty thousand persons have united with the Washington, tee-total socie ties, of whom very few have proved unfaith-

> There are nineteen Liberty party papers in the free States, and sixteen religious papers that are decidedly anti-slavery .-There are also three non-resistant anti-slavery papers.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have decided that children who are slaves States, while nearly every foreign minister become tree by being brought into the State

The Presbyterian churches in Tennessee have excluded the manufactures and Fin 1884, the amount of duties paid in venders of distilled spirits from their com-

> OT-It is rumored that Mr. Clay intends to spend the coming winter at Havana for the benefit of his health, and that of course he will resign his seat in the senate.

be drawing to a close.

From the Emancipator. Defeat of the Liberty Party.

We saw the other day, in an exchange paper, devoted chiefly to the ordinary poitical topics, some speculations concern- strife they were defeated. ing the effect likely to be produced upon Liberty Party in this boasted land of Libtone was sincere or sarcastic, and we have not the paper now at hand to refer to .which may not be unprofitable to dwell up-

THE LIBERTY PARTY IS DEFEATED.

There can be no doubt as to the fact .-State after State gone against the Liberty hand of many a patriot in periods of dark-Party, in one unbroken series, but in every County of every State, and in every tonce of this principle among the citizens, has overtaken this reckless party. So far many a republic, far beyond what otherthe Liberty Party. Could there be con- Greece and Rome, and stem the downward ceived a more utter defeat? Not one tide of corruption and oppression for so -defeated, defeated, defeated.

Their motives were pure, their principles were sound, their policy was correct, Bible, the Book of Liberty circulates freetheir objects were good, their candidates ly. Here the true theory of Liberty, never were worthy, and their success evidently discovered until revealed by the Gospel, identified with the salvation of the country is incorporated in the very theory of the from the worst of evils-and yet they were government. Here all the reformatory deseated.

Their motives were pure. If there ever was a body of men, who banded together for political purposes under the exclusive influence of motives not only disinterested but self-sacrificing, certainly the Liberty Party was made up of such .- his Lineage. There were not wanting among them those who by their talents, and previously motives, in connection with other parties,

purpose of bringing back the administraples, and securing their application impar- pair of the republic. tially to all the governed, that the Liberty muligned, and finally defeated.

way, and that the only choice was be- up." system for general adoption in conducting tween this policy and that of virtual and total submission to the domination of the SLAVE POWER. It is the policy of Com-mon Sense. It is doing as all mankind understand ourselves better. Our tac-ties are getting familiar. Our armor sits motives, rejected their policy, and so they were defeated.

Their objects were good. They had no concealed objects, no sinister ends. Their Providence favors us, by throwing all the objects were, to secure the ascendancy of counsels of our enemies into foolishness. usurped and flagitious domination of slavery LIBERTY PARTY IS DEFEATED,"-sing as and hasten the entire removal of that they list. The schoolboys can demonstrate plague spot from our country; and do this solely by peaceful and constitutional means feats to bring the Liberty Party in charge and thus save the nation, and even the of our country's destinies. Instead of beslave-holders themselves from the terrific ing cast down, let us at once go forward, consequences that must come, if slavery is to complete our organizations, to spread left to run its course a little longer un- our principles, to prepare ourselves for checked. No enlightened patriot can deny that slavery is the greatest political e- be forced upon us vil of our country, and that its peaceful removal is the greatest political object

so free from objection on personal and thropists, in favor of Religion and Liberty,

were not willing to become the slaves of the claims of liberty and the true interests as all good enterprises begin; we are and honor of the country for mere party

The success of the Liberty Party is the mind of foreigners by the defeat of the plainly identified with the destiny of the republic. Either the country must rid it-We do not recollect whether the self of slavery, or slavery will destroy the country. Yet, from the general reluctance of mankind to grapple with very great e-But it suggested a number of reflections vils, and their proneness to hope that calamity may be postponed until after their day, the Liberty party were defeated.

WELL, WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Shall we now give it up? God forbid. The fall elections are all over, and the re- It was one of the cardinal maxims of ansults known beyond a doubt, and the Lib- cient patriotism, NEVER TO DISPAIR OF THE erty Party is every where defeated. It is COMMONWEALTH. It was this confidence a total, universal defeat. Not only has which warmed the heart and nerved the township of every County, the same fare which lengthened out the life of liberty in as we have heard, not a single township, wise could have been attained. But if anywhere, has cast a majority of votes for such a maxim could exist in heathen carry. From all sides and from every ing influences of the Gospel,-how much place, the reports give one unbroken cry more confidently may the same maxim be clasped to the heart of the true friend of Liberty in Christian America. Here the power of truth and goodness may be em-ployed in their full energy, untrammelled by ancient proscription or superstition.-Where, then is the Christian patriot of America that despairs of the republic?-He is unworthy of his name, unworthy of

Give it up? Despair of this nation?-Because we have been once defeated, aacquired standing, might have found food bandon efforts, and let all go to ruin as it for political ambition and other personal will? Perish the thought! No, never. While there is life, there is hope. So long but no such motives could have led a sane as there remains in this land one pure and well-informed man to engage in the and patriotic bosom, in which the fire of Liberty Party. But the purity of their genuine Liberty can burn, so long as motives did not win for them the support there lives one man who sees clearly what of the people, and so they were defeated. is the nation's disease and remedy, so long Their principles were sound. They as there is one press, one pen, one voice, were the only foundation principles of the that can speak to the ear of the people republic-"that all men are created equal, concerning Liberty, let not that one desand are alike endowed by their creator pair or give over. Let one solitary voice with the inalienable rights of Life, Liber- echo the truth undismayed, undiscouraged, ty, and the Pursuit of Happiness, and with boldness and fidelity, for it may be that it was primarily for the preservation that one man can arouse a recreant nation of these rights that governments were in-stituted among men." These are the prindestiny beyond retrieve. When the last ciples of the Liberty party. It is for the man who loves liberty shall feel his last fainting breath passing! from his dying lips, tion of the Government to these princi- then, and then only, let it be awful to des-

But we have seven thousand'such. Nay, Party was formed. And it was solely on a year ago, we had seven thousand, and account of their adhesion to these princi- now we have increased four fold. And ciples that they were opposed, ridiculed, yet, because we are defeated this once more, because seven thousand men have Their policy was correct. It was set- not been able at once to rise up into a thed after mature consideration, after de-liberating and hesitating until delay be-came a crime. It was entered upon with reluctance, under a deep conviction that cry "It is all in vain, the Liberty Party is it was necessary, that there was no other defeated, we can do nothing, let us give it good fellowship .- o. T. T.

Such counsel is a crime against Liberty. We are only defeated-not destroyed. We are more than we ever were before. We begins to attract attention. Statesmen no longer despise us. Editors begin to think it worth their while to argue with us .-Let those then, who relish the song-"THE that it will take but a few more such dethe great trust which we are aware, will

The Liberty Party is defeated, it is true, -but it is not destroyed-it is growing .that can come before the people. And To despair of the Liberty Party is to desyet, solely because they made this object pair of the republic. To ubandon the paramount to questions about banks, and Liberty Party is to abandon the nation to tariffs, and currency, and the scramble the inevitable ruin to which slavery threatfor office, the Liberty Party was defeated.

Their candidates were worthy. We venture to say there never was a whole set of candidates presented for the suffra- good to the world from the influence and ges of the people, every one of whom is efforts of American christians and philanmoral grounds. Universally men of up- have failed-that the world's deliverance righness, the friends of temperance and is to come from some other quarter, and order, such men as their neighbors love to that we and our father's house are to be engage for guardians and arbitrators, addestroyed—deservedly destroyed for our ded to a quenchless love of liberty and a recreancy and oppression. Where is the clear perception of the true interests of the man, worthy of the name of American, The National Negro Hunt is said to country, they were presented to the peo- who, while he lives, will for one moment fered at \$3 1-2 and no takers. We do not believe it could now be given away.

