

E. Booth

# 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."

[CONCLUDED.]

If the negroes, who appear to have controlled the Indians, had quietly suffered themselves to be trailed with bloodhounds, or to be hanged for their love of liberty, they would have well deserved to be slaves. Another important piece of intelligence we have here also. The expenditure of \$5,000 for bloodhounds in Cuba, was not, as has been supposed, for the purpose of trailing Indians. In this letter we have it officially announced, that they were sent for and obtained for the purpose of catching slaves. I desire the people of this nation to understand distinctly that they are taxed for the purpose of maintaining and supporting slavery in the slave States; that their treasure has been appropriated directly and publicly to that purpose; that our army—many of whose officers and soldiers were bred in the free States, and in the love of liberty—have been employed, by order of the Commanding General, in pursuing and capturing fugitive slaves. Nor is that all. The freemen of the North are taxed for the purpose of buying bloodhounds to act in concert with our army, in this degrading and disgusting warfare.

The taking of fugitive slaves is regarded, by Northern people, as a most ignominious employment; so much so, that scarcely a man can be found who will do it publicly. Yet it seems that our military officers in Florida were openly engaged in it.

I will now call the attention of this committee to that portion of Gen. Jesup's order which fastens upon the people of this nation the character of slaveholders, and the "purchasers of slaves;" by which this nation, boasting of liberty and its regard for equal rights, became a "dealer in human flesh." I refer to that portion of the order which declares the slaves to be "taken on account of Government, and held subject to the order of the Secretary of War." On the 24th September, 1838, General Jesup wrote the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, saying, "The Seminole negroes are now all the property of the public. I have promised Abraham the freedom of his family if he prove faithful to us: and I shall certainly hang him if he be not faithful."

Mr. Chairman, I think the people of my district will be slow to admit that General Jesup possessed the constitutional power, or right to make them slaveholders. Some of them, I am sure, will disclaim all title to those slaves, and, like General Taylor, will refuse to have any concern or connection with this transaction. They will, I am confident, deny the right of General Jesup, or of the honorable Secretary of War, to pay out their money for the purchase of slaves. Nor do I believe they will admit the justice or honor of selling the freedom of a man's family for the purchase of his fidelity, as promised by General Jesup to Abraham. If I understand the letter referred to, this Abraham was taken into the service of the Government, for the purpose of acting as a pilot to lead our men to the habitations of other blacks, for the purpose of capturing more slaves and Indians. If he proved faithful to our troops and a traitor to his own kindred and friends, then his wife and children—the objects of his affection—were to have their freedom; but if he refused to betray his own people, he was to be hanged, and his family enslaved. Sir, I know not how other gentlemen view this transaction, but I am free to declare that it does not comport with my own views of honor or justice.

But, sir, where are those slaves? Are they set at liberty, or have they been sold into slavery? The purchase was certainly a very extraordinary transaction, and one that will excite inquiry. The slaves remained at Fort Pike for many months. And, if I had time, I would read to the committee a curious correspondence res-

pecting their being employed in such a manner as to earn their living, and the like; but I will not detain the committee for that purpose.

The manner in which they were to be finally disposed of seems to have created some uneasiness with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In a letter addressed to the acting Secretary of War, dated May 1, 1838, speaking of the purchase of these slaves, he says: "I would respectfully suggest whether there are not other objections to the purchase of these negroes by the United States. It seems to me that a proposition to Congress, to appropriate money to pay for them, and their transportation to Africa, could its authority for that course be obtained, or for any other disposition of them, would occasion great and extensive excitement. Such a relation assumed by the United States, for however laudable an object, would, it appears, place the country in no enviable attitude, especially at this juncture, when the public mind here and elsewhere, is so sensitive upon the subject of slavery."—Sir, I fully agree with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This purchase of slaves by General Jesup, and sanctioned by the honorable Secretary of War, has placed the country in no enviable attitude; it has tarnished our national honor, and deeply wounded the feelings of the North. But this suggestion, as to the propriety of the purchase, was made on the 1st of May, 1838, and, on the 24th September previous, General Jesup, writing Capt. B. L. Bonnevill, commanding the Choctaw warriors, says: "In addition to their pay as soldiers, they (the Choctaws) will have all the Seminole property they capture. And those Indians (the Seminoles) are rich in horses and negroes. The Creek warriors received between fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars for their captures." Yet it seems that, some eight months after the date of this letter, showing that the Creek warriors had then received their pay, the propriety of the purchase was doubted. I think, however, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had good reason to suppose that some excitement might arise from this transaction, by which you and I, and our constituents, as a portion of the people of this nation, became "slaveholders," and purchasers of our fellow men.

At page 74, of the document last cited, is a list of these Seminole negroes who were sent to Tampa Bay, after being received as "public property," by order of General Jesup, at the price of eight thousand dollars. The list contains the name, age, sex, and description of each person. I should like to present to the people of the free States as a sample of the manner in which the slave trade is carried on under color of this Florida war. But as the list is of great length, I beg leave to give an extract only. It is in the following form:

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Remarks.
Ben,	5 years,	Male,	Son of Elsy,
Molly,	3 years,	Female,	Daughter of Elsy,
Judy,	1 year,	Female,	Daughter of Elsy,

This short extract contains the names of three children, apparently of one family, and all less than six years of age. These children were purchased by our officers as "public property." Sir, what do our people of the free states, or of the civilized world, think of this kind of "Government chattels?" I have no doubt that many a northern lady will inquire for the mother of those children? This question I cannot answer. I find in the list the name of Elsy, aged twenty years, said to be the daughter of Fanny. I should judge that she was not the mother of the children; but such may the case. I am led to believe that both father and mother escaped the fangs of the bloodhound and the slave catchers.

But the question recurs, where are those slaves? I have for more than a month, had a resolution lying in my drawer, calling on the Secretary of War for information respecting them; but to this hour I have had no opportunity of offering it in the regular course of business, and I felt no hopes of success by offering it at any other time. It may not have been observed by many members, that in the last session of the late Congress, a petition was presented to this House from a Mr. Watson, in which he states that, in May, 1838, he purchased these same negroes, captured by the Creek warriors, of their agent, and paid for them \$14,000, and he gives pretty good evidence to sustain his statement. This occurred in May, '38, while the order of General Jesup receiving them as public property, was in September previous; and the confirmation of that order was on the 7th October, prior to the time of Watson's apparent purchase. General Jesup's letter to Colonel Warren, saying that these warriors had received between \$14,000 and \$15,000, bears date on the 17th October, prior to Watson's supposed purchase. It will be borne in mind that these are official documents, transmitted at the time of their dates. There is a curious coincidence in regard to price. General Jesup said, in October, 1837, that these warriors had received "between fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars." And

Watson says, and gives good evidence to prove, that he paid to these same warriors \$14,000 in May following. Now, if these Indians got twice paid for those slaves, they were more fortunate in slave trading than they ever were in any other transaction with the white people. Another singular circumstance I will mention. On the 1st of May, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggested to the Secretary of War, that for the United States to assume the relation of slaveholders, might create extensive excitement, particularly as the public mind here and elsewhere was so sensitive on the subject of slavery; while Watson's bill of sale bears date only eight days afterwards. On the 9th of May, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs requests of the Secretary of War an order for the officer at Fort Pike to deliver these negroes to N. F. Collins, agent for the Creek warriors: while, from other communications, one would think that the United States never had owned the negroes, although they were taken into possession of our troops on the 9th September, 1837, and kept at the public expense until, and long after, the supposed purchase by Watson.

