

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1841.

Volume I. Number 8.

## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

From the Emancipator.  
Our Anniversary.

The first Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was held with excellent spirit, on Tuesday evening, May 11th. Notwithstanding the inconvenience arising from the refusal of the house at which the meetings had been appointed, and which was not made known until Monday, the house in Thompson street was filled, as to the floor and first gallery, with a highly respectable audience, who all remained till a very late hour, with uncommon interest and satisfaction.

The President of the Society, ARTHUR TAPPAN took the chair, and called upon the Rev. William R. Weeks, D. D. of Newark, N. J. to pray. The abstract of the Report was then read by the Secretary. The acceptance of the Report was moved by the Rev. C. W. Denison, of the Baptist church, Norwich, Connecticut, and carried.

The President then introduced the Rev. William H. Brisbane, M. D. pastor of a Baptist church in Cincinnati, who was formerly a slaveholder in his native State of South Carolina, and has since emancipated his slaves. He offered the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That the defence which slaveholders have offered of their right to hold their fellow men as property, so far from shaking our faith in the doctrine of immediate abolition, has only confirmed us in the belief, that their system of slavery has a tendency to blunt the noblest sympathies of their hearts."

In sustaining this resolution, Mr. Brisbane said he once unfortunately belonged to the class of those who supported the system called patriarchal, and although he could not claim the title of "good old patriarch," he was with them in principle and practice. He now looked back with utter astonishment at himself. He wondered how it was that he should not then perceive the enormities of this barbarous system, and how he could have practised what he now saw was cruelty and oppression, although no one who knew him would dare to aver that his character as a master was otherwise than good, according to the standard of society in that country. He wondered why it was that the earliest incident of his recollection, a scene which had been indelibly impressed on his mind, had not made him an abolitionist from his infancy, when he saw a man, wounded with stripes on his back, and he remembered how the blood ran out of the gashes till his back was a gore of blood, and in that wounded state he saw it rubbed with salt and pepper. He also saw his ear cut off, and for what crime? It was for the crime of trying to be free. The system said he; the system under which I grew up, and to which I was habituated, blunted the noblest and tenderest sympathies of my nature, or I should have been an abolitionist from that hour.

Mr. B. said he would not call such scenes common, but they were sufficiently frequent to keep the slaves in complete subjection. But despite of the tendencies of the system, there were kind feelings and sympathies in slavery, and only assuming that slavery is right, and that it is doing no wrong to a man to make or keep him a slave, the slaveholders were as mild and kind to him as they would be in any other circumstances. It is never deemed evidence of a want of sympathy to force a beast who is your property, to do your service. He believed, also, that there were Christians who were slaveholders; [numerous cries of no, no, no;] but he would not say that they were uncharitable who cried no, no, for if he had never lived among slaveholders, he too should have held the same sentiments, and would have said no, no, as they did. Said he, if I ever knew the grace of God, it was when I was a slaveholder. And when the light was first shed upon my mind, by these devoted men, it was the grace of God that made me say, if slavery is a sin, I am ready to abolish it. If a man is a Christian, and you can convince him that slaveholding is a sin, he will emancipate at once.

He will not talk about gradual emancipation, his conscience will tell him that it is false religion to leave off sin gradually.— If I am convinced that I am committing a crime, I must give it up at once and be ready to meet my God. If you shed light upon the mind of a professor of religion and he refuses to open his eyes, or to yield to the power of truth, then I will say no, no, he is not a Christian. [Applause.]

Some say slavery is wrong, but not a sin. But this talking about the wrong of slavery will never reach the conscience. You may go to the South, with the doctrine that slavery is not sin, and you may tell them that slavery is an evil, and they will bear it well enough; tell them that it is a curse, they will bear it; but tell them that it is a sin, and they will lynch you.

It is thought to be wonderful that so many Christians are still unenlightened on this subject, but it can be explained.— The slaveholders are accustomed to read the Bible differently from you. When I first read the Bible through to see what it said on the subject of slavery, I thought sincerely, that it justified, yea, sanctioned the system! Why? Because I did not understand the meaning of the word servant. Whenever I saw the word in the Bible, I thought of the slaves on my own plantation. It is exceeding hard for slaveholders to get rid of the impression.

Mr. B., however, quoted a number of passages which we quote differently from slaveholders to disapprove it, from the law "file that stealeth man," etc., to the lovely gospel injunction, "Remember those that are in bonds," etc.

Every one admits that the Bible condemns oppression. Is slavery not oppression? Is it not a happiness to have one's own wife and children, to call them one's own family? And if so, is it not oppressive for another man to take them away? It is said that the separation of families is not frequent at the South. I am sorry to say the contrary. It is frequently done. I once thought that it was otherwise, because I had not considered, but when I re counted the instances I had known I saw that it had been frequent. I have known a man sold away from his wife and when he ran away to go and see her, he was taken, and was whipped till the blood ran from the gashes on his back. And the man who thus treated his fellow man was a minister, [cries of shame, shame,] and he was never called to an account it.

Mr. B. mentioned several circumstances to show that the slave being deprived of the Bible, cannot worship their Maker intelligently. One was a prayer of a young man for his mistress: "O Lord bless missus, good missus, very, kind; Lord, bless her—make her like a roaring lion, going about seeking whom he may devour." [Laughter.] We may laugh at this but it is a serious and solemn thing, that there are human beings with immortal souls, trying to speak to God, and yet kept so ignorant that they cannot express their own meaning.

Alvan Stewart Esq., then offered a resolution, on political action, which he sustained with his usual eloquence, and force of reasoning:

*Resolved*, That under a government like ours, the idea that Christians and Philanthropists have nothing to do with politics, is pernicious; that inasmuch as slavery is not only a moral evil, but the greatest political evil of our country, and only to be abolished by political action, and as each individual voter possesses political power in the proportion of one to the whole number, all sincere and enlightened abolitionists must feel it to be their duty to use their votes for the overthrow of slavery—as an object paramount in importance to all other political questions."

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Leavitt, the Secretary, without remark:

*Resolved*, That the wonderful providence of God displayed in the history of the Mendi Africans of the Amistad; in their rescue from Spanish slave traders; in waiving them to this land; in the circumstances attending their condition and various trials; in the righteous decision of the Supreme Court of the country, triumphing over an Executive conspiracy of unparalleled atrocity, and in the opening vision of mercy to Africa through these humble instruments, must inspire the heart of the Christian with devout gratitude, and give new courage to all the friends of human liberty."

On motion of James G. Birney, Esq. of Peterborough, N. Y. formerly Secretary of the Society:

*Resolved*, That the action of His Excellency the Governor of this State, in the existing controversy between Virginia and New York, has the approbation of this meeting, and does equal honor to this great State and to the Chief Magistrate who presides over it.

On motion of H. B. Stanton, Esq. of Johnstown, N. Y. formerly Secretary of the Society:

*Resolved*, That this Society cordially approves the principles on which the gen-

eral Anti-Slavery Convention in London was organized, and the spirit with which its proceedings were conducted,—that we rejoice in the great advantage which has already resulted to our cause from its acts and in the belief that consequences of still greater value are to follow, and that we recommend to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to whom the subject was referred by the Convention, to call another Convention, on the same principle in the year 1842."

On motion of the Rev. C. P. Grosvenor of Worcester, Massachusetts:

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend to the churches and Christian societies of every name, the duty of bearing decided testimony against the abomination of slavery, by refusing the privileges of membership and communion to all those who are guilty of that sin, or who justify the practice, until they give evidence of repentance, and also to bear decided testimony against the sinful prejudice against color.

## BUSINESS MEETING.

The Business Meeting of the Society commenced at the church, corner of Thomson and Houston streets, on Wednesday morning, May 12, 1841.

The President and Vice President being absent, W. H. Brisbane, of Cincinnati, was called to the chair, *pro tem*.

Prayer was offered by E. R. Tyler, of Connecticut.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously.