No, fellow freemen we have nailed our party, because they would not postpone flag to the staff; we are beginning small, growing, as all good enterprises grow, low but sure; we are tried, as all good enterprises are tried, to give stability to the good and purge away the bad; but the elements of success are with us and wa shall prevail. Glory to God--we shall prevail, and save our country.

Ssavery as it is, vs. The Bible.

The New Orleans Picayone of Aug. 12, 1841, gives us the following in substance. The N. O. Bible Society, according to the testimony of Messrs. Maybin, Lownes, Stevens, Gooderich, and Rev. Mr. Wheaton, !) sent, a few months since, to New York, for \$1000 worth of Bibles, to circulate in that city, in various languages. appointed one Chauncey D. Black, distributing agent. He gave some Bibles to-slaves, and was complained of before the Recorder, Baldwin, by one Wm. H. Avery, for "tampering with slaves," and pursuing a course "calculated to lead to insubordination among them!"

The gentleman named testified on the trial, that "they received the Bibles in Governor, not one Senator, not one As- many centuries in a community unblessed June, and appointed agents from among semblyman has this Party been able to with the light of revelation and the purify. proper hands; but it never for a moment entered into the minds of the society to present a single Bible to a slave." It was entirely the fault of a sub-agent.

"Mr. Lownds impressed it strongly on he mind of the court, that before any Bioles were distributed to the parties whose names might be taken by the accused, the ist was to be first submitted to him; and as it was opposed to his own feelings, and contrary to the intention of the society, he would certainly furnish no slave with a Bible."

It was further testified, "that he acted rom a misconception of his instructions from Mr. Lownds, and an ignorance of bis duty as a sub-agent of the Bible Socie-

His counsel, Mr. Micon, plead the abed it was the "true policy of every one friendly to southern institutions to get up no unnecessary excitement, nor create any unnecessary alarm; but punish promptly and severely" every case of guilt. (i. e., giving Bibles to slaves.)

The Recorder, in his decision, "approved of the laudable work of distributing the Bible, in which" the prisener "was engaged; but while executing that duty he must be cautious that he did not infringe on other rights, which are as sacred to this community as religion itself. Believing that he was actuated by no evil intention in speaking to the slaves, he would discharge him, bidding him God speed in his religious career, and cautioning him against ever bringing himself in contact with our institution."

There it is, as large as life. What will our pro-slavery friends say about the Bible among slaves, now that it is judicially established that to give a Bible to a slave is an offence against the law, and that the slaveholder regards the right to keep the too many ministers and churches hold in

Free American.

From the Maryville (Tenn.) Intelligencer-Southern Testimony.

"We, of the South, are emphatically surrounded by a dangerous class of beings -degraded, stupid savages, who, if they could but once entertain the idea that immediate and unconditional death would not be their portion, would re-act the St. Domingo tragedy. But a consciousness, with all their stupidity, that a tenfold force, superior in discipline, if not in barbarity, would gather from the four corners of the United States, and slaughter them, keeps them in subjection. But to the non-slaveholding States particularly, we are indebted for a permanent safeguard against insurrection. Without their assistance, the white population of the Southern States, would be rather too weak to quiet them in their desire for liberty, which is ever ready to act itself out with every rational creature. With these facts before our eyes, what sort of madness, produced by a jaundiced and distorted conception of the feelings and motives by which the northern abolitionists are actuated, can induce the Southern political press to urge a severance of the tie that binds our union together? To offer rewards for the heads of those very individuals who stand as mediators between master and slave, urging the one to be obedient, and the other to do justice! To provoke the displeasure of a people whose benevolence has been so greatly felt in planting and supporting the gospel standard-enforcing the precepts and morality of the Bible, on both master and slave? But we forbear,"

United States Bank Stock has been of-

For the Signal of Liberty. Organization and Agitation. JACKSON, Dec. 6, 1841.

To the practical friends of Liberty in Michigan, who are in favor of Independent Liberty Nominations.

congratulating you a moment at the large accession to our numbers, by your noble efforts within the brief period of the last year, permit us respectfully to submit and most earnestly to recommend to you for practical adoption, what we deem an effinearly the same as that which our eastatic campaign for Liberty.

where should make a simultaneous and port southern slavery. vigorous effort to carry the claims of bleed directly to the most unsophisticated and States, with a less number of free populafor our beloved country groaning in com- our boasted free government. mon, as they are, under the same dark and malignant tyranny. All the effirs cal inequality and the dangerous tenden-and sacrifices of the friends of Liberty cy of the property representation in a govthus far to induce the national, political, and ecclesiastical leaders (who seem bound that there are already eight congressional by a thousand strong cords of selfish and slave districts, each of which elects a mem wicked interests to the southern moloch) ber of Congress by less than 1000 votes of and humanity, have usually excited but their sneers and contempt. A few noble exceptions only, stand out in bold relief.

Let us exhibit to the people the exclutocratic class, has generally been, that interests, in the fact, that out of 515 electhe field to increase their worldly possessions. They have therefore with one accord, "passed by on the other side of their

for relief, and raises the imploring cry, and tyranny. come over to Macedonia and help us.

to an abused people their half a million of people the remarkable fact that while our petitions in behalf of outraged humanity, great northern political leaders, our Van altar of slavery by six successive sessions of Congress.

pressed, will be cruel and wicked. Let northern people. us show to the sovereign people, that un their own seat of government (where free ty of being fugitive slaves, and imprisoned as such, and then if no man-hyena appears for his prey, sold into slavery for their jail fees) the nations of the earth will justly hold up to scorn and derision our boastful and hollow pretensions to republicanism expect the heavy judgements of Heaven to fall upon us.

Let us show to the people the shallow and wicked sophistries of the expediency constantly resorted to by pro-slavery men in Church and State, to perpetuate their domination over an injured and degraded people by fostering their unfounded preju-

Let us still show to the people how the South with less than one half the free population of the Union, manage to have the majority of the Supreme Court of the United States-the President and Vice President of the Nation, Speaker of the House; laborer) have been negotiating abroad for children and saving our nation if possible of the people see the subject in this it true capitol.

ty and land holders to continue the very has been to prohibit northern products ontering foreign ports and thus lessened the the mid-day sun the dimmer orbs. ESTREMED FELLOW LABORERS :- After income of the northern farmer probably one half, and curtailed the natural and fair many millions annually.

Let us continue to demonstrate to the and the surplus revenue among the States cient plan for our future action, being by the most unjust principle of reckoning 3,000,000 of slaves, politically equal to ern friends have recently adopted with so two-thirds this number of nominal freemuch success. We know you are ready men, has robbed the northern laborer (in and anxious to commence a more system- this item alone) of nearly one hundred millions, to support the extravagant and We have long felt a deep conviction idle slaveholder, and to keep up a high that the true friends of Biberty every national premium to encourage and sup-

Let us continue to keep before the peoing humanity and their suffering country, ple the alarming fact that nine slave untrammeled portion of their fellow citi- tion than the State of New York alone, and labor unweariedly, and sacrifice zens; the independent yeomanry; the lahoring portion of the country. Under the
flavor of a benignant Providence, this would ber of United States Senators, awing to seem to be the last hope for the slave or their despotical property representation in very partizans and sectories (whose many

Let us hold up to the people the politiernment that would be free, in the instance to array themselves in favor of Liberty freemen, while it requires from 8 to 10, "fut hearted" tyrants have over met the

The language of the conduct of this aris- siveness of southern politics to southern they were entrenched in power, "rich and toral votes given by the south from 1816 increased in goods, and had need of noth- to 1835 (20 years) but 11 of them were ing, why trouble ye us before the time," given for any man but a slaveholder, and &c. A portion of this class, while they that no slave State [except Maryland in have loudly proclaimed that their king- one instance] ever gave its electoral vote dom was not of this world, have laid violent for any northern man until they found one hands upon innocent men, women and in 1837 of avowed "souther: principles" children, and sold them like the beasts of alias, the substance for slavery and the shadow for freedom,

