

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 9, 1841, upon the proposition to appropriate "one hundred thousand dollars for the removal &c. of such of the Seminole chiefs and warriors as may surrender for emigration."

[CONTINUED.]

I hold, that if the slaves of Georgia or any other State leave their masters, the Federal Government has no constitutional authority to employ our army or navy for their recapture, or to apply to the national treasure to re-purchase them. We possess no constitutional power to do either. If, however, gentlemen of the South, who hold to a strict and rigid construction of that instrument, will point me to the clause of the Constitution containing such authority, I will confess my obligations to them.—Such power would necessarily include the power to tax the free States to an indefinite extent for the support of slavery, and for arresting every fugitive slave who has fled from his master, within the several States of this Union. Such power I deny most distinctly and emphatically. But, sir, we have as much right to do this directly, as we have to do it indirectly. We have as much power to employ our army and navy in recapturing fugitive slaves, as we have to make a treaty with the Indians to retake such fugitives, and then employ our army and navy to compel the Indians to do it. We have as much power to tax the free States, and apply the money directly for the purchase of fugitive slaves, as we have to tax them for carrying on a war for the purpose of compelling the surrender of such slaves; or even apply to the national treasure to the holding of such treaties. In truth, sir, we have no power whatever over the subject or institution of slavery within the several States of this Union. We have neither the power to sustain nor abolish it, to create or destroy it. I mean, sir, that we have no such powers delegated to us for any purpose whatever. We have not the power to sustain it in the South, nor establish it in the North. I know it is said, and repeated, and asserted, that a portion of the people of the free States hold that we have the power to abolish slavery in the States. I can only say that I have never met with any intelligent man who has advanced such doctrine in my hearing. For my own part, I believe we have as much power to establish slavery in the free States as we have to abolish it in the slave States. I say nothing of the constitutional power of Congress over the slave trade between the States. But, Mr. Chairman, I am not willing to believe that any gentleman on this floor will urge the right of taxing the freemen of the North for the holding in slavery the colored men at the South.

I would not use those distinctions of North and South, could I avoid them. Yet I think no apology is due from me on this point, as I have constantly heard them used, and repeated, and reiterated by gentlemen from a certain portion of the Union, during the three years I have had a seat in this hall.

But, sir, I wish further to look into this power, or rather the want of power, in Congress over slavery within the States of this Union. In December, A. D. 1833, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Atherton) introduced to this House a resolution expressing the sense of the House in regard to this power.

[The Chairman informed Mr. Giddings that the discussion of those resolutions would not be in order.]

I had, Mr. Chairman, no idea of discussing those resolutions. I merely refer to one of them, as expressing the views of the North and of the South on this subject. It speaks the voice of all the hundred and ninety-eight members who voted for it.—It reads as follows:

"Resolved, That this Government is a Government of limited powers: that by the Constitution of the United States, it has no power whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of this Union."

This resolution received the almost unanimous support of this House. There were one hundred and ninety eight votes

in favor of it, and but six against it. I voted for it myself because I deemed it correct. Every member from the slave States voted for it. I shall be slow to suspect that any of those gentlemen will now change their position, and say that we have power to sustain slavery; and that in voting for the resolution, they only intended to say that we have no power whatever over the subject to abolish it. I am aware Mr. Chairman, that the Federal Government has at times interposed its influence to obtain for the citizens of slave States, compensation for slaves taken by Indian tribes and by Great Britain. But this fact furnishes no argument against the position I have assumed. The cases alluded to were merely the acts of the Executive, interposed by common consent, without discussion or objection, for the purpose of obtaining from such tribe or Government, a compensation which we have uniformly refused when demanded of ourselves; for I believe it to be well understood, that we have never in any instance paid the owner for the loss of a slave, even when such slave was pressed into the public service, and killed while thus in the employ of the Government. The Florida war, having its origin in attempts on the part of the Federal Government to sustain slavery in one of the States of this Union, is so far unconstitutional, and is directly opposed to the doctrine contained in the resolution above quoted, which received the unanimous support of the slave States.

And now, having called the attention of the committee on the remote and principal cause of this war, I will ask their attention to some of the more proximate and immediate causes. On the 21st of May, 1836, this House adopted a resolution, calling upon the then President for "information respecting the causes of the Florida war." On the 3d of June, 1839, the President transmitted to the House sundry papers relating to that subject; among which may be found an address or petition of nearly one hundred gentlemen, said to be among the principal inhabitants of Florida, calling on the President to interpose the power of the General Government for the purpose of securing them in the possession of their slaves. These gentlemen, speaking of the Seminole Indians, say: "While this indomitable people continue where they now are, the owners of slaves in our own territory, and even in the States contiguous, cannot for a moment, in any thing like security, enjoy this kind of property."

This was a plain, direct, and palpable request for the President to interpose the strong arm of the nation in behalf of slavery. Nor did the President remain deaf to such request; but he immediately endorsed an order on the back of the petition, directing the Secretary of War to make inquiry, and, if the charges were found true, "to direct the Indians to prepare forthwith to remove west of the Mississippi." Soon after this, the treaty of Payne's Landing, having remained nearly two years unnoticed by the President was sent to the Senate for their sanction; and every preparation was made to compel the Indians by physical force to remove west of the Mississippi. A correspondence was carried on by the officers of our army; and all the military force that could well be brought to Florida, was concentrated there, for the purpose of compelling the Indians at the point of the bayonet, to emigrate. This was done without even laying the subject before Congress, or asking for any legislative sanction.

It is not my intention to enlarge on this point, or to comment upon this very extraordinary interposition of Executive influence in favor of slavery, without constitutional or legitimate sanction. Neither have I time to comment upon the manner in which the treaty of Payne's Landing was obtained from the Indians; nor upon the extraordinary terms of that treaty; nor upon the still more extraordinary method of enforcing the Indians to an observance of the compact by the use of the bayonet, without consulting the legislative authority, in defiance of justice, and without precedent. But I desire to examine into the causes of this war, and discover how far it has had its origin in attempts by the Executive to support and maintain slavery at the national expense, and in violation of the rights of the free States. In doing this, I shall speak from no vague conjecture or uncertain suspicion; but what I say shall be "from the book," from documentary evidence and official reports.

The address to which I have called the attention of the committee, estimates the number of negroes among the Seminole Indians at that time, at more than five hundred; and they declare it as their belief that four-fifths of them are fugitive slaves. On the 20th of January, 1834, Governor Duval, in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian affairs, says: "The slaves belonging to the Indians have a controlling influence over the minds of their masters, and are entirely opposed to any change of residence. It be will best at once to adopt firm and decided measures; such as will demonstrate to the Indians the determination of

the Government to see the treaty justly and fairly executed. This cannot be done until the hands of outlaws, (fugitive slaves) mentioned in the agent's report, are arrested; for so long as they are permitted to remain, every Indian that is unwilling to emigrate will seek their protection." No man, perhaps, possessed better knowledge of these facts than Governor Duval, who assures us that the negroes controlled the Indians, and that the Indians sought the protection and support of the fugitive slaves. He further assures us that nothing could be done while those fugitive slaves were permitted to remain in Florida. If the gentlemen will bear this advice in mind, they will better understand the policy that subsequently guided our army against the Indians.

In a letter dated January 26, 1834 Governor Duval says: "The slaves belonging to the Indians must be made to fear for themselves before they will cease to influence the minds of their masters." "You may be assured (says he,) that the first step towards the emigration of these Indians must be the breaking up of the runaway slaves and outlaw Indians." Thus we are informed that the war must be first waged against fugitive slaves. Perhaps I ought to explain that slavery among the Indians is very different from what it is among the whites. It is comparative independence. Hence the slaves of the Indians have a perfect horror of slavery among the white people. Of course the fugitive slaves and the Indian slaves become intimate friends, and act in concert for the liberty of all.

[Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, called Mr. Giddings to order, and stated that the member from Ohio was evidently assailing indirectly an institution, which, by rules of the House, was not liable to be assailed.]

The Chairman said that the gentleman from Ohio has expressed his intention to discuss the Florida war, and he understood the remark as having reference to that subject. The Chair could not attribute a different motive from that expressed by the gentleman himself. I am, (said he,) therefore, constrained to say the gentleman from Ohio is in order.]

Mr. Giddings resumed. I was not aware, Mr. Chairman, that our rules protected from discussion any institution whatever. I will, however, assure the gentleman from South Carolina, that I shall only allude to the subject of slavery so far as it stands connected with the Florida war. That so far as it has been the means of drawing forty millions of dollars from the public treasury, and most of it from the free States, I intend to assail it, and no further. Governor Duval says, "these slaves must first be made to fear for themselves." The war was first to be waged against slaves, for the reason that they influenced the minds of their masters in favor of liberty. In other words, the war must be directed against the right of a slave to express his mind to an Indian master on the subject of human rights. Sir, these slaves were made to fear for themselves in pursuance of these intimations of Governor Duval, as I will now endeavor to show this committee.—On the 28th October, 1834, General Thompson, in a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says:—

"There are many very likely negroes in this nation, (Seminole.) Some of the whites in the adjacent settlements manifest a restless desire to obtain them, and I have no doubt that Indian raised negroes are now in possession of the whites."—Thus, sir, it seems that kidnapping was not unknown in that country. This same General Thompson, the accredited officer of this Government, on the 9th of January 1836, advises Government "that an expedition should be set on foot for the double purpose of driving the Indians within their boundary, and to capture negroes, many of whom it is believed, are runaway slaves. And, sir, our army was put in motion to capture negroes and slaves, as we shall find in the sequel. But I wish to call the attention of the committee for a few moments to the manner in which these slaves, in the words of Governor Duval, were 'made to fear for themselves.' On the 28th July, 1835, John Walker, one of the Apalacheicola chiefs belonging to the Seminole band, wrote General Thompson, Indian Agent, as follows: "I am (says he) induced to write you, in consequence of the depredations making, and attempting to be made, upon my property, by a company of negro stealers, some of whom are from Columbus, Georgia, and have connected themselves with Brown and Douglass. I should like your advice how I am to act. I dislike to make any trouble or to have any difficulty with any of the white people. But if they trespass on my premises and my rights, I must defend myself in the best way I can. If they do make this attempt, and I have no doubt they will, they must bear the consequences. But is there no civil law to protect me? Are the free negroes and the negroes belonging in this town to be stolen away publicly, and, in face of law and justice,

carried off and sold to fill the pockets of of these worse than LAND PIRATES?—Douglass and his company hired a man who has two large TRAINED DOGS for the purpose, to come down and take Billey.—He is from Mobile, and follows for a livelihood catching runaway negroes."

