

# 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.]

But, sir, this transaction, and others equally abusive, were soon known throughout Florida. The Indians and negroes were thus admonished of the necessity of uniting their efforts and energies in defence of their liberty and lives. Governor Duval, speaking of this transaction, in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated the 23d May, says, "it is an outrage well calculated to rouse the Indians to hostility." These are the acts that have led us on, step by step, until we have found ourselves in the midst of a most disastrous war.

The men who committed these robberies, and kidnapped these negroes, were well known, for the acts were committed in open day; their names and places of residence are distinctly mentioned; but I have yet to learn that any one of them has been punished in any manner for this warfare against the liberty of the blacks and the rights of the Indians. Indeed, it seems to have been an object with some of the officers employed in Florida, to induce government to enter into the business of capturing and selling slaves. J. W. Harris, disbursing agent of Government, in a letter to the Commissary General of Subsistence, dated December 30, 1836, says: "I would respectfully suggest, that you recommend to the honorable Secretary of War that the annuity due to the hostile Indians be retained to defray the expenses of this war; and that the slaves who shall be captured, whom I believe to have been generally active instigators to our present troubles, be sold at public sale, and the proceeds appropriated to the same object." This is the first official proposition that has come to my knowledge, for the Government to enter into competition with the "negro stealers," by capturing and selling slaves. If they were captured, they would be prisoners of war; and for us to sell them as slaves, would be as much a violation of our national honor, as it would have been for them to have sold, as slaves, such of our people as they were able to capture. I may, perhaps, be permitted to remark, that among the people of the free States, nothing is regarded with so much disgust and abhorrence as the buying and selling of men, women, and children, and that this feeling is common among all classes and all political parties.

Mr. Chairman, I have called the attention of the Committee to what is officially announced as the first and principal cause of this war, and also to some of the proximate and immediate causes. I think no man can doubt that it originated in the attempts of the Executive to support slavery by the influence and efforts of our national Government, in violation, as I think, of the Constitution and of the rights of the free States. I propose to investigate the subject a little further, and to examine into the cause that led to its renewal and continuance.

On the 6th day of March, 1837, General Jesup entered into a conventional arrangement with the Seminole Indians, by which it was agreed that hostilities should immediately cease; that the Indians should emigrate west of the Mississippi; that they should be secure in their lives and property; and "that negroes, their bona fide property," should accompany them. By the terms of this compact, no negroes were included except those who were called the "bona fide property" of the Indians, although Gov. Duval, Gen. Jesup, and the Indian Agent, all unite in saying that the Indians were controlled by the blacks.—These blacks comprised both fugitive slaves and free people of color, who were connected with the Indians by marriage and consanguinity. The attempt to separate them appears to me to have been hopeless.

The Indian who had married a fugitive slave, and reared a family of children, would not, in my opinion, quietly fold his

arms and view his offspring and their mother marched off into interminable slavery, while he himself should go West. Nor do I believe that will ever be done. They are all the enemies of our country, fighting in arms against us. They have already cost us much treasure and the blood of many freemen. If they will now surrender themselves "prisoners of war," I would send them all west together. No person can doubt our perfect right to do so; and I think justice to the nation and the Indians requires it; and my amendment will be to that effect. General Jesup's attempt to separate them failed, and I believe all further attempts of that kind will fail.

This compact between General Jesup and the Indians bears date on the 6th of March. On the 18th of the same month, a solemn remonstrance against this arrangement was signed by a number of gentlemen of high standing in Florida, and transmitted to the Secretary of War.—These gentlemen totally objected to any pacification that did not provide for the recapture of their fugitive slaves. They objected to the Indians going west until they should take and return to their owners the slaves who had escaped from their masters in Florida. The remonstrance may be found at 55th page of the Executive document of the House of Representatives, No. 225, of the 3d session of the 25th Congress. It is an interesting paper, but of too great length for me to read at this time. It shows, in a most palpable light, the view entertained by those gentlemen in regard to the cause and object of this war. Whatever others may have thought upon that subject, it is clear that they supposed the war to have been commenced and carried on for the purpose of aiding them in holding their slaves; and they declare it incompatible with the honor and dignity of the nation to permit the Indians to emigrate until they shall bring the slaves back to their owners. I have no doubt they felt that they were correct in their views; nor do I believe they entertained a doubt of the justice and propriety of taxing the free States to any extent in support of slavery. There was however a cessation of hostilities, notwithstanding these remonstrances. The Indians ceased for a time to plunder the defenceless families of Florida, to burn their cabins, and murder the defenceless women and children; but, sir, the fugitive slaves remained hidden in the swamps and everglades of that untraversed country.—Peace, on such terms, appears to have been unacceptable to the people of Florida. I will not speak the conclusions of my own mind, however, on this subject, but will give you the words of a high officer of Government, who was on the spot, and who spoke from positive knowledge, I refer to General Jesup, who, in a letter dated 29th March, 1837, and directed to Colonel John Warren, speaking of the anxiety of the Indians to maintain the peace agreed upon, says: "There is no disposition on the part of the great body of the Indians to renew hostilities; and they will, I am sure, faithfully fulfil their engagements, if the inhabitants of the Territory be prudent. But any attempt to seize their negroes or other property would be followed by an immediate resort to arms."

Thus we have the authority of General Jesup for saying that the Indians were anxious to maintain peace. That he was at the same time, apprehensive that the people would attempt to seize the Indian negroes. What reason General Jesup had to suspect that the people of Florida would be otherwise than prudent, or what reason he had to fear that they would seize the Indian negroes, I know not. He certainly exhibited fears upon the subject.—For on the 6th April, being seven days subsequent to this letter to Colonel Warren, we find that he issued a general order in the following words: "The Commanding General has reason to believe that the interference of unprincipled white men with the negro property of the Seminole Indians, if not immediately checked, will prevent their emigration, and lead to an immediate renewal of hostilities."—The order goes on to prohibit any person connected with the public service from entering upon the territory assigned to the Indians. In this order we have official intelligence that the whites did in fact interfere with the Indian slaves, or, in other words, they began to rob the Indians of their slaves almost as soon as hostilities ceased. As to the outrages committed upon the free blacks during the cessation of hostilities, we have no information in this order, and are left to infer the course pursued towards them from the evidence I have previously given. If these people were sufficiently rapacious to rob the Indians of their negroes under such circumstances, it is easy to form an opinion as to the safety of the free colored people found with the Indians. How many of them, if any, were made slaves, we know not.

On the 18th April, twelve days after the date of his letter to Colonel Warren, General Jesup wrote to Governor Call, saying: "If the citizens of the Territory be pru-

dent, the war may be considered at an end. But any attempt to interfere with the Indian negroes would cause an immediate resort to hostilities. The negroes control their masters, and they have heard of the act of your legislative council. Thirty or more of the Indian negro men were at and near my camp on the Withlacoochie late in March. But the arrival of two or three citizens of Florida, said to be in search of negroes, caused them to disperse at once, and I doubt whether they will come in again. At all events, the emigration will be delayed a month, I apprehend, in consequence of the alarm of these negroes."

The embarrassment into which General Jesup was thrown is quite apparent, notwithstanding his order of the 4th April. The people were anxious to hunt for slaves. The negroes, it would seem, were under constant apprehension, and fled when a slave catcher came into their vicinity. Whether the Indian negroes had cause for that fear, we are unable to judge, except from the documents before us. Between the Indians and our army, it appears, there was no difficulty whatever. But the difficulty appears to have been between the Indians and negroes on one side, and those who sought to rob the Indians and enslave the blacks on the other. It is also quite evident that some of the people of Florida were restless under the order of the 5th April, prohibiting them from entering the Indian country. When intelligence respecting that order reached St. Augustine, it seems a public meeting was called and a committee appointed to procure its repeal, in order that the white people might enter the Indian country for the purpose of seizing slaves.