Let us keep before the people the fact that while slaveholders tyrannically refuse wounded brother who was fallen among to hear or to read a petition from norththieves and left half dead." This they ern people, relating in the most distant have done in open day, while the hallowed manner to slavery, they readily lay their terms—liberty, humanity, religion have northern allies under heavy and griev-been glowing upon their lips!! northern allies under heavy and griev-ous contributions of many millions to carry ous contributions of many millions to carry Let us be indefatigable in searching out on their blood-hound wars to exterminate the true Samaritans and tell them of the our otherwise peaceful red brethren of amount of misery and woe in the land that Florida, to destroy the last refuge for the stretches out its bleeding hands to them wretched victims of slaveholding cupidity

Let us as far as possible fully develope Let us search out the true Patriot and the deep and dark conspiracy between tell him the truth, that his beloved coun- southern slaveholders and their northern try can not much longer be worth preser- abettors, rigidly to rule the mass of the ving unless speedily redeemed from the people in this country for their own speplague spot of SLAVERY, which is so alarm cial benefit and aggrandizement. For ingly spreading its gangrene over the very this end let us show by the uniform course vitals of the body politic. Let us continue of their leading presses and their own acts to hold up to the people the fearful length in Congress, that these conspirators aand strength of that two edged sword- grinst the rights and liberties of the peo-AMERICAN SLAVERY, which, with one edge ple, are pursuing the same course to main cuts down its defenceless 3,000,000 as cum tain their ill gotten power, that all tyrants berers of the ground, while with the other have ever done, to keep the people totally it is fast maiming and crippling FOURTEEN blind to the engine of their own destrucmillions more who yet retain but a nomition and of the exaltation of their destroynal freedom. Let us continue to hold up ers. Let us constantly hold up to the sacrificed as they have been on the bloody Burens and our Websters are always strict party men, and with the utmost servility and obsequious rivalship in all their Lot us keep before the people, the hu- political gambling, play into the hands of miliating history that the piratical system their southern pampered political masters, of slavery in our country, while it crushes to the great destruction of northern rights three millions of innocent people and glo- and northern liberties-the great southries in its guilt and shame, gives tone, and ern leaders, their Calhouns and Wiscs are law and baseless systems of finance to our not party men but southern men, and depolitically deceived and deluded nation mand and obtain ALL from the north and Let us continue to show to the people that concede nothing in return. Let us also efforts to establish a prosperous and per- show to the people that the leading promanent system of finance in our country, slavery ecclesiastical national influences before the liberation of the enslaved mil-chime in with this exclusive southern lions will ever prove as unavailing as the slaveholding policy, and is equally as sub- could never be depended on when arrayed procrastination of doing justice to the op- versive of the rights and liberties of the

til they will abolish their own piracy at considerations, and a host of other similar soon be thoroughly organized for the liberones, are quite familiar to those of us ty party by the appointment of efficient people are every day presumed to be guil- who have investigated the two fold tyran- town and school district committees, liberny of American Slavery, yet let us ever ty nominations seasonably and truly made bear in mind, that but yesterday we too and every inch of ground firmly contested were in comparative darkness and ignorance on the whole subject.

by the light of truth our numbers have and for congress. The large increase of the liberty vote at the late election in all the States where liberty nominations were not more than treble our efforts, if not our made, and the wonder working providence in favor of our principles and our measurements for the year to come, to discontributions for the year to come and equal rights, and also that we must more than trebled the last year in our own the liberty vote at the late election in all lieve, ran a little higher. That vote is not answer through the week. diffusion of Anti Slavery light, the more new and powerful impetus. What true rapidly to advance the great and righteous friend of liberty will not be on the alert, cause in which we think we see under the wisely to improve so manifest indications favor of Providence the only salvation of for good. Our eastern friends seem evedices and thus lenguing northern with the slave or our country. Let us most ry where greatly encouraged. They are percent in the free states; being over 20,- this instruction to his colleagues on the southern hands, dripping with the blood of earnestly exhort our fellow citizens, not as manifesting it by their increased activity partizans or sectaries, but as christians, and the enlargement of their contributions philanthropists and patriots, lovers of lib- to sustain and advance the cause. God unite with us to accomplish this great dangerous compromises. None will come Attorney and Postmaster Generals; six- object, to suffer on no consideration any out from the old political parties and open-

a free market and high prices for south- from the sad catastrophe of, the ill-fated [light they will rally around the liberty ern products-cotton and tobacco; and by-gone republics. Let us never seek standard and cheer us on to victory. have joined hands with the English nobili- nor admit of any compromise or amalgation of our great cause, compared with oppressive conn Laws, the effect of which which, its importance eclipses all other terested pro-slavery politicians and others. political questions in our country as does

Let us never be satisfied to acquire a mere balance of political power, but keep pecuniary means of the northern people our standard high, and by the potency of ife the eternal principles of right as em-

Let us ever feel that our own glorious iberty principles in their most comprehenive sense, when fully developed and hear ly embraced, are mighty mion, compared with which experience demonstrates that the principles (if indeed they have any principles) of expedient proslavery parties are but as "ropes of sand." never amount to "a general issue" for the meet the true and devoted friends of liberty manfully, often impudently throw it in

and valuable reforms in the world?

Let us still be "single hearted" and universal liberty triumph, even as did our Il from their necks.

Heed not the hypocritical cry moral foulest of the "filthy waters of politics," party. While many will osientatiously proclaim their "abolition faith" as a pass-port to our favor, "without their works," let as prove our faith by our works, remem-

"We have a weapon firmer set And better than the bayonet, A weapon which comes down as still As snow flakes fall upon the sod, But executes a freeman's will As lightning does the will of God, Nor from its force nor bars nor locks, Can shield them-'tis the ballot box.'

The committee deem it of the utmost importance to the speedy and certain triumph of our cause that uncompromising liberty nominations of such candidates only as are decidedly in favor of our princides and our measures be early made in all the towns at the ensning town elections and thoroughly supported in despite of every unreasonable opposition or abuse with which the straight forward and intrepid friends of liberty may in some instances have to encounter. "No cross no crown." Let our motto for liberty be like that of the miser's for gold, "take care of the pennies and the guineas will take care of them-selves." The rugged political battles in our country between the marshalled hosts of light and carkness-freedom and slaery must be fought in all the townshing Here the true friends of liberty must bucks le on the armor to meet the foe, however unequal their numbers. They will be mighty in the strength of their principles. "Great is truth and it will prevail," But truth to give it power must be acted upon.

Soldiers whose courage should fail them in small companies or scouting parties in the open battle field by regiments, battalions or brigades. If all the towns con-Though the foregoing important facts and taining many or few liberty men shall by every honest and honorable means it will nobly prepare the way for the import-