*Resolved*, That the Constitution ought to be amended, as to strike out from the third article the words "and will carefully abstain from all the machinery of party political arrangements, in effecting its objects;" and add to the eighth article the words, "and the meeting for business when assembled, may invite such other persons present, agreeing in principle with the society, as they may think proper, to participate in the transaction of all business at that meeting."

On motion, Joseph Sturge, of England was invited to give an expression of his views respecting the interests of the cause. He was listened to with much interest.

On motion of C. W. Denison, seconded by James G. Birney:

*Resolved*, That in the name of the abolitionists of America, we express our gratification at the decision of the British House of Commons, in 1840, by which the exportation of Hill-Coolies was then prevented, and that we earnestly exhort our English brethren to persevere in their noble efforts to promote East India Emancipation.

The Committee of Nomination reported and their report after a few amendments, was adopted, as follows:

ARTHUR TAPPAN, *President*

F. J. L. LEMOYNE, } *V. Presidents*  
JAMES G. BIRNEY, }

J. LEAVITT, *Secretary*.

L. TAPPAN, *Treasurer*.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Arthur Tappan, New York.

Christopher Rush, "

S. W. Benedict, "

Lewis Tappan, "

S. S. Jocelyn, "

Theodore S. Wright, "

La Roy Sunderland, "

Richard C. McCormick, "

Dexter Fairbanks, "

Nathaniel Safford, "

Leonard Gibbs, "

[Twenty eight others were also added to the number of the Executive Committee from the different States.]

## Address of the National Liberty Convention of A. D. 1841.

To the Citizens of the United States:

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION of the friends of liberty in the United States, convened in the city of New York, on the 12th and 13th of May, 1841, for the purpose of considering the propriety of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by them at the next election, having, with great unanimity, agreed upon the adoption of that measure, and having unanimously selected as their candidates, JAMES G. BIRNEY, of New York, for President, and THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio, for Vice President, consider it likewise proper to accompany the announcement of this result of their deliberations, with a brief statement of the reasons which have impelled them to adopt this policy, and an explicit avowal of the principles by which, in their associated political action, they consider themselves under obligation to be governed.

We find the government of the United States, as a matter of existing fact, under the control of the slave power.

During the fifty-two years of our national history, under the present constitution, the office of President has been held by a slaveholder, forty years.

The slave power has held the suprema-

cy in our national councils during the entire period of our national existence, and under the administration of all the contending parties that have, in turn, ruled over the destinies of the country.

Under the reign of the Slave Power over this nation, we have witnessed the National diplomacy and the treaty-making power uniformly and efficiently subservient to the interests of slavery, at the expense of the National interests, and the national honor.

The SLAVE POWER has moulded the measures of the national government in all its internal regulations, and its political economy, in subservience to the wishes of the slaveholders, and in opposition to the interests and general wishes of the non-slaveholding States.

It has established a national bank, then declared it unconstitutional and broken it down—again re-established it, and again broken it down at its pleasure just as its own supposed interests might seem, for the time being, to require.

It has proscribed and prohibited foreign commerce, it has clamored for domestic manufactures and a protective tariff; again it has demanded and obtained the abandonment of that policy, and a return to free trade, on a threat of a dissolution of the Union, unless the free-labor States would concede to the demand.

It has declared war, under pretence of protecting that foreign commerce, carried on by the free North, which, at the same time, it declared to be a national curse, and which, the measures it dictated, including the war, were adopted, if not intended to annihilate.

It has shown, in its conduct of that war, and particularly in its sham invasion of Canada, which it dared not annex to the free North, that the preservation, and aggrandizement of itself, was more regarded than the vindication of the national honor.

It has terminated that war by a treaty of Peace, in which no redress was obtained for the past, and no security stipulated for the future.

It has therefore, in effect, levied a tax of many millions of dollars upon the free-laboring North, to sustain the expenses of a war of aggression upon its own interests, and its own rights.

In all this, it has manifestly sought to preserve the balance of power between the impoverished South, and the more prosperous and industrious North, by crippling the energies of the latter, and reducing them, as nearly as possible, to the level of the former.

The immense pecuniary sacrifices and burdens thus imposed upon the free-laboring North, by the action of the Slave power through the National Government, has become still more insupportable, in consequence of other deprivations upon our free labor by a process which no national administration can prevent, otherwise than by contributing the aid of its constitutional authority, for the overthrow of slavery itself. We allude to the mercantile and financial losses to the free North, which must unavoidably result from its business connections with the pauperized South.— Losses which can only be guarded against by a total non-intercourse between the free and slave States, or by the abolition of the slave system itself.

There is abundant data for the belief that no slaveholding community, relying on slave labor for its agricultural products, ever supported, or can support itself, but by direct or indirect supplies from, or deprivations upon other communities with which it holds intercourse.

God never intended that one half or two thirds of a community should subsist upon the unrequited labor of the other half.— A slight acquaintance with history may assure us that it never yet has been done. And a very moderate stock of common sense and common arithmetic may serve to convince any candid inquirer, that it never can be done.

It is well understood that the British West India Islands, previous to the glorious act of abolition, were dependent on the mother country, not only for their military defence against their plundered agriculturalists, but also for their pecuniary means of escaping the horrors of starvation.

It has been affirmed that the slaveholding North American Provinces were brought into the measure of joining the Northern and Eastern Provinces in their revolutionary struggle against Great Britain, chiefly by the belief that a war would confiscate or wipe out, in some way, the vast debt due from the slaveholding planters to the merchants of England, and which they were unable to pay.

From that time to the present, it is not believed that twenty years have, at any period elapsed, (and seldom more than ten years,) without a general bankruptcy among the planters of the slave States, the burden of which has fallen, ultimately, upon their importers, their mechanics, their artisans, their manufacturers, and their bankers; and these reside, chiefly, in

the non-slaveholding States.

The first National Bank owed its charter mainly to the fact that southern bankruptcy needed loans from some source which the South could not supply, and which its ingenuity could not devise, without a mingling up of its own credit with that of the free laboring North, in a common partnership bank. The same bank lost its charter because the South had become indebted to it, and to the northern merchants beyond their ability to pay, and therefore it became convenient to bury the creditor and his collecting agent in one common grave.

The second National Bank owed its birth and its death to the same causes.

Boston was overwhelmed with sudden and unexpected bankruptcy in 1823, because she had sold her domestic manufacture and imported goods to the South, and the South was unable to pay.

A similar visitation, connected in part, with the cotton speculations, (commenced at the South, and ended at the North,) in 1826, was inflicted upon the city of New York.

Again, in 1837, something like 100 millions of dollars was lost to the city of New York, and to other northern cities, towns, and villages, in proportion, from a similar cause.

The loss of 90 millions of dollars, by the States of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, 1838, in consequence of the refusal of the Mississippians to pay for the slaves illegally imported into that State, fell, ultimately, of course, (notwithstanding the recent decision of the Supreme Court,) upon the northern people, who had trusted them, in various forms, to the full amount of the supposed proceeds of the slave traffic of 1836 and 7.

Northern funds, to vast amounts, have been engulfed and lost, forever, in the Pontine marshes of Southern Banks, and Southern State Stocks. Northern Banks, within a few months past, have suspended or stopped specie payment, because they had purchased, or been founded on Southern State Stocks.

It is now well known that the late United States Bank (of Pennsylvania) was ruined chiefly by its connection with the slaveholding South.

Such are a few specimens of a class of facts, of which we can scarcely present the condensed outline.

In such circumstances it is, that we find ourselves under the control of a National Government, governed by the slave power.

Nor are mere pecuniary burdens, and embarrassments the sole, or the most grievous items in our catalogue of complaints. We only see in them the symbols of sorer chastisements. We read in them the evidence that we are beginning to taste the bitter fruits of a corrupt tree—that we are reaping the deserved penalty of past and present transgression.

The same slave power that plunders our purses has declared open war upon our civil, political and religious freedom.