This committee said to be composed of men of high standing, addressed a long letter to General Jesup, in which they say, speaking of the people of Florida: "While they believe that the accomplishment of a certain pacification must, as it ought, be an object of primary importance in these negotiations, they persuade themselves that the preservation of the negro property belonging to the inhabitants of this desolated country, must be seen by him to be an object of scarcely less moment." It is a most undeniable fact, borne out by every part of these official documents, that the people of Florida supposed that the great object of the war was to aid the slaveholders in capturing and recovering their slaves. This same protest goes on to recount facts in regard to their slaves having run away, and finding a place of refuge in the Indian country, and the concluding of an armistice by General Jesup, without getting their slaves back, and then the signers add: "Against such a course, a course so destructive of their rights and interests, the citizens of St. Augustine, and others, in public meeting assembled, for themselves, and in behalf of the inhabitants of East Florida, generally, do most solemnly protest." This, sir, is the solemn protest of the citizens of Florida, against any cessation of hostilities upon other terms than of getting back their slaves, or rather of permitting them to enter the Indian country to obtain their slaves. The horror with which the negroes, both Indians and free blacks, regarded those who came within their territory for the purpose of catching slaves, is shown by the letter of General Jesup just quoted; in which he states that thirty Indian negroes, in and about his camp, at once run away when they heard that two men were then in quest of slaves.

With these people, the great, important, and absorbing subject appears to have been slaves, not peace. Indeed, we have their solemn protest against extinguishing the flames of war, or stopping the torrent of blood which had so long flowed, until they should have their slaves secured to them. They are unwilling that the treasure of the nation should cease to be poured out, until they should have their fellow men brought back into bondage. But, sir, I should fatigue the committee too much were I to refer a tenth part of the documentary evidence which I have before me on this subject, or that part which goes to prove the attempts of our government officers to get back the slaves who had escaped from their masters; or the manner in which that object entered into the plans of the war department. Nor have I time to give any considerable portion of the evidence showing how this object of capturing slaves and supporting slavery entered into the designs, and was carried out in the movements of the army. The time which may reasonably be claimed by me, will only permit me to glance at the subject, and to lay before this committee and the people of this nation a small portion of the facts which I wish I were able to present to them. It will be sufficient in this place to remark, that immediately after these protestations against peace—these official communications showing that the Indians had no desire to renew the war, and that the only danger to be apprehended was the unlawful interference by the people of Florida with the Indian negroes, the flames of war were again lighted up;

our troops were again put in motion; the treasury of our nation was again placed under contribution; and the blood of defenceless women and helpless children again flowed, in order, as it appears, that slaveholders might recover their slaves. I speak, sir, from official documentary evidence. These facts, and those which I intend to refer to, are on record in the archives of our nation, and will descend in all coming time, to give character to this unholy war.

It would appear, from a perusal of the documents before me, that General Jesup was unable to fulfil his covenant with the Indians, to protect them; but on this point we have no direct evidence. Certain it is, that he was unable to bring the negroes to submission. I use the term negroes, because he says, officially, that "the negroes controlled the Indians." Being unable to subdue the enemy, his troops falling a prey to the unhealthy climate in which he was situated, the citizens being murdered, their habitations burned, and his army discouraged, he issued the order, No. 190, to which I will now call the attention of the committee. That part to which I particularly refer is in the following words: "All Indian property captured from this date will belong to the corps or detachment making it." The sense in which the term property was used in this order is fully explained in a letter of General Jesup to Colonel Warren, dated a few days subsequent, in which, speaking of the Seminole, he says: "Their negroes, cattle, and horses, will belong to the corps by which they are captured." This order bears date on the 3d of August, 1837, and may be found on page 4 of the documents communicated to this House by the Secretary of War, on the 27th day of February, 1839. I think that history will record this as the first general order issued by the commander of an American army in which the catching of slaves is held out as an incentive to military duty. I mention this fact, and bring it to the consideration of the committee with feelings of deep mortification. As an American, I feel humbled at this act, which cannot be viewed by the civilized world otherwise than dishonorable to our arms and nation. That this officer, entrusted with the command of our army and the honor of our flag, should appeal to the cupidity, the desire, and the worst of human passions, in order to stimulate his men to effort, is, I think, to be regretted by men of all parties, in all sections of our country. Our national flag, which floated in proud triumph at Saratoga, which was enveloped in a blaze of glory at Monmouth and Yorktown, seems to have been prostituted in Florida to the base purpose of leading on an organized company of "negro catchers." Sir, no longer is "our country" the battle cry of our army in their advance to victory; but "slaves" has become the watchword to inspire them to effort. No longer does the war-worn veteran, amid the battle's rage, think of his country's glory, and nerve his arm in behalf of freedom, but with eagle eyes he watches the wavering ranks of the enemy, and as the smoke rises from the battle field, he plunges amid their fleeing cohorts to seize upon the sable foe, that he may make him his future slave.

But I intend to pursue this subject further. I shall now show that this Government—this nation, composed of twenty-six States, some holding slaves, and some denying the right of man to hold his fellow man in slavery—has been made to deal in slaves; to become the owner of slaves; that this administration, now just going out of power, has dealt in "human flesh;" that the funds of government, drawn from the pockets of free laborers, have been paid for the capture of fugitive slaves, and the purchase of slaves captured from the Seminole Indians. And for that purpose, I refer to No. 175, dated at Tampa Bay, September 6, 1837. It reads as follows:

"1. The Seminole negroes captured by the army will be taken on account of Government, and held subject to the order of the Secretary of War.

"2. The sum of eight thousand dollars will be paid to the Creek chiefs and warriors, by whom they were captured, or who were present at the capture, in full for their claim to them.

"3. To induce the Creek Indians to take alive, and not destroy the negroes of citizens who had been captured by the Seminoles, a reward was promised them for all they should secure. They captured and secured thirty-five, who had been returned to their owners. The owners have paid nothing, but the promise to the Indians must be fulfilled. The sum of twenty dollars will be allowed to them for each from the public funds.

"4. Lieutenant Searle is charged with the execution of this order."

This order, taking the negroes "on account of Government," bears date on the 6th September. From that time they were to be "held subject to the order of the Secretary of War." On the 7th October this order of Gen. Jesup was approved by the honorable Secretary of War, as may be

seen by reference to page 43 of the document just quoted. Thus, sir, we have official documentary evidence that the people of this nation, in their national capacity, became the "purchasers of human beings." The money of our people, of the freeman of this nation, was paid for the purchase of slaves.

This fund, most of it collected in the free States, and coming from the hard earnings of free whites, was appropriated for the purchase of Indian slaves, and of those who had sought freedom amid the swamps and everglades of Florida; while our most vital interests at the North are abandoned, and even the implements necessary to carry on our harbor improvements have been sold, and the money thus obtained placed in the common fund, and, perhaps, paid for the purchase of these slaves at the South. I hear it said in an undertone near me, that the purchase of these fugitive slaves was justifiable and correct. I may differ with gentlemen as to the justice or honor of that proceeding; but I cannot enter into that subject at this time. I would merely say, if the slaveholders wish to have their slaves repurchased, I desire them to furnish the funds, Mr. Chairman, and not thrust their hands into the pockets of your constituents and mine to obtain the money to pay for them.

[Mr. Black, of Georgia, desired to be informed whether the member from Ohio alluded to the citizens of Georgia?]

Mr. Giddings resumed. I deny the right of members to interrupt me for the purpose of inquiring whether I allude to them or to their constituents. If the garment does not fit them, why do they attempt to force it on? I allude to the fact, that money is, and has been collected in the free States, and used to buy up the fugitive slaves of the South, while our most important interests at the North are abandoned.