This, sir, is the language of a savage, addressed to his civilized neighbors. He called in vain for protection. A few days after the date of this letter, he was robbed of all his negroes: so says the report of the United States Attorney, addressed to the Secretary of War, and dated April 21, 1836. But of the freemen kidnapped at the same time, we are not informed. At all events, "the slaves were made to fear for themselves," as Governor Duval advised. Can we wonder that these Indians were driven to acts of desperation?

Here, sir, is the first mention I have met of the use of "bloodhounds" in this Florida war. They were used by "negro stealers," for the purpose of catching the colored people of Florida, and our officers have copied the example. But I intend giving further examples of the use of bloodhounds before I close. I have, however, no time for comment. My object is to place facts before the people of this nation, and let every man make his own comments, and draw his own conclusions. I will give one more example of teaching slaves to fear for themselves." E-con-chattimico was also an Indian chief of the Seminole band, living upon the Apalacheicola river, and was, perhaps, one who signed the treaty of Camp Moultrie in 1832, by which we solemnly pledged the faith of this nation to protect the Indians in the enjoyment of their lives and property.

This chief is said to have owned twenty slaves, valued \$15,000. These "negro stealers" were seen hovering around near his plantation, and their object could not be misunderstood. By the advice of the sub-agent, he armed himself and people for the purpose of defending themselves. When the negro stealers learned that E-con-chattimico's people had armed themselves in defence of liberty, (for they considered Indian slavery liberty compared with white slavery,) they raised a report that the Indians had armed themselves for the purpose of uniting with the hostile Seminoles, and murdering the white people. On learning this, E-con-chattimico at once delivered up his arms to the white people, and threw himself upon their protection. Disarmed, and unable to defend his people, they were immediately kidnapped, taken off, and sold into interminable bondage. E-con-chattimico now calls on us to pay him for the loss he has sustained in the violation of our treaty, in which we solemnly covenanted to protect him and his property. Robbed, abused, insulted and deceived, he emigrated to the West, and now looks to us for a redress of the wrongs he has sustained. I give the substance of his statement, as related by him in his petition, and communicated by General Thomson, Governor Duval, and the District Attorney of East Florida, and sworn to by several witnesses.

[To be continued.]

From the Friend of Man.

PETERBORO, April 6, 1841.

MR. HOUGH—I have recently received a letter from my correspondent, who resides in Tennessee. That your readers may confide the more in his representations, I would remark that he is a gentleman of great intelligence and great moral worth. James G. Birney, who, when he lived at the South, was well acquainted with him, holds him in high estimation.—The extensive landed property of my correspondent in Tennessee and in other of the slave states is the occasion of his traveling a great deal, and of his witnessing much of the real character of slavery.—He writes me freely and without reserve. I wish I could send his letters entire to the press. But to do so would be at the serious hazard of his personal safety.

The following are extracts from my correspondent's last letter. Very respectfully yours, GERRIT SMITH.

March 22d, 1841.

"In the printed copy of my letter in the Friend of Man, Jan. 19th, I discover two errors, which, if mine, escaped my attention. I should have said North Carolina, instead of Mississippi, as the State referred to by Mr. ——. In speaking of this County as opposed to slavery, I meant to have said: 'A very large proportion who own slaves are opposed; while but few are despotic slaveholders.' Colored persons, even if free, are not permitted to own slaves at the South.

"The public sentiment here revolts at such barbarities; but it should be recollected, that we are in a district where there are but few slaves, and one more enlightened on the subject than most others at the South. Cases of equal cruelty are constantly taking place in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; in fact in all the cotton-growing parts of the South, where they are put under owners. A wagoner with whom I am acquainted

from ——— county, by the name of ———, passed here some three or four days since, on his return from Augusta, Ga., stated that on his way he staid at the house of John Smith. Smith had an overseer, who stripped a negro man, tied his hands together, drew them over his knees, ran a stick through above his arms, then with one of those slave-driver's whips, struck him three times; the whip cut entirely through the skin, which, being strained, spread open. He then took a lighter whip and whipped him to a jelly, to use his own language, from his head to his feet. All this was for a report, which the owner had heard, viz: that the negro said that the overseer should not whip him a second time, which the negro declared then and the next day to be entirely untrue. Cases of these enormous cruelties are so constantly reaching us from South Carolina, that they excite a little attention."

"There is a planter at ———, Jefferson county, by the name of ———, from South Carolina, who has about 40 slaves, who adopted this despotic system of discipline. He first hired a Tennessee overseer, with whom I am somewhat acquainted, but who resigned his office very soon, as he could not be as cruel as his employer required. ——— then brought one from South Carolina. The neighborhood was so shocked with his cruelties, that several planters waited on ———, and told him that it must be discontinued. ——— paid some attention to the remonstrance, but is sufficiently barbarous yet. He complains of the country as being to free him. Report says he has purchased lands in Texas.

Some two weeks ago, while on my way to ———, I was compelled to stop at the house of ——— in a severe rain. He is one of the despots of the County, though keeping a public house. I had never stopped with him. I had several times conversed with him on the subject of slavery. I met with no harsh treatment.—His professions were friendly to me individually, though he said hard things of the abolitionists. I should think he had about twenty slaves, clothed in rags—some of them barefoot in this cold March rain. On Sabbath morning, while breakfast was preparing, a slave came to the door and spoke to him. He took a leather-covered whip with a lash about twelve inches long, called here a wagoner's whip. With this he stepped into his yard, and whipped some five or six of his slaves. Every blow could be counted. I should suppose they were as severe as a strong man could make them; perhaps averaged about twenty to each slave. He returned, laid by the whip, the family continued their engagements as usual, no more excited than if he had been to the door to speak to his slave. What their offences were was unknown to me. There is always enough with such despots. Even should there be no other, they say it is best to keep them 'cowed.'"

"There is uneasiness in Kentucky, this State and North Carolina, and in all of them a majority of the legal voters are opposed to slavery. Marshall's letters, published in the Louisville Journal have probably reached you. I have seen but one, that in the paper of Feb. 3. The Kentucky travelers tell me that the anti-slavery influence there is on the gain. It is in this State. Many good men are discussing it openly. There are some who call themselves abolitionists. Of the number is my excellent friend, ———, Esq., Cashier of the ——— Bank in ———. He freed his slaves, and he assured me he thought it no dishonor to be known as an abolitionist. A family of slaves have lately been freed in ———, they were owned by the Clerk of the Court. I think there were about 15. About the same number owned in ———, by a Mr. ———, will probably be taken to Indiana and made free. Mr. ——— is offering his place for sale for that purpose. My good friend, Judge ———, says in a few years all will be made free. When I saw him last week, I loaned him your reply to Mr. Clay. He assured me it was his intention to write to you. This, unimportant as it may appear, is worthy of some regard, as it will do much to show that the most intelligent men at the South have much respect for the abolitionists.

"Last week ——— Esq., of ———, North Carolina, stopped here on his return from Texas, where he had been for some months, settling the estate of a son who died there. He spent a night with us on his way out. I found him an interesting man, strongly opposed to slavery. He assured me he had long exerted himself to overthrow it in North Carolina. He has been seven years a member of the Legislature, and assured me that he knew the opinion of most of the leading men of that State on the subject. He states that there is now a majority in the State opposed to it. He was much gratified when I assured him that our anti-slavery people of the North would be glad to correspond with him. I gave him your address. You will probably receive a letter from him soon. If the tax is too great on your time

some of our friends will, I hope, find it convenient to correspond with him. If I am not mistaken, a door is now opened, which, if rightly improved, will give us access to the whole anti-slavery influence in North Carolina. All that is wanting there to make it effectual, is to make it active and energetic."

"I think the resolution of the Abolitionists at the North, to act politically, excellent. Assure our pro-slavery friends, that we will remember them at the polls, and they will soon become sparing of their abuse. If generally adopted at the North, it will find its way across Mason and Dixon's line, and then the days of slavery are numbered."

A large proportion of the Presbyterian and Methodist clergymen that I am acquainted with at the south, are opposed to slavery. Most of them are humble, pious, self-denying men."

