

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

[Concluded.]

### Local Elections.

In every view we have been able to take of the question, and whether we examine it as a matter of policy or of principle, we have been unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that which calls for the entire separation just described, and for the independent nomination, by the friends of liberty, for all the offices in the gift of the people.

If it be true, as has already been affirmed, that both that all political parties of the country not avowed and openly anti-slavery in their character, are, and forever must be, pro-slavery, until they openly and honestly change their position and character and become anti-slavery parties in politics, then any manner or degree of political connection with either of them, while they remain what they are at present, must be wrong in principle and disastrous in practice. How can two walk together except that they be agreed?—How can a man serve two masters?—How can he be the supporter of liberty, and yet mingle his political activities with the supporters of despotism? How can he fight the battles of freedom under the flag of the slave power?

In this country, it is well known that State and county and township and city and ward and village officers are for the most part nominated and elected by the political parties that are characterized by their national politics, that these State and local nominations are made chiefly with the view of strengthening the parties, and thus promoting the great national objects the party has in view. The national politics are thus carried into the local elections.

To support the local candidates of the party, therefore, is to render effectual support to the national politics of the nominating party. And if these national politics are pro-slavery politics, (as the national politics of every party except an anti-slavery party inevitably must be,) then the support of these local candidates is an effective support of the slave power. For the question of liberty or slavery is (in its own changeless nature) a question paramount to all other questions, and, of necessity, it will always become, practically, the great test question, in all parties, whether pro-slavery or anti-slavery in their character.

It has been objected to this view, that the policy of nominating State and local officers in reference mainly to national questions, is bad policy; that local concerns are thus lost sight of, and local officers chosen in relation to objects over which they have no direct control. Be it so, for the sake of the argument. It remains true that State and local candidates of all parties in this country are thus nominated. To support the local candidates of such parties, therefore, by the objector's own showing, is to do that which ought not to be done, for other reasons besides those which we have urged, and without at all impairing their force.

But there is another answer to this objection. We do not admit that in respect to the great and fundamental question of slavery, as involved in national politics, it is either wrong or unwise to make it a test question in all our local and municipal elections. It may be unwise and illiberal to require of a local candidate, (as is commonly required,) a virtual pledge to support a party founded on a sub-treasury or a national bank. It does not follow that he ought not to be pledged to fundamental morality in opposition to dishonesty—to liberty in opposition to slavery—to the fundamental principles of civil government, and against the elements of anarchy and despotic power.

On this principle it is, that oaths of office—of allegiance—of fealty to the Constitution—are required of all those who hold office under our government. Is it wrong, narrow-minded, or impolitic, for the friends of liberty to require of their candidates, for whom they are to vote, that they practically recognize the first principles

of the Declaration of Independence—all men are created equal? But how can they do this, while they permit themselves as voters, to be chained to the car of a great national pro-slavery party in politics, to bear his name, to carry its badge, to wear its livery, and to labor in its pay?

Experience has recently taught us, what a knowledge of mankind should have taught us long ago, that local, township, county, village and city officers and candidates connected with the great national pro-slavery parties, and yet professing attachment to the principles of liberty, and commanding the confidence and the votes of the abolitionists, are the most successful instruments of seduction; and that through their influence, chiefly, the friends of liberty, to so great an extent, have been led to cast their votes in favor of a slaveholder for Vice President. And thus it has come to pass that we now have a slaveholding President of the United States, elected by anti-slavery votes.

It is in the smaller and local elections that the great body of our citizens mingle in the activities of political life. There they find the fields of public usefulness, they are to occupy. There it is that they expect to share, if at all, in the responsibilities of office. The village and township and ward elections are to them the objects of the same interest that the higher elections are to those who are in a position to be affected by them. How manifestly futile, then, is the attempt to enlist the great mass of our citizens in a national contest against the slave power, while at the same time they are encouraged to forget their free principles, and to act in concert with the friends of despotism, at the local elections, at the very points where their power is most felt and their activity most effective! Very few men in the nation expect to fill the office of President, but tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands understand their competency to fill minor offices, and know of no good reason why they should not serve their fellow citizens in that way, if it can be done without a sacrifice of correct principles. What great national government will ever be attained without the co-operation of these men?

For what other object than to subvert its own unhallowed ends, should a party tied hand and foot in all its great national arrangements to the car of the slave power, select its local candidates from among the reputed advocates of liberty? Let it once be understood that the local, village candidate will not aid in the elevation of the national candidate; that the advocate of liberty, if nominated, will not be the advocate likewise of the national pro-slavery party, and the illusion vanishes at once; the nomination is reserved for a more available candidate. To fail in supporting the Presidential candidate is to abjure the party, whose incarnation and personification the Presidential candidate himself is.

Thus demonstrable is it, that in their political activities, at the local elections, there can be no compromise or truce between the friends of liberty and slavery, in which the friends of liberty will not lose all and gain nothing, and which the friends of slavery lose nothing and gain all. Thus it ever has been, in all attempted alliances between vice and virtue, between holiness and sin. Unless the friends of liberty make their own nominations, at all the town and county and village and city and ward elections, they will be divided against each other, and thus their old party predilections and antipathies will be perpetuated. They will continue to be jealous of each other, as they have hitherto been, and can never act in harmony, nor with mutual confidence in great national elections.

It has been found by experiment that county, township, village, city, and ward nominations and votes among the most effectual measures for carrying the discussion of anti-slavery principles and measures into the minute ramifications of society—the most retiring and remote corners of the community. The question then presents itself in a practical form, in a place where its claims must be, in some manner, disposed of, and at a time when it can neither be evaded nor postponed.

Is it asked, What do you want of an anti-slavery justice of the peace? of an anti-slavery constable? of an anti-slavery coroner? of an anti-slavery assessor? of an anti-slavery select-men, or supervisors or aldermen or mayors?

We answer, in the first place, what do you want of pro-slavery incumbents of these offices? Anti-slavery or pro-slavery they must be: anti-slavery they can not well be, steadily and to any good purpose, while connected with a national pro-slavery party. Do you prefer such men to the known uncompromising friends of human liberty? Are your interests safer in their hands?