I see gentlemen here who are tremulously sensitive if the word *tariff*, or *harbor*, or *manufacture*, is but mentioned; and I should like to compare the benefits to the nation, arising from the forty millions expended in the Florida war, with the thirteen millions expended throughout the United States for harbor purposes: but I have not time to do it now.

I was speaking upon the subject of retaking fugitive slaves; and I think it due to the people of the nation that they should be informed of the assiduous manner in which our troops pursued the business of catching slaves. In a letter, dated at Tampa Bay, 25th May, 1837, directed to Lieut. Col. Harney, General Jesup says: "If you see Powell, (Osceola,) tell him I shall send out and take all the negroes who belong to the white people. And he must not allow the Indian negroes to mix with them. Tell him I am sending to Cuba for bloodhounds to trail them; and I intend to hang every one of them who does not come in."

[Concluded in our next.]

## A Slave Prison.

The following account of a slave Prison is extracted from a communication signed by J. Dodge in Zion's Watchman:

While in Baltimore last spring, I visited this establishment. In the course of our conversation, said Mr. S.—

"Gentlemen, I suppose this looks like cruel business to you, but I do not so view it. I have been brought up in the midst of slavery; the law justifies me in it; negroes have not so great a dread of going South as you, perhaps, imagine. They fancy the south to be a fine country, and that many of their color are there; so that they are rather pleased with the idea of going than otherwise."

Having told us the slaves were conveyed by ships to Georgia, Alabama, &c., we inquired how they were taken from the prison to the ships? "O," said he, "we have to put irons on them to take them to the ships." What a proof of their desire to go South? They are not to be trusted to walk a quarter of a mile without being put in irons, to embark for that delightful country! Alas! my blood chills at the thought of that heart-sickening scene, to the present hour. There were the high walls, the iron-grated doors, the bars, and bolts, and keys, as though preparations had been made for the confinement of the veriest felons. Yes, and there was the fierce bloodhound, whose incessant sullen growl, and flashing eyeballs, seemed to mark him as a fit presiding genius over that man-hating establishment. And there were some twelve or fifteen sable victims of cupidity, whose eyes were as intently fixed on us, from the time we entered the precincts of that hateful prison until we departed, as though we had been visitors from another world. While looking upon these poor fellows, and thinking of their cruel fate, I was more than ever "convinced of the great evil of slavery," and was more inclined than ever before to swear eternal hatred to this "sum of all villainies."

The number of immigrants to this, from foreign countries, from the first of January to the 1st of November, is 57,996.



## Letters from the South.

Charleston, February, 1841.

### [EXTRACT.]

I think, however, we may say with the utmost safety, and I but repeat what I have just been told by an inhabitant of the South who is strongly attached to southern institutions, that *slave labor is the dearest of all kinds of labor.*

I will make, a very simple calculation on this subject, analogous to one which I made in a former letter. A healthy, male slave, twenty or twenty-five years old costs at least a thousand dollars. The interest on the purchase, depreciation in value, and risk of death, or running away, cannot be estimated at less than fifteen per cent., or a hundred and fifty dollars for one year. His food and clothing, although no better than are essential for his preservation in health, together with medical attendance, will cost at least fifty dollars more. Now, two hundred dollars a year, that is from ten to twelve dollars a month and board, is just about the average wages of the young men employed by the farmers of New-England. But I believe no lengthened argument is necessary to prove that these young men, receiving satisfactory wages for their labor, and knowing that they will be employed only so long as they are industrious, will accomplish twice as much work as the same number of slaves, who have no incentive to labor except the whip, and whose great object is to do as little as they possibly can. Upon this point, there is no variety in the testimony of those who have seen slaves work. The listless, inefficient, careless manner in which they move when employed in the field, will surprise and vex any man unaccustomed to it, and this I believe to be the principle reason why masters from the North, are commonly more severe than natives of the South. I have not yet adverted to the facts that the wife of the slave will cost near as much as the slave himself, and will do far less work; and that he must be supported when he becomes unable to work.

I know that the planter, while he cannot help acknowledging the truth of my calculation, will reply that he already owns the slaves, and has paid for them; and that the question is not whether it was originally best to employ slave labor; but what he shall do under the present circumstances. So far as individual is concerned, it is difficult to say what he should do, regarding only his pecuniary interests; for at present, in many parts of the South, it would be difficult to cultivate the land without employing slaves; and beyond question, free and slave labor do not work well together. Nor shall I attempt to compare the effects of continued slavery, and universal emancipation, upon the general interests of the community; as my design is only to describe the existing state of things. I may, however express my conviction, that if such an emancipation were to take place now, the aggregate wealth of the community would be greater five years hence, than it would be if slavery should continue; and that this would be the only measure which could arrest the downward tendency which so plainly exists at the South.

It is well known that the southern states are now and have been for years, in a situation of great depression; and this is particularly true of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. I suppose that the aggregate property of the inhabitants of these three states, if sold at a fair price, would not pay the aggregate amount of their debts; and indeed would probably fall far short. The debts were incurred partly for land and for slaves, and partly for the various articles of consumption for their slaves and themselves. They are principally due to the north; and were half of them paid, the embarrassment and bankruptcy which weigh down New York & Philadelphia, would give place to vigor and prosperity. These debts would never have been incurred, at least to so disastrous an extent under a system of free labor, and many of them never will be paid while slavery continues. In the three states which I have mentioned, the currency is in a state of irretrievable confusion; so that, as I have been informed by a merchant in Augusta, Ga., when a customer enters a store, and wishes to purchase a bill of goods, the first inquiry is 'what kind of money have you got to pay with?' and the price of the goods depends upon the character of the money. A very large state debt has been incurred, and the proceeds of the bonds have been invested in State Banks, which have been so managed that their whole property is lost and they are irretrievably bankrupt. Of course the interest and principal of the state debts must be paid by direct taxation. The cotton crop, in Georgia, was not in 1840 more than one-third of an average crop, and in the adjoining States, the deficiency was considerable. Of course the debts of the inhabitants, were much increased during the last year.

There are, of course, in so large a community, many persons who are nearly or quite free from debt. But the large majority of the inhabitants are either irretrievably bankrupt, so that their property is from time to time sold by the sheriff; or else are so much involved that they can just meet the interest of their debts, and keep their heads above water. I have been repeatedly informed, and fully believe, that the principal causes of the political change during the last year in Georgia, Mississippi, and south Alabama, was the general wish for a bankrupt law,

and the indefinite hope that there might be some change for the better. Virginia and the Carolinas, are in a less depressed condition. Though a large proportion of the population are exceedingly poor, yet neither the inhabitants generally, nor the States as communities, are so much involved in debt as to be seriously embarrassed. Within a few years, these states have learned lessons of economy and industry, which will probably preserve them from the evils with which their southern neighbors are afflicted.

N. Y. Emancipator.

### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, May 19, 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."

### Bowing down to Slavery.

It may now be laid down as an established rule, that no man can become President or Vice President of the United States, or member of the Cabinet, unless he is in favor of the continuance of slavery, and opposed to all measures calculated to remove it. However slow we may be to learn this truth, the events which we see continually passing before us, prove this a fact which cannot be mistaken.

Passing by Mr. Van Buren's administration, which was obtained by pledges of devotion to slavery given in advance to the South, we proceed directly to inquire into the course of the present administration. Previous to his election, General Harrison gave proof of his "soundness" on this subject, by his public acts for many years; and by his continued and violent denunciations of the abolitionists, and on the day of his inauguration, he confirmed all his former declarations, by giving the world to understand, that any "dreams" relating to the abolition of slavery which might be entertained by any persons, would never be realized by any agency of his. The South were satisfied with this proof—they have supported him, and he was elected President.