Sir, this transaction is shrouded in mystery. I have read to the committee a portion of its history; but the whole I think is not communicated by the documents before us. I have an opinion, and I express it as an opinion founded on official papers, it is true, but it is nevertheless the conclusions of my own mind in regard to the matter. I then suppose that after the purchase by General Jesup, on the 6th of September, and the sanction by the Secretary of War, on the 7th October, 1837, and after keeping these negroes at the expense of the public for eight months, and transporting them to Fort Pike, the honorable secretary began to entertain doubts whether the public would justify the transaction. He probably felt that my friend here from Vermont, (Mr. Slade,) or the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Gates,) might not remain entirely silent, "when" (to use the words of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs) "the public mind here and elsewhere is so sensitive upon the subject of slavery;" especially as it was ascertained that there must be an appropriation of money by Congress for the funds that would seem to have been paid long previously. Difficulties appear to have beset him on every side; and I think his feelings were well expressed in a letter to General Arbuckle, dated July 21st, 1838, in which, speaking of this transaction, he says, in a very emphatic language, "the whole affair is a delicate and difficult one." Just at this time, Mr. Watson, being at this city, was, as it appears from his statements, persuaded by the officers of Government to purchase the negroes, being fully assured that the Indian title was good and valid. The contract was accordingly made, as it appears, with the agent of the Creek warriors, by which he, Watson, paid the \$14,000 and relieved the honorable Secretary from his embarrassment, and the nation from the purchase made by General Jesup. The purchase was effected in "this market," with the approbation of the high officers of State, and in the midst of a Christian community. Now, sir, in order that I may be understood, I will leave the purchase and sale of the slaves for a moment, and ask the patience of the committee while I relate the brief story of their travels and peregrinations. They were sent from Florida, immediately after the order of the 6th September, 1837, to Fort Pike, New Orleans. Here some sixty of them were detained by a pretended claim, set up by persons living in Georgia, who insisted that this "public property" was their own proper goods and chattels; while General Gaines, who appeared better versed in the law of nations and the military code than he is in the slave trade, boldly claimed them "as prisoners of war." Yes, Mr. Chairman, the negroes, declared by one commanding general to be "the property of the public," were boldly asserted by another to be "prisoners of war." In the mean time, a Lieut. Reynolds was deputed to conduct the emigrating Indians to their home west of the Mississippi. Among the Seminoles were these slave, who had been the subject of capture and purchase, yet remaining at Fort Pike, all under the charge of Lieutenant Reynolds. To him Mr. Collins, agent for the Creek warriors, and acting, as Watkins says, for him, also attended by Watson's brother, applied to get possession of the negroes, and presented the order of the Secretary of War for their delivery to Collins. There is some difference in the relation of Collins and that of Lieut. Reynolds. Mr. Watson says distinctly that General Gaines and Lieut. Reynolds both refused to obey the order of the honorable Secretary to deliver over the negroes. General Gaines appears to have declared them "prisoners of war," and ordered them to be sent to the place assigned to the Seminoles west of the Mississippi; and Lieut. Reynolds, punctilious the discharge of his military duty, "took the responsibility," and started on his way with Indians and negroes, both slaves and freemen. He landed his charge

at Little Rock, in Arkansas, to which place he was followed or attended by Collins; who, faithful to his trust, determined to get the negroes. At that time he again demanded them of Lieut. Reynolds. But a difficulty now interposed, for that officer had not military force sufficient to hold the Indians in subjection, if irritated by an attempt to deliver over the negroes to Collins, to be brought back slaves to the white people. He, therefore, called upon the Governor of Arkansas for troops to enable him to effect that object. But Governor Roane, thinking the safety of the people of his State more important than the slave trade, refused all military aid, and required Lieut. Reynolds to proceed forthwith on his way to the territory assigned to the Indians. In answer to Lieut. Reynold, he says: "Had the Government intended to dispose of these negroes to the Creek warriors, it should have been done so in Florida, and not bring Indians and negroes to Arkansas, the vicinity of their future residence, and irritate the Indians to madness, and turn them loose upon our frontier; when we have no adequate protection. The massacre of our citizens will be the inevitable consequence." "Your immediate departure will insure peace, and avert the outrages you had such good cause to expect." Thus, Mr. Chairman, you see that we were brought to the very verge of a war west of the Mississippi, by reason of the efforts of our officers to maintain slavery and the slave trade. But Collins, who, so far as the public documents speak of him, was the agent of the Creek warriors, now applied to these same Creek warriors for possession of the negroes. This, sir, is another curiosity. The Indians were taken west among the very Indians who originally captured them, and in whose name the Government officers and Collins were trying to obtain possession of them. But these warriors, having received the \$14,000 in "the better currency," showed no disposition to interfere any further. Indeed, they said that they had sold the negroes, and that the United States had possession of them, and that the Creeks were under no obligation to interfere any further in the business. But Collins, ever faithful to his trust, remained in that country, and a correspondence took place between him and the honorable Secretary of War, and other officers of Government, in regard to the measures to be adopted in order to get those negroes back into slavery. Orders were sent to Gen. Arbuckle, and councils of the Indians were called; the Indians, however, showed but little disposition to aid their white brethren in enslaving those who had gained their liberty by such a concatenation of circumstances. In short sir they showed almost as much insensibility to the claims of our slaveholders, as our most civilized friend, John Bull, has so often evinced; excepting, always, that the Indians civilly answered all questions on the subject, while I believe the British Government has never condescended even to hold any correspondence whatever for delivering up fugitive slaves. But, sir, while the Indians appeared thus insensible to the appeals made to them in behalf of slavery, the negroes themselves appeared perfectly callous to all entreaties. The Indians would not deliver them up, and the negroes appeared to have become suddenly impressed with the belief that they could take care of themselves. They now felt themselves restored to that liberty of which they had so long been unjustly deprived. Indeed, it appears that the negroes were thoroughly convinced of the perfect safety and propriety of "immediate emancipation and of Western colonization." They, at all events, appeared determined to give the world some practical demonstrations on these subjects; and, sir, I believe that they are yet carrying out that determination.

Thus, you see, Mr. Chairman, that the efforts of our honorable Secretary of War, and of other officers of Government, failed to bring those negroes back to a state of slavery, and the agents of Watson were compelled to return without the negroes.

But, in the meantime, Mr. Watson's money was gone, and the negroes were gone also. He had bought the negroes, as he says, upon the assurance of title held out to him by the officers of Government. These officers had exerted their utmost skill too get the negroes for him, but all had failed; and Mr. Watson then applied to congress for compensation for his loss. The commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable Secretary of War both recommended the claim to the favorable consideration of congress, and urge us to make an appropriation. Of the propriety of doing so, I shall say nothing at this time. I hope to do my duty on that subject when it comes before us. My object now is, to show the manner in which the officers of this Government have attempted, not only to make us, in our national character, slaveholders and slave-traders, but to make the freemen of the North pay this purchaser for slaves which he could not catch. I beg leave give the opinion of the commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his own words. In a letter to the honorable Sec-

retary of War, dated July 1, 1840, speaking of these negroes, he says: "Any attempt at enforcing a claim to them under the Creek warriors, would perhaps, have resulted in a conflict; and, as the hazard of such an issue prevented the use of more than persuasive means, I think General Watson has a just claim on the United States, for the money he paid and interest." This, sir, is the logic of the commissioner of Indian Affairs, and that same opinion is endorsed by the honorable Secretary of War. I have stated, and I think I have shown from authentic documents, that the war in Florida originated in attempts by our Executive officers to support and maintain slavery; that it has been renewed and carried on for that purpose; that the money of our nation has been paid for the purchase of fugitive slaves and of Indian slaves. To these I now add the fact that those officers deem it just that we should pay for slaves which the owners cannot obtain.

When I obtained the floor, I intended to have called the attention of the committee to the manner in which this war was renewed after Gen. Macomb's treaty of peace in 1839. But I have already detained the committee too long, and I will only say, that if the public papers are to be accredited, the people of Florida held meetings for the purpose of protesting against that treaty, for the reason that it permitted the Indians to remain in Florida; and they urged that the territory occupied by them would afford a harbor for runaway slaves. Of course the war was renewed, and continues, and, like a mighty maelstrom, draws within its vortex, and swallows up the immense resources of the nation. For a period almost equal to that of our Revolutionary war, the people of the Northern States have been taxed for the purpose of carrying on this contest, directed principally against the fugitive slaves in Florida. To this war the feelings, the principles, the interests, the honor of the free States are opposed; yet, sir, they have been and still are compelled to furnish means for its prosecution. Revolting as trading in slaves is to the feelings of our Northern people, they have been constrained to supply the means of purchasing their fellow beings. Holding, as the people of the North do, "these truths to be self-evident, that man is born free, and is endowed by his Creator with the inalienable right of liberty, they have been obliged to furnish money for the recapture and re-enslaving of those who, fleeing from the power that oppressed them, had sought in the wilds of Florida, those rights to which, by the laws of nature, and of nature's God they were entitled.

Sir, I am anxious to see a period put to those abuses of Northern rights. I desire to see this war terminated at the earliest possible moments; but I fear that it will not be accomplished by the method proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina. My opinion is, that all attempts to remove the Indians and leave the negroes, will prove abortive. We are told that the negroes control the Indians. With these negroes, an unconditional surrender to us, would be a voluntary separation from their relatives and families, and slavery for life. They will probably prefer death to such an alternative. Of course the war will continue until the murder of those people by our army shall proclaim peace to Florida, who refuses peace upon other terms. For one, I am prepared to send all who will surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the western country, under the pledged faith of this nation to protect them in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberty and their domestic relations; and for that purpose I have prepared an amendment, which I now send to the Chair.