"I am sorry to say, that we have some pro-slavery clergymen in this State. Among the most conspicuous is an editor of a political paper published at Jonesboro, in E. Tennessee. His name is William G. Brownlow. But few papers leave his office without some denunciations of the abolitionists. A year last February, he made one of a delegation from Washington county to the Knoxville Whig Convention. With some, I may say many, good traits of character, he is excitable and indiscreet. On his way, at Greenville, he procured a red flannel petticoat, carried it himself on a pole some 20 feet long as an expression of contempt for a slander on General Harrison. Such a strange exhibition drew squads of both parties out to see what was passing. When he saw loco-focos, he called to them, with a familiar sang froid, "Look here you rascals." As the roads were bad, they had some 20 or 30 miles to ride on the Sabbath. Yet Mr. Brownlow carried his flag to the door of his hotel in Knoxville, in the afternoon. In the excitement on Monday evening, he drank too freely. His severe personal remarks soon brought him into a quarrel with one of the adverse party. It was said that in this his adversary was the aggressor. Brownlowe sent to Baltimore, by General Wm. Brazzelton, for a select pistol. Soon after receiving it, he met his adversary in the street for a personal encounter. But his foe got the first shot, and wounded him severely in the thigh. This man (his adversary) gives a detailed account of these transactions, with the exception of drinking too freely at Knoxville, and states that he yet preaches—in his paper. I have heard that he would not be permitted to remain in the Methodist Church without reformation, but as yet I have not heard of his expulsion. This is here a very unusual case. But the pro-slavery clergy at the South, as at the North, sometimes act apparently in the absence of religious influences."

Southern Feeling.

We have before us the Louisville Advertiser, of April 3d. It is a strong anti-whig paper, and of course gives all its abolition paragraphs a party turn. The articles from the Cleveland Advertiser, to which the editor calls the attention of his readers is none other than a detailed report of the late seizure, trial and escape of two alleged fugitives, taken by the kidnappers in the vicinity of Oberlin.

Abolition in Ohio.—We refer the reader to an article we copy from the Cleveland Advertiser. It is now useless for a Kentuckian to follow a fugitive slave into Ohio. Within the last few months, we have heard of a number of arrests of runaway slaves in Ohio, but in every instance though ample proof of the right of property the owner had the worst of the contest, and thought himself fortunate in being permitted to return home with whole bones. A few more electioneering contests, such as we have just passed through with the Whigs allied to the abolitionists, will make matters so much worse that no man will dare to claim a slave that may be able to get into any one of the free States.

Ohio Abolition.—A vote was lately taken in the House of Representatives of Ohio, which shows the strength of the abolitionists in that body. It was on a motion for the indefinite postponement of the repealing the fugitive law. In favor of postponement, were fourteen whigs and twenty democrats—against it thirty-one whigs and ONE democrat!—Mr. John Smith, of Stark county. We did not before know that there was even one democratic abolitionist in that body. Let Mr. John Smith be kicked out of the democratic party forthwith!

Virginia and New York.—The resignation of the Governor of Virginia, because he was indirectly required to surrender to New York upon the demand of that State, a man charged with felony, and arrested at Wheeling, is an occurrence which must produce great excitement throughout the "Ancient Dominion."

New York has not only through Gov. Seward, but through her legislature, declared that negro-stealing is no offence—that it is not a crime according to the laws of New York, and therefore the demand by Virginia for a man indicted for stealing a negro is disregarded.

Abolitionism is emphatically in the ascendant in N. Y. It controls the governor, Legislature, and nearly all the Federal members of Congress. Virginia is right in the controversy which has taken place, and ought to be sustained by all the Slaveholding States.—*Friend of Man.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, May 12, 1841.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY, of New York.

For Vice President,
THOMAS EARLE, of Pennsylvania.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF NAT'L CON.

For Governor,
JABEZ S. FITCH, of Calhoun Co.

For Lieut. Governor,
NATHAN POWER, of Oakland Co.

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

Slaveholding Principles.

For the purpose of exhibiting to our Northern working men what those principles are which govern the South, and which slaveholders would rejoice to see govern the whole nation, we intend to put together some of the declarations concerning slavery, which have been put forth by southern men.—We begin this week by asserting that one cardinal doctrine of the whole South, is, that "LABORERS ARE EVERY WHERE SLAVES." Our first witness shall be the Honorable Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, a zealous democrat. In his speech in Congress, January 21, 1836, he said:

"I lay down this proposition as universally true, that there is not, nor ever was, a society organized under one political system, for a period long enough to constitute an era, where one class would not practically and substantially own another class, in some shape or form."

"All society settles down into a classification of capitalists and laborers. The former will own the latter, either collectively, through the government, or individually, in a state of domestic servitude, as exists in the Southern states of this confederacy."

"The capitalists north of Mason's and Dixon's line, have precisely the same interest in the labor of the country, that the capitalists of England have in their labor."

"Hence it is that they must have a strong Federal Government, that they may control the labor of the nation. But it is precisely the reverse with us. We have already not only a right to the proceeds of our laborers, but we own a class of laborers themselves."

What say the working men of Michigan to these Democratic doctrines? He teaches you, as a first lesson, that you are property, being owned by "capitalists," or those who are richer than you are: that the capitalists should have a "strong Federal Government," that they be able more effectually to control the labor of the operatives, by legislating the proceeds of it into their own pockets; and concludes by preferring the plan they have adopted at the South, as being much more convenient, where the capitalists, or rich part of community, make sure of the "proceeds of the laborers," by enslaving the laborers themselves. By this summary process, all trouble about wages, and the rights of workingmen are forever put at rest in a satisfactory manner.

The same sentiments are put forth in the message of Gov. M'Duffie to the legislature of South Carolina in 1836-7. He says:

"If we look into the elements of which all political communities are composed, it will be found that servitude, in some form, is one of its essential constituents."

They are also repeated by Governor Bagby, of Alabama, in a message to the Legislature of Alabama, in 1840. Says he—

"Slavery will always exist, as it always has existed, in every age and country, under every form of Government, and modification of human society, in some form, and that class, (the negroes) are better adapted to the condition than any other."

Again, he says—

"Slavery, in some form, will always exist. It is one of the incidents of society: a melancholy one, if you please; but it has existed from the foundation of the world, and exist it will till time shall be no more."

Says the Mississippian, July 5, 1838.

"Slavery will exist in all communities. There is a class which may be nominally free, but they are virtually slaves."

Gov. Miller, of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature in 1829, remarks:

"Slavery is not a national evil: on the contrary, it is a national benefit. Slavery exists in some form every where, and it is not of much consequence, in a philosophical point of view, whether it be voluntary or involuntary. In a political point of view, involuntary slavery has the advantage—since all who enjoy political liberty, are then in fact free."

We think these quotations do fully establish the position that, by Southern statesmen and politicians, laborers every where are regarded as slaves; a condition of society with which the slaveholders are every way well suited, only they would prefer that the rest of the world would take pattern after them, and introduce involuntary slavery instead of the system of wages. It will be seen that these abominable sentiments are put forth by men of great political prominence and high in authority; that they have been published, most of them for years; that no dissent has ever been heard coming up from the South; and from these circumstan-

ces we are justified in attributing to the whole slaveholding community that utter recklessness to the rights and welfare of the laboring class, which is evinced by these distinguished dignitaries.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

This gentleman has become well known in England and America as an energetic and efficient advocate of universal liberty. His services to the cause of humanity are justly appreciated, and will not soon be forgotten. With his characteristic impetuosity, he has, however, so far outrun his former companions and associates in the cause of freedom, that they are not likely soon to overtake him. In conjunction with some others, he has discovered that all women are in a state of abject slavery to men: and for the emancipation of the fair sex, and their restoration to an equality with men in all respects, he is now applying his utmost efforts. It unfortunately happens, however, that the fair sex are very slow to perceive or acknowledge their own wretched situation; and it may truly be said of many of them, "that they would not accept of liberty if it were offered them."

But this is not the only enterprize of which he is the presiding genius. The Church, the Ministry and the Sabbath need reforming, and Mr. Garrison and his friends have undertaken this Herculean labor also. At a recent Convention in Boston, called to discuss these three topics, the following resolution was voted down by a vote of 30 against 6:

"Resolved, That this Convention, in the question to come before it, receives the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the paramount and only authoritative rule of religious faith and duty." The next resolution was this: "Resolved, That the order of the Ministry, as at present existing, is anti-scriptural, and of human origin." This, with several substitutes, was discussed most of the time, from Tuesday afternoon to Thursday evening; but the Convention adjourned without taking any vote upon the resolution.

One of the substitutes proposed was as follows: "Resolved, That the wants of man do not authorize the establishment of an order of priesthood, every man being his own minister."

The number of voting members of the convention, as shown by the first vote, was 36. Among them were several females. The Convention adjourned to meet at a future time, but the probability seems to be that it will not convene again.

For the purpose of vindicating their character, and "defining their position," they adopted the following resolve:

"That this is strictly a convention of the people, and does not assume to be any thing else; and that while it cannot properly claim to be, in the technical sense, a Christian Body, it declares those who apply to it the term 'infidel,' to be guilty of gross defamation."

If this body has no claim to be called christian or infidel, what is its true character? It has put forth no declaration of sentiments more explicit than an absolute rejection of the Bible, as the rule of religious faith and duty. Could any course have been adopted more satisfactory than this, or which could point out more mainly the character of the convention.

It is a matter of regret that any who are, or have been abolitionists, should desire to subvert the faith of any in the great principles of Christianity. We think that all sensible men, who have the good of society at heart, upon mature reflection, will assent to the feeling expressed by Dr. Franklin,—a man who had been an infidel and experienced its poisonous effects—"If mankind are so very bad with religion, what would they be without it?"

ABOLITION IN THE SOUTH.—The information conveyed by Gerrit Smith's correspondent, which we publish to-day, shows that our principles are steadily progressing at the south, as well as at the north. The writer states that a majority of the legal voters in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, are opposed to slavery. This result is not surprising. The proportion of slaveholders to the legal voters in the slave states is very small. But the slaveholders are many of them well educated and wealthy, while the laboring white population are comparatively poor, ignorant, and without influence, and live under laws which are ruinous to their interests. We shall find in a few years, that they will become excellent abolitionists. Their own interests, when they see them in their true light, will compel them to take that course.