We answer, in the second place, justices of the peace, in some of the States, decide upon the claims of southern kidnappers to the unfortunate and defenceless persons they seize as future slaves. In other States, justices, assessors, supervisors, se-

lect-men, &c., form the Boards of Excise for licensing or refusing to license the venders of strong drink. On their action it very much depends, whether a lawless and bacchanalian mob shall rule in this country, whether free discussion shall be permitted, whether our printing presses devoted to liberty shall be thrown down, whether our free public halls shall be burned, and our Lovejoys sacrificed to the popular fury, at the bidding of the slaveholder.

For the want of anti-slavery constables, hundreds of fugitive slaves, to say nothing of free people of color, have been seized and returned into hopeless bondage.—Should a constable be devoid of humanity? The executor of the laws—should he know little of the claims of justice and of mercy? The man who knows how to discharge manfully the duties of a constable must indeed be a whole man—a discriminating, a merciful and a prompt man.—Produce the perfect model of a village constable, and you have in many important respects, the model of an efficient, and yet a law-abiding and a liberty-loving President. To say that a constable need not be an intelligent and faithful friend of liberty, is to say that liberty has nothing to do with a proper execution of the laws? Would you do well to deliver the unfortunate and poor in our midst into the hands of constables who look with contempt upon the slave? Can you preserve a national respect for civil government, if you commit the execution of the laws into the hands of men undeserving of respect?—men who make law and government odious by the brutality with which they enforce their demands?

A path-master, or surveyor of the highways is the man under whose direction the free yeomanry of the country and their young sons are required to labor, day by day, on the public streets and roads. Is it indeed of no consequence whether this public officer has learned the important distinction between a laboring man and a working beast? If not, then let the friends of liberty decline the nomination of their own path-masters.

A coroner too, should be mentally and morally qualified to distinguish a man from a mere connecting link between man and the lower animals! And he should have a man's heart beating in his bosom. He should account human life of equal and inestimable value, whether connected with a sable or a pallid skin. Otherwise human life might be sacrificed at the North as it often is at the South, without the rebuke of the law, and in conformity with the usages of slavery.

A thrill of alarm would doubtless run like electricity through the nation, if it were seriously proposed that the President of the United States (even though he were not the known tool of the slave power) should hold the appointment of all the path masters, and coroners, and constables, justices of the peace in the republic. But if the friends of liberty have irrevocably made up their minds to have no hand in the selection of these officers, or if the great first principles of human rights are not to furnish the test by which they are to be selected, then the appointment might as well be left to the President as in any other hands.

The truth is, a disregard for human rights, should, on all occasions, and every where, be considered a disqualification for civil office—whatever that office may be. "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." "Judges and officers shalt thou make thee," said the Hebrew lawgiver, "in all the gates which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and they shall rule the people with just judgment." Whether the power were to be exercised on a broad or a narrow scale, whether at Jerusalem or at Dan, or at Beersheba, one unvarying rule, justice, a regard for human rights, this was the grand qualification, the *sine qua non*, without which all other qualifications were deemed insufficient. Nothing short of an adherence to this standard can preserve the liberties of either Hebrews or Americans. In all our gates, or depositories of power, whether at Washington city, or Harrisburg, at Albany, at Boston, at Concord, or in the most obscure neighborhood where a path-master is chosen—"he that ruleth over men must be just."

Whoever gives his vote for any subordinate officer, endorses his character for integrity and a regard for human rights. This endorsement becomes, in a measure, his passport to higher and more exalted stations, on the principle that "he who is faithful in the least is faithful also in much." The path-master becomes an assessor—the assessor a justice—the justice a State legislator, a member of Congress—a President. An humble individual was chosen to the office of County Clerk. The influence acquired and wielded in this station carried him into the State Legislature.—From this he became the Governor of the State—then a Senator, for eighteen years, in the Senate of the United States, where, once and again, his voice decided great national questions. No one individual whose vote contributed to elect him to the

office of County Clerk, was ever able, perhaps, to arrest his onward and upward march to power, however serious might have been his fears for the result on the public weal.

It has been urged that the Governors and Legislatures of the States, notwithstanding their connection with the national politics of their parties, have, in some instances, done much for the cause of liberty, and in conformity with the wishes of its friends. It is inferred that, with the progress of public opinion, they will do more—will do all that is requisite to be done. Why, then, it is earnestly asked, should the friends of liberty nominate candidates for State offices?

But is it probable that State Legislatures connected with national pro-slavery parties, and looking to the slaveholders for support to their Presidential candidates, will give us United States' Senators faithfully pledged against the slave power?—That they will earnestly and perseveringly recommend the abolition of slavery in the Federal District, the prohibition of the inter-State slave-trade, and other important national measures in favor of liberty? To suppose this, is to suppose that they will abandon the support of pro-slavery Presidents, and become connected with an anti-slavery party in politics, just such an one as the friends of liberty have already organized, and to which, fellow-citizens, we ask your support. Whenever they do this, we shall be with them, of course, because they will then have come over to the ground we now occupy. But present appearances, we fear, do not indicate that such will soon be their course. Certainly it will not be, while the friends of liberty join with them, and help to fortify their present positions. The fear of the loss of votes, and of independent political action by the friends of liberty, may indeed stimulate the rival parties, when nearly balanced, to take some further steps, in State legislation, where that work has not already been completed. More than this, we think we ought not to anticipate. Nor ought we to expect that the stimulus of fear, (through which, chiefly, a correct State action has been thus far obtained,) can be longer made effective, unless our action shows that there is meaning in our professions.

It will doubtless be inquired of us, what features of national policy we design and expect the men of our choice will pursue, in case of their election, in respect to those "other great interests" on account of which the claims of human liberty have hitherto been postponed, and which are commonly supposed to have no manner of connection with the principles of human rights, as involved in the great slave question.

We answer—

1. In the first place,—Every political party and administration, has its paramount objects—its test questions. It has likewise its "minor questions"—its matters to be decided by mutual consultation, by "concessions" it may be, and in the light of its ever-increasing wisdom, under the guidance of a wise course of experimental endeavors.

