. Booth

SHENAN OF NAMERCY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1841.

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All REMITTANCES and all communications

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

State of New York. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Albany, April 9th, 1841.

pliance with my requisition, is acknowledged. The proper agent has been directed to receive the fugitive and convey him to this State.

Your compliance with this requisition is made, in your communication, a ground for asking a reversal of my decision upon a and others. Although the candor you have matter of some surprise that you have If you could have shown that the indicts crime of forgery; if a competent judicial tribunal had decided that the indictment was thus defective, and that upon examination there was found no probbale cause to believe the fugitive guilty of an offence against any law of this State and if forgery were not a crime or offence against the laws of all civilized countries, then, althan that the requisition issued by your predecessor ought to be granted.

recently discussed between your predecestion. sor and myself; you protest against sup-

Covernor sufficient, it may be supposed, to present of this State. the framers of that instrument. During the requisition of the Lieutenant Governor, to exist, the surrender of a fugitive upon a chactment and execution of her laws.

and were discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, on the grounds that the charge was insufficient, and that, upon examination it was accreained that the actual ofto what proved an unsuccessful attempt is hoped will be found to have always

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, cision upon the case as originally present-the non-compliance of the Executive of cend its constitutional barriers, might aning in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Mich- tive of this State, on one hand, the alter- this State, upon the grounds assumed by noy, harrass, and even oppress unoffendigan, by the Executive Committee, for the native of seeming willing to evade a great him, as a flagrant invasion of the rights of ing citizens of the least as severe-Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society. constitutional question by placing his de- that Commonwealth, which, in the event ly as the General Assembly of that Comnial of the demand on the informal objec- of the failure of other remedies, might monwealth can oppress such citizens of nial of the demand on the informal objection sustained by the judge, the removal of which would not dispose of the subject; and on the other, that of assuming the broad constitutional ground upon which, on macrossitutional ground upon which, on macrossitutional ground upon which, or macrossitutional ground upon which are subjected to the faderal compact to original rights and the law of self-preservation. The Executive declared that he deemed any retaliatory action unworthy the dignity and inconsistent with ture reflection, he was satisfied the case utive of this State laid the same corresmust at last be decided. Both the frankness which becomes public functionaries, reductant expression of his surprise and rethat none should be adopted on his part;

the latter alternative.

It was not unforseen that an absolute designed for publication or in any manner relating to the "Signal of Liberty," will be hereafter addressed (S post paid S) vernor and the Executive of this State. It was obvious that the former would assume, in conformity with opinions known to pre--Your communication of the 22d of to the spirit of its Constitution and laws, if his decision. March last, enclosing a warrant for the he did not maintain that all men, of what-surrender of Robert F. Curry, in com-ever race or condition, are men, and of right ought to be freeman; that every remedy for duress of a human being, whether it be the writ of homine repleginado, habeas corpus, action for enticement, or false imprisonment, or indictment for kidnapping, regards him as man and not as similar process of your predecessor, deState to speak of property in immortal bebefore the Legislature without comment.
The Executive also, with equal cheerfulings, and consequently of stealing them,
The Executive also, with equal cheerfulawawed is by no means questioned, it is a property in the common atmosphere. It the General Assembly of Virginia, by retreated the case as altogether analogous. insist that her sister States should recognize the right of property by one class of ment accompanying my requisition was her people in another, as established by informal and defective in charging the her laws. It would, on the contrary, become the duty of the Executive of this State to hold, that except so far as the principle is controlled by the article of the Constitution which declares that persons held to labor or service in one State, by the laws thereof, and escaping into another, shall, on demand and proof, be deliverthe laws of Virginia, the common law, and ered up to the persons to whom such labor or service is due. The relation of master though the cases would be analogous, it and slave is a peculiar local relation of the would, in my judgment, and with great State, where it exists, and that this State deference, follow rather that the demand is not bound to recognize or protect it in made by me ought to have been denied, any manner, much less to protect it by ex- of the American States as he assumed had tending for that purpose an article of the Constitution which had no such design, Your views concerning the questions nor any reference whatever to the rela-

The Executive of this State, always posed aggressions, and you appeal to me careful to avoid even any seeming interto review positions heretofore assumed, to ference with the institutions or municipal abandon opinions and measures pronounc- affairs of other States, would have gladly ed by you to be erroneous and untenable, avoided such a discussion, not from objecand restore harmonious relations between tions on his own part, but because he supthe States of New York and Virginia, have posed the discussion, although invited by received most careful and respectful con- the Lieutenant Governor, could not be sideration. Since, however, you have in- agreeable to the people of Virginia. But being among its constituents; and this was timated that it would be suprofitable to reit was the pleasure, nevertheless, of the done with a purpose fully avowed to oblige new the discussion of the question referred Lieutenant Governor of Virginia to demand the Executive of this State to rescind a of Virginia, questions which have been raised, and not- ture of New York to repeal a law found this State, Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, over, that a compliance with the requisi- constitution and the Constitution of the and Isaac Gansay, as fugitives, upon a tion would be to surrender three men as vague and insufficient charge of stealing criminals whom a competent tribunal had a negro slave in that commonwealth .- pronounced guiltless, and thus exhibit the When this demand was made the constitu- Executive trampling on the judiciary, as tion had existed half a century, a period well as striking down the liberty of citizens

domestic exigencies of every character Such were the circumstances under foreseen an intended to be provided for by which the Executive of this State denied that period the institution of slavery exist- and assumed the grounds on which that ed in Virginia and some other States, while denial has been vindicated. The decision in this and others it was abolished. Yet was not, as you have assumed, designed within that long time only one case is as an aggression upon Virginia, and intenknown to have occurred in which the Exs ded to affect her institutions. Virginia ecutive of a slaveholding State demanded was admitted, in the broadest sense, to be from a State in which slavery had ceased sovereign within her own territory, in the charge similar to that adopted by the Lieut. was denied only that she could extend her Governor of Virginia; and no case is known legislative power so as to give a right to that character, made under such circum- duty, to surrender its citizens to be transstances, was allowed. The affidavit was ported to that commonwealth to be tried, deemed by the Executive insufficient and condemned, and punished for acts not in defective, even to charge a crime against themselves wrongful, nor regarded as the laws of Virginia, while the question criminal by the laws of this State; and inlavolved, if the requisition were supported asmuch as differences might exist between by a proper charge, was regarded as one the codes of the two States, it was conceof grave importance, and requiring delib- ded that in ascertaining the intent of the erate consideration. An informal note compact between them, reference might was delivered to the agent of Virginia, be made, in such cases, not to the particupointing out the defects in his papers and lar code of the one or the other, but to the giving leave to amend, and a time was ap- common law received by both, the laws of pointed for the consideration of the whole nations, and the laws of all civilized countries. These principles had no exclusive In the mean time the supposed fugitives reference to the States in which slavery exists, but were the same by which other demands upon this State are tested, and ginia are by the General Assembly of that they have been applied not only in the case in question, but in others presented suppose that the principles in regard to by Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, shoe of the accused consisted in their be- where the institution has long since being seamen on board of a ship in which a come obsolete. The discussion was, more slave bad concealed himself, with a view over, conducted in a manner in which it

and a proper respect for the Lieut. Gover-and a proper respect for the Lieut. Gover-nor of Virginia, required the adoption of the Governor of Virginia. The Execu-have ample constitutional remedies against tive of this State, desirous to avoid increas- any injuries they may suffer from the ing the embarrassment which had resulted in consequence of the course adopted by clared his confident conviction that it might rigiments of soldiers to keep the slaves the authorities of Virginia, declared that he regarded the subject as one falling peculi. State and her own experience of the conarly within the province of the Executive Department, and in relation to which the abandonment of them and the performance vail in Virginia, that men of a certain race duties of that department were prescribed and condition may be, and are, property by the constitution and laws of the United and chattels, the subjects of purchase, sale, devise and theft. The Executive of this State, and he carefully abstained measures is concerned, this anticipation States, and not by the constitution or laws in acknowledging that so far as one of the State, on the contrary, would be faithless from invoking any legislative senction of

The Executive of this State subsequently complied, promptly and cheerfully. with the request of the General Assembly of Virginia, and submitted the appeal of that body from the Executive to the Legis lature of this State, together with the able arguments of the Governor of Virginia and of a committee of its House of Deleproperty, and that it is as absurd in this gates, all of which documents were laid as it would be to discourse of a division of ness, complied with the farther request of was equally manifest that Virginia would viewing the positions assumed by him, and he trusts performed that duty in a spirit of candor and courtesy. The correspondence being thus again closed, the Governor of that State submitted it to the General Assembly in the manner he deemed proper.