NEGRO TAXES.—At the last session of the General Assembly, a bill was passed exempting the property of negroes from taxation, on the ground that they were debarred from social and political privileges. The exemption gave offence to some of our sable citizens, who have accordingly got up a petition that the law be repealed, and that the taxes be imposed upon them in the same way as upon white people. They say that if they are taxed they have claims upon the General Assembly which they cannot otherwise urge. We question if history will furnish another example of a body of men remonstrating against being exempt from taxation.—*Providence Journal*.

An abolition lecturer by the name of Boyle, while in the exercise of his vocation at Sharon, Mass., a few days since, had about nine dozen eggs thrown at him by a set of rowdies. Many of them did good execution, much to the amusement of the engineers, but Boyle stood his ground, and after their ammunition was exhausted, returned their fire by "hard arguments" for about an hour. The next day he delivered a lecture in the same place without being molested.—*N. Y. Express*.

The Jesuits are making their appearance in different parts of France, and taking bold ground against the government.



From the Friend of Man.

Extract from the last letter of the correspondent of GERRIT SMITH who resides in TENNESSEE.

"An opinion is gaining ground at the South that slavery can not continue long. The whole South has been in some degree influenced by the abolitionists. Barbarous punishments are less frequent. Burning slaves alive was a barbarity that prevailed in South Carolina until 1830. The last instance I heard of in that state was in Abbeville District. A young negro man, said to be about twenty years old, was tried and sentenced by a court composed of two magistrates and five freeholders, and executed near that part of the district, if I am correctly informed, where were the plantations of John C. Calhoun and George McDuffie. — the intelligent post master of —, in this county, was present at the execution. — He told me that there was a very large collection of people, and, as near as he can judge, 3000 blacks; that before the fire was kindled, a sermon was preached by, I think, the Rev. Mr. Capers; that he saw the poor young man, who was about to suffer, distinctly: that he appeared composed, so much so, that he thought he did not believe that they really intended to burn him. When the dreadful sentence was about to be executed, they piled pitch-pine faggots around him and applied the fire. His screams were loud and piercing. No language could describe his agony. The plain dealing of the abolitionists has put a stop to this mode of execution, I trust, forever. The slave market was, when I was in Charleston, in the most public part of the city. When the abolitionists were handling them, as they thought rather roughly, they removed it to a more private place. These are among the signs of the times. Where there is shame there is hope of something better.

In the late fall, a planter, the owner of some 50 or 60 slaves, from Edgefield district, which joins Abbeville on the East spent a night at the South where I am now writing. Speaking of the abolitionists, he said they made horrible pictures, and exhibited them publicly, of slaves, chained together, and of others flogging them in the most cruel manner. I asked him if their pictures exceeded the reality. He said they did. I told him I thought not; that I had met slaves; every where, chained; that while the trade continued, it was an every day occurrence in the South; that, in Laurens district, one was whipped to death by a Baptist clergyman, and more recently one burned to death in Abbeville, two districts immediately adjoining the one in which he lived. He admitted the facts, and that there was much cruelty on the plantations. Frequent instances of this kind have occurred, which are important so far as they show, that slaveholders are not wholly inaccessible to shame, and that the pictorial representations and severe criticisms of the abolitionists are doing good.

Some two or three weeks since, I spent a night at my friend, —, in — county. I met there with a Mr. —, the President of the Manumission Society of that part of — county. I inquired about the present situation of the society, its members, etc. He stated that the society had over 600 members; that he had a list of their names, which he should be happy to show me. The society has suspended its meetings, owing to oppressive laws of the State.

Mr. —, (the President aforesaid,) has sold his farm, and purchased in Indiana, unwilling to remain longer in a State where freedom was denied him.

This excellent man gave me a pressing invitation to visit at his house, which I hope to do before he leaves the State. I enquired of him if, during this time of trial he had kept up an active correspondence at the North. He said, no, but little had been done by any of the society. It is too true that these good men have become much discouraged by the mobs of the North and the oppressive laws of the South—I think, too much so. I believe these societies might be openly held without any danger of prosecution, and that by corresponding with the North, they would soon learn that there was much cause for rejoicing. Mr. — thinks that the anti-slavery influence is about to arise with redoubled vigor at the South. One of the most effective means will be, by extensive and active correspondence. Should my Northern friends be willing to undertake the labor, I think I can do something to induce a very extensive correspondence with this part of the South.

I hope to see —, (a member of Congress of Western New York,) and shall labor hard to convince him, that cringing to the South is not the way to gain their respect, or to discharge his duty to the North.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—This body has come to a conclusion on the anti-slavery question. On the 29th ult. a motion was made to put the bill for the repeal of the nine month's Slave Law, in a condition to be acted upon at the present session, i. e. to be referred to a committee to report complete, was lost, yeas 49, nays 57.

Emancipator.

WON'T DISCUSS.—The Kentucky papers are storming with wrath against abolitionists, (one refers to the subject ten times in one number) and accusing each other of favoring them. The same is true in other States.—Emancipator.

### Eloquent Record.

For my own part I am not ashamed to say, that my sympathies are with the people, that my sympathies follow where their mightiest interests lead. To me, the multitude is a sublimer object than royal dignity and titled state. It is humanity, it is universal man, it is the being whose joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, are like my own, that I respect, and not any mere condition of that being. And it is around this same humanity, that genius poetry, philosophy, and eloquence have most closely entwined themselves; it is embraced with the very fibres of every truly noble heart that ever lived. But, not to dwell on considerations of this abstract nature, I look at facts; and facts, too, that are enough to stir the coldest heart that ever lived.—I look upon this fellow being, man, in the aggregate and in the mass, and I see him the victim of ages of oppression and injustice. I take his part;—the tears of my sympathies mingle with the tears of his suffering; and I care not what aristocratic ridicule the avowal may bring upon me. My blood boils in my veins, and I will not try to still their throbbings, when I think of the banded tyrannies of the earth; the Asiatic, Assyrian, Egyptian, European;—which have been united to crush down all human interests and rights. This is not with me, a matter of statistics, or of political generalities. Down into the bosom of society: down among the sweet domestic charities of ten thousand million homes:—down among the sore and quivering fibres of human hearts unnumbered and innumerable, the iron of accursed despotism has been driven. At length from the long dark night of oppression, I see them arising to reclaim and assert their rights. I see them taking the power, which to them indubitably belongs into their own hands. I rejoice to see it. I rejoice, and yet I tremble. I tremble, lest they retaliate the wrongs they have endured. But yet, what do I see? I see the people showing singular moderation. I repeat it—I see the people of France and England, in the great reforms which they have undertaken during the last fifteen years, showing singular moderation. Shall I not honor such nations? The people of my own country I know still better; and for that reason probably, I honor them still more. I firmly believe in the general disposition of the public mind in America to do right.—Faults and dangers there are among us, and on these I mean to comment freely.—O. Dewey.

### Abolitionism in Kentucky.

If the signs of the times do not deceive us, the time is come when the people of Kentucky should call a Convention and change their fundamental law. The slaveholder must prepare himself to give up his slaves. We have not read a speech made in the Kentucky Legislature against the repeal of the act of 1823, which does not abound with maledictions on the evils of slavery. If these gentlemen are representatives of their constituents' feelings, Kentucky is at length ripe for harvest. Let the abolitionists of the North rejoice!

There is but one hope for the slaveholder left. It is either that those who are now clothed with power are ignorant of the real feelings and opinions of the people, or that, knowing them, they regard them not. If the present members of the General Assembly truly represent the popular feeling upon this subject, it is useless for us, in Fayette, to keep up the hope less and unprofitable struggle. Kentucky would this day abolish slavery, if a Convention should be called. Let not the slaveholder repose in the soft delusion that this Convention will not be called. There are keen minds and ardent spirits in and out of the State, who watch with sleepless vigilance, these legislative indications. \* \* \*

Is it not better for the slaveholder to risk the convention now? Is it not better that he be freed from suspense? If his property be taken from him, is it not better that he should know it, and make his arrangements accordingly? Is it not better that this fierce controversy, in and out of the legislature, with regard to the moral and political sin of slavery, be brought to an end, either by its final abolition, or by fixing it upon the immovable basis of constitutional law? These are grave questions, and it becomes us to look well to them.—Danville Rep.

### MURDER AND ROBBERY AT ST. LOUIS.

A Correspondent of the commercial Advertiser, in a letter dated St. Louis, April 18th, says.