And the menace has already proved itself to be no idle threat.

Already is our right of petition cloyed down, and the first thrill of alarm that was felt, for a time, through the free States, seems subsiding, and settling down into the calm of quiet submission to a despotism too formidable to be successfully grappled with!

The lawless violence, riots, mobs, arson, lynchings, and murders, with which the slave power has attempted to fortify itself, both in the free and the slave States, instead of having been discountenanced and checked by our National and State governments, have been countenanced by the tone of Executive messages, and by the action of the Post Office Department of the Federal Government.

In connection with all this, and more than all this, we see reason to apprehend that the long deferred punishment of our great national sin, is about to be visited upon us, and with a weight proportioned to the Divine forbearance that has hitherto withheld it, and that has given us, as a people, the opportunity of filling up the measure of our national guilt. If a Jefferson could tremble, fifty years ago, under the apprehension that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever, shall we be considered fanatical for entertaining similar sentiments, after so fearful an addition to the just grounds of that fear?

The intolerable national disgrace of transforming the seat of our National Government into the most extensive, odious, and brutalizing slave market in the known world—a market by means of which parents are separated from children and children from parents, husbands from wives and wives from husbands—a traffic which has been presented as a nuisance by a grand jury of the Federal District itself—a traffic described in the petition of Judge Cranch, and eleven hundred citizens of the District, as being more cruel in its operations, and more demoralizing in its effects than the African slave trade itself, which has been prohibited by our own laws as piracy—such a disgrace, we can not buy



regard as altogether insupportable by a free people, fatal to the preservation of liberty, and involving a degree of national guilt which must be purged away at all hazards, and without any delay or compromise.

At no former period of our national history had it become so fully demonstrated, as at present, that no national administration will ever break the bonds of the slave power that has hitherto controlled us, unless it be an administration that comes into power for this distinct end, and is supported for this object, as being of paramount claims and of all-controlling importance.

That the late administration was chained to the car of the slave power, we need not waste time to make manifest. Equally plain is it, that the administration that succeeded it on the 4th of March last, was equally suppliant and servile. When it comes to be publicly announced by the President himself that no member of his cabinet expects to hold his place on any other condition than that of being known as standing aloof from the support of human freedom, the question is settled beyond the possibility of a mistake, that the administration is pro-slavery, and holds the support of the slave system paramount to the national honor. Nor will it be claimed that anything more favorable to the cause of liberty is to be expected, from the recent elevation of a slaveholder to the Chief magistracy of the republic.

There seems to be no evidence that the party defeated at the last Presidential election will seek to retrieve its fortunes by any measures which will not include its accustomed subserviency to the slave power.

Both the prominent political parties then must be regarded as permanently hostile to the great interests of human freedom. Whatever good they may propose to accomplish, the support of the fundamental principles of liberty can not be reckoned as within the range of their endeavors.—Whatever abuses they may promise to remove, they stand fully pledged to the support of the greatest abuse, and the greatest evil, political and moral, with which the nation is disgraced and burdened.

To say, then, that we will not, as friends of liberty, nominate our own candidates for office, is to say, either that we will abandon political life entirely, or that our political activities shall be wielded in the support of oppression, and against the foundation principles of our republican institutions. Neither of these positions are we prepared to assume, and therefore we cheerfully accept the only alternative in our power.

To defer nominating, in the hope that one or both the present political parties will nominate friends of liberty, would be to hope not only without but against evidence.

No intelligent body of men will ever attempt to elect a President of the United States, without seeking in their candidate either one or the other of the following qualifications, viz: First, that he shall promote the interests of slavery; or, Second, that he shall seek its constitutional overthrow.

Candidates may be recommended to different classes of citizens as possessing both these opposite qualities. But none will be seriously supported without claiming that they possess either one or the other of them.

If any body of men should nominate Presidential candidates on the ground, honestly and openly avowed, that they are hostile to slavery, then that body of men would become by that very act, an anti-slavery party in politics.

Had the friends of liberty now assembled in this Convention, declined making their own nominations on the ground that some other body of men would probably nominate friends of liberty, they would have involved themselves in the absurdity and the disgrace of saying that they would not themselves do the work which the exigencies of the republic require, because they were in hopes that another class of men, more consistent and more ardent than themselves, would do the work for them. It would have been declining to act as an anti-slavery party, because they preferred that somebody else should do so. For neither the whig, nor democratic, nor any other party can avoid being either a pro-slavery, or anti-slavery party in politics.

The next problem for the friends of liberty to dispose of, is that which relates to the policy of carrying this great question not only into our Presidential and Congressional elections, but likewise into our State, county, township, city, and other local elections; of nominating all the candidates for civil office for which free citizens are called upon to give their votes, and thus separating ourselves entirely and forever from both and from all the other political parties in our country.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

The Liberty vote for members of Congress in N. Hampshire averaged 1,248—for Governor it was upwards of 2000, last fall it was 111. The vote for Hiram Pitts and Liberty in Ontario, the other day, is said to have been 300, last fall 152.—Add the whole together, and you have an average gain of four fold. At the same rate, the liberty vote in the local elections of the free states this year, will be 25000 next year 100,000 and in 1844, upwards of a million for Birney and Morris. We do not believe that another ticket can be made up which will receive the support of a million of voters in 1844.—Eman.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, June 16, 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, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

SAMUEL DUTTON and A. A. COPENLAND are authorized to settle all accounts of the *Michigan Freeman*; to receive subscriptions to the *Signal of Liberty*, and to collect funds for the *Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society*.

G. BECKLEY,

Ch'mn. Ex. Com.

Ann Arbor, June 16, 1841.

### The President's Message.

The tenor and spirit of this document are direct and straight-forward, and the prompt and undisguised manner in which the President sets forth his views on national affairs, affords a favorable presage of the efficiency of the administration.

In reference to the slave trade the President holds the following language:

"I shall, also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade."

If it be needless to inquire whether the abolition of slavery in the West Indies has increased the activity of the slave trade, why does he suggest it as a matter of inquiry? Or does he mean to be understood that it is needless to inquire, because the fact is so plain as not to need inquiry?—He assumes in the message, that men, while slaves, produce more of the articles of general consumption than the same persons will when in a state of freedom: consequently, in order to produce plenty in the world, it would be desirable not only to retain those who are slaves, in slavery, but to reduce the laborers every where to the same condition, because slaves will produce more than freemen.

Again, he assumes that a partial emancipation increases the trade in slaves; and if cause and effect are reciprocal, he must conclude from his own premises, that universal emancipation would increase the trade still more; and that in proportion to the smallness of the market, there would be an increase of the supply, which is exactly the reverse of the laws of trade.

We would respectfully suggest to the President, whether "the highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity," do not require some "statutory enactments" of Congress for the suppression of the domestic slave trade in the District of Columbia and between the slave states. We can say of this trade, what the President says of the foreign trade—"there is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase." Did our President ever seriously think that both public honor and humanity are outraged by this traffic? That slave traders are licensed to buy men and women, and chain them together, hand to hand, and drive them in this condition through the streets of Washington, for the paltry sum of four hundred dollars, and that Congress continues to sanction these licenses, notwithstanding they have been applied to by a large number of the inhabitants of the District, to provide for the extinction of the traffic by legislative enactments? Does the President know that the Prison of the United States in Washington is used as a depository for the safe keeping of the slaves, prior to exportation? Do not such facts as these affect our "public honor" quite as much as the operations of a band of pirates three thousand miles off? What is the difference, so far as honor or humanity is concerned, between transporting a slave from Africa to New Orleans, or from Washington to New Orleans? Between buying a slave at a factory in Africa, or at an auction in Washington? Between buying a slave of a rough, illiterate pirate,

or buying one of a gentleman who possesses the literary and religious refinement of his Excellency, John Tyler? Is it any less dishonorable or inhuman for John Tyler, a Christian magistrate of a civilized nation, to sell, or buy, or hold a slave, than for a poor, benighted, heathen prince of Africa, to do the same thing? We suggest these things for the benefit of the President, and of his pro-slavery supporters hoping that they will give them that consideration they deserve, and that they may not affect ignorance concerning the domestic slave trade, we subjoin the following statement deduced from the public documents, and published in the *Philanthropist*:

"The States of Kentucky, North Carolina, Maryland, and Virginia, contained a slave population in 1830 of 983,552.—The census of 1840 exhibits an increase in the two first States of but 2719; and a loss in the last two of 35,675; or a loss on the entire slave population of the four States, 32,960. Now, if we suppose the natural increase of this population the last ten years, to have been as twenty-five per cent., which was below the ratio of increase of the whole slave population of the South in the decennial period ending 1830, there should have been an increase in the above four States, since that period, of 285,888 1/4; whereas there has been a decrease of 32,970. Allow that five thousand of these have been manumitted, gone to Liberia or escaped to Canada; and we have a total of 273,848, victims of the domestic slave trade of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and North Carolina."