He at the same time offered large pecu-niary rewards to induce individuals who might thus be tempted to seize, within the jurisdiction of New York, and in violation of its laws, and convey to Virginia the three individuals whose security was doubly assured to them, first by the decision of competent legal tribunal, and then by the Executive authority of the State. The Governor of Virginia also addressed public circular letters to such, and such only peculiar sympathies with Virginia, inviting them to make common cause against New York. The Executive of this State submitted these proceedings and the correspondence to the Legislature of New York, without remark. The General Assembly of Virginia then thought proper to pass an act attempting invidious restrictions and impositions upon citizens of this State engaged in commerce with that commonwealth, citizens no otherwise responsible for the action of the Government than as United States, and having no connexion with the question in controversy.

Simultaneously with this proceeding the Governor of Virginia, refused compliance with a requisition, admitted to be in due form, for the surrender of a fugitive charged with the crime of forgery, unless the Executive of this State would first rescind the decision he had previously made allowing, however, to the Executive of this State six months as a reasonable period to decide upon the extraordinary proposition thus submitted. The Executive of this State lost no time in assuring the anthorities of Virginia that the originial subject had been reconsidered upon its merits, and also in connexion with those injurious and retaliatory proceedings, and submitted the result, that the decision having been made to have happened in which a demand of the Executive of this State, or render it his in accordance with convictions of constitutional duty still entertained, he found no not inconsistent with the most careful resufficient ground for a reversal of the same.

It became the duty of the Executive to communicate these proceedings of Virginia to the Legislature of this State. In doing so, he could not but foresee that no one would think of repealing, and especially under such circumstances, a law of the State designed for the protection and security of its own citizens and others exposed to the risk of privation of liberty, without even a charge of crime. There is no good reason to beleive that the interests of the citizens of this State are less carefully guarded by its legislature than the supposed interests of citizens of Vir-Commonwealth. There is no ground to personal liberty and State sovereignty maintained by the Executive of this State. are less sedulously cherished by the Legislature than the institution of slavery is by the General Assembly of our sister Governor, to whom the circumstances became known, severtheless demanded a de-

Nevertheless the Executive declared been ten times as much for sale, it would wrongful legislation of Virginia, he de- tion it was thought necessary to keep six safely be left to the magnanimity of that in subjection, and to secure the safety of sequences of her measures, to induce an of her constitutional obligations. The Exhas been already realized. #

has been done, than of what has been New York have not been the actors in ment of the relations between this Sate ing, and has spoken only when and so oftand affection. New York has made no of no wrongs, offered no rewards for violations of laws of Virginia, passed no vindictive acts, made no menaces, nor has she endeavored, in any manner, to excite her sister States against Virginia, although she doubts not there are many and enlightened States among them which cherish her principles and respect her decision.

I trust, therefore, sir, that you will be satisfied, that the spirit of conciliation, kindness, and devotedness to the Union which you have so properly invoked, will continue to prevail here, since no other spirit has been indulged from the beginning. You have a guaranty also of that spirit, in the fact that, although not loud and frequent in professions, New York is constant in works showing her attachment to the Union. Her history presents no instance in which she has questioned its value, nor has she ever indulged speculations concerning that after state which sometimes engages the contemplation of those whose estimate of the value of the Union is not fully settled. You have a guaranty also in the perseverance with which New York pursues her policy of increasing her communications with her sister States, and the determination she manifests to render equal justice to them all, while she protects her own citizens as she ought upon principals essential to her own sovereigny and that of her sister States.

I trust, also, that you will agree with if indeed that harmony has been impaired. in 1839, demanded of the Executive of withstanding he must have known, more- on its statute book, in accordance with its admit. New York maintains, with great which New York is not yet prepared to Roads and streets are being M'Adamised. regard to Virginia, the same attitude and relations now as heretofore. She concedes to Virginia all she has ever yielded. She asks of her nothing Virginia does not herself admit to be constitutional and just, and she maintains toward her the same attitude and relations that she maintains towards the other States of the confedera If, however, it be not the pleasure of Virginia to retain her ancient attitude and cherish her ancient feelings towards New York, I can only express my unavailing regret for a circumstance so unhappy and so unfortunate.

You are pleased to remark that this State is pursuing a course calculated to render her territory an asylum for felons and runaway slaves. Waiving all exceptions to the spirit of this remark, I trust I may be permitted to reply, first, that it is gard to public morals, to grant impunity to those declared innocent by the legal tribunals, or those whose conviction would involve no offence against the laws necessary for the prescrvation of a well-ordered society, and no violation of abstract rights. as ascertained from the system of jurisprudence established is civilized nations; and secondly, that the experience of the people of this State has proved, at least to their own satisfaction, that neither public virtue nor public prosperity has received any injury from extending, so far as has yet been done, equal justice to every class and every race of men within our limits. Accept the assurance of high respect,

With which I remain, Your obedient servant WILLIAM H. SEWARD. The Honorable John M. Patton, Lieutenant and acting Governor of Virginia, or his successor in office.

MITCHELL, the Forger, has been taken back to the city of New York. He says

1st. It has greatly increased the value of all kinds of property. Land, to the amount of sixty or seventy acres near where I reside, in Jamaca, has recently been sold for \$60 per acre, and had there have sold readily at that price. This land was purchased, a short time before emancipation for \$15 per acre. I know of much land which is now leasing for more money yearly than it would have

sold for during slavery.

2d. Ichas promoted the peace and safety of the Island. Previous 10 emancipathe whites; and also the malitia met month ly in each parish. Since freedom was declared, one half of the soldiers have been removed, and in the parish where I live, the malitia have ceased entirely to mus-

3d. It has diminished crime. Previous to emancipation, jails and houses of cor-From this cursory view, rather of what rection were generally filled and often as been done, than of what has been crowded; since then they have had very written, it will appear that the authorities few tenants. In one parrish that I visited a short time since, there was but one perany transaction tending toward a derange- son in the jail or house of correction, and he a white man, and the keeper was unand Virginia. New York has done noth- der half pay because he had so little to do. I lately visited the jail and house of coren as she was appealed to by Virginia, and rection in the parish where I reside, and then always in the language of respect though previous to freedom they had sworms of convicts, yet I could find only three novel or questionable demands, complained or four there; at present a part of the premises are converted into a parish hospital, and the cogs of the bloody old tread mill were encrusted with rust. I have travelled in various parts of the Island by day and by night, and was never insulted or disturbed by the blacks in any way.

4th. It has made the laboring population far more industrious. A gentleman who has been a planter in Jamaca for the last twenty years, told me not long since that there is undoubtedly far more work done in that island now than ever before and any one can see that such is the case. Wherever you look abroad, you see forests giving place to gardens, provision grounds, and cernfields, and behold numbers of com fortable houses growing up under the hand of industry and perseverence. In many cases they have built villages since emancipation: I know of one where there are one thousand inhabitants, and others that are smaller which have been built entirely since freedom, and by those who-

were formerly slaves. It has called forth a spirit of invention

and improvement. During slavery, ploughs were seldom used in Jamaica, and it cost fifteen dollars to dig up and prepare an acre of land for planting sugar-cane.since emancipation the plough is coming into use. An overseer told me he was then ploughing land and preparing"it for canes for \$1,75 per acre, instead of paying \$15 to have it dug up. The followto upon its merits, my reply will necessarily be as general as your communication. Ing the decision would involve the great sponsibilities, and to compel the Legislarily be as general as your communication. The Light of the decision would involve the great sponsibilities, and to compel the Legislarily indeed that harmony has been impaired, ted from Kingston to Spanish Town. me that it rests with Virginia to restore ing improvements now going on there, octed from Kingston to Spanish A steam mill bakery at Kingston is now baking from sixty to sixty five barrels of flour per day. Many new markets are springing up in different parts of the country. At Kingston there is now a market every day, while in the days of slavery there was one per week, and that on the sabbath. Agricultural societies are forming. Societies for the promotion of civil and religious liberty, temperence societies, "te-total" societies, and many abolition so cieties, with planters, attorneys, and overseers for presidens, vice presidents, &c., 6th. Emancipation has created an uni-

versal desire for knowledge.-Here I could give a host of facts, but two or three must suffice. In several instances the people from a distance of fifteen and some of more than twenty miles, have met and commissioned some two or three, or four, of their number to go in search of a teacher and preacher, and they have come to me and olead with an eloquence that no Christian's heart could resist. They would say, 'Minister, do come and see we,-we are ignorant, and so much big pickaniney that dont know nothing.' 'Do try to get we teacher -we take care of him-and all try for learn something about we poor soul."-Some break out like this, "We wont live so no longer." Such appeals, with the tearful eye and earnest look, have always overcome me; and I have gone hither and thither to six or eight different places; and when for any cause I did not go to them at the appointed time, a man or boy was loaded with presents of fruits, vegetables, fowls, &c. &., and sent, perhaps barefooted, fifteen or twenty miles down the mour tains to see what was the matter of "Minister." In one case, when I had to pass through a toll gate, the people, as I was leaving them gave me a paper rolled up, "Here, minister," said they, "is some money to pay your toll gate. When I opened the paper, I found six dollars to pay twenty five cents. O who would not rejoice to see the oppressed go free in this country,

to labor, would not employ them to bring about universal emancipation. DAVID S. INGRAHAM.