What if the liberty party should have its test questions? and suppose they should be emancipation, abolition, human freedom, instead of the price of cotton? Suppose "tariff," "Bank," "sub-treasury," and other topics of doubtful dispute among our wisest and best men, should be left open for future consideration?

We hold it self evident that legislators should be pledged, before-hand, to self-evident principles, and corresponding measures, concerning which no honest and intelligent friend of liberty can differ. The unpledged points should be those concerning which there is a possibility of gaining further light, by discussion.

2. We answer, in the second place, that in respect to all the great financial, pecuniary, and money interests of the country, the abolition of slavery, includes in itself, as a mere measure of political economy, elements of relief, of enrichment, and of prosperity, which are of vastly greater value and importance than all that can be accomplished either by tariffs or free trade, by banks or sub-treasuries, by this, or that, or the other proposed mode of managing the national funds. These classes of measures lie manifestly only on the surface, they are the mere forms of public wealth.

3. We answer, in the third place, that by the abolition of slavery, and by that measure only, (or at least by the overthrow of the ascendancy of the slave power in the national councils) a termination may be put to the never ceasing fluctuations and destructive changes inflicted upon us by the slave power.

The free laboring North can thrive well enough, (comparatively speaking,) either on the system of a protective Tariff, or of Free Trade—either with, or without a Sub Treasury or a National Bank. All it needs is rational stability, security from capricious change, and from hostile over-turns of all its settled arrangements.

4. We answer in the fourth place, that by the removal of the disturbing force of

so unnatural and monstrous an anomaly as the system of unpaid and compulsory labor, from the activities of human enterprise, a change might perhaps be wrought in the relative positions of things which should render totally unnecessary and unmeaning many questions of national policy now urged and debated as essential, both at the North and at the South. Measures now indispensable might be found wholly inadmissible, and measures now hostile to the interests of the country, might then be found not only compatible with, but highly productive of them. When there shall no longer be a conflict between the opposing interests of free and slave labor, then, and not until then will it be possible for the wisest legislators on earth to determine with certainty and precision, the exact course of national policy that will be, in every respect, best adapted to secure the common and then harmonious interests of the great united whole. And until that time, it will certainly be impossible, as it ever has been, to lit upon any system of policy which shall permanently satisfy the southern States, or harmonize, in any good degree, the interests of the North and of the South.

5. We answer, in the fifth place, that the great doctrines of human rights, involved in the question of abolition—in other words, the fundamental principles of human equality, equity, justice, mercy, humanity, regard for human nature as such, irrespective of factitious and artificial distinctions, and opposition to arbitrary and aristocratic claims—these (the very elements and life blood of abolitionism) comprise not only the best, but the only sure standard and test by which all the apparently subordinate and doubtful questions of legislation and of political economy should be decided.

The great end of human government is the protection of the rights of men, and the preservation of the public peace and safety of all; and where this end is duly regarded, the advancement of the public prosperity can not but be secured on the most equitable and stable basis.

Without undertaking, therefore, to foretell precisely every measure of political economy which a thoroughly abolitionized national administration would find it proper to adopt, we may venture to specify a few things which such an administration would not do.

It would not busy itself perpetually with expedients to enhance the price of the products of slave labor, and to open markets for them in all parts of the known world, while it studiously avoided doing any thing to procure a market for the free products of the grain growing North West. It would not long remain silent or inactive, in its diplomatic relations, in respect to the iniquitous corn laws of Great Britain, by which the poor in one nation are made victims of the lordly rapacity of those who should protect them, and by which the free agriculturalists of another and kindred nation are debarred from using the natural market for their products.

In adjusting the details of a tariff of duties on imports, it would not carefully tax the free laborer and exempt the planter who lives upon the labor of others. It would not shut out foreign grown cotton from the manufacturers of the free North, while it exempted foreign manufactured goods from taxation, for the benefit of the slave holding consumer.

It would not solicitously seek, as an object of great public concernment and utility, either by the aid of a Sub Treasury, a National Bank, or any other instrumental or institution, devised for the purpose, an artificial and forced "equalization of exchanges" between the free laboring North and the spendthrift, dependent and poverty-stricken South: whereby the latter may be relieved from the disadvantages of their condition, by the manifest and gross robbery of the former.

It would not seek to tax and restrict the free laboring States, in order to grant exclusive privileges and exemptions to the slaveholding South.

It would not plunge the country into needless, ruinous, wicked and disgraceful wars, especially with the red men of the forest, on our frontiers. Least of all, would it do this, for the inglorious purpose of sending the hardy yeomanry of the North, at their own expense, and at the bidding of the slaveholder, on the blood-hound errand of scenting the track of fugitive slaves across the everglades of Florida, and kidnapping men, women and children and babes, for victims on the altar of slavery.

In the expenditures of the government, it would not burden the people with unnecessary appropriations either for extravagant salaries, or for the maintenance of magnificence, or idle, and anti-republican splendor and show.

It would not violate fundamental morality, or invade human rights, on any plea of State necessity, however plausibly, or im- portunately they might be urged.

It would not favor or tolerate unjust or anti-republican monopolies, of any kind, to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer,



in any department of legislative action. In the activities of the State, county, township, village and city politics, the friends of impartial liberty and inalienable human rights, if true to their trust, will not fail to array themselves against those disgraceful and wicked arrangements through which vice is licensed by law, the morals of the people undermined by their professed and constitutional guardians; and crime and pauperism created under the authority of the State, for the emolument of gamblers, and venders of strong drink, and other panders of vice.

These things, we confidently hope and trust, the friends of liberty, in their associated political action will not do.

Without assuming to decide what the course of our political associates shall be we may venture to suggest to them the propriety of seeking such a change in the Constitution of the United States, as shall place the choice of President and Vice President of the United States in the hands of the people themselves, without the intervention of a College of Electors, the votes to be counted, and returned, as at present, in the States in which they are respectively given.