Mr. Tyler was already a slaveholder, personally, and his views on this all-important point were above suspicion.

A part of the members of the new Cabinet were from the slave States, and of course were attached to their peculiar institutions. But this was not the case with Messrs. Webster and Granger. When Mr. Webster sent in his resignation to the Senate, the question of his "soundness" was started, and Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia accused him of having given his opinion, on some previous occasion, that *Congress might pass laws to prevent the transfer of slaves from one State or Territory to another.* The Senate then became a Body of Inquisitors to determine whether the accused had been guilty of this heresy, and his friends Messrs. Clay, Preston and Rives, felt obliged to undertake a formal defence of his character, against this slanderous charge.

They showed, in alleviation of the charge, that if he ever said so, it was some twenty odd years ago, in a town meeting in Boston, and that during the last four or five months, he had promulgated opinions of a contrary nature, and under circumstances of the most solemn and imposing character. Mr. Webster had declared at the city of Richmond, before ten thousand of the Freemen of Virginia, that it was his well settled and unchangeable opinion, that "there is no power, direct or indirect, in Congress or the General Government, to interfere in any manner whatever, in the slightest degree, with the subject of slavery, or the institutions of the South." They contended that a "declaration so broad, so complete, so unequivocal, so emphatic, proceeding from such a man," should be sufficient to place him above suspicion. Mr. Cuthbert, however, insisted "that mischief had been done by the expression of that opinion, and that opinion must be retracted, and forgiveness asked of a much injured people. There must be repentance, and not only repentance but reform. The Senator must not profess to repent, and still retain the emoluments of sin; he must not retain popularity at the North for one opinion, and tell the South he has changed it and holds another."

Here, then, we see the broad principle laid down, that no man may be Secretary of State who has expressed an opinion

against Slavery; no, though it may have been done twenty years ago, and in a place of no more consequence than a Boston town meeting, unless he will first retract, repent, ask forgiveness of the South, and reform. Here is the road marked out for Northern politicians to travel in. Is not this a *strait road*? The Northern Senators sat in their places, and never uttered a word against these insolent pretensions. They could not remonstrate against their own degradation. They were in the same condition with Mr. Webster. They had voluntarily submitted to the South, for the sake of securing their assistance in the last political struggle. The Senate concluded that it was not worth while to call upon Mr. Webster for any further retraction, and his nomination for Secretary of State was subsequently confirmed.

But against Mr. Granger, 'honest Frank Granger,' the appearance of heresy was still stronger. Several suspicious circumstances were known concerning him.

1. He had formerly presented abolition petitions.
2. He had spoken of some of the petitioners respectfully.
3. He had made certain declarations previous to his election which leaned heavily towards abolition.

The following account of them is from the Emancipator:

Mr. A. Sawyer, of Ontario county, a highly respectable citizen, who was a member of the State Legislature in 1839, and then gave his vote for Mr. Granger for the office of Senator of the United States, has recently published a letter in the Friend of Man, stating a number of sentiments which he says he has heard from Mr. Granger's own lips. They are as follows:

"1. Mr. Granger has said that he had yielded to the doctrines advanced by Mr. Slade in his late speech in regard to the District of Columbia, and that the notion of implied faith on the part of Virginia and Maryland must be given up.

"2. Mr. G. has said, that whenever it could be proved that slaveholders had called to their aid United States troops to put down an insurrection on the part of the slaves against the whites; or whenever it could be made to appear that United States troops had been used to sustain or protect slavery, that moment Congress would have power to abolish slavery in the different States."

"3. Mr. Granger has said that colonization was one of the greatest southern humbugs ever invented, and that long before Gerrit Smith got his eyes open on this subject, he had openly and avowedly denounced this scheme, not only in the social circle, but in a public meeting.

"4th. Mr. Granger said, if the abolitionists of Ontario county gave him a liberal support, in 1838, they never should have cause to regret it."

"The sentiments set forth in the above, I had from Mr. Granger's own lips. I have given his words as near as I can recollect them.

A. SAWYER."

To obviate these objections, Mr. Granger told General Harrison that should he become an abolitionist, he ought to be ejected from the Cabinet.

He told Mr. Butts, a member of Congress, that he thought Virginia right, and New York wrong in the pending controversy.

It was represented at Washington, that he presented abolition petitions simply because he was in favor of the right of petition, and an extract is quoted in the Southern papers from one of his speeches, where he says, "while I have sometimes condemned their movements, I have told them that they were scattering firebrands, arrows and death through the land."

A letter of a member of Congress recently published, defines Mr. Granger's position as follows:—"He believes in the abstract right of petition: so does Mr. Clay. He is opposed to all interference by Congress with Slavery in the District of Columbia or elsewhere. He expresses even the strongest doubts whether Congress has any power under the Constitution to legislate on the subject at all. He goes even further than many of the best and most patriotic men of Virginia."

The Richmond Whig speaks of "the baseness and ingratitude of stigmatizing as abolitionists, men who, like Gen. Harrison and Mr. Granger, have given, on all occasions, their testimony against it, and vindicated the rights of the South."

This is Mr. Granger's position in regard to slavery—a position which he has directly assumed himself, or which he knowingly allows to be represented as his. He is placed on the same footing with Clay, Harrison, and "the best and most patriotic men of Virginia," and he makes no objection to stand in the ranks with them.

\*See Giddings' Speech.

†The abolitionists gave Mr. Granger their undivided support in 1838.

jection to stand in the ranks with them.

But this is not all. There is reason to believe that he intends to follow out all the steps of recantation laid down by Mr. Cuthbert, viz: retraction, repentance, asking forgiveness, and reformation. At any rate, we have testimony to show that he has fully made his peace with the South.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, says, "The nominations of the New Cabinet were all concurred in by the Senate yesterday, with the exception of the Post Master General, Mr. Granger. The ultraadvocates of slavery, it is understood, are endeavoring to make a point of *abolitionism* against him, and the whole executive sitting of to day was upon his case. The lobbies of the Senate chamber were thronged the whole time, and from the loud talking, there must have been an animated debate."

The Charleston S. C. Courier of March 31, has a communication, probably from Mr. Preston, in which he refers to Mr. Calhoun for testimony to "the fact that Mr. Granger's appointment, on the fullest investigation, was acceded to without any dissent."

The Charleston Mercury of the next day, referring to the Courier, and having impliedly consulted Mr. Calhoun says:—"We have been assured, that the objections which were made in the Senate to the appointment of Mr. Granger, were, after examination, withdrawn. We are not informed whether the examination was of his past opinions, declarations, and votes, or whether he was merely called upon to make promises for the future—but there is strong reason to believe it was the latter."

"There is strong reason to believe," then, that Mr. Granger was arraigned before the Senate as a criminal, and that he could not possibly obtain the situation for which he was nominated, unless he would "make promises for the future" of entire obedience to the South; and he consented to do it! *absolutely degraded himself!*

We have been more particular in our remarks on this subject, because we wish our readers distinctly to understand, how absolutely and entirely the present administration is under the dominion of a few slaveholders, and how unrelenting they are in exercising the power they have acquired over the Whig party, by virtue of the contract made with the leading Whigs during the last Presidential contest.

### Slaveholding Principles.

We showed, last week, that at the South, all laborers, throughout the earth, are accounted and designated slaves. Another principle naturally follows close upon that, which is, that *laborers ought not to have any voice in making or executing the laws.*—This follows as a matter of course: for what have slaves to do with legislation?

Hear what Mr. Duffie in his message to the legislature of South Carolina, in 1836-7.