"The city is this morning in the greatest state of excitement that I ever saw.—Some robbers last night entered the store of Messrs Simmons & Robinson, and murdered two clerks, after which they took what they could find and set fire to the building; this morning that elegant store lies a heap of smoking ruins. Collier & Pettis's banking house, being in the same building, is also consumed.

The two young men were highly respectable, and their loss is mourned by all.—Several thousand people are at this time standing round the ruins, hoping to find the remains of Mr. Barker; and the other, Mr. Weaver, was found with his face much cut by a bowie-knife, and a pistol shot over his eye. They were both I believe, from New York.

Another man was killed by the falling of the walls. The citizens met this morning and offered a reward of five thousand dollars. Every boat leaving the port is boarded by the police officers; one has just returned with a suspected man."

### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, May 26, 1841.

For President,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY, of New York.  
For Vice President,  
THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio.

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."

The Palladium of Liberty brings intelligence that the National Anti-Slavery Convention have nominated JAMES G. BIRNEY and THOMAS MORRIS, as suitable candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at the election of 1844. We shall probably receive the proceedings of the Convention and of the Anniversaries in season for our paper next week.

### Slaveholding Principles.

Another principle which prevails throughout the slave States, is, that laborious employments are disgraceful and degrading. Many individuals in the free States may not conceive of the power, extent, and effects of a prejudice which never entered their own minds, and they may therefore, at first sight, be somewhat incredulous upon this point.—But the proof which we shall adduce, will be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical.

Hear Gov. McDuffie in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, 1836-7.

"In the very nature of things, there must be classes of persons to discharge all the 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."

Mr. Faulkner in the Virginia Legislature, in a debate on slavery in 1832, speaking of "the division, discontent, indolence and poverty of the Southern country," adds:

"To what, sir, is all this ascribable?—To that vice in the organization of society, by which one half of its inhabitants are arrayed in interest and feeling against the other half—to that unfortunate state of society, in which freemen regard labor as disgraceful."

The following testimony of 1060 inhabitants of the District of Columbia, 200 of whom were slaveholders, as set forth in a petition to Congress in 1836:

"The existence among us of a distinct class of people, who, by their condition as slaves, are deprived of almost every incentive to virtue and industry, and shut out from many of the sources of light and knowledge, has an evident tendency to corrupt the morals of the people, and to damp the spirit of enterprise, by accustoming the rising generation to look with contempt on honest labor, and to look for support too much on the labor of others."

The correspondent of the New York Evangelist, some of whose letters we have published, testifies explicitly on this point. His conclusions are the result of personal observation during his residence at the South.—He says:—

"The kinds of labor which are usually performed by slaves are considered degrading to free persons, particularly the whites."

"The same feeling applies in some parts of the country to agricultural industry, and the STAMP OF INFERIORITY is placed upon any white man who labors in the fields.—John Randolph, in his place in Congress, said of a political opponent with an expression of the utmost contempt, 'He works with his niggers at hoeing corn.' I need not say that this impression that agriculture is not an honorable occupation for any man, is disastrous in the highest degree."

"The wealthy owner of a hundred slaves feels that his hands are too delicate to be employed in any thing useful. Accustomed to live for the sake of enjoyment merely, to spend their time in hunting or fishing, in convivial pleasure, or in visiting his neighbors, he necessarily connects diligent manual labor, with the character as well as the condition of a slave. Through the Northern States, the industries mechanic and the farmer, are on precisely the same level with the professional man and the merchant; except so far as men are arrayed in different ranks, by the distinction of property and refinement; and as their situation in these respects changes, they rise or fall in the scale of society, with as much ease and certainty, as in a kettle of boiling water, the cold water sinks, and the hot ascends to the surface.

Here, the constitution of society resembles that of Europe: it is very difficult for the poor man or the poor man's son, to rise in refinement and respectability, though it is easy for the rich man to become poor, and at the same time degraded. If aristocracy, using the word in an offensive sense, is found any where in the United States, it is found in South Carolina. The poor white man, like the free negro, is despised by the slaves themselves."

Such is the state of society among slaveholders, as described by themselves, or by those who have personally observed its char-

acteristics. Entertaining such views of manual labor, and such a contemptuous opinion of those who are obliged to subsist by their daily industry, it is not surprising that they should lay upon the table the petitions of more than a million of the Northern people. And we have reason to believe that the same policy will be pursued towards the whole body of the people of the free States, until the free laborers of the nation shall be represented in the National Legislature by persons who will convince the slaveholders, that "those who work at hoeing corn," have rights and interests which they are both able and willing to maintain.

### TALLAHASSEE, MARCH, 26.

A few nights since, we learn, twelve negroes, belonging the REV. WESLEY ADAMS, of Jefferson county, were burnt to death. They were all in one building, and it is supposed were suffocated, and rendered insensible, as they gave no alarm, and when the doors were opened uttered not a groan. The building was entirely destroyed. The loss to Mr. Adams is truly severe and distressing, and he has the sympathies of a large circle of friends.—National Intelligencer, April 13.

The sufferings of the poor negroes—the anguish of their surviving friends, constitutes no part of the sympathy above felt. But the gushing sympathies "of a large circle of friends," are lavished upon Mr. Adams for the GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY he has sustained. Poor man—he has our sympathies, not that he has sustained pecuniary loss, but that he should be so blinded to the rights of man as to hold them and treat them as chattels, and so impious as to attempt to preach the gospel of peace and equal rights to others, while he himself is living in open violation of that law which requires that he should "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

How comfortable to the abolitionists, who, on the nomination of General Harrison, exulted in the idea that "no slaveholder" could ever again be President of the United States, must be the reflection that a slaveholder now becomes President by the aid of their votes!!

The above paragraph from "Kendall's Expositor" will serve no doubt as food for reflection to those abolitionists who were so zealous to secure the election of Gen. Harrison over his competitor, on account of his "devotion to the interests of the slave."

Whatever may have been the views and feelings of Gen. Harrison on the subject of slavery and its abolition, it must now be conceded by every intelligent abolitionist who voted for TYLER, that he virtually voted for a SLAVEHOLDING PRESIDENT. By remembering the history of the past, we have no doubt our friends will hereafter be on their guard, and vote for no man for any legislative or executive office, unless he is an avowed and straight forward abolitionist.

GREAT REFORM.—The Oberlin Evangelist informs us that the following pledges are required of every clerk under the new administration at Washington:

1. That he will be a total abstinence man, never tasting of any ardent spirits, wine, or other intoxicating drink.
2. That he will not gamble nor play at chance games.
3. That he will keep none but steady and respectable society.
4. That he will always keep the Sabbath strictly, and attend public worship: and that he will be steady, industrious and persevering in his business.

If these pledges are observed, this will be "a reform worth having."

A FEMALE EDITOR.—We learn that Lydia Maria Child, who has heretofore been well known in the anti-slavery cause, will hereafter be the Editor of National Anti-Slavery Standard, published in New York city. She will, however, be assisted by her husband, David Lee Child, of Northampton.—So far as we know, this is the first instance where a woman has assumed the management of a large and miscellaneous weekly paper.

DISTILLERIES.—The number of distilleries in the United States, reported by the last census is 9857. The number of gallons distilled is 38,348,238, being about 2 1/4 100ths gallons to each man, woman and child.—Pennsylvania produces the greatest number of gallons; the amount being 8,684,138.—North Carolina has 2,793 distilleries, being the largest number in any one State. Michigan has 59 distilleries, producing 544,066 gallons.

SECESSION OF METHODISTS.—The Wesleyan Methodist gives an account of the secession of three Methodist classes, in the Plymouth Circuit, in this State. The difficulties appear to have arisen from the strong Anti-slavery feeling of the members of the classes, and the opposition of the ministers. They have declared themselves free and independent.

SUGAR.—The average sugar crop of Louisiana is 70,000,000 lbs. and 350,000 gallons molasses: the average value of the sugar is six cents per pound, and molasses 20 cents per gallon.

### Northville Anti-Slavery Society.

We have received the proceedings of the annual meeting of this society, which was held Jan. 18th, and which have not been before published on account of the suspension of the Freeman. We publish the substance of the proceedings, together with the report of the managers.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Elliot of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Morrison of Pontiac. Thirty-five names were added to the roll of members of the Society. The following were elected officers for the present year:

WM. S. GREGORY, President.  
H. S. BRADLEY, Vice President.  
S. P. MEAD, Secretary.  
DAVID GREGORY, Treasurer.  
DARIUS BOUGHTON, }  
A. A. GARDNER, } Counsellors.  
MICA ADAMS, }

The thanks of the meeting were presented to the speakers.