With this expose of their views, the Convention indulge the hope, that in the minds of reflecting and good men they will not be thought to have lost sight of the various interests and objects to which the attention of the patriot and the statesman, should be directed amid the activities of political life. If charged with being men of one idea, in respect to public affairs, they ask that the comprehensiveness, and scope and magnitude of that "one idea" may be well gauged, weighed and appreciated and understood. It is the idea that "righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people." It is the idea that all human power is derived from the Creator of men, and unless wielded in conformity with his laws, must become a curse instead of a blessing to mankind. It is the idea that law is for the preservation of rights. It is the idea that GOD governs the world—that is always good policy to do right, and bad policy to do wrong.

Such an idea we think sufficiently comprehensive to cover the entire ground of the national policy that the country now needs, and is vainly striving, by its present expedients, to obtain. Such an idea we shall account it a sufficient honor to have embraced and to have successfully laid at the basis of our national and State legislation.

In demanding the redress of the slave's wrongs, in the first place, as the great and paramount object of our political endeavors, we do not forget that there may be other wrongs to be redressed. But we select, as most important, the case most palpable, and immeasurably the most grievous and pressing—the case of the uncompensated and the dumb, who cannot plead for themselves—the case of others as well as our own. In this way only can those who seek other and minor political reforms evince either the sincerity, the impartiality, or the consistency of their demands.

We invite our fellow citizens, therefore, one and all, to enlist with us, in the righteous and truly republican and reformatory effort in which we are engaged; and we pledge our-selves never to abandon our ground until our republic is either regenerated by a return to its first principles, or subverted by its persevering and determined contempt of them. In such a contest, we have nothing to fear but from apathy and unfaithfulness, and nothing to hope for, but from an unbending integrity, and an unwavering perseverance, under the superintending providence and favor of High Heaven.

ALVAN STEWART, Chm.  
JOSHUA LEAVITT, } Secretaries.  
L. P. NOBLE  
LEVI COFFIN, }

#### Whig Administration.—Opinion of the South.

The Republican Whigs of Richland District, South Carolina, have published an address, from which the following is extracted by the *Pennsylvania Freeman*:

"Considering the elevation of John Tyler to the Presidency, with all the jealousy of sectional interest, let us ask, what has the South to hope or to fear from him? Will he be with us, or against us? Will our interests be guarded and defended, or left naked and unprotected? Will the great right arm of Executive power, under the Constitution, be extended over us, or will it be withdrawn when our rights are invaded, our liberties and institutions threatened? Let the past history and present pledges of John Tyler suffice to answer. Is the South opposed to an oppressive and unconstitutional tariff? So is John Tyler. Is she opposed to wasteful and unconstitutional expenditures of the public money for purposes of internal improvements? So is John Tyler. Has the South peculiar domestic institutions to protect? Both at home and abroad, is a fanatic crusade now waging against those institutions. Are mad dreamers engaged in that crusade, who seem bent on prosecuting it till the noble frame-work of our Union shall have been disjoined, discovered, and crushed forever? Let us ask, who is likely to do more, or suffer more or dare more for the South, in this gloomy and portentous warfare, than the untried Statesman who now holds the helm of government?"

The Address goes on. We copy the capitals as they stand in the original.

"We call upon the State to remember all this, and be JUST, be GRATEFUL, be HERSELF. If she opposed the election of General Harrison, let her be reminded that he is buried, and, with him let her opposition be buried also. If party strife engendered prejudice and hate against her ancient friend, let her nobly conquer it, and, yielding her support, heartily and cordially, to his Administration, link her destinies with a SOUTHERN SLAVE HOLDING, STATE RIGHTS, PRESIDENT, whose eye first saw the light of heaven, beaming upon the natal soil of Washington."

The address concludes with a series of resolutions, the last of which recommends the observance of the 14th day of May, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer!

#### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, June 23, 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, CIVITY."

SAMUEL DUTTON and A. A. COPELAND 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,  
Chmn. Ex. Com.

Ann Arbor, June 16, 1841.

#### Bowing down to Slavery—Daniel Webster.

Under this head, a few weeks since, we made some remarks, shewing that no person can now become President of the United States or a member of the Cabinet, unless he is in favor of the continuance of slavery, and opposed to all measures directly calculated to effect its removal. In proof of this position, we alleged the general course of the last administration, the inaugural speech of Gen. Harrison, the fact that President Tyler is a devoted slaveholder, the discussions that took place in the Senate in reference to the appointment of Messrs. Granger and Webster, and the subserviency to the slave power manifested by both these gentlemen.

An article has since appeared in the *State Journal*, in which the writer accuses us of having misrepresented the political course of Mr. Webster, and done him much injustice. The language of the article in question would preclude us from referring to it, were it not that we are desirous of presenting to the public more fully the evidence of the assertion we made. In doing this, we have no occasion to use personal invective or insulting insinuations. A good cause does not need such auxiliaries: a bad one will find them but poor supports.

A careful attention to the following points will enable any candid individual to form a correct judgment of Mr. Webster's course in reference to slavery.

1. He has been known at the North for many years as a strong opponent of slavery. In a speech on the Greek Revolution, many years since, he spoke with much indignation of the inhabitants of Scio being "sold into accursed slavery"—of forty thousand women and children, who were sold in the market of Smyrna, and "sent off into distant and hopeless servitude." In reference to the slave trade he used the following language. "If there be, within the extent of our knowledge and influence, any participation in this traffic in slaves, let us pledge ourselves upon the rock of Plymouth, to extirpate and destroy it. It is not fit that the land of the pilgrims should bear the shame longer. Let that spot be purified, or let it be set apart from the Christian World; let it be put out of the circle of human sympathies and regards, and let civilized men henceforth have no communion with it."

2. He opposed the admission of Texas because it was a slaveholding country. In his speech at New York, May 15, 1837, he remarked concerning Texas, "In my opinion, the people of the United States will never consent to bring a new, vastly extensive and slaveholding country, large enough for half a dozen or a dozen States, into the Union.—In my opinion, they ought not to consent to it."

3. He maintained in the Senate that the petitions of the abolitionists ought to be received, referred, and reported upon, and placed on the same footing with other petitions.