The message contains no allusion to the fact that there is a God, or that his Providence in any manner extends to the affairs of the nation.

### County Conventions.

We publish, to-day a call for a Convention of the friends of liberty in Oakland county, to meet at Pontiac, June 22d, to nominate suitable candidates for the Legislature. Let similar Conventions be held immediately in all parts of the State. Let not the advocates of impartial liberty in the several counties be discouraged by the fewness of their members. However few they may be, they are too numerous to bestow their suffrages or their influence, for the election of pro-slavery candidates for office. Let a nomination be made in each county, as far as suitable men can be found who will advocate universal liberty. No others are fit to receive the votes of free men. The result of the recent elections in the Eastern States, and in Michigan, showing that the number of the liberty votes has doubled, trebled, and quadrupled, in six months, demonstrates that a separate nomination is something more than a mere farce, or a vain show. We have every thing to encourage us to be not faithless but believing, and put forth corresponding exertions. From the beginning of the enterprise, God has overruled many things apparently unfavorable, for its rapid and permanent advancement, and we have reason to believe, that the election of a slaveholder to preside over this nation, and the pliable subserviency to the slave power manifested by many of our public men, particularly by Messrs. Webster and Granger, will be the means of awakening our Northern citizens to a sense of the necessity of strenuously supporting their rights. The insolent and absurd deportment of Virginia toward New York, has been the means of calling forth from Governor Seward, the broad Anti-Slavery declaration, in which he is sustained by a vast majority of the Freemen of the State, that "all men, of whatever race or condition, are MEN, and of right ought to be FREEMEN," and that "it is as absurd, in that State, to speak of property in immortal beings, and consequently of stealing them, as it would be to discourse of a division in the common atmosphere." Abolitionists generally have not been forward to adopt the policy of separate nominations, and now that they have been driven into it by the absolute pro-slavery character of both the great political parties, and since the results, both upon the North and the South show that they are right, let them adopt the remainder of Crockett's motto, and "go ahead."

CAPITAL CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND.—Between 1837 and 1841, 61 persons were capitally convicted in England, of whom only two were executed; their crimes were—arson, 6; burglary, with violence, 17; robbery, with violence, 18; and cutting and maiming, with intent to murder, 20.

Mr. learn from Detroit Free Press, that Mr. Adam's amendment to the rules of the House of Representatives, admitting of the reception of Abolition petitions, was adopted by a vote of 112 to 104.

### Effects of Emancipation in Hayti.

The following facts are chiefly from Jay's Inquiry.

Hayti has been an independent republic since 1801—a period of 40 years—a period of sufficient length to show all the consequences of emancipation.

The slaves were all declared free by the French Commissioners in 1793. The same year the British landed in the Island and kept possession of part of it till 1798, when they finally left it. Notwithstanding the continual destructive war waged with the English from 1793 to '98, the negroes kept quietly at work on the plantations. That they were not idle, may be inferred from the fact, that in 1801—seven years after emancipation—the exports from St. Domingo were, of sugar, 18,535,162 lbs; coffee, 43,420,270 lbs; cotton, 2,480,340 lbs.

In 1802, a French army landed in St. Domingo, for the purpose of reducing its inhabitants to slavery, and a most destructive and desolating war ensued. The French were compelled to leave the Island in December, 1803. So fierce was the war, that a historian declares that during a part of the time, neither age, sex nor condition were spared; that desolation could hardly be conceived more complete than prevailed in 1804 and 1805, over all those parts of the colony, which had been formerly covered with plantations; and so complete was the extinction of sugar cultivation in particular, that for a time not an ounce of that article was procurable.

The population of the Island in 1824 was 935,000, and now doubtless exceeds a million.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, in 1834, represented the inhabitants as idle and worthless—the fields run to waste, and the plantations barren from indolence, and the same story has been repeated yearly ever since by some of the papers of that city. The Rev. Simon Clough, D. D., L. L. D. published a pamphlet in 1834, setting forth, that at that time "there was not ONE sugar, coffee, or cotton plantation on the Island, although they exported about 5,000,000 lbs of inferior coffee, which grew wild, and was picked up by the inhabitants off the ground, where it fell after it became ripe."

Strange it is that people should put forth such statements, when all the facts within their reach must convict them of error, if not falsehood. In 1833, the year before this pamphlet was published, the coffee exported from Hayti to the United States alone, amounted to 11,784,835 lbs. In the same year, the imports into this country from this Island in which we were told there was not one cotton, sugar, or coffee plantation, exceeded in value our imports in the same period, from either Prussia, Sweden and Norway—Denmark and the Danish West Indies—Ireland and Scotland—Holland—Belgium—Dutch East Indies—British West Indies—Spain—Portugal—all Italy—Turkey and the Levant—or any one Republic of South America.

The amount of articles, exported from Hayti, in 1832, is thus estimated in McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce.

Coffee,	50,000,000 lbs.
Cotton,	1,500,000 "
Tobacco,	500,000 "
Cocoa,	500,000 "
Dyewood,	5,000,090 "
Tortoise shell,	12,000 "
Mahogany,	6,000,000 feet.
Hides,	80,000
Sugar, (in 1826)	32,864 lbs.

The Haytiens imported from Great Britain alone, in 1831, 6,828,576 yards of cotton manufactures, being about 8 yards to each inhabitant, or 30 yds. to each family. This does not look much like going naked for want of clothes.

Neither does it appear that they go hungry for want of food. Admiral Charles Fleming testified before the British House of Commons, in 1832, that "their victuals were very superior to those in Jamaica, consisting chiefly of meat; cattle being very cheap. The highest contract beef in Hayti was 2d.—in Jamaica it was 12d. He saw no marks of destitution any where. The country seemed improving, and trade increasing.—A regular port was established. The negroes of Hayti are certainly richer, and happier, and in a better condition than any he had ever seen elsewhere. They were all working in the fields when he was there. He rode very much. The Haytiens appeared to him the happiest, best fed, and most comfortable negroes he had ever seen; better off even than in the Caracacs: infinitely better off than in Jamaica; there was no comparison between them.

He saw a sugar estate near Cape Haytien which was large, calculated to make 300 hogsheads of sugar. It was wrought by blacks, all free. It was extremely well cultivated in beautiful order, and as well managed as any estate he had seen in the West Indies."

Mr. Robert Southerland testified at the same time. He says, "I have seen the peasantry in the highlands of Scotland, where I was brought up, and I declare that the negroes in St. Domingo are comparatively as much superior to them in comfort, as it is

possible for one man to be over another."

A traveller, whose journal was published in London in 1831, speaking of Port au Prince, says: "Being aware that the city had very recently suffered greatly by fire, I expected to see an unsightly waste of ruin and decay, but the lots are rebuilt, and many a splendid and substantial edifice, surpassing any to be seen in the city of Kingston in Jamaica, has arisen as the first fruits of the security which property enjoys, by the recognized independence of Hayti."