The Report of the Managers is as follows:

AGREABLY to the 7th article of the constitution of the Northville Anti-Slavery Society, the board of Managers report; that no funds have come into our hands as Managers—that no lectures or discussions have been had by our appointment.—The board have not been called together, since the adoption of this constitution, until a few days since, and then to make arrangements for the present annual meeting. The board may have differed in their individual opinions as to the propriety of discussion during the past fall, and the summer season passed away without a meeting. It is within the recollection of all, that a great and powerful excitement has pervaded not only this section of country, but the whole United States: that this excitement has pervaded every mind, even almost to the exclusion of religion; and even Anti-Slavery men have not been, neither are they now, agreed as to their duty with regard to political action. These are some of the reasons why no lectures have been delivered. The board have made arrangements, and sent requests to Rev. J. Elliot, E. Dolittle, and M. Swift, to deliver addresses on this occasion. Elder J. Elliot has accepted the invitation; the others are expected, but not with certainty. Although we do not wish to make it a medium of pecuniary profit, we would recommend the taking up of a collection, as it is necessary that some funds be raised to purchase a blank book, and for other incidental expenses. Perhaps a lecturer may call upon us, and it may be proper to pay him something.

The great question recently decided at our elections we hope will allay the great excitement we have lately passed through, and the people will now commence reasoning and discussing the great subjects in which we are interested as Christians, and as men, and not the least of our concerns ought to be the situation of the oppressed and the institution of slavery.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A new Democratic paper has been established at Chester, Pennsylvania, called the Loco Foco.

It declares an intention of "warring against oppression under every name and form," and the editor shows he is in earnest in the matter, by condemning most unequivocally the system of American slavery. He also declares his intention not to be under the government of public opinion, but expects to divulge his sentiments as he pleases.

At a prayer meeting in Cincinnati, O. an individual who had been made a subject of special prayer by a profligate companion, threw a stone at the man who had prayed for him, as he passed out of the church. The stone struck the head of the Rev. KING GRISWOLD, a Baptist clergyman, who was at that time near the door, fractured his skull, and caused his death in a few hours after.

It was stated in Boston, at the Convention to discuss the Ministry and the Sabbath, that the average compensation of the entire clergy of New England did not exceed three hundred dollars per annum. A large proportion of them get only about two hundred dollars in cash.

FRATERNAL LOVE.—The Essex North Association of ministers lately addressed a kind communication to the Union Presbytery of South Carolina, on the subject of slavery.—The communication was returned by the Stated Clerk of the Presbytery, with a note announcing that the Presbytery had voted unanimously not to receive it.

A call for a Convention of Abolitionists of Hamilton county, Ohio, is published in the Philanthropist, to which is appended more than 300 signatures. It was appointed to meet at Mount Pleasant, the 12th day of May.

SOMETHING NEW.—Enos Stevens, a Yankee, is now exhibiting in Philadelphia, an instrument of his own invention called a Cephalometer, by which he determines the size and location of the Phrenological organs much more exactly than can be done in the usual mode.



# For the Signal of Liberty.

FENTONVILLE, May 9th, 1841.

DR. BRETHREN.—Having received the two first numbers of the "Signal of Liberty," I cannot too heartily express my joy at its appearance or my approbation of the course you have adopted. There is one point to which I think the attention of the readers of the "Signal of Liberty," and of all the friends of civil liberty and independent voting, ought immediately to be called. I refer to the holding of district, town and county meetings, for the purpose of discussing among themselves the propriety of Independent Nominations. Whenever and wherever the decision shall be in favor of this course, I consider it to be the imperious duty of Anti-Slavery men to select at once their candidates and publicly pledge them their support. It will be but a few weeks before almost every voter in Michigan will be virtually pledged for the support of one of the three parties. The "runners" of the whigs and the "runners" of the democrats will have scoured the land. Primary meetings will have been held and excitement raised, and before men will be aware of it, they will once more, "for this time," find themselves, either directly or indirectly bound to one of the two parties, whose motto must of necessity be, "Submission to the will of slavery, be it right or wrong."

So long as a man refuses or neglects fearlessly to announce himself a friend to political action, and his determination to vote the Anti-Slavery ticket, he will be constantly annoyed by the threats or tempted by the allurements of his old political friends, and however strong his convictions of duty may be, he will be liable to be swerved from his inward determination to perform it. From my own knowledge of the subject, in this region, I am satisfied that there are hundreds and perhaps thousands in our State, that feel like this. They for themselves have no objection to the plan of Independent Nominations, and are on the whole in favor of it, and could they see any thing like a general movement among the Anti-Slavery men around them, they would come out, but it is of no use to start alone and therefore nothing is done. So general and severe has been the pressure in the money market of our State, that many who are among the most devoted friends of the cause, and whose prayers are morning and evening ascending to the God of the oppressed in behalf of their enslaved fellow men, do not feel themselves able to subscribe for a paper, or to go to a distance to attend meetings. But if, whenever there is a town or district in which the cause of Anti-Slavery numbers a few friends, some one would fix upon the time and place of meeting and invite these friends to attend, a great work might be accomplished. Again the candidates for the several officers of our State Government are soon by their respective parties to be selected. And should the Anti-Slavery men of the several counties and senatorial districts delay making their nominations but a few weeks longer, they will be too late to exert any influence upon that selection, for this time at least. For even now, those who take it upon themselves to "cut and dry" for their parties, are busily at work, and we may depend, if they perceive that we as a party are in earnest, although they may pretend to despise, yet they will not disregard us. As a party we are not aware of our strength. There are probably but few towns in our State in which the number of Anti-Slavery men does not exceed the majority of votes given for the dominant party, in that town at the last fall election. This, when we reflect that it is by town majorities that the great political contest is decided, becomes an important idea. But I have already written much more than I at first intended. I feel it an important subject. For when we reflect that we dare hardly acknowledge even to ourselves the power of former habits, associations and political friends over us, especially when by our silence and apparent approval we allowed them to consider us as committed to them and their favorite party, I feel that we cannot too early take a stand in favour of righteousness and liberty, and thus prove by our actions, the sincerity of our professions.

J. C. G.

The suggestions of our correspondent from Fentonville need no commendations from us to secure attention. We can only add that the responsibility of selecting the times and places of the several local meetings devolves on the abolitionists of the several districts. But we would, in all cases recommend that the Anti-Slavery nominations should precede those of the other parties.

Last year, Michigan gave a greater vote to the Liberty ticket according to its population, than any other state in the Union. Shall we not do it the present year?

Brazil produces annually 135,000,000 lbs coffee, being nearly one half of the supply of all the foreign markets from all parts of the globe.

A Convention has been called to meet at Auburn, June 29d, for the purpose of discussing the duties of churches and church members on the subject of slavery.

It is understood that the Hon. JOHN TYLER is a religious man, a member of the Episcopal Church, and diligent in the ordinary duties of a christian profession, as understood in Virginia.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Deputation of reformed inebriates from Baltimore, held twenty meetings in ten days, in New York city, and 2684 names were obtained to the total abstinence pledge. It is estimated that about 10,000 of the Irish population of New York city have signed the pledge during the year, and that the present accessions amount to 500 per week.

In the Ohio Penitentiary, Dec. 1, 1840, there were 488 convicts. Of these, 115 or nearly one quarter, were intoxicated when they committed the crimes for which they were incarcerated. We commend this fact to the attention of those members of the township Boards in our own State, who licence for the public good.

A call has been issued for a Convention at Winthrop, Maine, to nominate "such candidates for offices within the gift of the people, as consistency requires abolitionists to favor with their votes." The election takes place in September. One town furnishes 58 names.

COST OF WAR.—There were slain by sea and land, during the last War between England and France 2,100,000 men. The cost to England was £1,058,000,000—the greater part of which is still unpaid in the national debt!

It is stated that there are now in Michigan, 35 newspapers; two of which are published daily. Eighteen years ago, there was only one in the Territory.

The Essex county (New Jersey) anti-slavery society, passed the following resolutions, April 22d:

Resolved, That it is a public calamity to have a slaveholder and a slave-producer, for its chief magistrate.

Resolved, That it is a disgrace for a nation to bestow its highest office upon any man who deprives a part of his countrymen of the right of suffrage, and all the rights of citizenship, and lowers them down to a level with the brute creation.