4. In the Senate, in 1838, he maintained that Congress had exclusive jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, without any condition, limitation, or understanding—however, either expressed or implied in the contract by which it was conveyed to the National Government. He says, "I do not know any matter of fact, or any ground of argument upon which this plighted faith can be sustained. I see nothing, by which Con-

gress has tied up its hands, either directly or indirectly, so as to put its clear constitutional power beyond the exercise of its own discretion. I have carefully examined the acts of cession by the States, the act of Congress, the proceedings and history of the times, and I find nothing to lead me to doubt that it was the intention of all parties to leave this, like other subjects belonging to the legislation for the ceded territory, entirely to the discretion and wisdom of Congress." That is, if Congress thought best to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District, it had the undoubted right to do so. Let this be remembered.

5. We have reason to believe that he has said that Congress has power to pass laws to prevent the transfer of slaves from one State or Territory to another. This statement has been made all over our country, and so far as we know, Mr. Webster has NEVER DENIED IT. A denial of it would have set the matter at rest immediately. His friends, Messrs. Clay, and Preston, who defended his character, did not positively deny it.—They showed that if he had said so, it was more than twenty years ago, that he had made other declarations since of a contrary nature, &c. The writer in the *Journal*, says that the charges of Mr. Cuthbert, (including this one) were "unfounded and untrue."—This charge was brought against Mr. Webster in the Senate of which he has been many years a member: when he says it is untrue, it may make an alteration in our belief.

This was Mr. Webster's former position: see where he stands at present.

In 1840, at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, beneath an October sun, in the presence of ten thousand freemen of Virginia, he declared, (as quoted by his friends in the Senate,) "that it was his well settled and unchangeable opinion, that there is no power, direct or indirect, in Congress or the General Government, to interfere in any manner whatever, in the slightest degree, with the subject of slavery, or the institutions of the South." In 1838, Mr. Webster could see nothing in the cession of the District of Columbia, "implying any limitation upon the authority of Congress." In 1840, he thinks Congress has no power "to interfere with the subject of slavery," either there or in any other place. The slaveholders claim that his declaration at Richmond covers the whole ground; and we think so too. It is precisely the reverse of his opinions just quoted in reference to the power over the district, and the inter-State slave trade. We are willing to understand him to mean what he says: that his opinion in 1840 is "his well settled and unchangeable opinion," and consequently cancels all the views he may previously have expressed, that come in conflict with it. But to our apprehension, such a great and sudden change of opinion, in so short a time, with the prospect of great political advancement in consequence of it, accompanied at the same time by a continued refusal to retract his former sentiments, looks very much like yielding to the influences of slavery.

But this is not all. We have seen that Mr. Webster was formerly something of an abolitionist: that is, he thought the slave trade abominable, talked about "hopeless servitude," and "accursed slavery," did not approve of the admission of Texas, because it was a slaveholding country, and was in favor of receiving abolition petitions. In 1840, at the meeting of slaveholders at Alexandria, D. C., he declared in the presence of thousands, that he would "do all in his power to prevent the success of those measures which would divide the Whigs of the South from those of the North. On these questions (he exclaimed,) you are Whigs and I am a Whig." "We of the North and South will join in fellowship and friendly feeling in this matter."

What were these measures which might divide the Whigs of the South from those of the North? The discussion of slavery in the free States, the movements against slavery and the system of slave-trading sanctioned by Congress in the National District, and the attempts to repeal the laws in the several States which oppressed the colored man. To prevent the success of these measures, Daniel Webster in 1840, solemnly declared he would do all in his power! That these were the measures referred to, was placed beyond a doubt by the testimony of two slaveholding witnesses whom he summoned on to the stage to place his true position beyond a doubt.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, testified, that the Northern Whigs, with Mr. Webster at their head were as strongly and sincerely opposed to abolitionists, as he and his Southern and Western friends are."

Mr. Preston, "a Virginian by birth, a South Carolinian by adoption, a slaveholder, bore his unequivocal testimony to the honest and devoted opinions of the Massachusetts Senator, and his friends on this question of vital interest to the South."

If, then, this distinguished Statesman holds sentiments in reference to the power of Congress to legislate on slavery, precisely the reverse of those he held two years since; if he was formerly opposed to slavery and the slave trade, and is now as sincerely opposed to the measures of the abolitionists as slaveholders are, who threaten with destruction all the advocates of impartial liberty who may come within their reach; if he has joined the South "in fellowship and friendly feeling" in their endeavors to perpetuate slavery and oppose the progress of liberty—let him stand before the world in the character he has himself assumed—an antagonist of the rights of man—an advocate of slavery.

#### Congress.

The friends of liberty in congress are beginning to see the necessity of independent nominations in voting for the officers of that body. At the election for Speaker, Mr. Lawrence, of Pa., received five votes. Those who voted for him were Adams, Gates, Giddings, Mattocks, and Slade. Mr. Borden voted for Briggs. Let them be honored for their consistency thus far. The slave states have had the speaker of the House twenty-seven out of thirty years and have made sure of it for two years longer.

In the Senate, a proposition was made to recognize the Executive by the title of Vice President, but it failed. In the House, the motion made by Mr. Wise the day previous, to adopt the former rules of the House for ten days, and in the meantime have a committee of nine appointed to revise said rules, and report thereon within the said ten days, was taken up, to which Mr. Adams moved an amendment, excepting the 21st rule, which is the Gag.

Mr. Adams spoke for nearly three quarters of an hour in favor of his amendment. He had but little choice what the rules of the House were: the majority of the House would suspend them whenever they pleased. He gave a history of the adoption of the rule, and showed by the composition of the vote, that it was emphatically a democratic or administration measure. He spoke of its geographical relations—it was the measure of the South against the North—it was the oppression of the people of the North by the South. Not more than one in ten of all the petitions coming from the North of Mason and Dixon's line had been received, whilst every one coming from the South of that line was received without hesitation. Mr. A. then requested the Clerk to read certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, solemnly protesting against the 21st rule, as a violation of the Constitution, as a bold denial of inalienable rights, and a stretch of power that can never be quietly submitted to by a free people, and declaring that the rule is of no binding force on the people, or their representatives.