MR. GIDDING'S SPEECH.—We continue to-day the publication of this able document. We hope all our readers will peruse it carefully, and notice the compulsory and grinding down policy, which has been pursued, and which is still continued, by the national government, towards the Indians of the South, and the fugitives who have taken refuge among them.

The number of Father Mathews' army of tee-totallers now amounts to 4,647,00.

Fugitives from Slavery.

The number of colored people who are making their escape from the southern States are every day increasing, and their facilities for reaching the "Queen's dominions," were never so favorable as at present. From the number that have recently landed in Canada, one would be led to conclude that the "happiness and contentment," hitherto enjoyed by the sable sons of the south, has entirely passed away and a longing desire for the bliss of freedom seized their souls.

Believing as we do that it is morally wrong to continue our fellow beings in involuntary servitude, it is with the utmost pleasure that we aid and assist them in their flight from Southern kidnappers. A few days since we had the rare pleasure, in connection with many of our friends in this place, of bestowing our hospitalities upon six of our brethren, who tarried with us some sixteen hours to refresh themselves, on their journey to a "land of freedom." They were from twenty-one to thirty years of age—in good health and spirits, and apparently much delighted with the prospect of a new home, where the sound of the whip and clanking of chains will no longer grate upon their ears, and mangle and gall their limbs. They were sober, temperate, and gentlemanly in their appearance—discouraged with readiness on all subjects that had come under their observation—and with regard to general intelligence were far in advance of many white persons with whom we have discovered, whose opportunities for obtaining knowledge had been far superior to theirs. Before the reader's eye shall have traced these lines, they will all be in the possession of the RICH BOON OF FREEDOM in a MONARCHIAL GOVERNMENT, having broken away from the southern prison house of this "home of the brave, and asylum for the oppressed of ALL NATIONS."

We bade them God speed in their magnanimous enterprise, and should be much rejoiced to learn that this system of colonization was becoming so general that the southern part of this confederacy would be under the necessity of granting emancipation to the slaves in order to obtain laborers for the cultivation of their soil.

Let the people of this State arise in the greatness of their strength and give to the down trodden and neglected Americans the right of trial by jury, when claimed as fugitives, which will render them comparatively safe while passing through the peninsula state, to their destined place of freedom.

Slavery in the Church.

There is a class of abolitionists who are opposed to A. S. nominations. They cannot go with us to the ballot box to deposit their votes against slavery, because of the vileness, intrigue, corruption and total destitution of all moral principle which they think will characterize a new political party. Furthermore, they consider that it would be unwise, because our numbers are so few. They also hold, as a part of their creed, that the principles of the Gospel, are the chief, if not the only means on which we should rely for the extirpation of the evil of slavery, and that the moral power of the Churches, when they become completely purified from the sin, will be felt so effectually in community that slavery will be abolished.

It is strictly true, that if every Church in the free States would adopt the principle of excluding slaveholders from its fellowship and communion, after having borne testimony against the sin for a suitable length of time, the effect upon the South would be powerful and efficacious. But we do not find that those who thus highly value the moral power of the churches as a means of removing slavery, and who are opposed to all political efforts for its removal, are always, or often, the most forward to bring that power which they prize so highly to bear upon the evil to be removed. Is it not true that many of them are quite inactive? For the sake of consistency, they are bound to act.—They say they cannot conscientiously go to the polls with the political abolitionists to vote against slavery. Be it so. By their own showing, however, there is a large field where they can act, and where they ought to act to the extent of their ability. If the moral power of the church is to abolish slavery let that power be applied in all its length and breadth. But "faith without works is dead." If this class of abolitionists have the cause of the slave at heart, they will manifest it by their fruits. But if they have no fruits, what shall we think?

The Clergy and Reform.

Under this head, A. A. Phelps has presented to the public, in the Free American, some statements showing that ministers are not as far behind the times as many people suppose. He assumes that there are in the United States 10,000,000 of people of suitable age to take part in measures of reform, and 20,000 ministers, being one to 500 people. If now in the temperance or anti-slavery reform, one minister has espoused the cause of reform to every 500 people, the two classes, as classes, are even with each other. If, however, two ministers have espoused the cause to every five hundred people, then the ministers are a hundred per cent. in advance of the people, and so on, in that proportion.

The whole number of ministers in the state of New York, Feb. 6, 1838, was 2261, of whom 1952 or eight ninths of the whole, were tee-total abstinent. The people were certainly behind at this time: for eight ninths of them were not tee-total abstinent.

In 1826, a large majority of the Synod of Ohio, voted that the holding of slaves is manstealing.

In 1833, a large majority of the clergy of Boston signed petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Out of 1668 delegates who attended different anti-slavery conventions and meetings from 1832 to 1837, 835 or one fifth part were ministers.

Of 56 agents, employed by the American Anti-Slavery society, prior to 1837 43 were ministers.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—We hope the fast appointed by the National Executive will be generally observed. We are desirous also that it should be observed rightly—in a manner that shall be acceptable to God, and profitable to the nation. We cannot convey our own ideas on the subject any better than by extracting the following proclamation of Gov. Kent, of Maine, for a fast in that state on the 22d of April last.

"May it be such a fast as the Lord has chosen; observed, not in a spirit of ostentatious abstinence, or hypocritical formality, 'to be seen of men,' but with deep penitence of heart, practical repentance towards God, and humble hope in His mercy as declared to mankind in Christ Jesus our Lord. May we cherish and act upon those principles, which lead us, 'to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke, to deal bread to the hungry,' to shelter the houseless, to clothe the naked, and to provide for the dependent."

The Synod of Bath have returned an answer to the communication of Ripley Presbytery, Ohio, of which the following is an extract:

"We regard slaveholding as one of the grossest violations of the law of God, and in our ecclesiastical relations would treat slaveholders as we do other gross offenders."

The Alabama Baptist Association lately passed the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, That we have read our Bibles, and are fully convinced, that slavery is in perfect accordance with its holy dictates, and that the condemnation of it, either in principle or practice, entered not into the instruction of Christ and his Apostles. Therefore, in the act of holding slaves, we sin not, and by consequence deserve not the sentence pronounced against us."

Resolved, That we consider those who are engaged in the cause of abolition, are engaged in an unholy cause—in one which is condemned by the Bible, and wholly unauthorized by the blessed Savior.

The Congregational Association of Western New York, at a recent meeting, have passed a number of resolutions on Slavery, among which is the following:—"That for the present, until they repent, we must withdraw our christian fellowship from them, and neither welcome a slaveholder to our pulpits, or to our communion table."

It appears from the new census, that if 60,000 be adopted as the ratio of representation in the popular branch of the national Legislature, the slaveholding States will lose five and the non-slaveholding States gain twelve members.

We are requested to say that Nathan Durfee, of Marshall, is one of the State Committee of correspondence, and that the name of J. T. Gilbert, was inserted as one of the committee by mistake.

The number of persons who voted for the three candidates for President at the last election in the State of New York was 441,139—a number which exceeds all the slaveholders in the nation, by one third.

ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS.—The Emancipator informs us that a system of tract distribution is in operation in Maine, Massachusetts and Cincinnati.

Livingston County Anti-Slavery Society.

The Quarterly Meeting of this Association was held at Howell on Thursday the 6th instant, E. F. GAY, Esq. the President being in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Root. Officers of the Society for the ensuing year, are:

E. F. GAY, President.
R. M. STANSBURY, V. Pres.
JAMES BURNETT, Sec.
Rev. WM. ROOT, Rec. Sec.
WM. KIRKLAND, Cor. Sec.

An Address was delivered by Rev. Mr. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor.

The Address of this gentleman was the great point of interest on the occasion, and was listened to with earnest and ever profound attention. It was a production well calculated to startle those who are slumbering over their country's danger, while they show themselves wholly callous to her disgrace. The subject was one which should strike home to the bosom of every northern freeman—the grasping spirit of the slave power—its ever new and ever successful aggressions on the rights and interests of the North, and on liberty everywhere. It was a bold and striking, yet faithful picture of the usurpations of that political monster—the slave power of the country. The speaker showed that there was no interest in the country which this power was unable to touch; and that there was nothing which it touched that it did not control and bend to its own purposes. Being allowed a representation on the basis of its slave property, it used this very representation as the means of deepening the foundations and widening the superstructure of the Institution itself. This being secured, another and an easy step was to control and render subservient every department of the government. Abundant instances were adduced of the pressure and sway of this argus-eyed power. The Florida War, with its enormous expenditure of forty millions; was the offspring of the insatiable avarice of some Georgia planters, who must hunt out even with blood hounds a few hundred slaves, who had taken refuge from their own inexorable cruelties in the mild sway of heathens and savages. These masters had no respect to the rights of men; the rights of human nature have terribly vindicated themselves in this small band of avengers, who have caused the blood and treasure of their oppressors to flow without stint or measure. The name of Osceola will be a watchword to the future Indian warrior or negro refugee.