> From the Pennsylvania Freeman. Remarks of John Candler.

John Candler commenced his remarks by informing the meeting that he and his wife went to the islands under the auspices of the 'London Meeting for Sufferings' and had been absent from home about eighteen months. Knowing the degradation to which the laborers had been subjected under the system of slavery, and that their moral and intellectual condition was but little, if at all, improved during the apprenticeship there, they were struck with surprise, when on landing in Jamaica, they beheld the rapid advancement the free laborers had made since their total emancipation. Nor did they observe any of that cringing servility which marks the slave; but there was a nobleness of bearing-a freeness of manner unmixed with forward ness, that indicated a just appreciation of their manhood. They were now a free, contented, happy peasantry, capable of rightly estimating the blessings of liberty. When asked if they loved freedom, their demeanor assumed a devotional expression -the women sometimes falling on their knees and the men reverently uncovering their heads. One woman who was asked what she thought of freedom, replied, 'Freedom too sweet, massa; freedom too sweet, missis. Thank the great God for giving we freedom. Thank the good Redeemer, and all the good friends in Eng-land for freedom. The temporary and not unexpected difficulties which had grown up between the masters and their emancipated slaves, had their origin in an attempt on the part of the planters, to compel them to labor for less than a reasonable compensation. During the apprenticeship system, an able bodied slave (for they were slaves in every thing but name,) who wished to purchase his freedom, had his labor valued at from fifty cents to one dollar per day, but after eman cipation, the planter wished to obtain it for about twelve or twenty cents per day. This the laborers regarded as an imposition to buy our freedom, the same amount of labor is worth more than twelve or twenty cents now that we are free.' This was at length settled; the planters agreeing to give twenty-five cents for the day's labor usually performed by them when slaves. The laborers went to work, but another difficulty soon arose. The days labor which used to occupy the slave from six to six, could now be performed when laboring for their own benefit, and with the nerves and sinews of freemen, against ten or eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and the planters were unwilling to consider four or five hours labor as a day's toil. Some of the proprietors endeavored to force the laborers into a contract more advantageous to themselves, and the consequence was, that on some estates the coffee tree had to go unpruned, and the crop rotted on the ground; and on others the cane remained ungathered. He mentioned one estate where the proprietor had formerly employed one hundred slaves, but by his want of foresight and his injudicious treatment, he had reduced the number of his laborers to three or four; the result was of course, ruinous to his interests. The laborer and his wife could earn three dolfive o'clock in the afternoon, and reserve provision ground--seventh for attending markets, and first day for rest and worship. The provision grounds were generally ren ted of the planter on whose estate they worked, and for which they paid fifty cents per week. On this they could raise more dated Febuary 19, 1841. than enough bread kind for themselves The immense rise of r and families; with the surplus they would to them a pig of their own raising; their tages of liberty and equal rights.

Though the form of slavery was abolished, the spirit still existed in the hearts by their unjust treatment, drove the emancipated slaves from their estates .-These, instead of renting provision grounds of their employers were compelled to buy them of such as had land to dispose of; and acres of land. Many complaints had we have had one murder the past year. been made by the 'Jamaica Despatch': the official organ of the planters—of insubor—dination among the laborers; depreciation be found in the most favored part of the of property, scarcity of the crops, &c. &c., he had seen such a paragraph since his arrival here; he would say that if we believed directly opposite of what the England, to see almost universally such Despatch contained in reference to the working of emancipation, we would generally arive at very near the truth. It was true that owing to the short-sightedness of some of the planters, and the unfavorableness of some seasons, the amount of exports had not equalled those of other years. But even when such was the case, the planter lost nothing, for the encreased value of their productions at home, crops, and their own mismanagement .-The planters had freely acknowledged to him, that the system worked well; and this too when they were paying annually for wages in Jamaca to their former slaves, ten millions of dollars in hard money.— spects they appear to deserve their good He had never been able to get a planter fortune. They are, I understand, gener- does not exist—a populace made of the dregs tion of time.

chickens they always carried to market.

they would have been very ready to do had emaacipation had a less favorable influence on their prosperity than had sla-

The decrease of crime was astonishing. In one prison, where in the days of slavery there were generally one hundred convicts-he found but five, and three of them were white men. This fact he slaves, says: "Sir Charles' opinion of the mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, people is quite correct." mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, and not as indicative of the average decrease of crime in the whole Island, which he supposed was only about onefourth as frequent as before emancipation. The colored people are anxious to have teachers and missionaries; and their school-houses and chapels are sprinkled over the Island. They had contributed annually since emancipation, (and would probably continue to do so as much longer as there was need,) three hundred thousand dollars in support of schools and mis sionary stations. Those who had not the pecuniary means to bestow would give their labor. It was not an unusual thing for the missionary to say to his congregation, I intend building a chapel at such a place, on a certain day, where I shall be glad to see all who feel disposed to give a day's work on that occasion.' Ho mentioned that he once repaired to a place thus designated, which was situated on a mountain. He found five hundred and thirty eight men and women, busily engaged in making a road to the site selected for it. Against night trees were felled -rocks dug up or broken,-hollows filled, and a good road finished, and the foundation of their building laid. The number who are attached to the schools and churches in the islends are as follows to the Baptist, eighty thousand, Episcopalian, fifty thousand, Wesleyan Methodist fortyeight thousand, Moravian, fifteen thousand, Scotch Presbyterian, fifteen thousand, Independent, including the missionary station of the Oberlin Institute, ten thousand, native black Baptists, eight thousand; comprising one half of the pop-lation; the other half receive no moral or religious instruction whatever.

The colored people were neat in their personal appearance, and were gradually for said they, If our labor was worth 50 increasing the number of their physical cents or a dollar a day when we wished comforts. Their laboring dress, was coarse linen, but on first-days, they wear white linen jackets, vest and pantaloons; and such as were a little better off had fine broadcloth coats. Whenever he visited the women in their cottages, they were neatly and respectably dressed. The men were very fond of horseback exercise and at one meeting he attended in the mountains, consisting of about twelve or fourteen hundred persons, he was so struck with the number of horses on the ground that he got a young friend to count them. They numbered one hundred and ninety three. There could be no sight so delight ful to an English eye, than an audience of two or three hundred emancipated slaves engaged in the worship of Almighty God; and whom their efforts had raised from a state of bondage and degradation, to one of freedom and of moral and intel-

The laws of Jamaica have no destinction in regard to color. They had members of the legislature who were black-judges on the bench-lawyers at the bar, and medical practisioners of the same dark hue. In the corporation of Kingston, the blacks filled many of the offices, and the planters had become so jealous that they had lars a week, have their work done against procured the passage of an act by the assembly, limiting the elective franchisethe sixth day for the cultivation of their but the home government, he was convinced would not sanction it

lectual elevation.

From the Advocate of Freedom. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Jacob Weston, American Missionary in Jamaica,

The immense rise of real estate here, buy salt meat and fish with which to sea- forward, and the gradual liquidation of the son their vegetables, and sometimes add colonial debt, all tell the pecuniary advan-

We have now a small standing army, but we hear of no plots, nor do we fear insurrections, for all the causes for insurof many of the proprietors; some of whom rection are now removed; those who were once dreaded, have been made virtuous citizens: and enter into the body politic with all the ardor of youthful freemen

It is true that we have some crime. We have some petty thefts occasionally, repor thus little villages sprang up, where each ted in the news papers, but these are inhabitant would own from one to four chiefly confined to the large towns, and

Globe, so free from crime as the Island of Jamaca has been the past year. should be astonished even in sober Newrectitude of conduct.

tract from the address of His Excellency Sir CHARLES METCALF, to the Legislature of Jamaica at the close of their session, April 11, 1840. We copy it from the Ja-maica "Royal Gazette:"

"The great work of freedom has been accomplished with the MOST RENEFI ted with the brutes of the field! owing to their monopoly of the English CIAL RESULTS. The easy and indemarket, made up for the shortness of the pendent circumstances of the peasantry as pendent circumstances of the peasantry, as compared with those of our own countrymen at home are very striking. Probably no peasantry, in any other quarter of the Globe, have such comforts and advantages. I am very happy to add that in most re-

improved in their moral habits, constant of our native population." In other words, in their attendance at public worship, solicitous for the education of their children, and WILLING TO PAY THE REQUIS-ITE EXPENSE."

The editor of the Royal Gazette, speaking of this testimony of the Governor to the excellent conduct of the emancipated ded in the ears of our noble ancestors!