Speaking of a range of hills near the city he says: "At present they are covered with a thousand small settlements appropriated to coffee, and provisions, and fruits, and vegetables, in which the advantages of irrigation presented by the frequent springs, bursting from the mountain ravines, have been diligently attended to in the agricultural economy. The water is trenched over the surface of each projecting irregularity of the ridge; and height above height, the cottage of the humble cultivator is seen; or the substantial country seat of the Haytian merchant, with its baths, bowers and terraced gardens have been erected."

Do travellers give a more flattering account than this of the Carolinas or of Virginia! Do they not rather dwell upon their barren soil, and exhausted resources, their ignorant negroes, and the filthy and ill constructed huts which they inhabit?

It appears by the treasury reports that in 1837, the value of our imports from Hayti was \$1,440,856, while during the same time, the value of our exports to Hayti amounted to \$1,011,981. Out of 62 countries mentioned in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, there were but 17 from which we imported more than from Hayti.

These facts demonstrate conclusively, that the negroes, when left to themselves, can govern, feed clothe, and take care of themselves in all respects: they have a just idea of the value of the blessings which liberty brings, and that they can sustain themselves as an independent people among the nations of the earth.

A friend of ours handed us, a few days since, the *Daily Penant and Native American*, a paper published at St. Louis; by a perusal of which we learn that several colored persons had been convicted in that place for the murder of two young men and the editor has, together with other remarks, the following:

"A fearful danger constantly surrounds us. The efforts of those madmen, the Abolitionists, have not been without their natural consequences. It is useless to attempt to conceal it. The negroes, who were once the happiest and most contented race of beings in the world—without care, anxiety, poverty, misery—all that lead the independent laboring classes to madness, desperation, drunkenness and crime—have had their poor weak silly brains turned upside down by a dim feverish phantasm—they know not what; and, as in moments of excitement, the strongest propensity displays itself first, their first thought is money—revenge—BLOOD. A NEGRO HAS NO HEART.— He shudders at nothing but the lash—he recoils at nothing after his usual checks are thrown off—he knows not what remorse is. The necessity for a stern, awe-striking example—such as has been set them during the last week, by the conviction of the four negroes—was imperative; and we have every reason to believe that their execution will produce the happiest effect. Frequent and terrible warnings like these are necessary to keep the ferocious passions of the negroes under restraint.

We have heard some sympathy expressed in favor of Warrick and Seward. They deserve none; from the evidence against them, a white man would, if similar situated, unquestionably have been convicted precisely as they have been.—Why then should the negro be shown indulgence? We are hurrying towards a dreadful state of things; and nothing but the administration of strict justice, upon white or black, rich or poor, can save us. In Heaven's name, let us hear no more talk of sympathy for even the accessories in such horrid deeds as those of which these negroes have been convicted. It is time that such maudlin sentimentality were banished from the breasts of men, and only exhibited in sentimental drapers and bread-and-butter school misses."

How perfectly infatuated must that man be, who, for one moment can indulge sentiments like the above. Man, immortal man, was never designed by his Creator to be a chattel, and if it be a fact that the negro is, or ever was, contented to be a thing, it is not until slavery had done its work of death and ruined the man. We ask for no other argument to convince us of the absolute sinfulness and wickedness of slaveholding than the one that under this system of cruelty and oppression those who were created in God's image and ranked amongst the noblest of his works, are willing to be brought down upon a level with the brutes that perish.—This cage editor would intimate that if the colored man is broached upon the subject of human rights that his "poor weak silly brains will be turned upside down and his first thoughts will be money—revenge—BLOOD." The man who could pen such a sentiment!



gives ocular demonstration that he has but few brains to turn upside down, or that he is wilfully ignorant of human nature and the history of the past. We challenge him to show one solitary instance in which a colored man ever manifested a disposition to seek revenge but where he was abused and oppressed, or where there was ever a drop of blood shed as the effect or consequence of emancipation.

Scenes as appalling as those which have recently transpired at St. Louis have transpired among white people—and we have yet to learn that those colored people who have been convicted of crime in St. Louis, and are to suffer the penalty of the law, ever heard of abolition; but it is now quite popular among some people to attribute nearly all the mischief that is done, north or south, to abolitionists or abolitionism.

The wrapper that contained the paper from which we have made the above extract was a hand bill and read as follows:

#### TWO LIKELY GIRLS FOR SALE,

AT 169 MAIN ST.—AGES 10 AND 13. If not sold to-day, they will be offered at public sale TO-MORROW, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock.

WM. J. AUSTIN, Auctioneer. St. Louis, May 28, 1841.

An advertisement like the above is enough to chill the blood in one's veins and should cause every American to blush, and in the name of God resolve that his moral and political influence shall be exerted to the utmost for the utter annihilation of this man-degrading and God-dishonoring traffic.

#### Hypocritical Democracy.

We believe that all good Democrats hold to these positions—that all men are born with equal rights, and that the negro is a man, and is entitled consequently to equal privileges with all other men. When, therefore, we see a Democrat doing all he can to hinder the colored man from obtaining the privilege of voting, or holding office, or following any employment, he may wish, or denying that he ought to have a trial by jury—or compelling him to pay taxes when he never had any voice in apportioning them—or sustaining that prejudice by which his children are lynched out of public schools—we affirm that he is an inconsistent Democrat. Why? Because his practice and professed principles are not in accordance with each other. This is the case of thousands in our State, who never dream they are oppressing their fellow citizens. When they see the inconsistency, if they are honest men, they will forsake either their practice or principles.

But when these things have been made plain to a man's understanding, when he sees wherein he is helping to oppress and degrade the man whose rights he acknowledges to be equal to his own—and at the same time, continues to hold forth about equal rights, universal liberty, no monopolies, &c., as his ruling principles of action—we think and say that he is a hypocritical Democrat. Why? Because he pretends that he is governed by principles which he knows he violates continually. If he will continue, knowingly, wilfully and designedly to violate the rights of others, while at the same time he professes a most sacred regard for those rights—he is a hypocrite, and should be treated as one. Is it not so?

#### The Nine Months Law.

The law of the State of New York, allowing slaves to be held in that State three fourths of the year has been repealed.—This action of the Legislature of New York and the recent decision in Ohio by which slaves brought into that State by their masters are declared to be free, and the liberation of the Amistad captives, seem to show that abolitionists have not fought "as those that beat the air," but that their efforts to enlighten the mind, and awaken the conscience have not been powerless or inefficient. They indicate that the current of popular feeling is beginning to change, and we may soon look for that time when it will bear against the bulwarks of slavery with the same weight and force with which it has heretofore withstood the cause of universal liberty.

The bill to repeal the Nine Months law passed the Senate by a vote of 11 against 8. Only one Whig, the Hon. John W. Taylor, voted against it. Mr. Taylor was elected last fall by abolition votes. Gen. Root spoke against the bill, but dared not vote against it. Many of the Whig Senators were absent.

The bill passed in the assembly by a majority of eight. It was in the main a party vote in both houses. In the assembly only two or three democrats voted for it, viz: Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Paul Grout, and perhaps Mr. McMurray, all from New York city.

**BANK OF MICHIGAN.**—We learn from the Detroit Free Press that an injunction was served on this institution on the 11th June. A bill of complaint was filed and sworn to by Z. Platt, Attorney General of the State. He sets forth in the bill that the liabilities of the bank are very large in amount; that its bills in circulation amount to upwards of two hundred thousand dollars and that it is indebted to its depositors very largely. The State of Michigan now holds \$20,000 and upwards of its bills, on which Mr. Platt, at the request of the State Treasurer, demanded payment, which they refused, and also refused to give the State any security for the future payment of the demands of the State. Mr. Platt "has reason to believe, and so charges the truth to be, that the Bank of Michigan is insolvent," and therefore prays that the Bank may be enjoined, and one or more Receivers be appointed. A Receiver will probably be appointed immediately.