"In the very nature of things, there must be classes of persons to discharge all the different offices of society, from the highest to the lowest. Some of these offices are regarded as *degraded*, although they must and will be performed. Hence, those manifest forms of dependent servitude, which produce a sense of superiority in the masters or employers, and of inferiority on the part of the servants. Where these offices are performed by members of the political community, a dangerous element is obviously introduced into the body politic. Hence, the alarming tendency to violate the rights of property, by agrarian legislation, which is beginning to be manifest in the older States where universal suffrage prevails without domestic slavery."

Says Mr. Pickens, in his speech in Congress, Jan. 21, 1836, "If laborers ever obtain the political power of a country, it is in fact, in a state of revolution."

"But let me say to gentlemen who represent the great mass of the capitalists in the North, beware that you do not drive us into a separate system; for if you do, as certain as the decrees of heaven, you will be *compelled to appeal to the sword to maintain yourselves at home.* It may not come in your day, but your children's children will be covered with the blood of domestic factions, and a plundering mob, contending for power and conquest."

Again, Watkins Leigh, one of the most distinguished slaveholding statesmen of Virginia, once a member of the United States Senate, contended in 1839, in the Virginia Convention, that those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, in political economy, fill exactly the same place as slaves.—He further says:—

"I have as sincere a regard for that people as any man that lives among them.—But I ask gentlemen to say whether they believe those who *depend on their daily labor* for their daily subsistence, can or do ever enter into political affairs? *They never do—never will—never can.*"

We ask the citizens of Michigan, who "depend on their daily labor for their sub-

sistence," to think of these things attentively, and make an application of the principles here laid down by slaveholding wisdom, to their own State, and their own individual circumstances.

Let us see what would be the condition of the working men of Michigan, if these slaveholding Doctors could be the supreme Legislators for this State. Mr. Pickens and Gov. McDuffie were Democrats, and Watkins Leigh, a Whig.

1. There must be an alteration in the social relations of life. Those who are not 'employers or masters,' when they look up to their employers, the capitalists, should do it with a becoming "sense of their own inferiority;" and this feeling on their part must be met by a corresponding one in the breasts of the capitalists, "a sense of superiority" over those persons who are so unfortunate as to be obliged to "degrade" themselves and their families by manual labor. In other words, the poor should feel that they are degraded because they are obliged "to labor with their own hands;" while the rich, or the capitalists, may justly stand up and thank God, that they are not as other men are, nor even as these laboring publicans, whom Providence has so far sunk down in the scale of being, as to stamp on them the mark of inferiority.

2. If these slaveholders could legislate for Michigan, they would deprive of the privilege of voting, and of holding office, and of any connection with "political affairs" or "the body politic," all who "depend on their daily labor for their daily subsistence," viz: All the agriculturalists who have not property enough to live without work. The number of those who live by agriculture, as appears by the last census, is 57,793

The greater part of the tradesmen and manufacture who number 7,640

A part of those who live by commerce and navigation who number 1,210

The whole government of the State would then be in the hands of the members of the learned professions, who are in number 993, and of such other individuals as might be able to live without manual labor, who might amount, perhaps, to 5000 more. Upon this principle, six thousand men would legislate for the whole State, while more than fifty thousand would be deprived of all political privileges. Why?

1. Because they are "a dangerous element of the body politic," and their influence tends to "agrarian" legislation, and to a violation of the rights of property."

2. Because the interests of the employers or capitalists cannot be safe unless the persons employed are excluded from all share in the government.

3. Because those who subsist by daily labor are incompetent to enter into the affairs of government,—"they never do—never will—never can." How can the workingmen of Michigan oppose such an argument?

4. Because the powers of government legitimately belong to the capitalists or employers, and where they are possessed by the employed, or by working men, the State is in a state of revolution." That is, no man has any right to exercise the powers of government but an employer or capitalist, and no other person can have possession of any official functions, or can vote, unless it be by usurpation of powers which do not belong to him.

Such are the principles by which the laboring classes in the slave States are governed, and these same principles the slaveholding statesmen would rejoice to see bringing into subjection, and grinding down to slavery, the free working men of Michigan, and of all the free States.

It will appear, by the further testimony, we shall produce, that these sentiments are entertained, published and acted on by the slaveholders through the length and breadth of the slave States, and that they govern and control the entire legislation of those States.—It is not strange that, having such feelings towards the freemen of the North, they should treat their petitions with contempt and scorn. What right have slaves to petition? What do laboring men know about political affairs?

We have reason to believe that the President of the United States sympathizes in all these abominable sentiments. Yet this man received from the North nearly a million of the votes of Northern freemen, by the far greater part of whom are working men.

In their attachment to slavery, and their contempt of Northern freemen, both political parties at the South are perfectly united.—This is a matter of great congratulation with them, and by this union among themselves, and an adroit management of northern politicians, they have for a great length of time been able to monopolize most of the offices of government, and control the national legislation at will.

WHO'S GLAD AND WHO'S SORRY.—The Emancipator asks this question concerning the whole body of the abolitionists, in reference to their vote at the last Presidential election, and adds: "We can say with truth, that we have yet to meet the first man who is sorry that he supported the Liberty Ticket in 1840." We can also say the same thing.



## Fugitives from Slavery.

Under this head we gave last week an account of six fugitives who passed through this place, and received assistance from our hands—bound for Canada. We take great pleasure in announcing to our readers that they have all landed, as we intended they should, safe on British soil.—When informed that they were beyond the grasp of their tyrannical masters, safe in the "Queen's dominions," they joined in singing a hymn of praise to God for their safe deliverance from American slavery. But some of our neighbors accuse us of being "worse than horse thieves," because we have given to the colored man a helping hand in his perilous journey. We are also held up as "transgressors of the law," and "having no regard for the civil authority." To all such we would say that we have transgressed no law of the United States, nor of the State in which we live. We have obeyed the promptings of humanity in the cause. We have pursued the rule of the Savior, and hope to have similar opportunities of "doing unto others as we would they should do unto us."—But a word with regard to the character of our accusers: they are not always the most law abiding people on the earth. So far as we can learn most of them are profane swearers—Sabbath-breakers—rum-drinkers, and not unfrequently "drunkery" tenders, and if we have done any thing by which it is distinctly understood in the community that we do not belong to their company, and are not to be received into their association, we certainly feel compensated for all that we have suffered and done for the "poor down trodden slave."—Should any one inquire for the authority under which we act, while aiding the fugitive in his escape to the land of his choice, we most cheerfully point them to our law book—the best on earth—the Bible: Deut. 23: 15, 19—"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee; He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him." Never, no never, while our lips can pronounce a word or our fingers use the quill, will we cease to plead the cause of our injured colored brother; and never, the Lord being our helper, shall he ever have occasion to say, "For I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not," sick and in prison, and ye visited me not,"—a sound like this, coming from a miserable but innocent fellow being would grate upon our ear—pain our breast, and sink us in infamy and woe, from which we pray the Lord to deliver us.

This paper was established to promote the abolition of slavery, and to that purpose it will be devoted. In promoting that cause, we shall endeavor to avoid all that low scurrility and personal abuse, which is so commonly found in partisan publications. But the public acts of any individual, and the principles and practices of political parties, are proper subjects for comment in a public journal, and if, in remarking on them we should cross the track of others whose political faith differs from our own, we cannot help it. We intend, in no case, to exceed the bounds of candor and truth; but within those bounds we expect to use our liberties to the fullest extent.

But if any persons have expected, that we shall keep balancing between the whig and democratic parties—this week speaking well or ill of one party, and next week praising or blaming the other, just enough to keep the balance even, and thereby showing our impartiality—they will find themselves mistaken. We expect to take that course which the interest of our enterprise may require, (always regarding the rules of rectitude,) whether our censure or praise be bestowed on one party exclusively, or equally dispensed to both.