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, June 2, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKET.

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

Bank of Michigan.

The notes of the above Institution, the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if payment be made immediately.

Slavecracy.

It is believed, generally, if not universally, among slaveholders, that a Slavocracy, or a government where slaveholders possess all the legislative and executive power of the State, is the best form of Government.

Hear what Mr. Calhoun said in the Senate, January 10, 1840:

"We regard it (slavery) as the most safe world. It is impossible, with us, that conflict can take place between labor and capital, which makes it so difficult to esall wealthy and highly civilized nations, States. where such institutions do not exist .-Every plantation is a little community, with a master at its head, who concentrates in himself the united interest of capital and labor, of which he is the common trous" in its effects-represents the Islands

Read, in connection with this, the sentia word, the institution of slavery supersedes, by any responsible name, and are sent abroad the necessity of an order of nobility, and all through the U. States as showing the actuthe other appendages of a hereditary sys- al results of West India Emancipation. tem of Government. If our slaves were exhibit to the mockery of the world."

full alliance with them. They here give you country in June, 1340. to understand, that the free institutions of Michigan would be on a basis more safe and the lordly proprietor might count the bodies and sould of his laborers, their wives and ht- while each free State has paid about five. tle children, as integral portions of his wealth cates of equal rights!

make a difference in respect to a man's political privileges, he is very careful to notify RUIN! RUIN!!-The following is an ex- us that color is of no moment at all. It is the man's employment that constitutes his disfranchisement: if he is a laboring man, BLEACHED OR UNBLEACHED, he is not fit for citizenship, but the safety of community requires he should be made a slave, and coun-

Said the Richmond Whig in 1887, "We of the South have cause now, and soon shall have greater, to congratulate ourselves on the existence of a population among us, which excludes the POPULAGE which in effect

and who that has a heart to feel, or hand to show him his balance sheet: which ally orderly, sober, free from crime, much of Europe, and the most worthless portion soil and work at the different mechanical trades, are all slaves, and not free citizens. How would such a congratulation have soun-

Again: Governor Hayne, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina in 1833, declares, that "the existence of slavery in the South, is not only to be regarded as an evil not to be deplored, but that it brings corresponding advantages, in elevating the character, contributing to the wealth, enlarging the resources, and adding to the strength of the State in which it exists." As a commentary on these opinions of the Governor, in 1853, heer the testimony of a resident at Charleston in 1841, which we published in our second number. "South Carolina is a poor State, its soil worn out, and its energies depressed; and until there is an active change in the social system, and in the habits of the social system, and in the habits of the people, it cannot well be otherwise. But PRIDE and POVERTY have long been associates; and although South Carolina has not as many white inhabitants as Vermont, its inhabitwill be received at Par on subscription to ants talk and feel as if it were the central point around which the whole Union must revolve."

Again, further evidence of the attachment of the South to the slaveholding form of government, is found in the unanimity with which the slave States have voted for the admission of other slaveholding states to the Union. When Missouri was to be admitted, every slave representative in Congress, without one solitary exception, voted to render it a slave State. And the Republic of Texas, whose institutions have chiefly been moulded and stable basis for free institutions in the by citizens from the slaveholding States, has also permitted the existence of slavery, and placed it on a basis substantially the same ablish and maintain free institutions in with that which prevails in the neighboring

Effects of Emancipation.

The New York Courier speaks of Abolition in the British West Indies as "disasas "presenting a spectacle of discontent and diminishing production"-that "the aboliments of M'Duffie, as expressed in his mes- tion scheme entails unmitigated distress on sage to the Legislature in 1836-7:-"Do. the those who put it into execution, on those mestic slavery, therefore, so far from being who were compelled to submit to it, and even a political evil, is the corner stone of our re- on the negroes for whose particular benefit publican edifice." "It will be fortunate for it was first conceived." These assertions althe non-slaveholding States, if they are not, though mere general declarations, are copied n less than a quarter of a century, driven to into other papers, without any specification the adoption of a similar institution." "In of facts, and unsupported by documents, or

What these actual results have been, can emancipated, and admitted, BLEACHED or be shown by the evidence of those who have unbleached, to an equal participation in our had opportunities of personal observation, political privileges, what a commentary and we publish to day the testimony of men should we furnish upon the doctrines of the who know the truth of what they state, and emancipationists, and what a REVOLTING whose veracity will not be called in question. SPECTACLE of republican equality should we With Mr. Ingraham, we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, and can assure our We wish the Democratic working men of readers that his statements may be strictly Michigan, to notice that these sentiments are relied upon. He has resided several years put forth by two great apostles of Democracy in Jamaica, and made the statements which and equal rights-by those who were once in we publish to-day while on a visit to this

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY .- The Annual Report of this Society for 1841 gives the stable than at present, if all the laboring peo- amount which has been received by the Sople of the State were owned by the persons eiety during the past year from each State. who employ them! There would be no From this statement it appears, that twelve "conflict" about wages then. Every wealthy Free States have paid into the Treasury, for farm house would contain "a little communi-books and otherwise, \$78,220, while twelve ty" where oppression might reign without slaveholding States have paid \$12,950 duand the public improvements now going any restraint-where avarice, lust and cru-ring the same time. From Connecticut and elty could hold an unceasing jobilee-where Arkansas, nothing was reported. So that each slaveholding State has paid one dollar

The reader will ask, why this disproporand their value be entered in his inventory of tion? We can answer it in part, by saying property, on the same page which enumer- that there are in the slave States, 2,350,000 ates his horses and cattle. Need we ask our slaves, nearly all of whom cannot read, and Democratic workingman how he would like of course they have no need of Bibles. In such a change of circumstances? Governor several of the States, it is a Penntentiary of M'Duffie honestly expected to see it take fence to teach a slave to read the Bible. We place HERE, in the course of a few years: believe, too, that many professed Christians yet such men are called Democrats-advo- at the South do support and countenance such laws, and if an agent of the Bible So-The same man assumes that mankind must ciety should attempt to teach the slave to be governed by a king and a nobility, or the read God's revealed will, they would execute working people must be made slaves, and all the penalty of the law upon him. Yet the power lodged in the hands of their masters: same slaveholders, if rightly applied to, might and lest we of the North should erroneously be induced to contribute liberally to the funds be led to think that a man's colour ought to of the Bible Society, to supply the destitute heathen in China or Japan!

The Boston reformed drunkards have followed those in other cities, and organized themselves into a "Washington Total Abstinence Society," which has now 450

At the late election of County Commissioners, in Essex county, Mass. the ranks of party were completely broken up, and the question was temperance and anti-temperance-licence and anti-license; and tempes rance won the victory by a large majority.

The Legislature of Alabama, have lerules some of our Northern neighbors, and galized the suspension of specie payments is rapidly gaining strength wherever slavery by the banks of that State, without limitaGov. Seward's last Letter.

We publish this document, to-day, at length, not being able to find any part which might be curtailed. This controversy between New York and Virginia is greatly helping the anti-slavery cause .-The documents connected with it have had a wide circulation through the great mass of community in that State, and they have thereby been able to examine how far they are required by the Constitution and laws to aid in upholding the slave system. As the result of this examination, during the present session, a committee of the Legislature in their report have taken the position that slavery is exclusively a local institution, obligatory only in those States where it is established by law, and that the other States are not of necessity legally affected by it any more than by the existence of it in any foreign country, except that they are bound by the Constitution to deliver up fugitives from service or labor, escaping from other States: and that beyond this, they are not bound to recognize it to any extent, or in any manner. It will be seen that Governor Sewards present letter assumes, substantially, the same ground. The spirit of this production is just what it should be-dignified, dispassionate, respectful, and yet perfectly

It appears that Governor Seward is sustained in the course he has taken on this subject by the greater part of the newspapers in the State, and a large majority of the people.

LIBERTY TICKET .-- At the spring elections of Barre, N. Y. 73 votes: last fall, 18. In Games, 38 votes.

A Liberty Ticket was run in some other towns in Orleans county.

In Wayne county, Indiana, at the election of Congressman, the Liberty candidate received 51 votes. Last fall, no votes

In Easton, Mass. at the November election, 6 votes were given for the Liberty Ticket. In January, for Congressman, 20: In March, for Town Officers, 37. In April, for County Commissioners, 54.

ELECTION OF CENSORS IN VERMONT .-This Board is composed of thirteen persons, and is elected once in seven years, to inquire whether the Constitution has been violated, and also what amendments are necessary. The Whig vote was 8500 .-Opposition, 2800. Liberty Ticket, about 1000. This is a gain to the Liberty ticket of three told since last fall.

The British and Foreign Anti-slavery Reporter, contains a list of eleven churches who have excluded slaveholders from their communion. Five of them are Baptist churches, three Independent; one Congregational, and two not designated.