The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Dawson, published in the Detroit Daily Advertiser. How supremely ridiculous it appears in the eye of a virtuous community to be made acquainted with such facts as the following. The representatives of a professedly free and christian land, away from their appropriate business, to mingle in the most exceptionable society and thereby give countenance to the most blasphemous and God-dishonoring exhibitions that ever disgraced our world. No wonder that we are a hissing and a bye-word to other nations.

We had fondly hoped that under this new administration the painful duty would not have devolved upon us to record, in these respects, our national disgrace; but it is in perfect keeping with by-gone days, and as long as the institution of American slavery exists—an institution in which horse-racing, cock-fighting, duelling, black-legging and licentiousness, live, move and have their being,—the same disgraceful scenes will be acted over and over again. May kind heaven have mercy upon us.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1841.

The House was not in session to-day, and the members availed themselves of the opportunity to attend the races—here, in the South, places of the most fashionable resort. The carriages of Ministers, Charges and Presidents—with the elite and beauty in high life—Governors, Senators and Representatives—old and young—white men and niggers—black legs and Judges—horse-thieves, thimble-riggers, roulette-men, casters of dice and their victims—women of easy virtue, doubtful virtue and of no virtue at all—with parsons, prelates and pick-pockets,—all, in strange commingling, are to be found at these gathering places of Southern sportsmen, Northern dough faces, and the prime ministers of the devil. The whole week has been devoted to these torture-tests of horse-flesh and men's pockets. The hotels have been thronged with the professional attendants upon these Races, and the atmosphere has been vocal with their flash-slang and challenges to bet. But they close to-morrow, and, perhaps, Congress will then "go a-head."

For the Signal of Liberty.

#### Oakland County Convention.

At an adjourned meeting of the Abolitionists of the county of Oakland, held at Pontiac June 1st, the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That we consider it expedient to call a convention of the friends of impartial liberty, to meet in PONTIAC, on the 22d day of June, inst., at ten o'clock, A. M. to nominate candidates for our State Legislature, and such other officers as shall be thought proper.

This is a meeting of great importance to the cause, now in its infancy as it relates to independent political action. It is therefore requested that ALL the friends of the cause in the county will not fail of being present.

A call was issued for the meeting of a Convention in the above place on the 16th of March last to take into consideration the best measures to forward the abolition cause. Forty-two delegates gave in their names and several resolutions were discussed and passed, it then adjourned to meet the first day of June. The Convention met, but was not large, owing to sickness and a misunderstanding of the time of meeting. It has now adjourned to meet as above on the 22d instant.

#### A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

**LIBERTY PARTY VOTES.**—The number reported in Worcester District is 333.—This is nearly three times as many as were given last fall. The nominating convention was adjourned once by a storm and it met in a stormy day and was thinly attended, and little time was left to get out a full vote. In the circumstances, the result is cheering. About 180 scattering abolition, votes were given.

In Vermont, the vote for Censors averaged 1,100. Last fall it was about 300. In Connecticut it was 550 against 200 last fall. At this rate of increase we shall give 500,000 for Birney and Morris in 1844.—Free American.

#### Anniversary of the American A. S. Society.

The anniversary of this society was held at the Tabernacle on Tuesday May 11, Dr. Lindley Coats President of the society in the chair. The 15th Psalm was read by Mr. Garrison, after which an abstract of the annual report was read.

The following persons constitute the executive committee for the ensuing year. James S. Gibson, Lucretia Mott, T. Van Renssalaer, Lydia Maria Child, Charles Marriott, Abigail H. Gibbons, David Lee Child, Oliver Johnson, Wm. P. Powell, Roswell Goss, Isaac T. Hopper, James Hudson.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Garrison with much eloquence. He was followed by Alvan Stewart, N. P. Rogers and C. C. Burleigh. We give the substance of Messrs. Garrison and Stewart's remarks as they were reported.

Mr. Garrison then addressed the assembly. He remarked that the lightest epithets against oppression were too heavy for the ears of tyranny. I know, said he, that ever since I have been engaged in this cause, I have had occasion to lament that the English language was so poorly inadequate to express the emotions which must naturally arise in every honest heart when the horrors of slavery are contemplated. I have been accused of using hard language. I think it far too soft for the occasion and the theme.

Mr. G. then offered the following resolution.

"Resolved, That the abolitionists of the United States have no reason to be ashamed of their cause or their company; that the opposition arrayed against them is not owing to the manner or spirit in which they conduct their sacred enterprise, but to the principles and doctrine which they advocate; that the adoption of those principles and doctrines by the American people is essential to the peaceful overthrow of slavery, and the triumph of christianity; and that those persons who are opposed to the immediate liberation of their enslaved countrymen, are to be denied the morals and character of christians and pronounced destitute of the principles of common humanity."

If the American people are to be taken at their word; if what they say in regard to the rights of men is to be credited; if they love liberty as they profess then I shall expect, in advocating such a position as I here assume, a cordial and unquestioning sympathy. But I know the American people are not to be taken at their word; I know that they are liars, and the truth is not in them—that they do not reverse the principles of their own declaration, but trample them in the dust. I know that they hate those whose hearts are smitten with the love of liberty—that they smite the name of abolitionist is one of horror and reproach—and that towards the large part of their brethren, who are 'guilty of skin not colored like our own,' there is a most unrighteous and hateful prejudice which knows no cessation or mercy.

I know that I am far more notorious than popular—that from one side of the land to the other, I am held in detestation. But I confess that I am proud of this detestation. I covet the hatred of those who hate liberty. It is in such circumstances that I rise to assert that abolitionists have no reason to be ashamed of their cause or their company. As to the cause—what is it? It is the cause of liberty. Is there occasion to be ashamed of that?—the sacred cause which Tell, and Hampden, and Sidney, Lafayette espoused? It is the cause of human happiness and improvement, the cause upon which all man holds dear entirely depends. I need not expatiate upon this. Our own history is proof of its worth and its glory. Our fathers have shown their estimate of its value—They are willing to spend all—life, wealth peace—for its attainment. All who have ever lived whose memories are cherished have been in its favor. And who are opposed to liberty? none but the enemies of God's creation! None but tyrants, and the abettors of tyranny. None but the lawless and profane, the reckless mobocrats,—or what is worse, the Pharisee and the bigot. These disown the abolitionists. But have abolitionists any reason to covet their company or their applause? I say, Pharisaism and the bigotry of the law are arrayed against the anti-slavery enterprise—the lawless and violent of the land—the slaveholders and their apologists are arrayed against us. But the slaves are for us. Yes, the heart and the testimony of the slave—his groans and his prayers are with us. The free colored man is with us. Good men, the world over, are with us.—The providence of God is working for us.

I have sometimes undertaken to show in what estimate the abolitionists of this country are held by the great and good men of England. The testimonies which have been freely and frequently given are not new. But, while the trial is pending, in whose issue is involved the character of abolitionists, we have a right to adduce the testimony of such as these. They are the expressions of men whose opinion can not be disregarded.

[Mr. G. here read extracts from speeches and writings of Dr. Madden, Thomas Campbell, the poet, W. T. Alexander of Edinburgh, O'Connell, the great champion of freedom, the champion of mankind—and John Angell James, commendatory of the character, principles, and conduct of American abolitionists. Alvan Stewart, of Uica, asked permis-

sion to speak. He came forward and said he did not come to the place to speak, but when he heard the resolution read, and witnessed the noble spirit with which it was maintained, he felt his soul pressed to lend his little strength in its support.—He hoped no clergyman would be offended by his reference to our Saviour's illustration of the man who fell among thieves. We are here to day, said he, for the purpose of raising up that poor man, who has been robbed all his life long, and lies wounded and prostrate and half dead. The slaveholders have robbed the slave of every thing, robbed him of all his rights, crushed him down; eyes dug out; light cut off; all this done by the force of law, sanctioned by divinity, under the grace of republican government. This poor man could not have lain so long in such a situation, had not the priest and the Levite for a hundred and fifty years, passed by on the other side, and no man bowed down to listen to his moans, or to enquire after his name, his condition, his feelings, or his necessities, to give him consolation, sympathy, or aid.