It is stated that the punishments of cropping, branding and whipping have been abolished in all the free States where they have heretofore existed. These relics of barbarism can still be found, however, in full force in the Slave States.

Dr. Theller has commenced a new daily paper in New York under the imposing name of "THE TRUTH."

HARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!!—The correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of April 3, says:

"Fanny Essler's benefit took place last night—and such a benefit. There were fully 6000 in the house. The fair dance was literally pelted with roses. In one of the wreaths thrown to her there was a pair of diamond bracelets which cost \$1,500. Others contained valuable presents. So that the gross receipts could not have been less than from \$8 to \$10,000. She has probably netted \$20,000 by her engagement in this city. It is doubtful whether she will be re-engaged at the St. Charles or will dance at the theatre d' Orleans. She has set the enthusiastic population of the sunny South almost delirious by her performances."

BARBARITY.—Not long since it is stated in the news papers that a prisoner was frozen to death in the city of Richmond Va. More recently, a poor fellow in South Carolina, under sentence of death for forgery, was whipped with a cow-hide for larceny, until in the opinion of the physician he was unable to bear any more. If slaveholders have no more regard to freemen of their own color than this, how must the slave fare.

Philanthropist.

## REMEMBER

That while petitions and memorial in favor of freedom are refused a hearing of any sort in both houses of congress, the memorials of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, for the privilege of holding and selling slaves, and against the interference of "fanatics" with their inalienable rights, was, at the request of Mr. Clay, and without opposition from any quarter, read by the clerk of the Senate, and debated in full. What a fact to be recorded in the Senate of this Republic!

Penn. Freeman.

A BEAUTIFUL CURRENCY.—The Natchez Free Trader says: "On Saturday we saw a ten dollar gold piece sold for \$100 in Mississippi Rail Road notes; and on Monday a common Marsoilles vest brought \$100 in notes of the Mississippi Shipping Company. This is going back to Continental quotations."

The whole number of barrels of flour received at Buffalo since the opening of navigation is 52,595. Bushels of wheat 44,201.

A proclamation appears in the Canada papers postponing the meeting of the Provincial Parliament to 14th June.

## Foreign.

The Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on the 6th, bringing the news that the war between Britain and China is settled, and that Teas have in consequence fallen more than a third at London. Jan. 9th, the British fleet successfully attacked a number of Chinese Forts, and a fleet of Junks, when a cessation of hostilities took place, and the following preliminaries between the belligerent parties were agreed upon:

"1. The cession of the Island and harbor of Hong Kong to the British Crown.—All just charges and duties to the Empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampom.

"2. An indemnity to the British Government of \$6,000,000; \$1,000,000 payable at once, and the remainder in equal instalments, ending in 1846.

"3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

"4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampam till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement. Details remain matter of negotiation."

CHURCH STATISTICS.—The Philadelphia Repository gives the following as the latest statistics of the various churches in the United States. The editor says, that he will readily correct any mistakes.

Methodist.—Total number of communicants, 844,816; travelling preachers, 3,743; local preachers, 6,622; total number of preachers, 10,365; population, 5,000,000.

Baptist.—Associations, 411; churches, 6,942; ordained ministers, 3,851; members, 501,194; population, 3,000,000.

Roman Catholic.—Bishops, 17; priests, 528; population, estimated at 1,300,000.

Protestant Episcopal.—Bishops, 19; presbyters and deacons, 1,040. The number of persons, including the communicants, who attend and support the church are estimated at 1,000,000.

Presbyterian (Old School).—Churches, 1,850; ministers, 1,346; communicants, 150,000; population, 1,000,000.

Presbyterian (New School).—Churches, 1,225; communicants, 120,000; population, 800,000.

Cumberland Presbyterian.—Synods, 12; presbyteries, 51; ministers, 600; members, 80,000; population, 500,000.

German Reformed.—Ministers, 200; congregations, 600; members, 75,000, exclusive of the synod of Ohio.

Associate Presbyterian.—Ministers, 97; congregations, 220; families, 5,001; communicants, 12,172.

Free Will Baptist.—Churches, 857; ordained ministers, 537; licentiates, 173; communicants, 41,887.

Seventh Day Baptist.—Associations, 4; ordained ministers, 35; communicants, from 5 to 6000.

From the Western Farmer.

TASTE OF TURNIPS IN BUTTER.—RESTORING SWEETNESS TO TAINTED BUTTER.—Mr Snow, I have fed my cows for the last month, principally upon Turnips, and find that the flavor of the Butter, partakes much of the food of which I feed them.—How can this be remedied? Will some of your correspondents give an answer? Also give me directions how to restore tainted Butter.

R. L.

Dearborn, Wayne Co. April 26.

ANSWER BY THE EDITOR.

In England, the milch cows and all other cattle, are wintered mostly on turnips, beets &c. In order to prevent the taste being affected by the different kinds of food on which a cow feeds, they adopt the following method: Dissolve an ounce of nitre (salt petre) in a pint of pure water, and put a gill into every fifteen gallons of milk as brought from the cows.—This will prevent any bad flavor, and cause the milk and cream to keep sweet a longer time, and the quantity of nitre is so small that it does not hurt the wholesomeness of the milk.

Another mode is, to put into each pail of milk, when fresh drawn from the cows, one pint of boiling water. The heat of the water dispels the odor of the turnips, which becomes volatile as the temperature of the milch is increased.—Marshal states, that hot water is equally effectual when thus applied, in removing the taste of wild onions and leeks.

Another mode is given by Jonathan Den nis, who has a large dairy, at Portsmouth, R. I. He says, "never allow the cow to taste of the roots within 6 or 8 hours of milking, but feed her immediately after each milking, and do not give her any more of the roots at the time than she will eat in 2 or 3 hours, and be careful that she does not get any more until after she is milked again. By this method, cows can be fed on ruta бага or other turnips, and no person can discover the taste in milk or butter.

He furthermore says, "upon the same principle, those who wish to fatten cattle upon turnips, may do so without any danger of affecting the taste of the beef, providing they omit feeding this kind of food, two or three days previous to killing.

David O. Shattuck, who went from New England a pedlar, afterwards became a Methodist minister, and subsequently a judge, is now a candidate for Governor in the State of Mississippi.

DISTILLERIES IN THE UNITED STATES.—We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. Slade, of Vermont, for a copy from the records of the Department of State, of the number of Distilleries in each State, and gallons distilled; as exhibited in the returns of the last census.

States.	No. distilleries.	Galls. distilled
Maine	3	
New Hampshire	5	31,244
Vermont	2	3,500
Massachusetts	37	5,177,910
Connecticut	71	215,892
Rhode Island	4	855,000
New York	38	4,008,616
Yew Jersey	219	356,417
Pennsylvania	707	8,784,183
Delaware	3	39,500
Maryland	73	342,813
Virginia	1450	882,516
N. Carolina	2798	1,038,741
S. Carolina	251	102,288
Georgia	350	526,393
Alabama	185	123,261
Mississippi	15	3,150
Louisiana	5	291,520
Tennessee	1381	1,000,693
Akansas	47	16,215
Kentucky	890	1,700,705
Missouri	215	328,898
Illinois	150	1,429,119
Indiana	322	1,766,964
Ohio	373	466,357
Michigan	59	544,066
Iowa	2	4,310
District of Col'a	1	6'000
	9657	36,343,236

It is now officially known that the population of the United States is 17,100,572. The above quantity of distilled spirits would furnish each man, woman and child with over two gallons each, yearly.

WORLD'S CONVENTION.—It will be recollected that this body of abolitionists, which assembled in London in June last, issued circulars to be presented to the Sovereigns, Governors, &c. throughout the world. We have received by Mr. Joseph Sturges, Esq., replies from the ambassadors and ministers from foreign courts, resident in London, to the number of eighteen. They all (except the minister from Brazil) make a frank comprehensive reply, deprecating slavery and the slave trade, and assured the committee that they should lose no time in forwarding the document presented to their respective sovereigns, and believing that they would be willing to co-operate with them, to put an end to slavery and the slave trade, throughout the world. The minister from Brazil received them courteously, but proceeded to state many objections to the abolition of Slavery in Brazil. From his arguments, did we not know to the contrary, we should think him an American. I shows that slavery is the same every where.—Ex. Paper.

EVERY THING OUGHT TO BE WELL DONE.—A good many capital things are told of the late William Gray—a distinguished merchant of Boston. He was familiarly known by the name of "Billy Gray." He left at his death a large estate, and used to say that the chief source of his worldly success, was his motto, "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." On one occasion, he had reason to find fault with a mechanic for some slovenly job. The mechanic recollected Mr. Gray when he was in a very humble condition, so he bore the rebuke with impatience. "I tell you what" said he, "Billy Gray, I shan't stand such jaw from you. Why I recollected when you was nothing but a drummer in a regiment."