Mr. A. said he had presented those resolutions and moved their reference to a select committee, which was not agreed, to. He then moved that they be printed and the House refused even that. He concluded by reminding the Whig members of the House that they came here to reform the vices and crimes of the administration, and among them none was of a deeper dye than this.

The whole subject was laid on the table for the present. Wednesday June 2d.—The Senate was occupied with the election of the Chairmen of the Standing committees which was done by ballot. Mr. Rives is Chairman of Foreign Relations, Mr. Clay of finance, Mr. Linn, of agriculture, Mr. Preston of Military affairs, Mr. Mangrum of Naval affairs, Mr. Merrick of the District of Columbia, Mr. Henderson of the Post Office, Mr. Morehead of Indian affairs, Mr. Graham of Claims.

In the House, a committee of one from each State was appointed to act jointly with a committee from the Senate in proposing a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of President Harrison, and also so much of the message as relates to his decease was referred to that committee.

The death of Mr. Ogle of Pa. was announced, whereupon the House adjourned with the usual resolutions of respect.

Thursday June 3d. In the Senate—Mr. Clay's motion for a committee to report a bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury law, was debated. Mr. Calhoun said he knew perfectly well that the only alternative was a Sub-Treasury, or a Bank of the United States.

Mr. Rives thought there were many alternatives. There were the State Banks the Bank of the United States as formerly organized, and there was a fiscal agent which might be marked by a very different character. He was in favor of obeying the voice of the nation by a repeal of the Sub-Treasury. In the House, the question being to refer the rules of the House to a committee for revision, and Mr. Adams' amendment rescinding the 21st rule coming up, Mr. Underwood wished to propose several other amendments to the rules, for the purpose of correcting various abuses which were prevalent in the proceedings of the House. He mentioned the various ways in which time was unnecessarily consumed. He dwelt on the disgrace and disorder attending personal allusions on the floor, and had more than once witnessed cases of assault

and battery under the very nose of the Speaker, and had often heard language of personal insult in debate which was too foul for repetition.

Mr. Wise remarked in reply to the assertion of Mr. Adams, that the adoption of the 21st rule was a measure of the late administration, that there was no evidence whatever of the truth of the assertion. The rule was brought forward by Mr. Cost Johnson of Maryland, a sound whig, and supported by all the Southern whigs. So far from the rules oppressing the North, as had been alleged by Mr. Adams, the fact was exactly the reverse. The rule prevents the North from oppressing the South. With their schools, and books, and lectures, and associations, and friends, the North possessed sufficient means of annoying the South, without permitting them to agitate the question in that Hall. The rule had not excluded a single petition from the North, except abolition petitions. Congress had heard these petitions more than forty years. More than a million of abolition petitions had been received. They had been examined, discussed, reported on and rejected, over and over again, and was it not time to stop this farce?

Mr. Adams repeated his former declaration that the adoption of the rule was a measure of the Democratic party. He had demonstrated it geographically and politically.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson denied that it was a party movement. It was brought forward by him without concert with any one and was supported by both parties.

Mr. Slade proposed to modify the amendment, by striking out the words, "and is hereby rescinded," so that the rule should be excepted, and then the other rules would be adopted, dropping this; and if the House should conclude to act only on the business designated in the President's message, there would be no necessity of pronouncing any judgment on the rule at the present Session.

Mr. Adams declined making the modification.

Mr. Slade moved to strike out the words "and is hereby rescinded."

After some further debate, the question was demanded and the question being "shall the main question now be put." It was decided in the negative—77 to 90, so that the whole subject was postponed to another day.

Mr. Ewing's report on Finance was laid before the House. In regard to a Bank, no plan is given, but such an institution is strongly recommended. Mr. Ewing thinks a fiscal agent of the kind would produce the happiest results, if it could be so framed as to be free from constitutional objections.

Mr. Wise moved to call on the Secretary of the Treasury for his plan of a fiscal agent, which would be from constitutional objections.

Mr. Underwood moved a resolution, as a substitute, declaring that it was expedient to establish a National Bank! This would test the sense of the House at once, and every one could say immediately, Bank or no Bank.

The House adjourned to Monday.

Friday June 4th. In the Senate Mr. Clay reported a bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury act. It was read twice, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Some conversation then took place, on the propriety, at this Extra session, of undertaking the despatch of ordinary business, after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday June 7th. The House to day assumed the consideration of Mr. Wise's motion to adopt the rules of the last House and the question being on Mr. Adams' amendment rescinding the 21st rule. Mr. Wise was opposed to the amendment, because the rule was necessary for the despatch of business. Mr. Adams spoke to the amendment at great length. He referred to the position he had taken when he first entered the House, against the abolition of slavery in the National District, until the people of the District should themselves ask it. When that time came he should move its abolition, if he should be there, which he was sure he should not be. He had no doubt that Congress had the power to abolish slavery there. Let the States, if they please, maintain slavery as long as they can. When that conflict begins, concerning which Mr. Jefferson says the Almighty has no attribute that can take part with the slaveholder—it would be a question how far the people of the free States are bound to fight the battles of slavery.

Mr. A. viewed the question of the reception of petitions as infinitely more important than all the other questions that agitated the nation. While States and nations were agitated by questions growing out of slavery, this House alone was debarr'd from entertaining any proposition on the subject. He took the ground, that all manner of petitions should be received which were couched in proper terms.

After some further discussion, Mr. Adams' amendment was agreed to, yeas 112—nays 104. So the Gag was excepted.

The resolution amended as above was adopted, 123 to 91.

June 9.—The bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury act passed the Senate, yeas, 30—nays 16—absent 5.



During the anniversary week in Boston, the American Baptist A. S. Convention held several sessions, most of which were occupied by a discussion, between Rev. Mr. Davis, a slaveholding Baptist minister of Georgia, and Mr. Colver of Boston. It is stated in the Evangelist, that this discussion called together crowded assemblies, who listened, on one occasion, with unabated interest, for five hours. A full report of the debate is to be published by the speakers.—The Rev. Slaveholder, who owns thirty slaves, was allowed to preach in the new Baptist Church in Bowdoin Square on the Sabbath!