We abolitionists, if we are true to our profession, are leaning over this poor robbed man, pouring oil and wine into his wounds, saddening our heart to take him to the Inn, where we intend to take good care of him, and pay his bill. Why has the priest passed by so majestically? Oh, he is going to attend the Presbytery, or he is going to a revival meeting, or he must stand by and defend some high point of scholastic divinity, and his calling is superior to the work of humanity, he cannot stoop to that poor robbed man. Then the Levite, the servant of the priest, answering to our elders and deacons, the holy guard of our ministers, he is so afraid the community will find out that there is a robbed man down yonder, that he will not let the notice be read in the pulpit, that there is a convention of men or of women, or children, going down to lift him up and rescue him.

Mr. S. referred to a want of a good spirit. He said it was generally charged upon us when we give some of the astounding facts respecting slavery. For instance, if we bring out the fact that the President of the United States has a group of crouching bondmen thronging his palace halls—that he keeps slaves, and flogs them and sells them, and never pays them wages for labor; it is well we have a bad spirit. God multiply such bad spirits?

#### From the Emancipator.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**—The Twenty Seventh Congress, convened under President Harrison's proclamation, on Monday, May 31. The business of organization went on like clock-work. Mr. Southard of N. Jersey, the first northern man that has been elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate of a whole generation, called the Senate to order, and found sixty-four members present. After passing the usual resolutions of notice to the President and to the House of Representatives, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, every thing was cut and dried by a Whig caucus of proceeding evening. The northern members, who, when they passed through New York, were so firmly resolved to have a speaker from a non-slaveholding State, and so confident in their ability to vote for such a man, (those of the East going for Cushing, and those of the West for Fillmore,) had all the stiffening taken out of them by the customary process.—In consequence, the vote was so well concentrated in regard to Speaker, that the Hon. John White, of Kentucky, was chosen at the first ballot. He had 121 votes; Jones, of Va., had 84; Wise of Va., 8; Lawrence, of Pa., 5; and Clifford of Me., Briggs of Ms., and W. C. Johnson of Md., each one vote. Messrs. Borden, Slade, Giddings, Gates, and numerous other members who at home appear to have a deep abhorrence of slavery, and a fixed determination to resist the further encroachments of the Slave Power, quietly succumbed to its dictation. Whether the executive rewards appropriate to the case are destined for the use of the candidates who were withdrawn, Cushing and Fillmore, or to others, time will show.

A characteristic development, however took place in regard to the choice of Clerk. It had been agreed in the caucus that as the North so generously gave up the Speaker, for the tenth time, a northern man might, as a matter of grace, be chosen clerk, provided one could be brought forward that had no taint of the spirit of liberty. Accordingly, Mr. F. O. J. Smith of Portland, Me., was nominated, a man who, when member of Congress, had shown his devotion to the great southern institution by voting for Pinckney's and Hawes' gags. But when the matter came into the House, the slaveholders had taken the alarm; they knew that changes were going on among the people of the North, they doubted whether even a man who had voted for gags in 1836-7, could be depended upon for all possible services that might be required in 1841-3; and having gained all they could ask in the vote for Speaker, they coolly kicked down the caucus ladder on which they had mounted, and gave their votes for Mr. Mathew St. Clair Clarke, of the District of Columbia thereby defeating the election at that ballot. The second and third ballot resulted in no choice. On the 4th trial, the dough faces gave in, and Mr. Clarke was elected. Perhaps Mr. Smith can be otherwise provided for.

#### MARSHALL PRESBYTERY.

The next stated meeting of this body will be held at JONESVILLE, on the last Tuesday in June, inst. at 2 P. M. and will be opened with a sermon from the last Moderator. As another meeting will not occur till January, 1842, it is earnestly hoped that all the Ministers will be present and all the churches represented. The constitution requires those churches whose Minutes were not sent up for revision at the last annual meeting, to forward them at the next meeting.

ELIAS CHILD, Stated Clerk. June 15, 1841.

#### MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst. by Rufus Mathews, Esq. ALFRED MOORE, of Wayne county, to Miss LOUISA ROSE, of Allen Arbor.

#### E. DEANS' CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

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

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

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

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

ERASTUS DEAN.

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

Penn Line, Pa. April 7, 1840.

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

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

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

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

Yours, &c. DANIEL KNEELAND, M. D. Monroe, June 18, 1839.

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

Yours &c. J. H. REYNOLDS, M. D.

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

None genuine unless signed by H. Harris on the stereotype wrapper. The above article may be had at the store of J. M'Lean, Jackson; Hale & Smith, Grass Lake, and by the principal druggists throughout the State. Jackson July 4, 1840

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

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.



POETRY.

To the Friends of Emancipation.

BY WM. H. BURLING.

Toil and pray!  
Growth flesh and spirit faint?  
Think of her who pours her plaint  
All the day—  
Her—the wretched negro wife,  
Robbed of all that sweetens life;  
Her—who weeps in anguish wild  
For the husband and the child  
Torn away!

Nature's ties,  
Binding heart with kindred heart,  
Rent remorselessly apart—  
Tears and sighs,  
Shrieks and prayers unheeded given,  
Calling out from earth to Heaven—  
All that speaks the slave's distress—  
All that in his cup doth press  
Agonies—

Wo and blight,  
Broken heart and palsied mind,  
Reason crushed and conscience blind,  
Darkest night,  
Shutting from the spirit's eye,  
Light and glory from on high—  
Think of these and falter not!  
Toil, until the slave is brought  
Up to light!

What though Hate  
Darkly scowls upon your path!  
Fear ye not the tyrant's wrath;  
Hope and wait:  
For, though long the strife endure,  
Freedom's triumph shall be sure,  
Toil in faith, for God hath spoken,  
Every fetter shall be broken,  
Soon or late.

Not in vain  
Hath been heard your voice of warning;  
Lo! a better day is dawning,  
And again  
Shall be heard, from sea to sea,  
Loudest songs of jubilee  
Bursting from a franchised nation,  
As it leaps in exultation  
From the chain!

Public Speaking.

The following sensible remarks are from the Christian Investigator. They are quite as appropriate in Michigan, as in the Eastern States.

Say what you will of the Christian virtue of cheerfulness. Cheerfulness is not levity. Be it so, that a stiff austerity was the fault of our ancestors. It does by no means follow that their sons, who criticise them, are the less exposed to the opposite error. It may be difficult to define the boundaries with precision, but there is such a thing as a just medium between sternness and gloom, on the one hand, and lightness and flippancy on the other. The Savior—was he morose and unapproachable? But when did he ever descend to the frivolous? When did he seek to chase the cares, or enliven the solitude, or rouse the lethargy, or rally the despondency of his family of disciples, with facetious stories, with ludicrous associations, with low, pitiful jests? The very mention of such a supposition strikes the mind at once with a sensation bordering upon horror. But why should not the man of Nazareth have done this, if it were proper to be done.—His example, without doubt, was intended for the imitation of his followers, and especially of those who would exert an extensive influence on the world, as reformers. If the first Christians did not need the cordial of worldly levity to cheer them, under their afflictions, neither should their successors. If the Savior and the Holy Comforter provided better consolations for the children of God, then they are equally ready to do the same now. Foolish talking and jesting are not convenient. Alas! for the Christian reformers that can not keep themselves and each other in a state of cheerfulness, good humor, and elasticity of spirits, without a resort to such expedients!

We are aware that speakers who make their hearers alternately laugh and weep at their pleasure, are often highly extolled. But we are aware, too, of some other things. (1.) That men may extol popular orators without being reformed. (2.) That while many extol, others are disgusted. Among these, we may commonly reckon the most serious and reflective.—(3.) The present condition of our reformatory ranks admonishes us, that little is gained by gathering chaff, instead of wheat into our garner. (4.) Those who can be laughed into our ranks can easily be laughed out again. (5.) We have seen a convention jested into good humor, that they may might subscribe liberally. But did they pay what they subscribed? We have known strong pledges of self denying fidelity, under similar influences, but how were those pledges redeemed?