Not long since, the Senate of New York passed a resolution, directing the Clerk to cause a part of the gallery appropriated to spectators, to be partitioned off, for the exclusive benefit of the colored people, who might wish to be spectators of the Legislative proceedings, and a notice to be affixed at the entrance, requiring them to occupy the seats thus "railed off" for their especial use. If we remember aright, upon reflection, the Senate became ashamed of their own resolution, and it was rescinded before it had been carried into execution. On this, the *Pennsylvania Freeman* remarks:

What a rebuke does the Senate's action on the enclosure resolution bestow upon our "Christian!" congregations, for that Heaven insulting custom which coops up a portion of the worshipping assembly in a "Liberia pew, in some remote corner of the so-called sanctuary! How plainly and audibly and emphatically does it echo the declaration of an Apostle, "If ye have respect unto persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors!"

## For the Signal of Liberty. Effects of Oppression.

Detroit, May, 5 1841.

The friends of humanity in this place and vicinity are called upon to sympathize with the unfortunate colored people who have been driven to seek an asylum in Michigan to avoid the mobs of a neighboring State. About sixty or seventy have reached Detroit, after a tedious journey from Dayton, Ohio, the scene of their late persecution. In consequence of the privations they have endured, their exposure to the inclement season, and the destitution occasioned by their precipitate flight, nine or ten, mostly females have been seized with the pleurisy, four of whom have died, and a number of the others are not expected to live. That unpromising friend of the oppressed, Doct. Porter, is using all the skill he possesses for their recovery, and some benevolent individuals are making arrangements to assist others to business.

Within a few rods of the place where some ten years since I witnessed a fellow being seized, manacled, and put on board a steamer, for the "worthy cause of a skin not coloured like our own." I was called to converse with people of the sable race, who had been driven here for protection, and in the latest stages of life, and it was cheering to learn that they were ready to die. Ten minutes before one of them left this world for a better, where slavery's chains are unknown, she requested prayer to be made. She appeared to realize its worth, and responded, though but faintly, amen. She raised her hand and pronounced the name of Jesus—a hymn was sung during which time she exclaimed, Glory, Glory, when her voice failed, and she became silent in death.—A few hours after, another died in the same house. They were committed to the earth, to awake in the resurrection, when justice inflexible will decide the fate of the shudders of blood. Several infants are left never to hear a mother's sacred name.

H. P. HOAG.

We mentioned last week, that the mobocrats who had been presented before the Grand Jury at Dayton, Ohio, for destroying the dwellings and other property of these persecuted beings, only because they were black, would probably, for this time go "unwhipped of justice," as the grand jury had not found an bill against any of them. This is about the extent to which redress usually can be obtained by the cold people. They are driven from town to town, and state to state, by a ferocious and blood-thirsty multitude eager to injure those who never injured them. The hard earnings of many years destroyed in a few hours—shut out from all hope of legal redress, themselves and their families turned into the street at midnight, naked, penniless, houseless, comfortless, hopeless,—having no assurance for the future, except the certainty, that wherever they may go, the same lawless outrages may be perpetrated upon their peace and happiness with the same impunity. And then to cap the climax of injustice there are not wanting those who are ready to point to the colored man, thus injured, robbed and oppressed, and wonder why he cannot take care of himself!

HON. WILLIAM SLADE.—This gentleman has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Emancipator*, complaining of "the spirit in which the *Emancipator* is conducted," and suggests "the propriety of discontinuing this course of bitter censure" towards the abolitionists who voted for Harrison and Tyler. He thinks that nothing will be gained by such a course for the future good of the cause, while it will be "productive of deep and perhaps incurable alienations of feeling among brethren of the same general faith." He also complains of the Address of Alvan Stewart, to the Abolitionists of the United States, in which, Mr. Stewart calls President Tyler a "robber of human rights," "a miserable human flesh monger," "an owner, grower, buyer and seller of men, women and children," and represents the President of the United States as more deserving of the States' Prison than the horse thief, inasmuch as the latter only robs a man of his property, while the President "robs a man of his mind, his property, labor, wife and children, of temporal and eternal existence."

GREAT SWINDLING OPERATIONS.—The Friend of Man contains all the particulars of the recent extensive forgeries which which were begun on a scale hitherto seldom undertaken in our country. He attempted to swindle the Banks in different cities of \$117,000. He actually obtained from them as follows:

In Louisville,	\$15,000
In Cincinnati,	13,000
In Philadelphia,	21,000
In New York,	23,000

	72,000
Refunded in Philadelphia,	21,000

\$51,000  
The villain is still walking at large.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Profane Swearing.

We recommend the following moral and philosophical notice of an odious, wicked and most inexcusable vice, from the Philadelphia Public Ledger—to general perusal. It is calculated—

"To mend the manners & improve the heart."

"Among all the numerous vices of the day, that of taking the name of God in vain, is most completely based upon folly without an excuse to stand upon.—The drunkard is prompted by a thirst for drink, originating from various causes; the thief, robber, burglar, forger and black-leg are influenced by avarice or want, usually originating in "hells;" the murderer is hurried on by revenge, instigated by the devil, and so on through the black catalogue of crimes; none of them excuses it is true, that are founded on reason, common sense or justice. But the profane sweeper searches in vain for the shadow of an excuse, and renders himself ridiculous and disgusting, without a single redeeming agent. He surrenders himself a slave to habit, and is led captive by folly. He casts a dark shade over his better qualities, lessens himself in the estimation of good men, and unintentionally plants many a thorn in the more refined bosom of a friend. This habit vitiate the mind blunts the finer feelings of the heart, creates irreverence for the great Author of our existence. A little reflection by a man of sense, who is unfortunately addicted to this foolish, ungentlemanly habit, would produce reformation."

American Citizen.

SUNDAY TRAVELING.—We observe, from statements published in the Albany Argus, and other New York papers, that notwithstanding the vast amount of travel on the line of rail roads through that State, the Sunday trains are run at a loss to the companies. This is true of other States and it illustrates an important fact that observance of the Sabbath is fast becoming a settled principle with our people. Where inclination will not dictate such a course, interest will very soon induce a suspension of the rail road travel upon the Sabbath. And the sooner the better. Humanity, and the physical structure of man, aside from either morality or religion, prompt to an observance of a day of rest. We would have no laws enacted—no penalties enforced, to induce this reform. The great law of propriety and public opinion, is the best law upon subjects of this kind; and we doubt not, public opinion will, ere long sanction that which every man's better judgement tells him is right and proper.

Detroit Advertiser.

COST OF OFFICE SEEKING.—A Washington letter writer intimates that the number of persons who have already been to that city for offices for themselves and their friends exceeds six thousand. Some of them were from a great distance, and remained on expense for some time. Supposing the average expenses of each person to be only one hundred and fifty dollars, it will appear that they have expended the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars already in their enterprise. This is, perhaps, a larger sum than the new administration will bestow, in the aggregate, on all the new appointments of a subordinate grade, that they will make in their four years.

GENESSEE COUNTY, MICH.—A friend writes, April 14th: I have been lecturing in several places around me on Abolition. We think of forming a County Abolition Society: one main feature in our Constitution to be, not to vote for any man who is a Slaveholder, or an apologist for slavery, or who will vote for such. Our society, to a man, at the last town meeting, voted the entire abolition ticket. We did not elect our officers, but we obtained universal credit for consistent action. By another year we hope to come up to the polls strong handed. Success to you, my brother.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND.—Ten of the principle railroads in England, there occurred between Sept. 1830 and Nov. 1838, twenty two deaths, and seventeen cases of injury. The aggregate distance which the cars traveled on these roads in that time is 29,919,833 miles, and the number of passengers 44,765,591.