**NATIONAL THEATRE BURNED.**—This costly edifice has been destroyed by fire. It was supposed to be the work of incendiaries.—It was insured for fifteen thousand dollars. A part of the building fell on to a house occupied as a brothel, burying one of the wretched inmates in the ruins.

The New York Evangelist thinks it very important that prayer should be made that all our rulers may be sober—that we may have one sober Congress. Would it not be well for the people to see to it, that none but sober men are elected to Congress? Prevention is better than cure.

The report of the Massachusetts Abolition Society states that more than 1000 ministers and churches, of different sects in the free States, have excluded slaveholders from fellowship, the past year.

Imprisonment for debt is decreasing. 10,000 less were imprisoned in New York State for debt, the last year, than in 1831. The same is true of other States where these barbarous laws exist.

By a late decision of the Superior Court of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, the testimony of several witnesses was declared inadmissible on the ground that they were Universalists, and did not believe in a state of future rewards and punishments.

The Emancipator contains sundry advertisements from the National Intelligencer of May 20, in which, rewards amounting to \$1,850 are offered for the recovery of eleven men and one woman, fugitives from Slavery. If the reward offered for their apprehension be a tenth part of their value, the amount of Southern property thus strayed away amounts to \$18,500. One of them, named Charles Steward, between fifty and sixty years of age, actually left his owner, "without any provocation whatever." What an ungrateful wretch! Negro John is described as having "strong natural sense." This we think must be a mistake: for how could a negro of "strong natural sense" prefer freedom to Slavery? Impossible!

**PERFECTIONISTS.**—The Huron Presbytery have passed a resolution declaring that those members of their churches who hold to the doctrine of Christian Perfection, as taught by President Mahan and the Oberlin Evangelist, ought, as honest men and Christians, peaceably to leave the Churches with which they are connected.

A pin making machine has been invented by John Slocum, and is now in successful operation at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It is stated, on the authority of Hon. Charles Johnson, of the last Congress, that Mr. Slocum's Manufactory produced last summer fifty tons of Pins.

The Hon. ASA CHILD, formerly District Attorney for Connecticut, and lately President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad company, has absconded with about \$40,000 obtained from that company by peculation and forgery. It is supposed that he is moving toward Texas.

The Rev. Dr. Johnson, SLAVEHOLDER, preached in Albany on Sunday, May 16th, in the Rev. Dr. Welch's church in that city. The same Dr. Johnson left Albany for the South, on Sabbath afternoon, in a Sabbath breaking steamboat.

**VERMONT.**—The State Convention met at Montpelier, May 26th, and nominated for Governor, Charles K. Williams, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme court; for Lieut. Governor, Paul Dillingham, Jr. for Treasurer, Henry F. Jones.

A letter from BERBICK, West Indies, states that a handsome chapel is erecting, toward the completion of which the colored people of the district have contributed the very large sum of 22,000 guilders or nearly 8,000 dollars, and were engaged in raising a further subscription of the like amount.

**NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—The N. Y. Evangelist states that the Ninth Anniversary of this Society was held in New York, May 13th, and had by far the thinnest attendance of any of the Anniversaries of the week.

#### Jackson County.

We are desired to inform our Jackson friends that Dr. J. B. BARNES will be with them at their intended Sunday School Te-total and Anti Slavery celebration on Saturday, the 3rd of July. We predict a good meeting.

**ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.**—We intended to publish this document entire, but its great length, and the pressure of other matters have compelled us to abridge it. We hope none of our readers will omit to examine it carefully. The part relating to local elections is especially worthy of attention.

**CONGRESS.**—We shall give an abstract of all the proceedings which are of interest, as fully as our limits will permit. It will be seen that the Gag rule has been rescinded. It is not probable that any other will be adopted. The northern whigs will scarcely risk their popularity at home by supporting one, while the northern democrats, just at present, have no occasion to feel very friendly towards the south.

The population of Georgia amounts to 689,690: of whom 405,181 are whites. White persons over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write, 80,784.

C. F. MITCHELL.—This Ex-Honorable Forger, at the latest dates, was in irons, safely locked up in Prison in New York city.

The silk culture has been introduced into the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.

Five Portuguese Slavers have recently been captured by the British naval force on the African coast, containing 1000 slaves, which were bro't into St. Helena.

The four villains, concerned in the late atrocious murder at St. Louis, have been convicted; and sentenced to be hung on the 9th of July.

The Abolitionists near Waterloo creek, Dane county, Wisconsin, have organized an Anti Slavery Society.

**SLAVERY IN THE CHURCH.**—The Rock River congregational association of Illinois have responded to the Address of the Congregational Union of Scotland, on the subject of Slavery—condemning the whole system in the most decided terms. They say:

"It affords us pleasure, that our views so entirely harmonize with yours on this great subject. We consider Slavery *malum per se*. We hate it in the abstract, and in its multitudinous practises. In accordance with these views, we have at different times expressed our abhorrence of it, and after solemn deliberation, have felt it our duty to exclude from our pulpits and communion tables, all 'who traffic in their fellow beings, or hold them in bondage for purposes of gain.'"

A letter to the Editor of the Emancipator, from Genesee county, N. Y. 27th April, says:

"Last fall, 16 votes were cast here for Birney and Earle, and I voted the only county ticket that went through all the officers. But were an election to be held to day for county officers, I have no doubt there would be nearly or quite 50 whole hearted voters for the liberty ticket. Our march is onward; last fall's scramble did us good; let us not be weary in well doing; the slaves will soon be free."

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

This is one of the silly paragraphs regarding Britain which we daily see making the round of papers. The figures denote that the cost of the French war to that country, was £1,058,000,000. Now a billion we think means a million of millions, and as the whole debt of Britain lacks at least one third of being a thousand of millions, it is obvious that the French war, expensive as it undoubtedly was, for it cost in round numbers six hundred millions, did not come to a tithe of the cost indicated by the Signal.

#### Hillsdale County Gazette.

Our friend of the Gazette does not read aright. He will find by consulting DABOLLS or any other arithmetic, that the sum here designated, is equal to one thousand and fifty eight million pounds. By comparing this amount with the six hundred millions which he admits the war cost, it will be found that the latter sum is considerably more than "a tithe" of the former.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the emancipation of slaves, for transportation to Africa or elsewhere.