On the whole, it may fairly be affirmed that the atmosphere of levity and jesting is unfavorable to the formation of stable, consistent and sound character. And just so far as a public taste is created which demands speakers who will make the people laugh, a taste is created which spurs sober investigation and instruction. If such a taste prevail, the speaker must become a harlequin, a mountebank, or a public jester, in order to secure an audience. In vain may we look for the materials of an army of moral reformers among

triflers like these. Like the Athenians, they may readily open their ears to every new thing. But like the Athenians, they will as readily turn away in derision, as soon as they discover that the speaker (a Paul though he may be) has nothing to entertain them with, but sober truth and sense.

Stupidity and dullness may indeed put on the airs of wisdom, and stalk with mock solemnity in high places, but this furnishes no good reason why sobriety should be hooted out of the house of prayer, or why wisdom should borrow the cap and bells of folly and play the buffoon.

Let no Christian reformer imagine himself useful, any further than he is instrumental in persuading the people to consider their ways—to pause, to reflect, to examine, to study; to do this seriously, in the fear of God, and under a solemn sense of accountability to the Judge of quick and dead.

“He that negotiates between God and man, As God's ambassador, the grand concerns Of judgment and of mercy, should beware Of lightness in his speech. 'Tis pitiful To court a grin, when you should woo a soul, To break a jest, when pity should inspire Pathetic exhortation, to address The skittish fancy with facetious tales, When sent with God's commission to the heart.”

The Laboring Classes.

Society can loose nothing by elevating the condition of the laboring classes.—Wealth itself becomes insecure—the balances of the social fabric—the pillars upon which law order and civilization rest will be overthrown and crumble to ruin, when the populace become wretched and degraded. What produced the convulsions that shook the Roman Commonwealth to its centre during the civil and servile wars prior to Julius Cæsar? Was it not that the iron heel of aristocracy had crushed the spirit of the Roman people, and by the destruction of every thing like free labor, reduced the Roman citizen to the condition of a pauper fed from the public graneries? In vain that citizen was appealed to, in the hour of danger, to defend his hearth and household gods! He had no hearth—no household gods to defend! Who strewed flowers on the grave of Nero? We are told it was those who had been reduced by a merciless system of oppression to a condition so low that even his depravity could not afflict them, and who justly looked upon him as their avenger! History is fruitful in examples of the inevitable evils that result to society from oppressions visited under color of unjust laws upon the poor. The benefits of civil liberty and social tranquility can only be secured by throwing the protectingegis of the law around the rights and happiness of the lower classes. It is for them that legislation is most required. The rich and the powerful can always find means to protect themselves. Not so with the poor.

From the Emancipator. Kentucky.

Our friend, Mr. Samuel Chapman, now on a temperance tour, writes to the Maine Temperance Gazette respecting the things he saw in Kentucky.

“Louisville, Ky., April 6.—I arrived on the 3d, in the mail boat, having left my own conveyance at Madison. Here, for the first time, I see, in this land of freedom, slaves in a slave State; and though, of course, I see nothing of slavery—that is of the system, yet I cannot but look with deep interest on every thing about me.—I see as I pass the streets, near half the population of a dark color. They are engaged in various occupations, many of them poorly clothed, and bearing in their several appearance marks of degradation. But the fact with which I was most forcibly struck, was that only about one in seven or eight bore the real jet black of the African. There are all shades of color, from pure ebony to sallow, sickly white, rendering it often very difficult to decide who are and who are not guilty of a black skin. This, I suppose, often puzzles those most skilled in such matters. What evidence here of the hatred of slaveholders to amalgamation!

As to the influence of slavery on the morals of society, if any thing more is necessary than the fact above named, it may be found in the exhibition which every where strikes the eye in passing the shops of watch makers, that among the articles exhibited at their windows conspicuously, are a great variety of deadly weapons, such as pistols, dirks, bowie knives, &c. This exhibition I pointed out to a fine appearing young fellow who was passing me at the moment, and told him that such articles would not occupy such a place at the East, or find many purchasers. His reply was that there was not a respectable young man in Louisville who did not wear them; and said that he not only had them but practised with them every day. I find that professors of religion consider it a proper precaution to carry the sword-cane when walking out in the evening.—Where there is not some powerful cause existing for the corruption of the public morals, the safety afforded by the law will be deemed sufficient—that is, unless by the same corrupting cause its arm is paralyzed.

A VALUABLE WIFE.—Capt. Harris, of the British army, has recovered \$30,000 damages from E. D. David, Barrister and Major in the Montreal Cavalry, for running off with said Captain's wife.

THE RESURRECTION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck on each 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 Hygeian, Brandreth's, Evan's, tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, or any other Pills, or Compound, before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others. Let none condemn them until they have tried them, and they will not.

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

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

CERTIFICATES.

Rochester, Sept. 1840.  
Messrs E. Chase & Company:—  
Gents. Sirs:—This is to inform you that we have used your Vegetable Persian Pills for a year past, in our practice, and are well pleased with their operation. Believing them to fulfil their advertisement, in answering as a substitute where calomel is indicated, we can recommend them to the public.

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

TO MOTHERS.

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

Rochester, May 14th, 1840; corner of Cal-edonia square, Edinburg street. For particulars; see subscribers.

S. A. ROBERTS,  
A. O. ROBERTS.

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

STEPHEN B. LUTHER, Jr.  
FEVER & AGUE, CHILL FEVER &c.

Those in health who live in marshy countries, and unhealthy climates, can avoid the disease to which their situations are subject, by taking the Persian pills once, and in some instances perhaps twice a week, to cleanse the system and purify it from the small accumulation of effluvia, which causes the different diseases, in different situations of the country.

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

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

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

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

ino and arsenic, which, if they break the Ague, injure the constitution, often causing the patients to linger out a miserable existence, subject to every other disease.

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

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

Sold by Doct. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pearson, Clinton I. D. Kief, Manchester; T. Hall, Leon; C. G. Grewell, Grass-Lake; Keeler & Powers Concord.

Merchant's improved compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

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

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

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

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

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

G. W. M. taking advantage of these facts has adopted an improved process for extracting the medical virtues from the active ingredients of this compound fluid extract, which are nine in number, without heat; that is to say neither concoction, infusion, or maceration are made use of; nor is the temperature of the menstruum allowed to exceed 80 degrees Fah. until every particle of active principle is exhausted, leaving a tasteless mass behind; thereby obtaining the whole of the soluble active principle in a highly concentrated state, leaving out the fœcula woody fibre, &c., which encumbers the extract obtained by decoction. The proprietor therefore has not only the satisfaction of assuring the medical faculty and the public, that this remedy is prepared according to strict chemical and pharmaceutical rules, but that he also united some of the officinale valuable and active vegetables, all of the choicest selection which materially enhances its value in the treatment of the diseases above named. He is therefore induced to offer this fluid extract to physicians and others under the fullest conviction of its superiority over that in common use.

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

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

Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of G. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport N. Y.

N. B. A liberal discount made to dealers and Physicians.

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

W. S. and J. W. Maynard, and Lund and Gibson, Agents, Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor, July 4th, 1840.

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

JEW DAVID'S

OR HEBREW PLASTER.

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

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

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

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

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

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, is a certain cure for corns.  
Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan.

Country agents supplied by M. W. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pearson, Clinton I. D. Kief, Manchester; T. Hall, Leon; C. G. Grewell, Grass Lake Keeler & Powers, Concord.

Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

NEW CHEAP AND VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

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

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.  
Clergymen, Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools, agents of religious newspapers, and periodicals, Post-masters and Booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. No letter will be taken from the office unless it is post paid.  
May 19, 1841.