VIRGINIA .-- The Whigs say that the elections in Virginia have terminated in a choice of 10 Whigs, 10 Democrats, and one Impracticable. The Democrats claim 11 Van Buren men, and set down 7 as Vhis, 3 as Impracticable Whigs.

The colored people of Columbus, O. have forwarded a vote of thanks to John Quincy Adams, for his services in behalf of the Amistad captives. In his reply, Mr Adams says he never received from any body of men a vote of thanks more grateful to his feelings than theirs.

FIRE IN NEW YORK .- The Journal of Commerce gives the particulars of a destructive fire in New York, which commenced in Pearl street, and consumed properto the amount of \$335,000. The amount of Insurance was about 275,000-

The Rochester Abolition Society lately passed the following Resolution:

Resolved, That we cannot too deeply xpress our indignation, in view of the base bowing down to the great Southern Idol God, by FRANCIS GRANGER, and other northern men with southern principles.

Er Several cases are soon to come before the Supreme Court of Ohio, which will test the constitutionality of the Black Laws of that State.

The American Baptist A. S. Convention, which met recently in New York resolved unanimously, to withdraw fellowship from Slaveholders, after suitable gospel admonition.

A call has been issued for a Convention of all Methodists who have seceded from the M. E. Church since the Anti-Slavery discussion, to meet at Utica, N.Y.

The Missionary Herald for April, 1841, acknowledges the receipt of \$21,-009,28; of which, \$369,26 only, was received from the South.

oned sometime since, on a charge of forging English drafts, has been convicted before the circuit court of this District, and is now in prison awaiting his sentence.

FIRE .- A fire recently occurred in Detroit by which the dwelling house of Charles L. Bristol, and the Central Rail Road House were entirely destroyed. The fire originated from a chimney in the dwelling of John R. Williams, which was burning out.

The sixth Anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, will be held at Mt. Pleasant, June 2d.

From the Emancipator.

National Nominating Convention Pursuant to the Call of the central corresponding committee, appointed by the National Convention of 1840, the friends of Independent Anti-Slavery Nominations, to consider and act on the propriety of now making Presidential Nominations for the election of 1844, met in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of May, 1841, and was organized as fol-

President. ALVAN STEWART, of the State of N. Y. Vice Presidents.

Austin Willey, Thomas Chadbourne, of Maine. New Hampshire. James Dean, Vermont. Massachusetts. C. P. Grosvenor, C. W. Turner, Rhode Island. Lewis Beers, Jr. Connecticut. New York. C. O. Shepard, John A. Paine, New Jersey. Isaac P. Foster, William H. Brisbane, Pennsylvania. Ohio. Indiana. Chas. Chamberlain, Secretaries.

of New Jersey. Joshua Leavitt, New York. L. P. Noble, Levi Coffin, Indiana. [As we have not room for the names of

the Delegates, we give the number from each State:

2 New York, (city) 37 Maine, New Hampshire, 3 Connecticut, 5 New Jersey, Vermont, Rhode Island, 1 Ohio, 9 Indiana, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, 14 New York (State)37 Total, 141 34

Illinois and Michigan were not represented. Michigan appointed fourteen delegates to the Convention. How happens

it that none were present?] Voted, That a committe of five be appointed to present business to the Conven-

Messrs. Alden, of Mass. Tracy, of N Hampshire, Goodell, of New-York, Harned of Penn., and Ray, of New-York, were

appointed the Committee.

J. Leavitt, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution, that it is expedient for this Convention to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, fot the election of 1844.

This resolution was eloquently sustained by Benjamin Shaw, of Vermont, Charles Chamberlain, of Indiana, Beriah Green, of New York, Hiram Cummings, of Massachusetts, Elon Galusha, of New York, Asaph Rice, of Massschusetts, David Cushman, of New York, and the President of the Convention.

No person appearing on the other side, the question was taken, and the resolution carried UNANIMOUSLY.

It was then resolved that the nomination be by ballot. W. A. Brisbane and C. W. Denison were appointed tellers for the Pres idential vote, and L. P. Noble and L. Coffin for the Vice Presidential.

On suggestion of Elon Galusha, a season was spent in silent prayer to God for wisdom to discharge the solemn services now before the Convention, after which Benjamin Shaw offered vocal prayer.

The ballots were then taken, and after counting the tellers reported, as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT, 112. For James G. Birney, 108 Thomas Morris, Gerrit Smith, William Jay, For VICE PRESIDENT, 104. For Thomas Morris, 83 Thomas Earl, 18 Gerrit Smith, Alvan Stewart, -104

On motion of L. P. Noble, who said he said he had not voted with the majority on the Vice Presidency, it was resolved, that James G. Birney, of New York, as can-didate for the Presidency, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio, as candidate for the office of Vice Presidency, be unanimously and cordially supported at the election of 1844, Resolved and recommended to the support and confidence of the people of the United States as the worthy representatives of the just principles of liberty, and deserving the highest honors that can be bestowed by a people wishing to be free. Carried unanimously.

The Convention then adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Thursday Morning, May 13. The President took the chair, and prayer was offered by Benjamin Shaw, of N. Y. William Goodell, in behalf of the Business Committee, reported an Address to the People of the United States, setting forth the occasion and the necessity of our feel bound to be governed in our associated action.

The reading of the Address being concluded, a free conversation took place repecting it.

On motion of Samuel Webb, Resolved, That the friends of Liberty, throughout the Nation, be requested to nominate and to vote for Township, County, and all other Officers, favorable to the immediate abolition of slavery, and that this principle be incorporated in the Ad-

Resolved, That the Address be referred to a committee of three, to make such corrections as may be required. The President, William Goodell, and Beriah Green,

were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That we assume the name of the Liberty Party.

On motion of C. Chamberlain, of Indi-

Resolved, That duty, patriotism and hu-manity, call upon all Americans to unite heartily and fully in the effort to remove

ustice throughout this land. Samuel Webb, of Philadelphia, and Horace Dresser of New York, were added to the business committee.

Resolved, That a central corresponding committee of five persons, be appointed, with power to fill vacancies,

On motion of J. Leavitt, Resolved, That the President of this Convention be the chairman of that Committee.-The other members were Wm. Goodell, Beriah Green, Joshua Leavitt,

and E. W. Goodwin. A Standing Financial Committee was appointed, to raise funds for carrying on the cause. L. P. Noble, E. W. Goodwin, and R. G. Williams were appointed, and the several State committees.

Resolved that the proceedings be published under direction of Mr Leavitt.

On motion of C W. DENISON, seconded by E. W. Goodwin,

Resolved, that we refer with grateful recollection to the sentiments of THOM-AS JEFFERSON, contained in a letter to Edward Cole, Esq. dated Aug. 1814, as

"It is an encouraging observation that NO GOOD MEASURE WAS EVER PROPOSED, WHICH IF DULY PUR-SUED, FAILED TO PREVAIL IN THE We have proof of this in the history of the endeavors in the British Parliament to suppress that very trade which brought this evil(Slavery) upon us. And you will be supported by the religious pre cept—Be not weary inwell doing."

Resolved that we recommend to abolitionists the importance of personal applica tion to members of State Legislatures and of Congress, by deputations in favor of the various objects required of them.

"That Alvan Stewart, Elon Galusha, Wm. Goodell, Beriah Green, Preston Sheldon, R. P. G. Wright, David Cushman, C. O. Shepard, E. W. Goodwin, L. P. Noble, A. W. Riley and S. H. Hammond, citizens of the state of N. Y., be a deputation to watt on the members of the Legislature now in session, and arge the passage of the bills new pending for the repeal of the Nine Month's Law, and for amending the Constitution in reference to the Right of Suffrage.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Resolved, That the friends of Liberty throughout the Union be requested to nominate State, County, Township, City, Ward, and District Committees, and the names of such committees to be transmitted upward from committee to committee, until it reaches the National Committee, and that the central corresponding Committee be requested to take measures for the speedy completion of the arrangement.

That the National Committee shall have a general care and oversight of the cause throughout the nation.

The city and district committees thro'out their respective cities and districts. And the township and ward committees

shall have the particular charge of their respective townships or wards.

It shall be the duty of township and ward committees to canvass their respective township and wards, and ascertain as far as practicable, how many of the legal voters will vote the Liberty ticket; and transmit the number to their superior com mittee, who shall forward the same to their superior committee, and so on till the information reaches the national commit-

Resolved, that we recommend to all the friends of liberty, the liberal support of those papers which are firm and faithful to the cause, and the dilligent distribution of useful information through the means of

Resolved, that this convention recom-mend to our friends throughout the country, to send in their memorials to the Congress now about to assemble, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Inter-State Slave Trade.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to communicate to James G. Birney and Thomas Morris, the doings of this con vention in nominating them for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

The convention then adjourned after

an appropriate prayer.
ALVAN STEWART, President.