The speaker adverted, in strong language, to the fact that our Government allowed, sanctioned and even encouraged kidnapping. Any colored man in the District of Columbia was liable to be taken up at the instance of any white man, thrust into prison, and sold as a slave, if within a certain period he did not prove his freedom. Aside from the monstrosity of requiring proof of freedom in order to the enjoyment of its rights, what chance is afforded the miserable black, who finds himself suddenly immured in a prison; cut off from all intercourse with his friends, and subjected to every hardship and cruelty which the jailer sees fit to impose, and that jailer stimulated by the bribe of a large portion of his fine, to interpose all obstacles to the required proof. Is it possible to conceive of a more crying injustice? Can any one believe that of near 200 victims imprisoned under this law, many actual free men have not been sold into Slavery? Prisons built with the money and kept at the cost of the people of these States are used as the receptacles of these alleged fugitives. The laws which sanction these proceedings are the laws of the people of the United States, through their Representatives at Washington. The officers who carry them into execution are paid in part with the money of the people. How then, can we free ourselves from the charge of favoring the system of kidnapping? We undo us, if our people are no better than the laws passed in their name and under their sanction. Nothing but the domineering spirit of the South and the crouching spirit of the North in all that respects the peculiar Institution could long maintain such a system at the seal of our common Government. Nor is kidnapping unknown at the North, and on our own soil. The slave catcher is found among us prowling for his victims like the stealthy beast of prey. A convenient Justice will generally be found, through whose aid the kidnapper finds little difficulty in accomplishing his purpose.

What is the remedy for these appalling evils—these Heaven-faring crimes? Let humanity—like charity, begin at home;—let us first cleanse our own garments from pollution; let us throw around the oppressed and down-trodden children of affliction among us the shield of human sympathy; the protection of a jury trial. No one of our own color is so poor, so friendless, so powerless, that he cannot claim in his behalf in a matter of small moment the protection of a trial by twelve freemen. In a contest with a superior, he has (as the weak and otherwise defenceless ought to have), in the outset the advantage of the sympathy of his judges, ensuring him a full and impartial hearing. And shall we dare to refuse this inestimable privilege to the weakest and most defenceless of our citizens where their dearest, perhaps their only possession—their liberty is at stake, when their only crime is that of color? Let our statute book be stained with no such flagrant injustice; let it sanction no such high handed oppression.

But the speaker did not leave the sub-

ject without pointing out the appropriate remedy in the hands of the people, so far as the crime and evils of slavery are connected with northern legislation, whether in Congress or in State Legislatures.—Cleanse the Halls of Legislation. If your present legislators turn a deaf ear to the claims of justice and humanity, displace them and choose men who are in favor of securing to the feeblest and humblest of our citizens due protection. If the Representatives in Congress, with a large majority of members from the Free States legislate in the District of Columbia, where they have exclusive jurisdiction, only for one portion of the community, and not for all—if they will make the Capitol a slave mart; if they will, to accommodate the slave-dealer, maintain prisons for the incarceration of the dark-skinned American unaccused of crime; if they will abet the kidnapper by shielding him under the forms of law; if they do all this and more, are they, let me ask, the fit representatives of a free people? If not, whose fault is it that they are thus?—Whose fault is it that for nearly two generations the above enormities have been perpetrated by Congress, by the representatives of the people of the free States—by your representative, my fellow-citizen? Can the representative go on for session after session, and generation after generation in a course of unjust and wicked legislation on a vital point—his acts known and read of all men, and yet the constituent be blameless? If so what becomes of the theory, that the people rule? What is our responsible share of the measures of our Government? It is a mockery for the American people to lay at the door of Congress the sins of a permanent system of legislation. The sin is their own—the disgrace is justly visited on them in the judgment of the nations of the earth, and let them look to it that it is not visited on them in the righteous retribution of Heaven!

The duties of the American people and of his immediate hearers, as portions of that people were enforced by the speaker. All who partake of the power of choosing rulers, partake of the responsibility of their acts, after full time is given for consideration and for passing judgment upon them. If acts of cruelty and oppression grow into a system, they become the acts of the people. Individuals can relieve themselves of their personal responsibility for the continuance of the system only by acting as well as speaking against it, only by voting for such men, as are practical as well as theoretical lovers of liberty.

WM. KIRKLAND, Cor. Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty. Slave Catching in Michigan.

In all the Free States the difficulty of taking fugitives escaped from slavery, is perpetually increasing. The fugitive is almost sure of finding friends as soon as he crosses the boundary line of a Free State. Canada is a sure refuge, and any slave, by the help of a few friends can be landed there in a few days. In addition to this, public sentiment is also changing, and setting in strongly in behalf of liberty. Among the respectable portion of the community, it is no credit to a man, that he has been instrumental in returning the helpless slave to hopeless bondage.

A few evenings since, I had the pleasure of taking by the hand, a robust, fine looking fellow, named Sylvester, who was bond and educated in the land of "the patriarchs."—He was about twenty-seven years of age.—I learned the following particulars concerning his history.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and learned the trade of a blacksmith. He has also served as steward on board of steamboats on the Mississippi and its branches.—In this capacity, he has often visited the Free States, without knowing that slaves could not be held within their boundaries. He earned as a steward from \$35 to \$45 per month, and his owner had been offered \$1600 for him. Sylvester, however, began to think he might be worth something to himself, and came to Detroit. While residing there, another fugitive was apprehended, and the colored people determined to rescue him from the officer by force. The attempt failed, and Sylvester was lodged in jail, and an indictment preferred against him for an attempt to kill, by snapping a pistol at a white man during the affray. On this charge he was convicted, and sentenced to State Prison for five years. Some time after, satisfactory proof was made to the Governor that it was not Sylvester, but another colored man who had attempted to kill with the pistol. The Governor forwarded a pardon for Sylvester, to the proper officer at the State Prison. In the mean time, through some unknown channel, information that Sylvester was about to be pardoned and released, had been conveyed to Missouri, and three slave catchers came on from that State to Jackson, ready to seize him and take him to Missouri. While they attended church on the Sabbath, listening to a sermon on the death of President Harrison, Sylvester walked out of prison, and departed from Jackson. The next morning upon presenting themselves to obtain their victim, they were much astonished to learn that he was probably many miles distant. Sylvester has probably reached Queen Victoria's land of liberty, where he doubts not that he shall be able to "take care of himself."

Extracts from a letter of J. S. Fitch, to the Executive Committee, dated,

MARSHALL, 30th April, 1841.

To the Ex. Com. of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

I am pleased that you have been enabled to raise the flag of the "Signal of Liberty," for the Peninsula State, to let the inhabitants of this part of Christendom know that the spirit and light of the puritans of this American land has not entirely vanished in this day of recklessness and confusion, turmoil and celestial chastisements.

* * * I do believe, gentlemen, there is moral worth and pure republican principle in the heart of this nation, which has been buried up by the tumultuous exhibition of demagogues and office hunters and monetary defaulters, which can yet be aroused and brought into action, that will leave the whole lump, and save us from utter ruin as a nation of freemen, and rid us of that Heaven-daring crime of slavery and aristocratic oppression. Taking this view, together with many others, I cannot but feel that great responsibilities rest upon you. We are aware how many look upon your little "Signal," and how careless and indifferent some are to the Beacon, and the contempt of others of whom we ought to look for better things. But on the other side, let us look, Brethren, what has God, the mighty King, the Eternal ruler of the universe, hung out as a "Signal;" the whole political, pecuniary, and temporal horizon of the American people clothed in sackcloth, mourning and lamentation; the drapery of the very Heavens is shrouded in gloom, and earth is astounded, and the countenances of men tell of the judgments of the Almighty, and with faltering voice they enquire, why is this? and what shall be done? Brethren, the minds of the political aspirants are beclouded, and their eyes dim, and the most fine gold has become changed, and who will raise the warning voice, when the American Editor cannot get his mind expanded enough, his views enlarged, or his eyes open to the real cause of their national calamities. When the judgments of the Lord are in the land why will not the people learn righteousness? When pecuniary distress prevails from the eastern boundary to the borders of Texas, why will not representatives legislate in the fear of God? When professed Christians pray for righteous rulers, why can they be so inconsistent as to vote for slave holders and Sabbath breakers?

* * * No, gentlemen, God forbids it, and they must be made to feel it, and then we may hope they will act differently. I would ask, for the consideration of all concerned, in what part of the empire of the heart and conscience there is a place to contain the Heaven-born principle of republicanism and democracy, while the hands are holding up their vote to cast it for a man that has not the first principle of republicanism engrafted into his soul?—I am well aware how these views will affect many who should have an opportunity to read them, and we are told this plain, open, frank and honest exhibition of facts never will bring the great mass of mind over to these truths; that unless we devise and practice stratagem, cunning, management and intrigue as other political parties do, we need not expect to succeed. I do not know how far my brethren in this holy cause would justify the course of other political parties in effecting their objects, yet I feel that if truth, righteousness, human rights and justice will not sustain the pillars of our temple, then let the story be recorded for the reading of future generations, like unto the history of other republican governments, that the Sampsons of the nineteenth century have overthrown and destroyed the temple of American liberty, and a general ruin succeeded. Let us do what we can and wait for the result, and fear not nor be dismayed, and believe me your sincere friend and fellow-laborer in the cause.

J. S. FITCH.

For the Signal of Liberty.

"We don't want them here."

—says, "If slavery can't be abolished without the privilege of coming among us, let them remain as they are."

George Lewis, (one of the six who passed through here on Saturday last on their way to Canada,) when asked if he did not wish to wreak his vengeance on his master for his cruelties before he left, replied, "Oh no, I would not injure a hair of his head, if I had the power. He has a wife and four children, and they love him and think a great deal of him, and it would not be right for me to injure so many to gratify the revenge of one."

Candid reader, when this man comes to stand by the side of his master and the person who "don't want them here," before him who "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth," which do you think will shine brightest?

M. H. C.

OUTRAGEOUS.—Notwithstanding the anti-mobocratic and argumentative charge of Judge Helfenstein, to the Grand Jury in the case of the Dayton rioters, we learn that not a single white man was indicted. Who would have believed it? Who set fire to the houses which were burned down over the heads of the colored people?—While men! And yet this is not a sufficient violation of law and order, in the mind of the Grand Jury, for them to find an indictment. Outrageous!—Col. American.