"And so I was," replied Mr. Gray, "so I was a drummer—but didn't I drum well—eh! didn't I drum well?"

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.—More than two hundred Indians gathered from three tribes in Florida, passed yesterday to their home in the West, on board the steamer President. The warriors are truly a fierce, savage-looking set, wild as untamed tigers in their looks.

Natchez Free Trader.

## MARRIED.

On the 2d inst. by L. Stillson, Esq. Mr. JAMES M. MURREY, to MISS HANNAH OTIS, all of Ann Arbor.

## Agents for the Signal of Liberty.

Dr. A. L. Porter, Detroit.  
H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti.  
Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield.  
Thomas M'Gee, Concord.  
J. S. Pitch, Marshall.  
J. T. Gilbert, do.  
E. Child, Albion.  
W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids.  
J. S. Fifield, do.  
R. H. King, River.  
R. B. Rexford, Napoleon.  
L. H. Jones Grass Lake.  
Rev. Samuel Babans, Plymouth.  
Walter M'Farlan, do.  
Samuel Mead, do.  
Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem.  
D. F. Norton, do.  
Nathan Power, Farmington.  
Joseph Morrison Pontiac.  
James Noyes, Pavilion.  
N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft.  
W. Smith, Spring Arbor.  
U. Adams, Rochester.  
R. L. Hall, Tecumseh.  
L. Noble, Pinckney.  
Dr. V. Meeker, Leslie.  
Clark Parsons, Manchester.  
Elias Vedder, Jackson.  
M. Aldin, Adrian.  
Josiah Sabine, Sharon.  
S. Pomroy, Tompkins.

## JEW DAVID'S

### HEBREW PLASTER.

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

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

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe, and Palestine, in 1880, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of Jew David's Plaster; and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate.—He put one over the region of the liver; in the mean time he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently re-instated.

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

No puffing, or great notorious certificates is intended. Those who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of this plaster, can obtain sufficient to spread 6 or 8 plasters for 50 cents, a sum not half sufficient to pay for the insertion of a single certificate into any of our most common prints, a single time.—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 P. Hall, Leoni; G. G. Grewell, Grass Lake Keeler & Powers, Concord.

Ann Arbor, May 13, 1841.

## NEW CHEAP AND VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

EVERY man woman and child in the United States, who possesses a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of scripture illustrations. 200 pictorial illustration of the bible, and views in the Holy Land.

Four hundred pages, 8vo., fine paper handsomely bound, price only two dollars.—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, teachers of sabbath schools heads of families, and booksellers, throughout the United States, to the above new, cheap, and splendidly illustrated work, published and for sale, at No. 122 Nassau Street N. Y. City. Its features are better defined by the title:—Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures, consisting of views in the Holy Land, together with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the old and new testaments, representing sacred historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters, the landscape scenes, taken from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting letter-press descriptions, devoted to an explanation of the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

On examination, this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of Young People, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a 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.

The present work differs from all others ever published in this country. The immense treasures of Art which the great Painters have bequeathed to us on sacred subjects, are here opened to all, as far as they are capable of being diffused through the medium of wood engravings. Among our numerous numerous embellishments, will be found the celebrated

CARTOONS OF RAFFAELLE, and the series of the prophets, so magnificently portrayed by MICHAEL ANGELO in the Sistine Chapel.

VIEWS IN EDOM (PETRA), EGYPT, &c. These latter, and all the Landscape Scenes, are represented with that fidelity which we are now able to realize through the labors of recent travellers. The other objects, whether of Natural History, of Costume, or of Antiquities, are, also, delineated with equal accuracy. Many of the illustrations require little or no comment—they speak for themselves. The work cannot fail in proving acceptable to all denominations of christians.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Persons in the country, wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

Clergymen, Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools, agents of religious news papers, and periodicals, Post-masters and Booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. No letter will be taken from the office unless it is post paid.

May 10, 1841.



# POETRY.

[The following lines appeared in the Washington Globe, last year, before the Presidential election. They were doubtless believed at the time to contain sound democratic doctrine. But if the sentiments are democratic, they contain a large share of Anti-Slavery spirit and feeling, and the tenor of the whole piece would seem to confirm an opinion which some have advanced, that abolition principles are the same with the real principles of democracy, when carried out to their legitimate extent.]

## A Working Man's Appeal.

Revolving years still speed their course away,

And man still tramples on his fellow clay,  
Throughout the world the people cry in pain;  
Strong are they bound in slavery's galling chain.

Too long their dearest rights have been betrayed,

Too long have tyrants iron sceptre swayed;  
Still are they kept in superstitious awe  
By drones with money by the aid of law.

Yea, thousands of the laboring race of man,  
From year to year, since early time began,  
Have spent their days in servile toil and pain,  
And all their labors been the rich man's gain,

The poor man's hands rear up the palace wall,

His skill and toil bedeck the palace hall;  
Yet hardly knows he where to lay his head,  
His home's a hovel, and the straw his bed!

He makes fine clothing, with its glossy hue,  
To deck the persons of the lordly few;  
Yet, for himself, a coat can scarce obtain,  
He toils severely, but he toils in vain?

What makes this difference in the social state?

Are all things governed by decrees of fate?  
Why should the laborer who prepares the feast

Partake of none, or yet partake the least?

Because your laws, your country's laws are wrong;

They help the mighty and assist the strong;  
To him who hath much wealth, they give him more;

The poor they make yet poorer than before!

Bank charters are to help the monster wealth,

Increase the influence of his giant self,  
Militia laws compel the poor to fight  
For those who rob them of their unborn right.

The laws! reform the laws, ye workingmen!  
Then will you have your rights, and not till then;

Let not accumulators make for you  
Their unjust laws, to benefit the few,

Then "onward" be the word, until we see  
The laws made equal, and mankind made free,

Remember 'tis the laws that you must scan,  
And be they based upon the rights of man.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

From the Dublin Monitor.

## EXTRACTS FROM

### Gurney's Winter in the West Indies.

"I mounted one of the Governor's horses, and enjoyed a solitary ride in the country. Although it was the seventh day of the week, usually applied by the emancipated laborers to their private purposes, I observed many of them diligently at work on the cane ground, cutting the canes for the mill. Their aspect was that of physical vigor and cheerful contentment; and all my questions, as I passed along, were answered satisfactorily. On my way I ventured to call at one of the estates, and found it was the home of Robert Claxton, the Solicitor General of the Colony, a man of great intelligence and respectability. He was kind enough to impart a variety of useful, and in general, cheering information. One fact mentioned by him spoke volumes. Speaking of a small property in the island belonging to himself, he said, 'Six years ago, (that is shortly before the act of emancipation) it was worth only £2,000 with the slaves upon it; now, without a single slave it is worth three times the money; I would not sell it for £6,000.' This remarkable rise in the value of property is by no means confined to particular estates; I was assured that, as compared with those times of depression and alarm which preceded the act of emancipation, it is at once general and very considerable. I asked the President, Crook, and some other persons, whether there was a single individual on the island who wished for the restoration of slavery? Answer—'Certainly not one.' (p. 34.)

"They will do an infinity of work," said one of my informants, "for wages."

He next visited Antigua, and subsequently Jamaica.

"In the parish (or county) of St. Mary, rent and wages have been arranged quite independently of each other, and labor has been suffered to find its market without obstruction. The consequence is, there have been no differences, and the people are working well. The quantity of work obtained from a freeman there, is far beyond the old task of the slave. In the laborious operation of hoeing, the emancipated laborers perform double the work of a slave in a day. In road-making the day's task under slavery was to break four barrels of stone—now by task work,

a weak hand will fill eight barrels, a strong one from ten to twelve." (p. 39.)

The following relates to Antigua:

"Extensive inquiry has led us to the conviction that on most of the properties of Antigua, and in general throughout the West Indies, one-third only of the slaves were operative. What with childhood, age, infirmity, sickness, sham sickness, and other causes, full two-thirds of the negro population might be regarded as dead weight. The pecuniary saving, on many of the estates in Antigua, by the change of slave to free labor, is at least 80 per cent. (p. 45 and 46.)

Again, what a delightful picture this extract exhibits of the state of things in Antigua! How we could desire to see something similar springing up in this land!—Surely Ireland may yet learn a lesson from the West Indies.