JOSHUA LEAVITT, Secretaries. L. P. NOBLE LEVI COFFIN,

Brown, the individual who was impris- [movement and the principles on which we | Interesting Meeting of the Libera. ted Africans.

> A meeting in behalf of the liberated Africans of the Amistad was held at the Tab ernacle on Wednesday afternoon. Although tickets of admission were required, the spacions house was filled with an interrested audience. On motion James G. Birney was called to preside. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Rush, a colored minister.

> Mr. Lewis Tappan then rose and stated the objects of the Meeting. It was expect-ed, he remarked that John Quincy Adams would have been present and address the audience, but was now at his residence in Quincy, writing out the plea for publication. He then held up a most magnificent Bible which Cinque and his companions had procured, and intended to have presen ted. It would now be sent with their war mest expressions of gratitude. Their object in this public exhibition was:

First: To show the improvements made since October, and also help raise funds to defray the current expenses, and send all oppressive laws, and to establish equal rights and the impartial administration of ers and missionaries sufficient to establish a station at Mendi. This would be done so soon as information respecting the coun try could be obtained.

Mr. Booth called the Africans severally by their names, to which they responded by rising in view of the audience. When Cinque showed his fine, manly person, he was greeted with a warm and cordial applause. The appearance of the Africans was certainly interesting. They are perfectly black, but not without pleasing and

striking expression.

Mr Booth remarked, that it had been his pleasure to be engaged in the instruction of these captives ever since they were stationed at New-Haven. Until October last he was unable to devote more than this committe are instructed to communi-cate the details of their plan of finance to three miles to walk to perform his labers, he could accomplish but little. Since that period his time has been engrossed with them. He could state only a few of the many interesting facts relating to them .-From the first they have all been anxious to learn the English language; especially the Bible. He was told by them when he spent but little time with them, that he ought to stay longer. "When you come" said they "the sun is there, (pointing to a place at 30 degrees below,) but you ought to come when he is there (pointing to the eastern horrizon.) and stay till he is there" (pointing to the western.) Their eagerness to learn had been extraordinary. Af ter having been seated two hours with them he had been asked, on rising, if he was tired? There are not many classes

> after so long confinement. The progress of the Africans has been different, as might have been expectedbeing of different ages and countries .-Some can as yet read only with difficulty others quite fluently. Some can readily spell almost any word; with others it is yet a task. The girls have had as yet very little instruction. While at Westville, their moral and intellectual improvement seems to have been greatly neglected. They said after their arrival at Farmington, that they had plenty of work, but a very little read. They also have manifested a great degree of curiosity-inquiring the meaning of words, the use of objects, the cause of events. One gave a particular description of a meteoric stone, and inquired its

who would express regret at a discharge,

name in this country. The natives they represent to be very hospitable, and generous. No use is made of money in their ordinary transaction; none required for entertainment. Their ideas, in this respect, have undergone considerable change by their residence in

this country. As to their veracity, Mr B. said, he had never known them to utter a falsehood.— Opportunities for falsification had occurred, but they had never swerved. So, too they had always exhibited a remarkable honesty. They exhibit also, a great attachment to one another-their friends and country. It forms the chief burden of their request to be returned to their native land; that they desire to see their friends, their wives and children. They apprehend no danger, if once placed upon the shore, in reaching their home. They are eager to secure religious knowledge. They promise great attention and care to any missionary that may be sent to them. They express a great sense of obligation to those Americans who have kindly sympathised with them.

CINQUE then addressed the audience, in his own language, giving a history of their capture, and the circumstances which had occurred respecting them, up to the present time. His manner was impassioned, evincing deep emotion, and admirably adapted to express the feelings which we might suppose they would exercise during the various stages of their history.

A collection was taken, and the Africans then sung the Missionary Hymn with great propriety, and the assembly was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Theodore S. Wright .- Evangelist.

GOD MAKES NO DISTINCTION.'-- The proposition of the colored persons of Boston, very many of whom voted the whig ticket at the late election, to join the Harrison funeral procession, was rejected by the marshals of the day; while multitudes who were not even entitled to vote, were admitted to the ranks. Is this christian? Is it in accordance with the self-evident truth of the Declaration of Independence?-Quincy Patriot.

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.—This noble essel has now been out from this port nearly sixty days, and no tidings of her fate has, by the latest intelligence, either reached England or this country. If no news of her shall be received by the next steamer, which is looked for every hour she will be given up as lost. Very little hopes are now entertained of her safety. She had on board upwards of thirty passengers, belonging to different countries, among the number, the Rev. Mr. Cook-man, Methodist Minister, and the late chaplain to the Senate of the United States

P.S. Since the above was in type, news by the Caledonian, at Boston, has come to hand, in fourteen days from Liverpool, but bringing no tidings of the President. She must be given up as Col. American.

JUST DECISION .- The Judiciary of Ohio has at length vindicated the free prin-ciples of the State constitution. At a recent term of the Supreme conrt, judges Lane and Hitchcock on the bench-Lane delivered the opinion of the Court on a slave case as follows:

"That if the owner of a slave voluntari ly bring him into this state, or permit him to come, although it should be only for the ourpose of visiting or travelling through

rom a large measure of the disgrace of slaveholding, and placed in honorable po-sition along with Massachusetts and Con-necticut...—Emancipator.

POLITICAL ACTION .- Two Sabbaths ago says the editor of the Cincinnati Philanthropist, we had the pleasure of listening to a sermon from Dr. Beecher on Intemperance, and a noble one it was, if we except a part which bears too strong an affinty to some of the favorite dogmas of abolitionism. In this part, he urged on his hearers the doctrine of political action, and set at nought the idea that we must stop at "moral suasion." Intemperance was a moral evil, it was said, and therefore should be remedied by moral means. So was robbery a moral evil, and swindling and murder; would you have no law for these? Will you burn up your law books, vacate the Judges' bench, and pull down your ails? A man refuses to pay his debtsit is a moral evil--will you trust to "moral suasion" to make him pay you?

Free American.

ALEXANDER M'LEOD, who stands indicted for an alledged participation in the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the murder of Durfee, went to New York with the steamboat Swallow, last evening, in charge of the Sheriff of Niagara county, upon a writ of habeas corpus, we learn, by which he is to be brought before the Supreme Court at its present term.

Alb. Eve. Jour.

Notice.

(FAn Anti-Slavery meeting will be held at the Baptist Church(FTHIS EVENING E) commencing at half past seven. A Lecture IS EXPECTED FROM MR. BECKLEY ON the AS-CENDENCY OF THE SLAVE POWER in this Nation. The citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity are requested to attend.

DIED,

At Ypsilanti, on the 26th ult. MARY ANN consort of George M. Osborn, and only daughter of Stephen Damon, of Ann Arbor, aged 23 years.

[MRS OSBORN was a member of the Meth. odist Episcopal Church, and sustained an excellent character as a devoted and exemplary Christian. By a faithful and constant mourn their own bereavement, although they cannot but regard it as her eternal gain.]

Communicated.

Agents for the Signal of Liberty. Dr. A. L. Porter, Detroit. H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti. Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield. Thomas M'Gee, Concord. J. S. Fitch, Marshall.
J. T. Gilbert, do.
E. Child, Albion,
W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids, W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapius,
J. S. Fifield, do
R. H. King, Rives.
R. B. Rexford, Napoleon.
L. H. Jones Grass Lake.
Rev. Samuel Bebans, Plymouth,
Walter M'Farlan, do
Samuel Mead, do
Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem.
D. F. Norton, do
Nathan Power, Farmington.
Loseph Morrison Pontiac. Joseph Morrison Pontiac. James Noyes, Pavilion. 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. M. Aldin, Adrian.
Josah Sabine, Sharon.
S. Pomroy, Tompkins.
M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!!

TUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assort ment of blank Summons, Subpossas, Executions, &c. &c.—For sale at this office.

Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

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 auxilary, in removing the disease and faciliating the cure, in case of Local In-flamation, Scroffulous Affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamtory, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

weakness exists.

A gentlemen travelling in the South of Europe, and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of Jew David's Plaster; and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his jour-ney, 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 tca of laxative qualities. He soon found his health inproving; 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 weaknes and pain

from one state to another, the slave in such a case becomes a free man the moment he touches the soil of Ohio."

Ses of weakness, such as weakness, and 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 back or side should be without it. ladies, in delicate situations find great re-

lief 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 com-munity; that all, whether rich or poor, may ob-tain the treasure of health, which results

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, is a cer-

tain cure for corns.

Directions accompany each box. Price

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan.
Country agents supplied by M. W. Birch ard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon: D. D'Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton F. Hall, Leoni; G.G. Grewell, Grass Lake Keeler & Powers, Concord.
Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

NEW CHEAP AND VALUABLE PUB-LICATION.