The Great Western steamship Co. are building at Bristol Eng. an immense iron steamer to run to N. Y., made of iron seven eighth of an inch thick, tightly joined with rivets, and with ribs and keel of iron and divided into small compartments, so that if a hole be made, it will not fill the whole ship.

JOHN TYLER, Father of President Tyler, succeeded Benjamin Harrison, Father of the late President Harrison, in 1781, as Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates. John Tyler the son of the former Speaker Tyler, succeeds W. H. Harrison, son of Benjamin Harrison as President of the United States.

THOMPSONIANS.—A committee of the N. Y. Legislature have reported a bill in favor of Thompsonian Physicians collecting pay for their services.

The proprietorship of the *Emancipator* has been transferred to Rev. Joshua Leavitt, the former editor, by the N. Y. city A. S. Society. It will advocate the same principles as formerly.

## The Laboring Classes of Europe.

By Gov. CASS.

"Thank God! we have in our country 'neither poverty nor riches,'" in the European acceptance of these terms. We have none of those overgrown fortunes which accumulate in particular families enormous wealth, placing under their control large regions of fertile lands, with all those who inhabit them; and thus rendering the mass miserable, that the few may live in luxury. I content myself with stating the facts as they exist, without comment or reproach; neither seeking to investigate the cause, nor to suggest a remedy. As one of the phases of human life, an American may be well anxious to observe the condition and manners of high European society, and to describe them for his countrymen. But the description if faithful, will contain much more for warning than for imitation. When contrasted with the extremity of penury and wretchedness which every where meet the eye, the present tendency of the institutions of Europe, whether continental or insular, presents a subject of painful reflection to the foreign traveller, and I should think a serious alarm to every lover of good order, and to every well wisher of human nature. In fact European society is a volcano, prepared at any moment for an eruption, which may bury beneath its lava the happiness of generations. The evil, in truth, lies far deeper than mere appearances indicate. Political institutions certainly require regeneration, a better adaptation to the present state of society, and to the prevalent opinions of the world; a system of legislation and administration, not in the interests of the few who govern, but seeking the general welfare of the entire community.

But beyond this, there are causes in operation which laws cannot reach, and which governments, if they can effect, cannot control. Property is too unequally divided; population presses too closely upon subsistence; employment is too often wanting, and too insufficiently paid; and penury and misery are the consequences. Life, in advance, offers to the laboring men nothing but, a perpetual struggle to procure the means of subsistence, and the prospect of early decrepitude, and of death in some den of wretchedness, public or private. The extremity of suffering which the old world exhibits, is beyond the reach of an American imagination to conceive. I shall confine myself to a single fact. I passed the last summer at Versailles, where the commanding general put at my disposition a sanofficer to accompany me in my walks, and to point out various localities worthy of particular observation at that seat of wonders.

He was a very intelligent man, and well educated; and I owe to his conversation much knowledge of the true condition of the things in the internal economy of France. He was from the neighborhood of Amiens, and his father was a small proprietor. I asked him, one day, what was the usual breakfast of the laboring people in that part of the country. He said, "plenty of water, and a piece of ammunition-bread rubbed with onion!"

BAPTIST CONVENTION.—This body recently convened at Baltimore, and chose for President of the Convention, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of South Carolina, a Slaveholder, and the Convention sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Fuller, of South Carolina, also a Slaveholder. Both of these gentlemen advocate Slavery as a Bible institution.

### Notice.

The Rev. G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will deliver a Lecture on the ascendancy of the SLAVE POWER in this nation, at Ypsilanti, on Thursday, the 27th inst. at half past 7, P. M. A general attendance is desired.

### MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. G. Beckley, Mr. AMON WEST and Miss JENNETT PORTER, both of Ann Arbor.

Accompanying the above, the PRINTERS acknowledge their full share of the nuptial cake; which, at the "West," in the absence of "Porter" is considered rather dry living—not so with us, however; for we consider it all the better for that. The parties have our best wishes.

### Agents for the Signal of Liberty.

Dr. A. L. Porter, Detroit.  
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On examination, this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of Young People, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book of every thing valuable, relating to Oriental Manners, customs, and comprises within itself a complete library of religious knowledge. A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals—it will never be out of date—it is beautifully printed in new long primer type, handsomely bound in muslin, gilt and lettered; and is, decidedly, the best and cheapest publication, (for the price,) ever issued from the American Press.

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May 19, 1841.

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### JEW DAVID'S

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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.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe, and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of Jew David's Plaster; and of the (as he 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 all herb tea of luxative 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.—this trifling price per box is placed upon it, 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.



# POETRY.

## Reunion in Heaven.

BY WM. LEGGETT.

If yon bright stars, which gem the night,  
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,  
Where kindred spirits reunite,  
Whom death has torn asunder here;  
How sweet it were at once to die,  
And leave this blighted orb afar,  
Mixed soul and soul to cleanse the sky,  
And soar away from star to star.

But O, how dark, how drear, and lone,  
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,  
If wandering through each radiant one,  
We failed to find the loved of this;  
If there no more the ties shall twine,  
That death's cold hand alone could sever;  
Ah! then these stars in mockery shine,  
More hateful as they shine forever.

It cannot be—each hope, each fear,  
That lights the eye, or clouds the brow,  
Proclaims there is a happier sphere  
Than this black world that holds us now;  
There is a voice which sorrow hears,  
When heaviest weighs life's galling chain,  
'Tis Heaven that whispers—Dry the tears,  
The pure in heart shall meet again.

From the Emancipator.

**The Scriptural duties of Churches,**  
In relation to Slaveholders professing  
Christianity; By the Rev. F. A. Cox,  
D. D., LL. D., Author of the "Life of  
Melancthon;" a prize Essay entitled  
"Our Young Men," &c. &c., London.  
Published by T. Ward & Co., Part-  
noster Row, 1841.

[EXTRACT.]

The next point to be remarked is the so-  
licitude of the first propagators of the gos-  
pel for the purity of the churches, by the  
exercise of christian discipline. "I have  
written unto you," said Paul, addressing  
the Corinthians, "not to keep company,  
if any man that is called a brother be a  
fornicator, or covetous, or an idolater, or a  
railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner;  
with such an one, no not to eat." Timothy  
is directed to "turn away" from those  
who, though "having the form of godliness  
deny the power thereof." The defection  
of the churches of Galatia is ascribed to  
the leaven of improper persons retained  
in communion, "and I would," says the  
apostle, "they were even cut off which  
trouble you." "Now we command you  
brethren, in the name of the Lord Jesus  
Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from  
every brother that walketh disorderly.—  
For we hear that there are some which  
walk among you disorderly, working not  
at all, but are busy bodies." The church  
is compared to a building, and they are  
solemnly warned, who might be success-  
ors of the apostles in their ministerial la-  
bors, in what manner they should rear  
the edifice. The danger they incur to  
themselves, as well as the moral destruc-  
tion of the edifice, by the admission of  
improper members is pointed out, in order  
to enforce purity of communion; and he  
then denounces an awful judgement a-  
gainst those who knowingly admit worth-  
less materials, fit only for the fire: "If  
any man defile (rather destroy,) the tem-  
ple of God, him shall God destroy." All  
the addresses to the several Asiatic  
churches, in the Apocalypse, evince the  
vigilance which the great Head of the  
church requires to be exercised, for the  
preservation of the purity of his church.