greatly and cruelly misrepresented by in-

This will continue to be done till the cause shall finally triumph over all opposition.-The people therefore while lavoring under the false impression of these misrepresentations will continue to view our others, 1125. The full returns will probaour principles, constantly labor "till the cause through prejudiced eyes. The bly reduce it below 1000. Last year the whig whole lump is leavened," to win sound question with every true and salightened majority for President exceeded 20.000. question with every true and ealightened majority for President exceeded 20,000. people that the division of the public lands and permanent converts to the true liberty friend of liberty is, how can our whole standard, to act out in all the relations of cause be truly presented, in the speediest and most effectual manner to the people? bodied in our immortal declaration of in- Have we the means, and if so, will we cheerfully and liberally impart them for the employment of a suitable number of any town was Boston, 198, then Sprinfield travelling lecturers to do up the great, work for us in a short time? If not let us crty Senator from Norfolk, is elected. all at once systematically and simultaneously enter upon the noble work ourselves. election of representatives, owing chiefly to Let us adopt that most efficient plan of ac- the liberty nomination. tion of our eastern friends as before alluded to, and persevere in it, and faint not till Let us ever adhere to, and live out our the glorious work shall be fully accomheaven born and soul inspiring principles, plished. Let us all make a rally to get up iberty meetings in our respective towns, cheerfully, to propagate them universally in school district No. 1, on Monday even- tions of the recent candidates of the Liberty, ing the 20 inst. and keep them op weeky till all the school districts are thus visited in rotation and then repeat them in CHARLES T. TORREY. The greater part of small ideas upon this great subject would order. At all the meetings let all the them are mechanics and merchants. iberty friends in the town and as many lack of a disposition and arguments to others as can be procured, be present and prepared to communicate important facts to the people who will come together to heir face that they are men of one idea ! hear. This can be done with important vor of temperance. It affirms that the Lib-Who does not know that this is the same effect., either by written address or by erty nominees throughout the State are contemptous weapon with which proud and reading printed documents full of import- thorough temperance men, without excepant facts or by free and familiar conversa- tion. In an address to Irishmen, it says, true and self sacrificing friends of all great tion and remarks, as may best suit individuals who will take part in the meetings. nominated by the LIBERTY PARTY, for any There are hundreds of liberty men in office, in the State or nation, but thorough glory to act upon our one great idea until the State who might scon render themselves of great service to the cause in this noble "fanatical" fathers in their long and way. What active liberty men in the are temperance men, as well as friends of memorable struggle till the tyrant yoke towns will at once step forward and carry universal liberty. We do not wish for this glorious plan into full effect? A very drunken freedom, but sober and therefore few men in a town, if they will, can ac-complish wonders with the truth. At all suasion! meral suason! alone to destroy complish wonders with the truth. At all ther the whig nor democratic party dares the American juggernant, crushing the these district meetings after the objects of take temperance ground. They are as slave and the nation under its bloody our enterprise shall have been specifically much FETTERED TO THE RUM CASE AS TO wheels, when this clamor usually proceeds defined, a town and district liberty roll, from men "up to their very eyes" in the kept by the chairman of the town and district committees should be presented for not for liberty and their country, but for the signatures of such as will unite with us in young for liberty nominees providing they are otherwise competent for the offices for which they may be nominated .-An efficient liberty committee should be pers and one monthly magazine are conduct appointed in every town and district, and ed by colored people. Schools for colored two or more subscribers obtained for the people have been greatly multiplied. Some 'Signal of Liberty.'

S. B. TREADWELL, Chairman of St. Central Committee.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, December 8, 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.

gan Anti-Slavery Society acknowledge the in Philadelphia, yet who did know that the receipt of \$18,50 contributed by sundry in- colored people had a single church of their

J. B. BARNES, Tresurer.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 6, 1841.

New York.

The result stands thus:

1341. 1840. 187,976 Dem. 212,783 Whig 225,020 171,401 Lib. 2,833 5,882 Democratic majority in 1841, 16,575. Votes polled in 1840, 441,286 1841, 367,108

Less votes than last year, 74,178 Madison 480; Wyoming 332, and so on downward to Suffolk which gave 2 votes. Liberty votes were given in all the coun- sions with prayer.

ties except six.

The Tocsin says:

When we remember this, and also that ant fall elections for the state legislature ber of liberty votes on senators is 5,882, ings. Our assembly ticket, uniformly we besufficient to encourage every abolitionist, his supplications in the house of God: not being nearly 120 per cent in one year in in the halls of Crosar. We are commandthe Empire state; and sufficient is now to pray in secret, and our prayers shall be known to determine the fact that it is 300 answered openly. Mr. B. would commend

000; last year less than 7,000. The abolitionists hold the balance of floor. power in four counties in the state, viz:erty & their country, to come out from the pro-slavery parties, and rally around the can have nothing to fear of a speedy and Cortland. In Tompkins, the Democrats thus spent every day for four months would liberty standard, till the slave and the glerious triumph of our righteous cause have a majority of 24—the abolition vote cost the State 4000; and one hour a day nation are free. Let us be seech all who but inertness, illiberality or unjust and 70. In Allegany, the whigs have a ma- would cost 2000 dollars. justy of 52-the abolition vote 179. In Mr. Brooks moved the indefinite post-Cataraugus, the Democrats have a major- ponement of the resolution, which was asevenths of the Foreign Ministers of State dividing question of any nature, however ly and fully identify themselves with the ity of 145-the abolition vote 174. In and other important national appointments.

Let us show to the people that these south the property party until they see the subject as Cortland, the whigs have a majority of 81 liter, both upon justice and sound policy, —the abolition vote 161. We wait to see ern Foreign Ministers (while their great our energies, and thus bring us down demanding the entire and hearty political the effect of this balance of power. If the

Massachusetts.

The result of the election as far as known Our cause has every where long been is as follows: Whig,

55,872 Dem. 51,213 Liberty, 8,710 The liberty vote in the same towns last

year was 1415. Davis' majority over all Rather ominous!

The largest liberty vote in any one county was Middlesex, 629. Worcester gave 618; Essex 509, &c. The largest vote in 184, Lowell, 105, &c. General Hows, Lib.

In a great number of towns there was no

The city of Boston elects thirty-five rapresentative to the Legislature. The Free American contains the names and occupa. Among them we netice only one lawyer and two clergymen-Amos A. PHELPS and

The nomination is headed, " LIBERTY AND TEMPERANCE Treker," and we perceive that the American takes strong ground in fa-

"There is, and there will be, no man pression of the odious rum traffie. We real liberty. And you will know that nei-SLAVERY."

The Free People of Color.

The colored people in the free States are making rapid advances in intelligence, sealth and respectability. Five weekly newspa of our best colleges have opened their portals for the reception of colored students. One of the slaves liberated by Mr. Birney is now in Ohio, pursuing his collegiate studies .-When first received, there was quite a preju dice against him, but at the end of six months his unexceptionable deportment had caused it to disappear.

In the city and county of Philadelphia, in 1837, were 15 colored churches, 34 clergy men. 21 day schools, 6 teachers, 17 Sabbath schools, 125 Sabbath school teachers, 64 be nevelent societies, 3 literary societies, 3 debating societies, a moral reform society and a lyceum. Says the Pennsylvania Freeman,

"We conversed, yesterday, with an in-The Executive Committee of the Michi- telligent lady, who has resided three years dividuals in the Counties of Oakland and own in the city. Her surprise was very great when we told her there were as many as a dozen-that some of these were very large and spacious buildings, and some of them even elegant; and that if New York. she would accompany us to one or two of The official returns have been received.— them, on some day of public worship, we would show as respectable, well dressed, well behaved and inteligent looking congregations as she was in the habit of see-

Cost of Praying.

The Legislature of Tennessee have lately made some shrewd calculations on this subject, and they came to the conclusion that it was too expensive a business for them to Oneida county gave 749 liberty votes; engage in, and the question of praying was indefinitely postponed. The proposition was to invite the clergy to open the morning ses-

Mr. Powers moved to insert in the resointion, the word "Monday" so that there It will be seen that the aggregate num- should be prayers only on Monday morn-

Mr. Polk was fearful one prayer would

Mr. FONVILLE said that it would be found

It will be observed that the clergy were not to receive any compensation, and the expense to the nation has mostly come or high and holy mission of restorout of the hard carnings of the northern on the hard carnings of the northern ing liberty to the slave, to ourselves and riot. As far as the disinterested portion a Liberty representation on the floor of the

The Mendians.

embarking for their native land. A vessel has been chartered for their conveyance by the committee who have hitherto had them in charge, and are now doubtless on their way home.