EVERY man woman and child in the United States, who possesses a Bible, will sure-y furnish thomselves with the following beauiful series of scripture Illustrations. pictorial illustration of the bible, and views

in the Holy Land.
Four hundred pages, 2vo., 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 of No. 100 lished and for sale, at No. 122 Nassau Sceet 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. discharge of all the duties devolving upon her, she secured the affectionate attachment of her husband, and of all her friends and acquaintances, who are now called upon to 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 letter-ed; 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 ca-pable of being diffused through the medium of wood engravings. Among our numerous numerous embellishments, will be found the

CARTOONS OF RAFFAELLE. and the series of the prophets, so magnificent ly portrayed by MICHAEL ARGELO in the Sistine Chapet.

VIEWS IN EDOM(PETRA,)EGYPT, etc.

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 whethrecent travellers. The other objects thether 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 denomination of christians. A liberal discount made to wholesale pur-chasers.

Persons in the country, wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122 Nassan 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 letter will be taken from the office unless it

is post paid. May 19, 1841.

The Avenger and the Slave. BY W. H. BURLEIGH.

"For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise saith the Lord; I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him."-Psalm xii. 5.

What though the oppressor's arm is strong, And seems his tyrant-grasp secure? He to whom vengeance doth belong, Will vindicate His poor! Not vainly shall the needy sigh Amid his anguish and despair-A God of justice reigns on high-The answerer of our prayer!

Long hath the bondman, at his toil, Bent, shricking 'neath the bloody thong; Long hath the helpless been the spoil Of avarice and wrong-The needy hath gone down to death, Unpitied, and his wrongs forgot, Till in his heart the tyrant saith,

Vain hope! for hath not ISRAEL'S GOD Been from of old consuming fire, Who in his wrath the people trod, And trampled them in 1re? And will not he, beneath whose frown The pride of Egypt turned to dust, Smite with his bolts the oppressor down? A retribution just!

"The Lord regards it not !"

Tremble! ye despots of our land! For the oppression of the poor, In judgment God shall lift his hand And burst their prison door! For He hath heard the captive's sighs He sees the tears ye cause to flow, And, girt with vengeance, will arise-Wo, to the tyrant !-wo !

Extract from the address of Alvan Stew art on the speculations of '34, '5, and '6. March 16 141.

Another thing it was easy to see among the distempered ones: that money itself, for instance, a given sum 10 or 100 dollars. had lost the positive value once attached to it, and as fortunes come to be made by forest of Illinois, wherehe now resides. He every body, and every day, the very currency of the country, among the infected ones, as a sort of judgment upon them, in their own imaginations, seemed to have lost much of its ancient and intrinsic value and was in one sense approaching in their estimation to the depreciation of the old continental currency. One thing must be obvious, as a general deduction in relation to this species of American monomania, that those who seemed to make fortunes, and really did, were like successful men in lotteries; the high prizes they had drawn induced them to consider themselves the children of a proud and exalted destiny, and they consequently drew so hard upon destiny and fate, by making contracts which even fate and destiny could not aid them to perform, until destiny having amused himself awhile with the poor man, let him drop back into the original insignif icance from whence he emerged, to be heard of no more forever. In the speaker's limited acquaintance, he can not now name a single successful man, who robbed his neighbors and the unsuspecting of his tens and hundreds of thousands. but has been bythe course of events struck from the list of living, respectable and prosperous men, to be only known hereafter by those unnameable appellations self.

The Southern states, or the individuals of whom they are composed, were predisposed to the complaint, which raged in 1834, 5, and 6, so powerfully at the North that is, a sudden desire to be rich by othor men's labor, without toiling themselves of the confederacy, the beginning of the end It has ended in the almost universal insol has come. When we see the Empire State vency of the South. Not only as individ-uals, but it is believed in several cases, of ors and Congressmen, and passing laws to States themselves. They disembowled render the recovery of fugitive slaves im-the U.S. Bank of 30,000,000 never to practicable, thus nollifying the constitube repaid, by which thousands of her are undone. These slave States owe the nia overthrown by the abolition power-North, England and Holland about three is equal to the annual income of the Genmillions will never be paid, by which several thousand of the most worthy families in the Northern free States and in Europe will be precipitated from affluence and independence to an abyss of utter ruin.

owe ninety millions for slaves, and the one half of the former members of her Gen state lent its bonds to the Banks for twen-ty three millions. The banks sold the law to aid Kentuckians and Virginians in bonds in the North and Europe, and took the recovery of fugitive slaves-when, in cleanse the system and purify it from the money and loaned it to the speculating planters, and the speculators have become insolvent; consequently the banks are broke, and the state of Mississippi not rich er than Oneida, Madison and Oswego counties, must pay its twenty three millions when she can. Louisiana loaned twenty-five millions of her bonds to her banks, and all about to be insolvent, to aid speculators to get rich without labor. Alabama loaned the credit ofthat state to four teen millions for a like object. Virginia's State debt is fourteen millions. Arkansas with only one member of congress, loanad five millions of her state bonds to aid her banks to loan to speculators forty thou sand dollars of it on the basis of a red back

ted with judgements for attempting to be rich without industry, this nation has had the poisen edchalice commended to its lips. Most of the trouble about currency and broken Banks are to be ascribed to the same fruitful and frightful source of all mistortunes, the great desire of enjoying riches before they are earned, and taxing the future for the benefit of the present, relying upon the ingenuity of the BRAIN, rather than the vigor of the hand, by which we are brought back to the great proposition of the wise min, "that he who hasten th to be rich cannot be innocent."-Wealth suddenly acquired will rarely abide. Nothing but quiet consistent indus try, can render any people prosperous and happy. Labor is honorable to all, from the king on the throne to the medicant in the street; and let him or her who is ashamed to work for themselves, or for the benefit of their race be more ashamed to consume the industry and labor of others, for which they do not render an equiv A. STEWART. alent.

Among the western members of Congress, there are many men whose histoy would be as interesting as romance.-Many of them are men who have endured poverty and hardship in the most appaling forms, but an indomitable energy has car ried them through it all. One of these members, Mr. Casey, of Illinois, has been more frequently than any other member in the present Congress called to the chair when the House has gone into committee of the whole- A correspondent of the Lowell Courier gives the following sketch

of this gentleman:
Mr. Casey was born in Georgia, and raised in Tennessee. At the age of 17, married. One year afterwards, with a small family, consisting of a wife and one child, while Illinois was a territory, he set forth, with all the goods he had and chattels stowed in a pack about as bigas a bush el basket, his wife by his side, her child in her arms, his pack on his back, and onhis lips these words: "Come my wife I have forty seven dollars in cash and a stout heart; don't you be down in the month, for I am going to be some body."--Twenty three years ago he landed in the settled in Jefferson county, about half-way between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. There were then but five families within five miles of him. St. Louis one hundred miles distant, was the nearest village where there was a store. With his own hands he built his log cabin, and in the sweat of his brow provided the wherewith to feed and cloth his family. Twenty-three years have rolled away,during which period the change in the State of Illinois have got along in the same easy manuer, has been as great as it has been in the con dition of this early adventurer. He was There does not appear to be half the danger first called to represent his neighbors in the Legislature eighteen years ago. He then went into the Senate. He was immediate ly called to preside over that body, which he continued to do for four years. He was next Lieut. Governor of that State for four years, and after that he was called to the station he now occupies, eight years ago. During the whole period of eight years, including one extra session of Congress, he has never been absent from the House but a day and a half, and that was for the purpose of going to New York, a journey which I (boarding with him at the time) persuaded him to make for his health .-Mr Casey's influence in the House is cfixed upon the man who has injured thou. Michigan, and many other western mem-

From the Louisville Advertiser.

Southern Feeling.

Friend of Man.

Eacts indicate that, if the operations of abolitionists are to terminate the existence tion and the laws of the United Statesstockholders at the North and in England When we see the democracy of Pennsylva when Vermont openly joins the agitators hundred million; the bare interest of which in her capacity of a sovereign statewhen the (broad seal) Governor of New eral Government of the United States; and Jersey openly justifies foreign interferat least one hundred and fifty of the three ence with salvery in these States, responds affirmatively to the sentiments of the Worlds convention, lately held in Eng. land, and, as the whig Governor of a state declares in favor of 'immediate and unconditiodal freedom to the slave"-when Ohio The citizens of the State of Mississippi elects an abolition Governor and discards a word, whiggery is controlled by abolitionism in all the free states, except two, it is time for slaveholders to be alarmed.

Office Beggars .- Daniel Webster was in our city on Sunday last, and his Hotel was besieged by the office beggars. At night he started out on a visit in a carriage, but we are told that such was the pressing friendship of these parasites, that they absolutely stopped the vehicle in Third street, took out the horses, jumped into the harness, and absolutely dragged him down towards the Custom House. Phil. Spirit of the Times.