"A female proprietor, who had become embarrassed, was advised to sell off part of her property in small lots. The experiment answered her warmest expectations. The laborers in the neighborhood bought up all the little freeholds with extreme eagerness, made their payments faithfully, and lost no time in settling on the spots which they had purchased.

They soon framed their houses, and brought their gardens into useful cultivation with yams, bananas, plantains, pine-apples, and other fruits and vegetables, including plots of sugar-cane. In this way Augusta and Libera sprung up as if by magic. I visited several of the cottages, in company with the rector of the parish, and was surprised by the excellence of the buildings, as well as the neat furniture and cleanly little articles of daily use which we found within. It was a scene of contentment and happiness, and I may certainly add, of industry—for these little freeholders occupied only their leisure hours in working on their own grounds.—They were also earning wages as laborers on neighboring estates, or working at English Harbor as mechanics. (p. 49.)

We turn again to Jamaica. "Do you see that excellent stone wall round the field below us?" said the young physician to me as we stood at A. B's front door, surveying the delightful scene.—"That wall could scarcely have been built at all under slavery, or the apprenticeship; the necessary labor could not have been hired at less than £5 currency, or about \$13 per chain—under freedom it cost only from \$3.50 to \$4 per chain, not one third of the amount. Still more remarkable is the fact, that the whole of it was built under the stimulus of job work by an invalid negro, who, during slavery, had been given up to total inaction." This was the substance of our conversation.—The information was afterwards fully confirmed by the proprietor. Such was the fresh blood infused into the veins of this decrepit person by the genial hand of freedom, that he had been redeemed from absolute uselessness—had executed a noble work—bad greatly improved his master's property—and finally, had realized for himself a handsome sum of money.—This single fact is admirably and undeniably illustrative of the principles of the case and for that purpose is as good as a thousand." (p. 119)

## The difference in votes.

Virginia.—The whole vote in the State amounts to 86,394—being an increase since 1836 of 32,509—greatly the largest vote ever polled in the Commonwealth.

Massachusetts gave over 126,000 votes at the same election. Virginia numbers about 1,500,000 people; Massachusetts about 715,000. Virginia has twenty-one Representatives in Congress, and gives twenty-three votes for President. Massachusetts has but 12 Congressmen in the House, and gives fourteen electoral votes. Let us make these facts the basis of a few calculations, and see the advantages slavery has over liberty; those who live upon the plunder of other peoples labor, over those who work themselves for an honest living.

Taking the number of voters, as the basis. Massachusetts should have 21, and Virginia only 12 Representatives; the proportion being exactly reversed.

Each Representative in Virginia has about 4,100 voting constituents, on the average. Each one in Massachusetts represents 10,500 voters. So that each voter in Virginia has as much political power as 2 1/2 voters in the bay state? What say the yeomanry of Massachusetts to this? What say our democratic friends to this accumulation of power, in the hands of slaveholding monopolists? But again, Massachusetts, taking the number of voters as the test, ought to exercise just the power Virginia now wields, in the election of President, giving 23 votes; while the latter should give but 14. Is it not time that slavery was deprived of such power?—*Mass. Paper.*

In Massachusetts, the abolitionists of the fifth Congressional district have nominated Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvenor, of Worcester, as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Rev. Charles Hudson, whig, and Isaac Davis, V. B. Mr. Grosvenor is, we believe, a Baptist clergyman, and Mr. Hudson a Universalist.

AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.—Mr. Kingsbury, of the Pennsylvania Senate, has introduced a bill into that body, which provides that the canals and railroads of Pennsylvania shall not hereafter be opened or used for the purposes of transportation on the Sabbath.

## THE RESURRECTION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck on each pill, 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 admirable compound.

Superior to the Hygeian, Brandreth's, Evan's, 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 efficacious Family medicine, that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their *Sovereign Power* 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 dependence 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 extraordinary effects of the Resurrection or Persian Pills, upon those about to become Mothers, 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 excruciating pains during and after her confinement 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 confinement (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 confinement where these Pills are taken. We unite-ly 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 procure which bids to lessen the world of suffering, 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-edonia square, Edinburg street. For particulars; 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 vitio of the fluids which produced symptoms of almost every disease. It would be too tedious for me to give you a history of all my difficulties. I was weak, dull, stupid and reduced 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 consumptive—her liver was much affected, her legs swelled—a harsh cough constantly troubled her. One box of your Pills entirely 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 countries, and unhealthy climates, can avoid the disease to which their situations are subject, 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 upon them should take 6 or 8 pills on going to bed, which will generally operate as a gentle emetic and cathartic; after which continue the use of them in smaller doses, as recommended in the other large bill.

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

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

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

ine and arsenic, which, if they break the Ague, injure the constitution, often causing the patients to linger out a miserable existence, 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 every 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 excellent one after the receipt that accompanies each box of pills.

Doolittle and Ray, State Agents for Michigan. Orders addressed to M. W. Birchard & Co., will receive attention.

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

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

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

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

There is hardly a physician who has not had occasion to observe with pain, the phag-edenic variety of herbs; and in spite of all their remedies he could bring against this cruel disease, was compelled to acknowledge 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 preference. But in this extract, will be found a perfect remedy, in all such cases, and where the disease has not produced a very great derangement of structure, it will even yield to this remedy in a very short time.

Within a very short period, there has been great improvements in France, on the pharmaceutical and chemical treatment of Sarsaparilla, and it has been fully proved that nine-tenths of the active principles of that valuable root is actually lost in the usual mode of preparing it for medical use.

The compound extract being a very nice pharmaceutical preparation, requires the most rigid care and skillful management, and not without strict reference to the peculiar active principle of each of its constituents. The French chemists have ascertained by actual experiment, that the active principle of Sarsaparilla is either destroyed by chemical change, or driven off by the heat of boiling water; consequently the preparations from this root in general use, (which are also frequently prepared by persons unacquainted with pharmacy, and from materials rendered inert by age or otherwise, can have little or no effect upon the system.

G. W. M. taking advantage of these facts has adopted an improved process for extracting the medical virtues from the active ingredients of this compound fluid extract, which are nine in number, without heat; that is to say neither concoction, infusion, 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 fecula woody fibre, &c., which encumbers the extract obtained by decoction. The proprietor therefore has not only the satisfaction of assuring the medical faculty and the public, that this remedy is prepared according to strict chemical and pharmaceutical rules, but that he also united some of the officinal valuable and active vegetables, all of the choicest selection which materially enhances its value in the treatment of the diseases above named. He is therefore induced to offer this fluid extract to physicians and others under the fullest conviction of its superiority over that in common use.

Physicians will find great advantage in the use of this extract, and a great relief from the perplexities attendant upon the treatment of those obstinate cases which bid defiance to every remedy; their confidence prompts them to prescribe such a diet and regimen as in their judgement the case would seem to indicate;—thereby giving the extract its full influence.

This extract is prepared from the best selected materials, without heat by an improved process; on an account of which, it is preferred by physicians as being more active than any other now before the public.

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

The above article may be had at the 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 assortment of blank Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, &c. &c.—For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

## E. DEANS' CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

An important discovery for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation 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 speedy 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, chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from liver complaints, pulmonary diseases, inflammation 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 Plaster, 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 suffering 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 proprietors, and to the people generally, to recommend 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 directions, and all who have used it are perfectly 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. Thomas 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, providing he could not obtain another. He also says to me, keep it on hand and recommend it wherever you go.

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

Yours, &c.

DANIEL KNEELAND, M. D.

Monroe, June 18, 1839.

Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co.—Sirs: I have used E. Dean's Chemical Plaster for more than four years past, and do cheerfully recommend 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 rheumatic affections. One of my patients, aged 40, full habit, had a rheumatic swelling on one leg. He had been unable to get out of his house for three months; his leg was swelled to an enormous size, twice its usual bigness; every thing had been done without success until we commenced using Dean's Chemical Plaster. We enveloped the knee and a portion of the limb in the plaster, and in three days the swelling entirely disappeared, and in ten days he went about his ordinary business. Such has been our success with the article, and we now willingly recommend it to the public for a trial.

Yours &c.

J. H. REYNOLDS, M. D.

The plaster is now put up in boxes at 50 cents, and one dollar each. Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by H. HARRIS & Co., Ashtabula, Ohio—sole proprietors.

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

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

Jackson July 4, 1840

## Stray ad

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. FOWELL.

Ann Arbor, April 26, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED the Anti-Slavery and Christian Almanacs for 1841, at Alex. McFarren Book Store, 137 Jefferson 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 exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY."

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.