Letters from the South.

Charleston, February, 1841.

In my last letter from this place, I offered some considerations respecting the influence of domestic slavery upon the master, particularly his moral character. The subject I will now resume.

Probably, no one who has an opportunity of examining the subject practically, will for a moment hesitate to admit that the habitual tendency of the system is to blunt the distinction in the mind between right and wrong; in other words, to render callous the moral sensibilities. The reason of this is abundantly obvious.—While most men at the South acknowledge freely that slavery as it actually exists is an evil, and that viewed in the abstract it is sinful; few will admit that they are guilty of sin in holding slaves.—Yet it is hardly possible for any man not to feel that the community is guilty of a great moral wrong, necessary under the circumstances, if it be in keeping half the entire population in utter ignorance and degradation, not to avoid feeling that is, to a certain extent, a partaker in this wrong. He is conscious also, that this large part of the community, while living in a Christian country, are to a considerable extent as ignorant and regardless of the gospel as the heathen, and that religion when presented to them, is presented in such a manner, as commonly to exert very little practical influence on their hearts and lives. Now, the consciousness of guilt unrepented of, and unforsaken, whether it affects ourselves, or the community in which we dwell, hardens the heart. It is an unpleasant contemplation, and therefore is driven from the mind. But the man who does this, will regard with comparative indifference, not only the particular sin of which he is conscious, but sin generally; his moral powers will be benumbed, and duty will cease to be his polar star.

The very common use of profane language through the southern country, illustrates this view of the subject. Profane language is heard to some extent in all parts of our land; but so far as my observation extends, it is not at all common in traveling in New England to meet a man of respectable appearance, who habitually uses it in ordinary conversation. In traveling at the South particularly below this place, I am afraid, from what I have seen, and what I have been told, that putting out of the question professors of religion, and travelers from the North, and imposing no restraint from the presence of ladies, it is difficult to find a man who is not frequently guilty of taking the name of the Lord in vain. Certainly the numerous oaths which daily offend the ear, when associating with men of every rank and profession in life, with members of Congress, with judges, or with merchants, show a most painful state of corruption in the community.

The manner in which the sabbath is regarded, affords no uncertain or imperfect test of the morals of the community.—The sabbath, when religiously observed, is the instrument of the richest blessings to the community. In this city, and in many cities at the South, the Sabbath is welcomed by a considerable portion of the community, and is observed in a proper manner. In the country it is almost the only day when neighbors are accustomed to meet; and they frequently assemble at the church door some time before service commences, and converse on the ordinary topics of business and politics, as a preparation for the worship of the sanctuary.—The idea that ordinary worldly thoughts are to be excluded from the mind, or that worldly conversation, books and newspapers are to be laid aside, has never, I fear, occurred to the minds of a large majority of the inhabitants of the South. And probably there is not one man in ten, who on a long journey, would think of making the sabbath a day of rest.

In my last communication, I made a single remark respecting the effect of this institution upon purity of heart. It may be proper to say in this connection, that so far as my observation extends the ordinary conversation between gentlemen, such as you commonly meet in travelling, is more gross and impure, than you will ever hear from men of the same rank in society in your section of the country.

A striking and most pernicious result of the system of slavery, is, that it uniformly tends to elevate the rich and depress the poor; and is thus opposed to the first principles of our republican institutions.—The wealthy owner of a hundred slaves, feels that his hands are too delicate to be employed in anything useful. Accustomed to live for the sake of enjoyment merely, to spend his time in hunting or fishing, in convivial pleasure, or in visiting his neighbors, he necessarily connects diligent manual labor with the character as well as the condition of a slave.

N. Y. Evangelist.

MR. BOWRING, in his report on Egypt, says that the consumption of salt is considerable in Egypt, and strange are the means employed for obtaining it. At Abydos, the Arabs open the mummies, take out the inner parts, which they put into water, and say they furnish excellent salt! They sometimes get salt from the sand in which the mummies lie; but more frequently from the bodies themselves.

Pennsylvania Freeman.

Alcoholic drinks have been reduced in Ireland, during the last year, 3,500,000 gallons.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.—When an individual loans money, he is allowed by law to charge at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and is taxed at the rate of from one and a fourth to one and a half per cent on the amount of money loaned.

When a bank loans money, it is allowed by law to loan three times as much as it actually has, at the same rate of interest that an individual loans for, and pays a tax of about one fourth of one per cent. on the amount which it loans.

What less does the law do, than raise up a privileged class in our midst, exempting it almost entirely from the burdens of taxation, and enabling it to levy an enormous tribute upon the balance of the community, through the corporate privilege of printing pictures on silk paper? What do simple minded republicans think of such a measure as this? Suppose the law should single out some half dozen farmers in every township in the State, the most wealthy too, and exempt their farms from taxation, and compel people who wanted to purchase to go to these men and pay them three times as much as their horses, cattle, grain, &c. were worth. Would not one then complain, and justly complain, of the monstrous inequality of the laws? And yet such laws would scarcely be more unequal and unjust in their operation, than are the laws which relate to individuals and banks.—Trumbull Co. (O.) Dem.

Notice.

The citizens of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, are respectfully invited to meet at the Presbyterian Church, on Friday the 14th inst. at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. to observe the National Fast.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. by Joshua Leland, Esq. Mr. LEVI BURNHANS and Miss LOIS GROVES, all of Northfield.

Agents for the Signal of Liberty.

Dr. A. L. Porter, Detroit.
H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti.
Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield.
Thomas M'Gee, Concord.
J. S. Fitch, Marshall.
J. T. Gilbert, do.
E. Child, Albion.
W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids,
J. S. Fifield, do.
R. H. King, Rivas.
R. B. Rexford, Napoleon.
L. H. Jones Grass Lake.
Rev. Samuel Bebens, Plymouth.
Walter M'Farlan, do.
Samuel Mead, do.
Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem.
D. F. Norton, do.
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.
S. Pomroy, Tompkins.

JEW DAVID'S

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

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

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

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

It has likewise been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, and affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

No 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, in order that it may be within the means of every afflicted son and daughter of the community; that all, whether rich or poor, may obtain the treasure of health, which results from its use.

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, is a certain cure for corns.

Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan.

Country agents supplied by M. W. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean

Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton

F. Hall, Leoni; G. G. Grewell, Grass Lake

Keeler & Powers, Concord.

Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. if

POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty.

SPRING.

The sun is climbing to the North,
With genial warmth he darts his rays,
The budding trees are shooting forth,
And nature smiles with sunny days.
The farmer to his fields has gone,
Our ships have left their icy bed;
The Boatman winds his merry horn,
And chirly sings, old winter's fled.
The Robin on the loftiest bough,
Tunes his shrill notes at early dawn,
There seeks his food behind the plough,
And hops delighted o'er the lawn.
The chipping squirrel hath appeared,
And chippers merry in the wood,
The coon his hollow tree hath cleared
To range the forest's solitude.
'Tis changed, the frosts have all gone by,
Her snowy coat the earth has cast,
The groves are filled with melody,
And youthful spring hath come at last.
And now she robes her vast domain,
With mantle green and lovely flowers,
Her zephyrs too have come again,
To play among the shady bowers.
'Tis folly, then, to be cast down
In Spring, when all things are so gay;
Grasp not for pleasures that have flown
But cast with her, your cares away.

V. S.

Ann Arbor, May, 1841.

Atalanta, the Indian Maiden.

BY MISS E. LIVERMORE.

Daughters and sons of happiness! Ye
who have been bred up in the lap of afflu-
ence, whose years have passed peacefully
away as the sunny days of May—ye over
whose visage sorrow has cast a shade,—
slight as the fleecy cloud that sweeps a-
cross the mid-day sun,—ye upon whose
heart the "worm, the canker, and the grief
have never rested, listen to a recital
of my wrongs. Mine are no romantic sor-
rows. Mine are no sentimental sufferings.
The tears which I have shed are
not the emanations of a sickly and fevered
imagination. They are not occasioned
by slight and momentary grief. Ah no!
Anguish, such as the human heart is sel-
dom capable of enduring, has been my
portion. The cup of bitterness, unmingled
bitterness has been presented to my
lips and I have drained it to the very
dregs.

My early home was situated in a most
delightful valley in Florida. No descrip-
tion of mine can give an adequate repre-
sentation of the singular beauty of that se-
cluded spot. Lolly trees waved their
thick branches over our heads, while their
rugged trunks were adorned with the de-
licate tendrils of the delicious vine and
graceful parasite. Fair flowers unrolled
their tender petals, and cast their sweet
fragrance into the air, rendered vocal by
the music of myriads of merry songsters.
In that lovely and retired situation was
placed the little cot which contained my
all, viz: my dear and honored parents.
My father was one of the bravest, the
most gallant of the whole tribe of Semi-
noles. My mother was of African origin
yet though descended from different na-
tions, more loved more truly than they.—
Situated as I was, the only daughter of
the renowned Osceola, my slightest wish-
es were gratified and my most trifling
wants supplied. My time was spent in a
manner which best accorded with my i-
deas of happiness. Often have I launch-
ed my canoe upon the limped water, and
impelled it with the swiftness of light a-
cross the clear blue waves. With the
unerring arrow of my well strung bow,
have I delighted to pierce the heart of
the fearless eagle and ravenous vulture.—
Sometimes I accompanied my father to
the hunting excursions and saw him pro-
strate the antlered prey. Sometimes I fol-
lowed him to the grand assembly of our
nation, where stories of the white man's
injustice were repeated until the council
fires burned dimly on the hearth. When
returned to our own homes, my mother
would relate to us the bitter wrongs that
her own countrymen endured from the un-
principled whites; but as we bowed in
worship before the Great Spirit, we united
in thanksgiving, that we were thus far
preserved from their unlawful aggressions.
But why should I now revert to those
pleasant, those happy seasons, at every
remembrance of which my soul writhes in
agonies.