They have recently visited Boston, Low ell, and the principal places in Massachusetts thousand dollars were collected for their ben efit. The substance of their history is thus

narrated in the Emancipator. The amount of the statements made by Kin-na, Fu-li and Cinque, and the facts in the case, are as follows: - These Mendians belong to six different tribes, although their dialects are not so dissimilar as to prevent them from conversing together very readily. Most of them belong to a country, which they call Mendi, but which is known to geographers and travellers as Kos-sa, and lies South-cust of Sierra Leone, as we suppose, from sixty to one hundred and twenty miles. With one or two exceptions these Mendians are not related to each other, nor did they know each oth... er until they met at the Slave Factory of Pedro Blanco, the wholesale trafficker in men, at Lomboko on the coast of Africa. They were stolen separately, many of them by black men, some of whom were accompanied by Spaniards, as they were going from one village to another, or were at a distance from their abodes. The whole came to Havana in the same ship, a Portuguese vessel named Tecora, except the four children, whom they saw for the first time on board the Amistad. It seems that they remained at Lomboko several weeks, until six or seven hundred were collected, when they were put in irons and placed in the hold of the ship which soon put to sea. Being chased by a British cruiser, she returned, landed her cargo of and taken to Sierra Leone for adjudication. After some time the Africans were put on board the Tecora, and after suffering the horrors of a middle passage, arrived at Havann. Here they were put in a barracoon, one of the oblong enclosures, without a roof, where human beings are kept, as our sheep and oxen are near the cattle markets in the vicinity of our large cities, until purchasers are found, democrats be abandoned by the abolitionists, for ten days, when they were sold to Jose Ruiz, and shipped on board the Amistad, asks: together with three girls and little boy who came on board with ---The Amistad was a coaster bound to Principe, distant from Havana two or three bundred miles, in Cuba. The Africans were kept in chains and fetters and were supplied with but a small quantity of food water. A single bananna, they say, was served out as food for a day for two, and only a small cup of water for each .-When any of them took a little water from the cask they were severely flogged .-The Spaniards took Antonio, cabin boy and slave to Capt. Ferrer, and stamped him on the shoulder with a hot iron, then put powder, palm oil, &c., upon the wound, so that they "could know him for their slave."-The cook a colored Spaniard, told them that on their arrival at Principe in three days, they would have their throats cut, be chopped in peices, and salted down for meat for the Spaniards. He pointed to some barrels of beef on the deck, then to an empty barrel, and by signific int gestures, as the Mendians say by "talking with the fingers," he made them understand that they were to be slain, &c. At best to be done. "We feel bad," said Kin-na, "and we ask Cinque what we had best do. Cimque say, "me think and by He then said, "if we do by I tell vou." nothing, we be killed. We may as well die in trying to be free, as to be killed and Cinque afterwards told them what he would do. With the aid of the nail and the assistance of Grabeau he freed himself from the irons on his wrists neck. He then with his own hands, wres ted the irons from the limbs and necks of his countrymen. It is not in my power to give an adequate description of Cinque when he showed how he did this, and led his comrades to the conflict, and achieved their freedom. In my younger years I saw Kemble and Siddons, and the representation of Othello, at Covent Garden, but no acting that I ever wittnessed came near that to which I now allude. When delivered from their irons, the Mindians, with the exception of the children, who were usleep about four or five o'clock in the morning, armed with cane knives, some boxes of which the found in the hold, leap-. ed upon deck. Cinque killed the cook The captain fought desparately. He inflicted wounds on two of the Africans, who soon after died, and cut severely one or two of those who now survive. Two sailors leaped over the side of the vessel. The Mendians say they "could not reach land-they must have swam to the bottom of the sea," but Ruiz and Montes supposed they reached the island in a boat. Cinque now took command of the vessel-placed Sisi at the rudder-gave his people plenty to eat and drink. Ruiz and Montes had fied to the hold. They were dragged out, and Cinque ordered them to be put in ductions of the South. irons. They cried and begged not to be put in chains, but Cinque replied, "You say fetters good for negro, good for Spain-ish men too, you try them two days and see how you feel." The Spaniards asked those countries.

for water, and it was dealt out to them in These unfortunate strangers are about the same small cup with which they had Friend of Man that the Executive Commitdealt it out to the Africans. They com- tee of the N. Y. State A. S. Society propose plained bitterly of being thirsty. Cinque to reorganize the State by discontinuing ansaid, "You say a little water enough for nigger, if a little water do for him a little do for you too." Cinque said the Spaniards cried a great deal, he felt verry sorry, and only meant to let them see how good it was to be treated like the poor accompanied by Lewis Tappan, and about a slaves. In two days the irons were removed, and then, said Cinque, we give selves to vote for none but friends of Libthem plenty water and food and treat them erty. very well. Kin-na stated that when the water fell short Cinque would not drink any, nor allow any of the rest to drink any thing but salt water, but dealt out darly a little to each of the four children, and the same quantity to each of the two Spaniards! In a day or two Ruiz and Montes wrote a letter, and told Cinque that when they spoke a vessel if he would give it to them, the people would take them to Sierra Leone. Cinque took the letter and said, "Very well," but afterwards told his brethren, "We have no letter in Mendi. I don't know what is in that letter-there may be death in it. So them about the letter, and send it to the bottom of the sea." When any vessel came in sight the

Spaniards were shut down in the hold, and forbidden to come on deck on pain of death. One of the Africans who could talk a little English, answered questions when they were hailed from other vessels.

It is unnecessary to parrate here subsequent facts, as they have been published throughout the country.

The Difficulty.

The Liberty party of Ohio have proposed to nominate a candidate for Governor sometime in January. The Ohio Free Press (Whig,) deprecates a nomination previous human beings and the vessel was seized to the other parties, because, in that case, the whigs will probably nominate a pro-slavery candidate, and if they do, many whigs will either vote the Liberty ticket, or not vote at all. Well, what is to be done? The Free Press proposes to the abolitionists to defer their nomination till after that of both the other parties, and then make one if necessary. It argues that should the Whigs or they must have aid from some quarter, and

> WHERE CAN THEY LOOK FOR HELP BUT TO THE PROSLAVERY SPIRIT!" []

"All other interests will be enlisted in behalf of one or other of the parties. The slavery interest will be the only one then standng neutral, and this will be ever ready to throw its weight in favor of whichever party will render it the greatest service. will be offering the parties a bribe for their servility, and that party which will stoop the and make the greatest sacrifices to the spirit of slavery—that shall nominate the most butter persecutor of Abolitionists, will receive the proffered reward."

We are pleased to find the Free Press so explicit in its calculations. We would that the whole party would frankly avow its proslavery character, and be either "cold or hot." It would be "a consummation devoutly to be wished"-and provided it can be realized, we will willingly risk the bitter persecution' which might fall on our defenceless heads.

The bare nomination of candidates on the ground of their attachment to liberty, has necessarily called attention to the inquiry, whether the other parties are or are not profour o'clock that day, when they were slavery in principle; and they will both be night they held a counsel as to what was foot of slavery. May the day be hastened, when they shall openly avow their predilection for the cursed institution, and their hostility to all attempts for the removal of its evils.

RAILROAD OUTRAGES .- Several cases of flagrant abuse of white as well as of colored persons on the eastern Railroads are detailed at length in the Liberator. The and ancies, and from the chain on his conductors of the cars assume the power of saying to each passenger, "Sit thou here," or "Sit thou there," and in case of a noncompliance they precipitate the passengers out of the cars on to the ground in no time, no matter what may be their sex or color-It is related of one woman that after having been served in this manner, although unable to write, she made her mark upon the face of one of the ruffia as in a legible manner .-Mr. John A. Collins recently the agent of the A. A. S. Society in England, was not only ejected from the cars in this summary manner, but was also severely kicked and boaten. and abused verbally by his foul-mouthed persecutors. These proceedings are awaking a feeling of indignation throughout that section of country.

IMPORTANT TO SLAVEHOLDERS .- In Liverpool are now 35,000 bales of American pay a conscientious and paramount regard cotton less than there were last year at this time while the amount of cotton from foreign countries has been increased by 70,000 bales, more than the supply of 1840. The The East Indies bids fair to rival the slave States in the production of this article, as well as sugar, rice, tobacco, and other pro-

Movements are making in Holland and in Sweeden to procure the emancipation of the slaves held in the colonies of church and the 6th Presbyterian.

REORGANIZATION .- It appears by the last ti-Slavery societies, and substituting in their stead, a "Liberty association" in each town, with proper officers, who shall convert as many as possible to the support of Emancipation, and keep a liberty roll of the names of the legal voters who will pledge them-

The Liberty Association at Boston have opened a reading room, where the nineteen liberty papers, the other anti-slavery papers-the city daily and weekly papers, and many religious publications can be read by all the citizens free of charge. A measure worthy of the Bostomans-wise, liberal and philanthropic.