The anxiety in question was doubtless  
stimulated by the twofold considerations  
that the character of christianity itself,  
and therefore one of the great moral evi-  
dences of its truth, was implicated in the  
conduct of its professors, both as individ-  
uals and as a body; and the strength of  
those unhappy prejudices which many of  
the first converts brought with them from  
heathenism, in favor of practices which  
from earliest infancy they had been taught  
to regard as venial, although denounced by  
christianity as gross crimes. Owing to  
this adherence to the corruption of the  
world, many gross evils were found in  
some of the primitive churches; but, let  
the advocates for tolerating a worldly  
church or a communion with men addic-  
ted to detected sins, remember, their exis-  
tence was condemned, and their extermina-  
tion was required.

In determining upon the course which a  
christian church ought to pursue in the  
exercise of discipline with respect to sins,  
not specified by name in the apostolic writ-  
ings, regard must be had to moral analo-  
gy and the general principles of Chris-  
tianity. It would be too much to expect  
that every sin, or even every gross sin  
of which human nature is capable, should  
be distinctly pointed out; and absurd to  
maintain that the omission of it in the enu-  
meration of crime would justify a church  
in overlooking it. In judging of what  
may be the ground of excommunication,  
it is proper to observe the character of  
those sins which are particularized and  
condemned; and also to compare them  
with others which may not be named.—  
It may, and in fact does happen, that there  
exists iniquities unmentioned in the sacred  
records, as base in nature, and as injuri-  
ous in practice, as most of any of those  
which are described, and even of far  
greater malignity than several that are  
comprehended in apostolical denunciations.  
It may and does also happen,

§ Tim. iii. 5.  
† Gal. v. 22.  
• 2 Thes. iii. 6, 11.  
• Comp. 1 Cor. iii. 7—17.

that sins not named, virtually include  
within themselves several, as inevitable  
concomitants or consequences, which are  
so specified and condemned. Persons  
walking disorderly, who are busy bodies,  
are to be withdrawn from, as well as the  
proud, the highminded, the unthankful, those  
who are disobedient to parents, and others  
who are classed with the covetous, with  
blasphemers and traitors. The railer is,  
too, united with the drunkard and extor-  
tioner. This shows the extensive appli-  
cation of the principles of christian moral-  
ity; which are still more plainly and strik-  
ingly illustrated in the discourse of our  
Lord on the mount. No one could think  
of arguing that should a professing Chris-  
tian be guilty, for example, of engaging  
in a duel or frequenting a theatre, he is  
not liable to the discipline of the church,  
because neither the one nor the other are  
by name interdicted; although duelling is,  
in fact, substantial murder, and attendants  
on theatres must be held as "lovers of pleas-  
ure." It may be that neither eating men  
nor enslaving men are enumerated  
among the sins which demand exclusion;  
yet in what light is cannibalism to be  
viewed, and in what light is the latter  
practice to be regarded, which is not only  
vicious, and the parent of the crimes, but  
expressly marked out as one of the distin-  
guishing characteristics of the apostate  
church? Yes, the joy of the universe—of  
heaven and the holy apostles and prophets  
is invoked over the destruction of that city  
whose merchandise included slaves, or  
rather the bodies and souls of men.

It is evident that there are some sins  
in the apostolic enumeration of a more pri-  
vate and limited range of influence, less  
atrocious and less notorious than others  
not particularly specified. If the former  
are to subject their perpetrators to the se-  
verities of church discipline, the latter a  
fortiori, demand a similar visitation. Can  
their be any pretence for rejecting the bu-  
sy body or the railer, and cherishing the  
oppressor of the bodies and souls of men?

One of the direct objects of Christiani-  
ty is to free us from the vices of the world;  
it cannot therefore, be supposed to toler-  
ate any thing immoral. If slavery be sin-  
ful, as has been shown, the manner in  
which it should be dealt with, involves this  
question, whether its existence in the  
church can be allowed to suspend or su-  
persede the application of christian princi-  
ples directly to a case of morals? Chris-  
tian principles are, in fact, the law of  
Christ, written in his word or in the heart;  
but law is positive, and admits of no in-  
vasion or compromise. It looks with a  
stern aspect on every sin, and utters a  
sentence of condemnation against it. If  
sin is allowed to continue in the christian  
church it is in violation of the law, and  
therefore in defiance of Christ's authority.  
Too many suffer their judgement to be  
perverted by their sympathies, and plead  
that, notwithstanding conduct which,  
though invested with plausible excuses,  
cannot be defended, persons may be excel-  
lent christians; but the question for us  
in carrying out the evangelical economy, is  
not what any man may be in his heart, in  
the judgement of God, or in our own chari-  
table opinion, but what the law of Christ  
demands—what christian principles re-  
quire in regard to a profession of reli-  
gion.

In the administration of the laws of  
Christ's kingdom, we have to do solely  
with profession; we can have to do with  
nothing else, since the searching of hearts  
is not our prerogative. We have no right  
to trust any man as a christian till he obey  
the law of Christ; or, while knowingly viola-  
ting its principles, he perseveres in that  
violation. It may be alleged that many  
slaveholding christians do not know or do  
not think that slavery is such a violation.  
To this we reply, first, that the case of  
such ignorance is extremely rare, if it can  
exist; for, in reality, it is not from an ig-  
norance of the general principle, but from  
the false notion that, owing to the circum-  
stances, the evil cannot be abandoned:—  
secondly, that the stoutest slaveholding  
professor is not prepared to maintain that  
his practice is doing to others as he would  
they should do unto him, and consequent-  
ly he does in fact trample upon the au-  
thority of his divine master, and his per-  
sistence is rebellion. Whether a man,  
however amiable, virtuous, and good in  
other respects, who is a rebel against  
Christ's authority, is eligible at the same  
time to a seat at Christ's table, let all those  
solicitous for the purity and welfare of the  
christian community determine.

† Rev. xviii. 13.

**THE DEAD ALIVE.**—A man at Lewist-  
on, it is stated in the Pittsburgh American  
was supposed to have died from over eat-  
ing. In attempting to put him in his cof-  
fin, the attendants let him fall. The coffin  
had the effect to knock life into him, for he  
immediately rose to enquire what they  
were about. He has refused to pay the  
funeral expenses, and the coffin maker  
and others have brought suits against  
him for their bills.

**THE PROGRESS OF STEAM.**—The first  
steamer on the Mississippi, was launched  
in 1821—now there are more than six  
hundred on that river and its tributaries.—  
The first steamer passed on the lakes  
from Buffalo in 1818—now those inland  
seas are navigated by sixty one steam-  
ships, some of them magnificent in their  
construction, and of the largest class.

**SELF EVIDENT.**—Immediate emancipa-  
tion—the right of the slave and duty of the  
master.

## 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-  
ily 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 proprie-  
tors, 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 13, 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  
swollen 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 this 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 pony 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 28.

### 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.

## 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, Evan'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 Persi-  
an 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, 1840; corner of Cal-  
egonia 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 off looked like ink. My disease has  
been named differently by every Physician;  
but my idea is, that it was a general vici-  
e 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 vom-  
it 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 Mich-  
igan. 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. Grevel, Grass-Lake; Keeler & Powers  
Concord.

## Merchant's improved compound Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA.

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, lungs  
and chest, pains in the stomach and sides,  
night sweats, &c. It is likewise much  
recommended as a cleansing spring medi-  
cine.

This compound fluid extract is Alterative  
Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Laxative, Aromatic,  
and slightly stimulant, and may be used  
successfully in scrofulous and syphilitic dis-  
eases, and that shattered state of the con-  
stitution which so often follows the abuse of  
mercury, exostoses or morbid enlargement  
of the bones, suppurating mules 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 affects 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-  
maceutical and chemical treatment of Sarsa-  
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 skilful management,  
and not without strict reference to the pe-  
culiar active principle of each of its consti-  
tuents. The French chemists have ascertain-  
ed 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 proprie-  
tor 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 officina-  
le 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 diet  
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.  
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