One evening as we returned late from
the chase, we saw several whites around
our hut. We had scarcely entered when
they rushed in, seized my mother and loaded
her with irons. Father demanded the
reason of this outrage. "She is my slave,"
replied a stern voice "and for the future
must serve her master." I threw myself
at their feet and prayed for her release.
She joined her tears to mine and entreated
them for the love of mercy, to spare us
the agony of a final separation. But the
iron hearted monster closed their ears to
our entreaties, and drawing still closer the
cords which bound their victim, they hur-
ried her from our sight forever! During
this heart-rending scene, not a muscle of
my father's brow relaxed, not even a sigh
revealed the strong passions of his soul;
but as the last shriek of his departed wife
rang in his ear, he raised his hand and in-
voked the vengeance of the Great Spirit
upon the base robbers.

From that awful hour, the kind and for-
giving Osceola became the white man's
bitterest foe. No pains were spared to in-

dict upon those, who had doomed the wife
of his youth to perpetual servitude, the
most severe punishment. He was the
chief of the Seminoles and his influence
unbounded. He assembled their councils
pointed to the white men's broken faith,
referred them to his own wrongs and ur-
ged them to make one more struggle for lib-
erty. His feelings met a response. Hun-
dreds gathered around his standard, in-
creased his strength, until the very name
of Osceola sent terror to the hearts of the
whites. The basest treachery guided the
decisions of the pale faces. until at last
they succeeded in capturing the gallant
warrior, and confining him in their pris-
on.

As soon as the intelligence of his cap-
ture reached us, I hastened to mingle
my sympathies with his, and endeavored
to console him, under a trial, which he
dreaded more than death. He received
me with kindness and nerved his spirit for
the bitter task of bidding me a final adieu.
"My dear daughter," said he, "the cruel
whites have placed their fetters upon my
body, but my free spirit is yet untamed.—
I leave you without one friend or protector
to be driven like leaves on autumn's
whirlwinds, but the Great Spirit will be
your guardian." He, said and his noble
spirit burst its earthly habitation and has-
tened to the happy hunting ground of his
fathers.

I am now alone. None cares for Ata-
lanta. None listens to her complaint.—
But will not you fair maidens, shed one
tear for her, whose mother has been en-
slaved by your countrymen, and whose
father your rulers have sent unbidden to
the spirit land.

A SLAVE DEALER.—On Monday at Wor-
ship street, an uncouth looking personage
who gave his name as George Young, and
stated himself to be an American subject
was placed at the bar. Late on Saturday
night, while the "waits" were serenading
Spitfields, the defendant, half drunk,
stumbled against them, and, after violent-
ly abusing them for daring to impede the
progress of a free man, tendered his
card to one of them, whom he challenged
to fight him on the following morning.—
The police endeavored to persuade him to
go home, but he struck one of them several
times, saying that in his own country
he should know how to settle the matter
in a moment; although he had not a pin-
ard, he had a good knife, and would stick
it into the first person that ran against him.
Mr. Broughton asked him what was his
occupation? The defendant unblush-
ingly said that he was a slave dealer.—
Mr. Broughton: What, a trader to the
coasts of Guiana?—The defendant said
no; he was a trader in slaves inland, be-
tween the southern states. Mr. Brought-
ton sentenced him to a fine of 30s. for
assaulting the police.—*London Patriot.*

DR. FRANKLIN'S CODE OF MORALS.—
The following list of moral virtues was
drawn up by Dr. Franklin for the regu-
lation of his life.

Temperance—Eat not to fullness; drink
not to elevation. Silence—Speak not but
what may benefit others or your self; a-
void trifling conversation. Order—Let
all your things have their place; let each
part of your business have its time.—
Resolution—Resolve to perform what you
ought, perform without fail what you re-
solve. Frugality—make no expense but
to do good to others or yourself; that is
waste nothing. Industry—Loose no time
be always employed in something useful;
keep out of all unnecessary action. Sin-
cerity—use no hurtful deceit; think inno-
cently and justly; and if you speak, speak
accordingly. Justice—Wrong none by
doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that
are your duty. Moderation—Avoid ex-
tremes; forbear presenting injuries.—
Cleanliness—Suffer no uncleanness in
the body, clothes, or habitation. Tran-
quility—Be not disturbed about trifles, or
at accidents common or unavoidable. Hu-
mility—Imitate Jesus Christ.

CUTTING THE ABOLITIONISTS.: The
Baptist convention of Alabama recently
resolved to withhold all appropriations
to certain missionary societies, until they
give satisfactory evidence that they are
not, either directly or indirectly, concerned
in anti-slavery movements; and in case
of their refusal, the Convention recom-
mends the establishment of a southern
board of missions, entirely distinct from
the Northern Baptists.—*N. O. Picune. Ter-
rible!*

THE CRIME OF BEING FREE.—A com-
mittee of the legislature of Georgia, in or-
der to raise three hundred thousand dol-
lars for the completion of the Western and
Atlantic railroad, has recommended a law
levying a direct tax, in which is the dis-
graceful provision of taxing every free ne-
gro ten dollars, solely for the crime of be-
ing free!

RELIGIOUS ACTION.—For some six
weeks, the question of the duty of Chris-
tian churches to slaveholders in their com-
munion, has been discussed in Lane Sem-
inary, and decided by a vote of 19 to 15
that they ought, after faithful and affection-
ate warning, to be excluded, if they per-
sist in the sin.—*Cin. Obs.*

The circuit court of Illinois, has decid-
ed that aliens not naturalized, who have
resided in that state for six months, next
preceeding an election, have a right to
vote. The case has been carried up to
the Supreme Court.

THE RESURRECTION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

In order that this valuable medicine should
not be counterfeited, we have a plate repre-
senting a Persian scene, that is struck on
each bill, one of which accompanies each
box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a
long list of certificates, as they will neither
add to nor diminish the virtues of this admi-
rable compound.

Superior to the Hygiean, Brandreth's, Egan's
tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative,
or any other Pills, or Compound, before
the public, as certified to by Physicians and
others. Let none condemn them until they
have tried them, and they will not.

It is now a settled point with all who have
used the Vegetable Persian Pills, that they
are pre-eminently the best and most effica-
cious Family medicine, that has yet been
used in America. If every family could be-
come acquainted with their *Sovereign Pow-
er* over disease, they would seek them and
be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on
the first appearance of disease, and then how
much distress would be avoided and money
saved, as well as *lives of thousands* who are
hurried out of time by neglecting disease in
its first stages, or by not being in possession
of a remedy which they can place depen-
dence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness,
should use the Persian Pills freely, when
needed, no injury can ensue, if used from
youth to old age, when taken according to
the directions.

CERTIFICATES.

Rochester, Sept. 1840.

Messrs. E. Chase & Company:—
Gents: Sirs:—This is to inform you that
we have used your Vegetable Persian Pills
for a year past, in our practice, and are well
pleased with their operation. Believing them
to fulfil their advertisement, in answering as
a substitute where calomel is indicated, we
can recommend them to the public.

Drs. Brown, McKensie, & Haisted.
Rochester, 1840.

TO MOTHERS.

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.
Gents.—Hearing much said about extra-
ordinary effects of the Resurrection or Per-
sian Pills, upon those about to become Moth-
ers, we were induced to make a trial of
them. My wife was at that time a mother
of 5 children, and had suffered the most ex-
cruciating pains during and after her con-
finement of each. She had tried every
means and taken much medicine, but found
little or no relief. She commenced taking
the Persian Pills about 3 mo. before her con-
finement (her health being very poor about
this length of time previous,) and soon after
was enabled by their use to attend to the
cares of a mother to her family until her
confinement. At the time she commenced
taking the Persian Pills, and for several
weeks previous, with a dry hard cough, and
frequently severe cramps, which the use of
the pills entirely removed before using half
a box. It is with great confidence that we
advise all those about to become Mothers to
make use of the Persian Pills. All those
that have taken them in our neighborhood,
have got along in the same easy manner,
and are about the house in a few days.—
There does not appear to be half the danger
of other difficulties setting in after confine-
ment where these Pills are taken. We uni-
tedly say, let none neglect taking them for
they are in the reach of the poor as well as
the rich. We are truly thankful that there
is a remedy which females can easily pro-
cure which bids to lessen the world of suf-
fering, which many of them have to bear,
and perhaps save the lives of thousands
which otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14th, 1841, corner of Cal-
edonia square, Edinburg street. For par-
ticulars; see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

Gents.—I wish you to send a quantity of
your Persian Pills to this place, for I am sure
they would meet with a ready sale. My
brother-in-law while passing through your
place heard so much said in their behalf, that
he was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I
may safely say that they have done more for
myself and a half sister of mine, than \$400
which I had paid to Doctors, and for other
various prescriptions and medicines. I have
used 28 boxes of Brandreth's Pills, which
gave me some partial relief. But your Pills
went right ahead like a man of war. What
passed over looked like ink. My disease has
been named differently by every Physician;
but my idea is, that it was a general vitia
of the fluids which produced symptoms of al-
most every disease. It would be too tedious
for me to give you a history of all my
difficulties. I was weak, dull, stupid and re-
duced to a skeleton. All hopes of being
restored had been given over, except by my
brother-in-law. I took two boxes of your
Pills, and am able to perform my duties in
the counting room. My sister was con-
sumptive—her liver was much affected, her
legs swelled—a harsh cough constantly
troubled her. One box of your Pills entire-
ly relieved her from all those symptoms.—
I am about to remove to Burlington, and
would wish an agency, &c.