It is remarkable, that conscience, although capable of filling the guilty soul bank in this County. Kentucky has a with terror, gives nearly all her instructions is a gentlest manner.

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

Superior to the Hygetan, Brandreth's, Evan' tomatto, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, or any other Pills, or Compound, before the public, as certified to by Physicians and thers. Let none condemn them until they nave tried them, and they will not.

It is now a settled point with all who have

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

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 he directions

CERTIFICATES. Rochester, Sept. 1840.

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

Drs Brown, M'Kensie, & 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 Moth ers, we were induced to make a trial of My wife was at that time a mother of 5 children, and had suffered the most exexecuciating pains during and after her con-finement of each. She had tried every means and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about 3 mo. before her confinement (her health being very poor about this length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled by their use to a tend 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 to this remedy in a very short time.

a box. It is with great confidence that we Within a very short poriod, there has been could labor hard all day and rest free from advise all those about to become Mothers to make use of the Persian Pills. make use of the Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, and are about the house in a few days .of other difficulties setting in ofter confine ment where these Pills are taken. We unitedly 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 proposed to the proposed to t cure 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 donia square, Edingburg street. For par-

ticulars; see subscribers.
S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

which I had paid to Doctors, and for other exceed 80 degrees Fah. until every particle various prescriptions and medicines. I have of active principle is exhausted, leaving a peared, and in ten days he went about his ordinary business. Such has been our success which gave me some partial relief. But your Pills whole of the soluble active principle in a cese with the article, and we now willingly went right ahead like a man of war. What passed off looked like ink. My disease has been named differently by every Physician; 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 proprifor me to give give your bitters of all of assuring the medical faculty and the public, that this remedy is prepared according for me to give 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 con-sumptive-her liver was much affected, her legs swelled-a barsh 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.

ries, and unhealthy climates, can avoid the disease to which their situations are sub- ing the extract its full influence. ject, by taking the Persian pills once, and in some instances perhaps twice a week, to small accumulation of effluvia, which causes is preferred by physicians as being more acof 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 thoses until every vestige of it is exterpated.

Ague, as they all contain more or less qui-

souri likewise- If ever a nation was visi- [THE RESURRECTION] OR PERSIAN [ine and arnsnic, 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 ev ery vestige of disease, leaving the system free and healthy, and the constitution not only unimpaired but improved Those who wish a tonic biter can make a most 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. Mc. Lean Jackson; Dewy & co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pearson, Cliaton I. D. Kief, Manchester; T. Hull, Leoni; C. G. Grevell, Grass-Lake; Keeler & Powers

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 syphillis, ulcorations, corrusions of the throat, nose, cheeks, lips, ears and other parts of the body, crupto 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 Dinretic, Diaphoretic, Laxative, Arometic, and slightly stimulent, and may be used successfully in scroffulous and syphiloid diseases, and that shattered state of the constitution which so often follows the abuse of mercury, exotoses or morbid enlargement of the bones, supiginous mustules of ring-worm; ulcerations generally; caries of the bones; cartileges of the nose, mouth, with the other diseases above mentioned, and all disenes arising from a morbid state of the

There is hardly a physician who has not had occasion to observe with pain, the phug edenic variety of herbs; and in spite of all their remedies he could bring against this cruel disease, was compelled to acknowledge their mefficacy and allow the monster to corrode and destroy the nose, cheeks, lips, eyelids, ears and temples; parts of which this maledy 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 days found, as he supposed, no benefit, but derangement of structure, it will even yield

great improvements in France, on the pharmaceutical and chemical treatment of Sarsa parilla, and it has been fully proved that nine tenths of the active principles of that valuable root is actually lost in the usual mode of preparing it for medical use.

The compound extract being a very nice pharmaceutical preparation, requires the most rigid care and skilful management. ed by actual experiment, that the active principle of Sarsaparilla is either destroyed by chemical change, or driven off by the heat of boiling water; consequently the preparations from this root in general use, (which are also frequently prepared by persons unacquainted with pharmacy, and from materials rendered mert by age or other-wise, (can have little or no effect upon the

G. W. M. taking advantage of these Gents.—I wish you to send a quantity of G. W. M. taking advantage of these your Persian Pills to this place, for I am sure facts has adopted an improved process for etor therefore has not only the satisfaction to strict chemical and pharmaceutical rules, ale valuable and active vegitables, all of the choicest selection which materially enhances its value in the treatment of the diseases above named. He is therefore induced to offer this fluid extract to physicians and oth ers under the fullest conviction of its 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 confi-FEVER & AGUE, CHILL FEVER &c. dence prompts them to prescribe such a di-Those in health who live in marshy coun- et and regimen as in their judgement the case would seem to indicate; -thereby giv-

This extract is prepared from the best selected materials, without heat by an improved process; on an account of which, it the different diseases, in different situations tive than any other now before the public.

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

The above article may be had at the store of J. Mc'Lean, 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!!! TUST PRINTED, on fine paper and Be no longer imposed upon by "Tonic Mixtures," "Tonic Bitters," or any medicine recommended to break the Fever and cine, &c. &c. —For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

E. DEANS' CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

An important discovery for Rheumatism Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflamma. tion in the Eyes, Burns, Swelled Throat

in Scarlet Fever, Quinsy, c.
THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for all those who are afflicted with nflammatory complaints, by its easing pains, counteracting inflammation, and giving speed dy relief, by its active, strengthening, and suderific properties.—An effectual remedy for inflammatory rheumatism, ague in the breast, cramp, burns, bruises, scrofula, old breast, cramp, burns, bruises, scrottal, old sores, ulcers of almost every description, cankered and swelled throats arising from scarlet lever, 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. 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 suf-fering community demands; and feeling so valuable an article ought to be extensively made known to the afflicted, I have made arrangements with H. HARRIS & Co., of Ashtabula, Ohio, to manufacture and vend it in my name as my sole successors. This, therefore, may be relied on as the genuine article heretofore prepared by me,

As witness my hand,

ERASTUS DEAN.

WERTFIELD, CHAUTAUQUE Co., N. Y.

January 21, 1239. Penn Line, Pa. April 7, 1840. Messrs. H Hannis & 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 recom-mend the same as a safe and efficacious remedy for those complaints for which it is recommended. I have used it in several cases of inflamed eyes, in some of which its effects as a curative have been very decided, and in no case has it failed of giving relief

where it has been applied according to di-

rections, and all who have used it are per-

fectly satisfied with it so far as I know. I have also applied it in some severe cases of ague in the breast with the happiest effects. I would also relate the case of Mr. Thomas Logan, who has been afflicted with the rheumatism in one hip for thirteen years, so after that he perceived that the pain was not so severe, and in less than two weeks he

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, 1859. 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 rhoumatism, sprains of wrist, ankle, shoulder, &c. In felons, whitlow, and scrofulous swellings of all descriptions, it is generally an effectual remedy. In short, wherever there is a pain it is almost sure to give relief in a few hours. I have used it in a great number of rheu-matic affections. One of my patients, aged 40, full habit, had a rheumatic swelling on Mr Casey's influence in the House is countries of this place, for I am sure facts has adopted an improve process for they would meet with a ready sale. My win, of Ohio, Proffit of Indiana, Crary of Michigan, and many other western member. Michigan, and many other western member was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I have a sure facts has adopted an improve process for they would meet with a ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that the was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I heat; that is to say neither concocction, information of the commenced with a ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that the was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I heat; that is to say neither concocction, information of the commenced with a ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that the was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I heat; that is to say neither concocction, information of the ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that the was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I heat; that is to say neither concocction, information of the ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that the was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I heat; that is to say neither concocction, information of the ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that is to say neither concocction, information of the ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that is to say neither concocction, information of the ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that is to say neither concocction, information of the ready sale. may safely say that they have done more for myself and a half sister of mine, than \$400 the temperature of the menstrum allowed to and a portion of the limb in the plaster, and the temperature of the menstrum allowed to and a portion of the limb in the plaster, and the swelling entirely disappears that is to say defined to say the swelling entirely disappears. in three days the swelling entirely disap-

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. M'Lean, Jackson; Hale & Smith, Grass Lake, and by the principal druggists throughout the State. Jackson July 4, 1840

Strayed

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

Ann Arbor, April 26, 1841.

UST RECEIVED the Anti-Slavery and Christian Almanacks for 1841, at Alex. M'Farren Book Store, 137 Jefferson Avenue.

Detroit, Dce. 10, 1840.

Produce of every Description, ECEIVED in payment for Job work,
Advertising and Subscriptions to the
"SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of J. Beckley, & Co. April 28.

Wood! Wood! Wood! ANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few change for the "Signal of Liberty."

LANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.