The Emancipator is to be united with the Free American, and published at Boston under the educrial direction of Joshua Leavitt. For ourselves we are not particular we will take some iron and string, bind where the Emancipator is published, though we regret it could not be sustained in New York: but we want the paper that Leavit! makes, call it by what name you please.

> Our exchange papers will please notice that this paper is called the "Signal of Liberty," and is published at Ann Arbor .-Some of them are sent directed to the American Freeman at Jackson, thereby subjecting us and the Post Masters to much inconvenience. Will the publishers attend to the attention of the people. This I refused,

The New Jersey State Prison has realized, from the labor of 151 convicts, a profit of \$4,000 during the last year.

The value of the tea, coffee, and cacao imported into this country in the year ending September, 1840, exceeded \$14,000,000.

The pledge roll of the Hibernian Tee-total society, in Rochester, numbers 1400 good names and true.

POPULATION AND PROSPERITY OF LIBE-RIA .- The African Luminary, a paper published by the Methodist Mission, in Liberin, lets us into the arcana of the coun evening we spent near three hours in a try. Extracts of papers received last week formal debate. I think my effort in Grass are going the rounds of the press, from Lake, though feeble in itself, was not which it appears that the population gen- wholly lost in that community. erally stated at five or six thousand, is, in persons may suppose there is some inconfact, but half that number: and that the sistency in a willingness to urge the duties apparent, or rather alle ged, prosperity of we owe to the cause of abolition and yet the settlement may be fully accounted for, be unwilling to debate the truthluiness of in consistency with all the adverse evi- any of its features on the Sabbath, but in dence with regard to its natural and other this I have the example of all evangelical defects, from the single fact that the vari- Christians. They do not transact the temous missionary societies expend about six-ty thousand dollars a year in that country. not settle points of ecclesiastical dispute, We will not now inquire into the utility of nor apply church discipline in case of this expenditure, as respects the cause of church censure on the Sabbath, and yet missions, but it is evident that sixty thon- who does not know that there is with them sand dollars, in money, expended yearly no scruple in exposing and enforcing any among a population of 2,500 equal to \$24 matter that relates to religious duty or pol for every man, women and child, must be a great relief in keeping off poverty, and and some I believe wickedly, carry their ought to produce a state of universal pros- views so far on the sanctity of the Sabbath perity. So far from being the effect, how as to exclude in all respects the holy plea ever, we find in the same papers evidence for the slave. Such reflect but little upof the continued prevalence of the most on the teaching of the Saviour when he distressing poverty and general want. - said "The sabbath was made for man and For about fifteen years past, the people of not man for the Sabbath"-The appeal this country have been told, as often as that He made to the hypocritical Pharisee once in two or three years, that the colo-nists had at length become fully senible of had fallen into the ditch, but would comtheir past errors, in turning so much of plain when relief was given to a poor imcalled on deck to eat, Conque found a nail driven ultimately to a definition of their po- their attention to petry traffic, and that potent fellow member of the human family. best authority-of course! Now it comes posed, which have affected him from the out, that with a favorable season, the colony has not raised its own provisions, but bility, and which threatens to wring from would certainly undergo the horrors of his heart the bitterest anguish while he famine, were it not for the provisions sent tabernacles among men. I have dwelt the from the United States .- A. S. Reporter.

Great Western Convention.

This gathering of Anti-Slavery Methothe call, at Cincinnati, on the 20th of last month. From the proceedings as published in the last Philanthropist, we infer that it was a very interesting and profitable meeting. The action of the Convention is given through the reports of committees on Periodicals, the Bible cause, Colonization, Wesleyan A. S. Society, Literary Institutions, Missions, Doings of General Conference. We shall make use of these reports hereafter.

The following political action resolution was passed with a few dissenting voices.

"Convinced that slavery is one of the foulest of our National sins, and ought on grounds strictly religious, to be strenuously opposed by all who fear God, this convention earnestly recommend to all our friends, who now are, or, hereafter shall be possessed of the elective franchise, to in every future exercise of that franchise, to the slave question; and to support such candidates only, as shall in connection with other qualifications for a seat in the government of a country professing christianity, decidedly pledge themselves in enactment for the extinction of this most unchristian system."

The convention was spared from any collision with the mob spirit of Cincinnati. The exercises were held in the Baptist

Friend of Man.

Letter from W. M. Snllivan. GENTLEMEN Ex. COMMITTEE: - I rejoice

n the success of the Liberty ticket as re-

ported thus far, in our State. Yea I re-

oice in every vote! From the present

attitude of the Anti-Slavery cause, I look upon every vote as cast for me, not for my elevation to any civil office, nor to the possession of the spoils of office, but forthat which is far valuable to me, for my freedom of speech-my religion unfettered-my conscience at rest in its own selections-my person and property secure in pursuing any laudable occupa-tion which may be the choice of my will. This to me is far more preterable to the best office in the gift of the American people. No wonder then, that I rejoice and value the suffrages cast for the Liberty ticket in our State. In Leslie where I reside at present, the whole number of votes is less than filiy; we cast fifteen votes. At the election one year ago, we polled but eight votes; we have doubled our number, and that too without any special offort on the part of the known friends of abolition in the place. We will do better the next time. In other words, we will electioneer as it is called. I am now engaged in the labor assigned me by the The Michigan Wesleyan A. S. Society. last Sabbath I spent in Grass-Like. I preached in the forenoon to the congregation assembled at the neat little chapel erected by the Methodists at the Centre, and obtained permission to address them in the evening on Slavery. A few moments previous to the appointment of the evening, a proposition was submitted to me, to debate the matter, to which I should call not because I feared in any way a formal discussion of any feature of Abolition, but it was Sabbath evening, and I felt no disposition to close the duties of the holy Sabbath with a formal debate. I would not feel clear even to formally debate the evidences of Christianity on the Sabbath .-As the proposition submitted to me had gained a degree of notoriesy, I made a public disclaimer against any obligation to reply to any remarks that might be made against any or all the parts of my address, but I was willing to meet any man of good moral character, on a week day and debate the matter as the friends of human petitions says, "To their hearts content." My proposition was accepted, and Monday no scruple in exposing and enforcing any ity? I am aware that many ignorantly which he secreted under his arm. In the sition, which will shew most fully the cloven they were now going to devete themselves. What estimation think you would that william Sperry. Washtenaw county, so you would that william Sperry. Washtenaw county, so six months, our papers have teemed with statements of this kind, all made on the the injustice and wrongs could not be exmoment he was capable of feeling sensilonger on this point because it is often urged against the holy enterprise, and oftimes comes from well intentioned persons, but who are misguided by their eclesiastilists in the West, was held agreeably to cal Prelates who are interested in suppressing the light that now breaks forth from Abolition truths upon different portions of community. Tuesday evening I address-ed a small company, assembled at the dwelling of a farmer near the village of Dexter. Thus we are practically saying the city-full shall hear our messages, and they shall not be withheld from the settler who has driven his axe into the heart of the forest. I have just experienced a luxury to the warm hearted friend of the slave. On last evening I witnessed the

> where as Cowper says, "The moment he breaths the vital air, That moment his shackles fall."

commitment of a poor thankful fugitive, to

safe hands who would see him beyond the

middle of Detroit River, and ere this, he is

Affectionately yours, W. M. SULLIVAN. Nankin, Wayne Co., Nov. 19th.

Notice.

IF We are requested to state, that the Rev. Wm. M. Sullivan will address the people on Slavery, in the town of Dexter favor of a speedy and effectual legislative near the REV. WM. GLENN's on the evening of Wed.18th inst.; the evening of Thursday the 9th, near J. B. LAPHAM's; in Northville the evening of the 10th, and will be at Farmington, Oakland Co, Saturday and Sab bath .- Will the friends of Abolition furnish places &cc.

ROCHESTER CITY STORE;

Four Story Brick Store, Ann Arbor, (Lower Village.)

THIS DAY RECEIVED, Pieces Beaver & Broad Cloths, 3 " Cadet Broad Cloths from 12 to 16s.
20 " Satmett & Sheeps Grey " 4 " 12s.
30 " Fr. Eng. & Ger. Mereno " 44d. 12s.
40 " Saxony & Muslin DeLanes 18d. 5s.
200 " Fr. Eng. & Amer. Calico 3 to 31d.