STEPHEN B. LUTHER, JR.

FEVER & AGUE, CHILL FEVER &c.
Those in health who live in marshy coun-
tries, and unhealthy climates, can avoid the
disease to which their situations are sub-
ject, by taking the Persian pills once, and
in some instances perhaps twice a week, to
cleanse the system and purify it from the
small accumulation of effluvia, which causes
the different diseases, in different situations
of the country.

Those who find disease fast increasing up-
on them should take 6 or 8 pills on going
to bed, which will generally operate as a
gentle emetic and cathartic; after which
continue the use of them in smaller doses,
as recommended in the other large bill.

Those who follow this course will find
them a sure and never failing preventive.

Those whose diseases are stubborn, should
take a sufficient quantity of the pills to vomit
them once or twice, say every third night
till their disease is subdued, then take them
in smaller doses until every vestige of it is
exterminated.

Be no longer imposed upon by "Tonic
Mixtures," "Tonic Bitters," or any medi-
cine recommended to break the Fever and
Ague; as they all contain more or less qui-

ine and arsenic, which, if they break the A-
gue, injure the constitution, often causing
the patients to linger out a miserable exis-
tence, subject to every other disease.

These pills do not break the Ague leaving
the scattered fragments in the system, to
show themselves in every other form, but by
their cleansing properties they root out ev-
ery vestige of disease, leaving the system
free and healthy, and the constitution not
only unimpaired but improved. Those who
wish a tonic biter can make a most excel-
lent one after the receipt that accompanies
each box of pills.

Doolittle and Ray, State Agents for Michi-
gan. Orders addressed to M. W. Birchard
& co., will receive attention.

Sold by Doct. McLean Jackson; Dewy
& co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pearson, Clinton
I. D. Kief; Manchester; T. Hull, Leoni; C.
G. Grevell, Grass-Lake; Keeler & Powers
Concord.

Merchant's improved compound Fluid Extract of SASSAPARILLA.

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

This compound fluid extract is Alternative
Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Luxative, Aromatic,
and slightly stimulant, and may be used
successfully in scrofulous and syphilitic dis-
eases, and that shattered state of the consti-
tution which so often follows the abuse of
mercury, exostoses or morbid enlargement
of the bones, spiginous mustules of ring-
worm; ulcerations generally; caries of the
bones; cartilages of the nose, mouth, with
the other diseases above mentioned, and all
diseases arising from a morbid state of the
blood.

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

Within a very short period, there has been
great improvements in France, on the phar-
macological and chemical treatment of Sassa-
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
pharmaceutical preparation, requires the
most rigid care and skillful management,
and not without strict reference to the pecu-
liar active principle of each of its consti-
tuents. The French chemists have ascertained
by actual experiment, that the active
principle of Sarsaparilla is either destroyed
by chemical change, or driven off by the
heat of boiling water; consequently the
preparations from this root in general use,
(which are also frequently prepared by per-
sons unacquainted with pharmacy, and from
materials rendered inert by age or other-
wise, can have little or no effect upon the
system.

G. W. M. taking advantage of these
facts has adopted an improved process for
extracting the medical virtues from the ac-
tive ingredients of this compound fluid ex-
tract, which are nine in number, without
heat; that is to say neither concoction, infu-
sion, or maceration are made use of; nor is
the temperature of the menstrum allowed to
exceed 80 degrees 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 fe-
cula, woody fibre, &c., which encumbers the
extract obtained by decoction. The propi-
etor therefore has not only the satisfaction
of assuring the medical faculty and the pub-
lic, that this remedy is prepared according
to strict chemical and pharmaceutical rules,
but that he also united some of the officinal
valuable and active vegetables, all of the
choicest selection which materially enhances
its value in the treatment of the diseases
above named. He is therefore induced to
offer this fluid extract to physicians and oth-
ers under the fullest conviction of its supe-
riority 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 confi-
dence prompts them to prescribe such a di-
et and regimen as in their judgement the
case would seem to indicate;—thereby giv-
ing the extract its full influence.

This extract is prepared from the best se-
lected materials, without heat, by an im-
proved process; on an account of which, it
is preferred by physicians as being more ac-
tive than any other now before the public.

Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of
G. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport N. Y.
N. B. A liberal discount made to deal-
ers and Physicians.

The above article may be had at the store
of J. McLean, Jackson; Hale and Smith,
Grass-Lake, and by the principle druggists
throughout the state.

W. S. and J. W. Maynard, and Lund
and Gibson, Agents, Ann Arbor.
Jackson, July 4th, 1840.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!!
JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and
in a superior style, a large assort-
ment of blank Summons, Subpoenas, Execu-
tions, &c. &c.—For sale at this office.
Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

E. DEANS' CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

An important discovery for Rheumatism,
Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflamma-
tion in the Eyes, Burns, Swelled Throat
in Scarlet Fever, Quinsy, &c.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important
remedy for all those who are afflicted with
inflammatory complaints, by its easing pains,
counteracting inflammation, and giving speed-
y relief, by its active, strengthening, and
sudorific properties.—An effectual remedy
for inflammatory rheumatism, ague in the
breast, cramp, burns, bruises, scrofula, old
sores, ulcers of almost every description,
cankered and swelled throats arising from
scarlet fever, felons, white swellings, chil-
blains, &c. Persons suffering from liver
complaints, pulmonary diseases, inflamma-
tion on the lungs, with pains in the sides
and breast, pain and weakness in the back,
will find relief. In all cases it may be used
with safety.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This may certify that I, Erastus Dean,
the proprietor of E. Dean's Chemical Plas-
ter, have for more than two years been in a
delicate state of health, so that I have been
unable to prepare and circulate said Plaster
to that extent which the interest of the suf-
fering community demands; and feeling so
valuable an article ought to be extensively
made known to the afflicted, I have made
arrangements with H. HARRIS & Co., of
Ashtabula, Ohio, to manufacture and vend
it in my name as my sole successors. This,
therefore, may be relied on as the genuine
article heretofore prepared by me.

As witness my hand,
ERASTUS DEAN.

WERTFIELD, CHAUTAUQUE Co., N. Y.
January 21, 1839.

Penn Line, Pa. April 7, 1840.

Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co.—Sirs:—Since
I was at your store in July last, I have used
E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, which I have
received from you at different times, and
feel myself in duty bound to you as propi-
etors, and to the people generally, to recom-
mend the same as a safe and efficacious
remedy for those complaints for which it is
recommended. I have used it in several
cases of inflamed eyes, in some of which its
effects as a curative have been very decided,
and in no case has it failed of giving relief
where it has been applied according to di-
rections, and all who have used it are per-
fectly satisfied with it so far as I know. I
have also applied it in some severe cases of
ague in the breast with the happiest effects.

I would also relate the case of Mr. Thom-
as Logan, who has been afflicted with the
rheumatism in one hip for thirteen years, so
that he had been compelled to abandon labor
in a great measure. I let him have a box
of the Plaster, he applied it, and for three
days found, as he supposed, no benefit, but
after that he perceived that the pain was
not so severe, and in less than two weeks he
could labor hard all day and rest free from
pain at night.

He says that he would not part with the
box he has for three hundred dollars, provid-
ing he could not obtain another. He also
says to me, keep it on hand and recommend
it wherever you go.

I have used the plaster in cases of pains
in the sides, back, shoulder, etc. with like
good effect.

Yours, &c.
DANIEL KNEELAND, M. D.

Monroe, June 18, 1839.

Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co.:—Sirs: I have
used E. Dean's Chemical Plaster for more
than four years past, and do cheerfully re-
commend it to Physicians for rheumatism,
sprains of wrist, ankle, shoulder, &c. In
felons, whitlow, and scrofulous swellings of
all descriptions, it is generally an effectual
remedy. In short, wherever there is a pain
it is almost sure to give relief in a few hours.
I have used it in a great number of rheu-
matic affections. One of my patients, aged
40, full habit, had a rheumatic swelling on
one leg. He had been unable to get out of
his house for three months; his leg was
swelled to an enormous size, twice its usual
bigness; every thing had been done without
success until we commenced using Dean's
Chemical Plaster. We enveloped the knee
and a portion of the limb in the plaster, and
in three days the swelling entirely disap-
peared, and in ten days he went about his
ordinary business. Such has been our suc-
cess with the article, and we now willingly
recommend it to the public for a trial.

Yours &c.

J. H. REYNOLDS, M. D.

The plaster is now put up in boxes at 50
cents, and one dollar each.

Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by
H. HARRIS & Co., Ashtabula, Ohio—sole
proprietors.

None genuine unless signed by H. Harris
on the stereotype wrapper.

The above article may be had at the store
of J. McLean, Jackson; Hale & Smith,
Grass Lake, and by the principal druggists
throughout the State.

Jackson July 4, 1840

Strayed

FROM the subscriber about the first
of this month a dark brown pony,
with white hind feet, a white spot in the
forehead and a small white stripe on one
side of the neck. Whoever will return
said poney to the subscriber in the village
of Ann Arbor, or give information where he
may be found shall be suitably rewarded.

V. H. POWELL.

Ann Arbor, April 26, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED the Anti-Slavery
and Christian Almanacks for 1841,
at Alex. McFarren Book Store, 137 Jef-
ferson Avenue.

Detroit, Dec. 10, 1840.

Produce of every Description.

RECEIVED in payment for Job work,
Advertising and Subscriptions to the
"SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if delivered at the
Office, immediately over the Store of J.
Beckley, & Co. April 23.

Wood! Wood! Wood!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few
cords of good hickory wood in ex-
change for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY."

BLANKS of every description neatly
executed at this office.