10 " Ladies Camblets 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.

READY MADE COATS, Ann Arbor, Nov. 28, 1841.

MORTGAGE SALE.

EFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage. executed by Barney Davanny to Jacob L. Luzzelere and George B. Daniels, dated, July the 21st, A. D. 1237, and recorded in the register's office in the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the 28th day of Augost, 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, whereou is due at the date of his 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, r. 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 f Michigan and bounded and described as follows: it being the west half of the south-west 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, Assignen.

L. H. HEWETT, Attorney. Dated Nov. 1st 1841.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

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 particular invited to call.
Ann Arbor, October 6, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

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. 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.

IN ATTACHMENT.

In attachment, before C. W. Lane Jus-

Carlos Joslin,

N 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 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.

TAKEN UP

PY 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 per-ceivable. 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.

SRAEL 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 con-

tracting from the present date.
Z. WALDRON. Northfield, Nov. 17, 1841.

Produce of every Description,

ECEIVED 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. Apri 28.

DYE STUFF'S.

NDIGO, Madder, Alum, Coperas, &c. for sale cheap at Ann Arbor, (Upper Town,) by F. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. F. DENISON.

Wood! Wood! Wood! VANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few change for the "Signal of Library."

May this precions boon be always ours, May we be blest with heaven's richest show-

But may we never dare to withhold, This most precious boon from young or old.

O, how can we dare to enslave The souls which Christ has died to save? Or why should we scorn the colored race And give them from us a separate place?

Did not the same God create us all? Are we not all sinners since the fall? Is not the God that feeds Afric's sons The same that protects the fairest ones?

'The land of the free, the home of the brave, Should never dare its sons to enslave, The star spangled banner should never wave O'er the head of an American slave.

But ah! how oft have we heard the cry, And how oft have we been made to sigh, At the piercing shricks of colored slaves, Borne to us on every breeze and wave. C. G. T.

Nov. 23, 1841.

From Gerrit Smith's Tennesse Correspondence.

News from the South. The news is from all parts of the cotton

growing region, that the planters will be able to buy but little and will want that little on a credit. The depression has been long continued and appears unabated. It is ruinous to many, oppressive to most, but may end in doing much good. It is warning the people from a dependence on cotton growers, and leading them to begin to rely on their own manufactures. This is now taking place in most parts of Tennsssee. They say, that the North is prosperous, while the South is ruined; and often ascribe it to the right herses, and sheep, now engage the peo-ple's attention. They inquire much about manufacturing, and appear disposed to profit by a more close acquaintance with the North; and not unfrequently declare their intention of abandoning slavery and all its works. On the Sabbath, 2nd day of the meeting, Dr. Anderson administered with them: but if there were any, who spiritous liquors, they were not invited to commune with them. The efforts to reform the church in this respect, I should think had been crowned with success. I do not know an instance in East Tennessee where a member in the Presbyterian church is engaged in making or vending the poison. In the evening while Mr Potter was addressing the audience, and again urging the importance of sending Missions to the Heathen, he was disturbed by a gang of Patrollers dragging a poor fellow immediately by the meeting.— They had caught him at a neighboring house without a pass and were dragging him to the village, where they tied him to a post and gave him twenty lashes with great severity. What could have induced this act of cruelty, I was wholly at a loss to determine. The law requiring a pass is almost absolute, in this part of Tennes-see to those who go out of an evening to an eve see a friend living near them. I thought it not improbable, that the attentions shown Harris had offended them. The transaction caused considerable excitement. On my way from the camp ground, one of the citizens gave myself and a friend with me a pressing invitation to spend the night at his house. We excused ourselves on the ground, that we had a room at the public house, while he was much thronged with company. He said he would excuse us if we would call and spend the remainder of the evening. As much earnestness characterized the request, we complied with it—The occurrence of the evening gave rise to the subject of slavery. The conversation appear ed to be unreserved. The company consisted of ten or twelve persons. friend, whose name I regret that I can not at this time recollect, inquired what was tha situation and prospects of the anti-slavery cause in the free States. I stated to him, that from all the information I had, I was confident that it was progressivethat the public sentiment was becoming more favorably disposed towards it-that those, who were more especially engaged in the eause, were not disposed to relax in their efforts. He next inquired whether the letters of Gurney addressed to Henry Clay were real or ficticious. To which I replied, that of their reality there could not be a doubt. The author was well known to be a man entitled to confidence -that those letters were addressed to Henry Clay by his permission. He said he had no doubt of the fact; but the slaveholders strenuously denied their realitydeclaring their fiction—got up for a catch penny. I assured him that Mr. Clay wouldn o doubt confirm their authenticity if inquiry should be made of him. He said they would have a vast influence in

short. Much as I had heard and witnessed. I bardly expected such sentiments so publicly expressed even there. On the next morning I attended the meeting .--The interest to hear Harris was so great, that he was again invited to address the meeting. He commenced and spoke probably an hous and a half with a well timed and appropriate address-manifesting natural talents of a high order, and showing that in the few years he had been free in Africa, he had acquired much.— With all the prejudice in the South against the African, I was gratified to see an nudience listning attentively to one-and acknowledging him to possess talents of high order. After his address they enquired earnsstly as to the influence on the nutives and the extent and opening for missions. I should suppose, that there was but few slaveholders in the congregation. In the evening or afternoon of Monday

I called on a friend ten miles on this side of Maryville. When within a mile of his house I inquired for him. When the system of State Prison Labor. It will adman of whom I had requested information called me by name, and introduced himself -. He said he had heard of me and must request me to return and spend the night with him. I had no doubt of his good intentions: but did not hesitate when he assured me he had a good assortment of anti-slavery papers-among them the Emancipator, the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter. I found him an intelligent man, well informed on the subject. We conversed till ten o'clock. He then gave me his papers with a candle and a room with a good fire, when I found much that was new to me. Mr .--said that a man came there from Pitts. burgh and influenced them to forman association. They found sixteen subscribers for the Anti Slavery Reporter, and could have had more but for the difficulty of making payment. Each loaned his paperand living in various parts of the Country, each could use much influence. They had a day appointed for a meeting-for publicly discussing slavery at one of the country churches. They apprehended no disturbance-and in all human probability they will have the County thoroughly abolitionized in a very short time. I have cause, SLAVERY. The culture of cotton is being abandoned in this State. Farming and improving their breeds of cattle,

abolitionized in a very short time. I have supposed that these discussions could not long be suppressed. They will be apt to extend. To the northern abolitionists extend. To the northern abolitionists they will be important, as showing the great necesity of correct public sentiment at the North on slavery. The South is full of anti-slavery. When the North is strong and decided, it will burst like a flame in the South. Mr. - said he thought of writing you-for as much as you know about slavery, you bardly know the Sacrament. He invited all, who the worst yet. He could give you some were in good standing of their own or facts—and a letter from the South might other Evangelical churches to partake strengthen your hands a little. I will strengthen your hands a little. I will write you soon again, my dear sir. Should were in the habit of making or vending my letters hastily written, do any thing to

The first Apolition Meeting.

We have recently had un interview with a person who was present at the first Abolitien Meeting ever held in the United States. It took place in the township of Woodbridge, County of Midlesex, in this State, on the 4th of July, 1783, being the first anniversary of our Independence, after the close of the Revolutionary War. Great preparations had been made -an ox was roasted, an immense number had assembled on the memorial occusion. A platform was erected just above the heads of the spectators, and at the signal given, Dr. Bloomfield, father of the mounted the platform, followed by his made except for protracted sickness, and no ments, representing sacred historical events, fourteen slaves, male and female, seven one will be taking their stations on his right hand and half weeks. seven on his left. Being thus arraigned, he advanced somewhat in front of his slaves and addressed the multitude on the subject of slavery and the evils, and in conclusion pointed to those on his right and left: "As a nation says he, "we are free and independent-all men are born equal, and why should these my fellow citizens-my equals, be held in bondage? From this day they are emancipated, and I here declare them free and absolved from all servitude to me, or my posterity. Then calling up before him one somewhat advanced in years-"Hector," says the Dr., ty. How long do you suppose it will be before you will require that maintenance?" Hector held up his left hand, and with his right drew a line across the middle joints of his fingers, saying; "Never, massa, so long as any of these fingers remain below these joints." Then turning to the audidience, the Doctor remarked-"There, fellow-citizens, you see that liberty is as dear to the man of color as to you or me." The air now rung with shouts of applause and thus the scene ended.

Dr. Bloomfield immediately procured for Hector, either by purchase, or setting off from his own farm, three acres of land, and built him a small house, where he resided and cultivated his little farm until the day of his death,* and it was a common remark with the neighbors, that Hector's Hay, when he took it to Amboy to sell, would command a better price than theirs. [Newark Eagle.]

"This took place within the last nine years near Metuchin, N. J., at the advanced of 105 years. An interesting fact is connected with this gift of freedom and land. The said they would have a vast influence in the South; that slavery was fest approaching its final struggle; that its time was ally took care of, and supported themselves.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS. THE Publishers of the New York Tribune, 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 imports—an unflinching supporter of the Peo-ple's Rights and Interests, in stern hostility to the errors of superficial theorists, the influence of unjust or imperfect legislation, and the schems and sophistries of self-seekcate 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 vocate the restoration of a sound and uniform Na ional 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 urg-ed. In short, this paper will faithfully maintain and carnestly advocate the Principles and Measures which the People approved, n devolving on Whig statesmen the conduct f 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 progress to ultimate virtue, liberty and happi-ness, 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 DOL-LARS 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 GREELY & McELRATH, 50 Ann. st.

New York, August 17, 1841. Editors of weekly Journals who desire an

xchange with the Tribnne are requested to give this Prospectus an insertion in their

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

TEACHERS' SEMINARY. H. GRIFFEN, Principal, merly had charge of the Teachers' and also at Grass H. GRIFFEN, Principal, who for-Seminary at Ann Arbor, and also at Grass

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 Bran-

In the Higher English Branches, from \$4.

50 to \$5,00.

Extra Branches.—Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem Painting, \$3,00 each, for 12 Lessons, taught by Mns Griffin.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of late Governor Bloomfield of this State, the term. No deduction for absence will be objects mentioned in the old and new testa-

> Board for \$1,50 per week, including washing. Rooms may be had reasonable, where persons may board themselves.

Ypsilanti, Oct. 27, 1341.

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

HE undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POW ERS and THRESHING MACHINES .-The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to "Whenever you become too old or infirm to support yourself, you are entitled to your maintenance from me or my proper-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; with out the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.

They also manufacture STRAW CHT-TERS, recently invented by S. W. FOSTER, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by borse or water power. They also work by hand .-

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

SMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER .age Price, sixty dollars. S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

Seio, June 23, 1841. LANKS of every description neath executed at this office.

JEW DAVID'S

HEBREW PLASTER,

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

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

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

ses of weakness, such as weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, and affections of the spine, female weakness, dec. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations find great rehef from constantly wearing this plaster.

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

com its use. Jow David's or Hebrew Plaster, is a certain cure for corns.

Directions accompany each box. Price

Duolittie & Ray, agents for Michigan. Country agents supplied by M. W. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jaukson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Edis & Pierson, Clinton; . Hall. Leoni ; G. G. Grewell, Grass Lake; Keeler & Power, Concord. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

THE FOLLOWING WORK, HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE

LONDON PICTORIAL BIBLE; WHICH SELLS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR \$18 TO \$25 PER COPY.

Every man, woman and child in the United States, who possess a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the Jollowing beautiful series of Scripture Illustrations. PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE,

AND VIEW OF THE
HOLY LAND.

New, cheap and valuable publication.—
Four hundred pages, 3 vo. fine paper, handsomely bound. Price only TWO DOLLARS. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers throughout the United States, to the above New, Cheap and splendidly Illus-trated work. Published and for sale at No. 122, Nessau street, New York city. Its features are better defined by the title:—

Two hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the SCRIPTURES, CONSISTING OF

VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND; celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters, the landscape scenes, taken from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting letter-press descriptions, devoted to an examination of further particulars enquire of the the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

On examination this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of Young PEOPLE, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a com-mon place book for every thing valuable relating to oriental manners, customs, &c.and comprises within uself 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.

Book store of Dea. Chas. Mosely, one door west of the Laf-yette 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, Superintendants and Teach ers of sabbath schools, agents of religious newspapers and periodicals, postmasters and booksellers, throughout the country, are respecifully 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 Pub-

CASH FOR WHEAT.

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

Merchant's Improved Compound Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA.

For removing diseases arising from an abusa of Mercury, chronic and constitutional diseases, such as scrofula or King's evil, secondary syphillis, ulcerations, corrosions of the throat, nose, checks, lips, ears and other parts of the body, cruptions 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, pairs in the stomach and sides, night sweats It is likewise much recommended as a cleansing spring medicine.

This compound fluid extract is Alterative, Diuretic, Disphoretic, Laxative, Arometic, and slightly stimulent, and may be used successfully in scraffilms. cessfully in scroffulus and syphiloid discass, and that shattered state of the Constitution which so ohen follows the abuse of mercury, exotoses or morbid enlargement of the bones supiginous mustales of ringworm; ulcerations generally; caries of the bones; cartileges of the nose, mouth, with the other disruses 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 mefficacy and allow the monster to correde and destroy the nose, cheeks, lips, eyelids ears and temples; parts of which this malady generally affects a preference. But in this extract, will be found a perfect remedy, in all such cases, and where the disease has not produced a very great derangement of structuse, 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 Sarez. parilla, 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 pharmacoutical preparation, requires the most rigid care and skillful management, and not without strict reference to the pecular active principle of each of its constituents. The French Chemists have ascertained by actual experiment, that the active principle of Sasaparilla is either destroyed by chemical change, or driven off by the heat of boilng water; consequently the preparations rom this root in general use, (which are also frequently prepared by persons unacquain-ted with pharmacy, and from materials ren-dered inert by age or otherwise,) can have little or no effect opon the system.

G. W. M. taking advantage of these facts has adopted an improved process for extracting the medical virtues from the ac-tive ingredients of this compound fluid extract, which are nine in number, without heat; that is to say, neither concection, infusion or maceration are made use of; nor is the temperature of the menstrum allowed to exceed 30 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 fecula woody fibre, &c. which encumbers the extract obtained by decoction. The pro-prietor, therefore, has not only the satisfacion 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 officinale 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 wo. seem to indicate; there giving the extract a full influence.

This extract is propared from the best solected materials, without heat, by an improved process; on account of which, it is preferred by physicians as being more active han 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 store of J. McLean, Jackson; Hale & Smith, Grass Lake; and by the principle Druggists broughout the State.

W. S. & J. W. Maynard, and J.H. Lund gents. Ann Arbor. Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1841.

AGENTS FOR THE SIGNAL. A. McFarrand, Detroit. H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti. Samuel Dutton, Pinsfield. Thomas McGee, Concord: . S. Fitch, Marshall-

E. Child, Eston. W. W. Crane, Eston Rapids. R. H. Ring, Rives. R. B. Rexford, Napoleon. L. H. Jones, Grass Lake. Rev. Sam'l. Bebens, Plymouth. Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem. Nathan Power, Farmington. Joseph Morrison, Pontiac. James Noyes, Pavilion. N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft. W. Smith, Spring Arbor.
U. Adams, Rochester.
R. L. Hall, Tecumseh.
L. Noble, Pinckney. Dr. V. Meeker, Leslie. Clark Parsons, Manchester. Elias Vedder, Jackson. M. Aldin, Adrian. Josiah Sabine, Sharon. M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co. I. Pennington, Macon, Len. Co. Janus Ballard, Grand Rapids. R. B. Bement, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co. Henry Brownson, Franklin, Oakland Co. S. B. Thayer, Climax, Kal. Co.