In Alabama, the Democratic Ticket for members of Congress has been elected throughout.

#### For the Signal of Liberty.

##### Independent Nominations.

Many Christian men are much opposed to supporting by their votes, men whose nomination for office has been obtained exclusively on the ground of their attachment to the cause of universal liberty.—They object to this manner of sustaining an enterprise, which they admit must be sustained, in order to overthrow one of the greatest of human evils; at the same time they have no objection to the nomination of the same persons for the same situation, nor to supporting them with their votes, if the nomination be not made with the avowed intention of carrying forward this great enterprise. Here lies the great difficulty. They recommend to all to do every act with reference to securing obedience to the laws of God, and all the moral and intellectual interests of men; all but nominating men for office and voting for them: these acts, they say, should not be applied to the direct and absolute promotion of any great moral enterprise, although every other act of a whole life may, laudably be devoted to the accomplishment of that same enterprise. Yet these men believe in human government, and in the propriety of choosing by their votes the men who make their laws, and that wholesome laws are absolutely necessary to sustain the moral character of the nation; and they are the men who utter unceasing complaints against laws that legalize immorality.—They do not object to using efforts indirectly to secure the nomination and election of men of the respective political parties who are in favor of morality and religion and equal rights; but when a man is nominated and supported publicly on the ground that he is fully and absolutely committed on these points, and will certainly carry them out to the extent of his official powers, and he is personally true in every good word and work, and he is brought forward for that situation because he is such a man—they are almost horror struck—they say the whole proceeding is wrong, unwise, impracticable, fanatical, no Scripture for it, &c., but beyond all other things it is insisted that the whole moral enterprise will certainly be corrupted by being commingled with political strife.—Let us examine the propriety and validity of the objection.

1. I inquire who it is that will be thus corrupted. Is it the anti-slavery voter—he who has stood his ground through reproach and obloquy—proof alike to allurements, threats, ridicule and loss of reputation—when he is seen boldly marching up to the ballot box to deposit his vote for a good man and true—has he been corrupted? What signs of corruption can you detect in him? He has been tried in the furnace—every moral principle tested, and he appears at the polls victorious over every temptation—LIVING OUT his professions.

Will the persons voted for become corrupt? If they are not elected, every one knows that by consenting to become candidates, they have cut themselves off from all popularity or communion with the other parties, and consequently all temptations from such sources have ceased. If they are elected by the straight forward profession and practice of anti-slavery principles, how will they be thereby corrupted after their accession to office?—Have Presidents Harrison and Tyler been corrupted, because they have been successful candidates?

Will the great multitudes of the political partisans become corrupt by hearing anti-slavery principles and feelings discussed throughout every village and town in the land, and by seeing them acted out at the polls? We do believe they will be influenced thereby, but the effect will be to lead them out of the corruption of their own parties to the adoption of such rules of action as conscience approves, and God commands.

2. I enquire whether the political institutions of the country will be corrupted by the success of this politico-moral enterprise. Will justice be dispensed in our courts with a less impartial hand? Will the efficiency of the army or post office department be diminished? Will Congress be any less wise, or impartial, or the members quarrel and fight duels more than they now do, merely because they are abolitionists?

3. I inquire what is the nature of this "political strife," which has frightened so many. Analyze it. Get down into the merits of the case, and you will find the sum of the whole matter is this: I hold to certain political and moral sentiments which I wish to see prevail through the nation; and in selecting our rulers, I vote for men whose views are consonant with my own. But my next neighbor holds to opinions the very reverse of mine, and he accordingly supports for office men who think as he does. After discussing the merits of our principles, we go to the polls peaceably together, and deposit our votes, and the candidates who receive the greatest number are duly elected, and there is an end of the matter. Now where is the corruption engendered by this "political strife," which must necessarily corrupt every cause it comes in contact with?—Is my vote necessarily corrupt? Have I destroyed or broken down, or surrendered any one principle or portion of the anti-slavery enterprise, by voting for a man who will surely act out those principles in all their length and breadth? Where is the scar, or wound, or blemish, or injury, sustained by the anti-slavery cause by this "commingling with political strife," this "dabbling in the dirty waters of politics"? There is none, nor ever was, nor ever will

be. There is nothing whatever in the objection. And any person who will examine the subject thoroughly, whatever may be his present belief, will join with me in saying, it is one of the absurdest notions that ever entered the head of a sensible man.

Q. R. S.

#### Anniversary of American Independence.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Ann Arbor, held at the Methodist chapel, Wednesday evening, June 16th, Mr. JOHN WEST was appointed Chairman, and Mr. W. C. VOORHEIS, Secretary.

On motion of Rev. J. P. Cleveland, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, the following resolutions, after remarks from several gentlemen, were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable that the Anniversary of our NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, should always be observed in a manner becoming a moral and christian people; therefore,

Resolved, That whilst we would in no way interfere with the preferences of our fellow citizens, for a different mode of attaining the same object, this meeting will now take measures for an appropriate religious observance of the day in question, irrespective of political divisions or denominational differences.

Resolved, That a committee of five be now appointed with full powers to make all necessary arrangements to secure the object set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the committee to invite the Sabbath schools of this village and immediate vicinity, to unite in the intended celebration, and that the committee provide suitable Addresses and Music for the occasion.

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to hold the intended celebration on Saturday, preceding the 4th of July, at such time and place as they shall deem best, giving due notice of the same from the pulpit and the press. The meeting then appointed Messrs Thos. Mosely, John West, John Allen, Levi Townson and Dr. W. H. Cowles, to constitute the Committee of Arrangements. On motion of T. M. Ladd, seconded by V. H. Powell,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this village, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

JOHN WEST, Chairman.

W. C. VOORHEIS, Secretary.

The Committee of Arrangements, agreeably to the above resolutions, respectfully invite the Sabbath Schools, with the choirs of our different congregations, and also the Ann Arbor Band, to unite in the celebration. The invitation is cordially extended to all the citizens of this village and vicinity to participate in the exercises of the day.

The Ladies are requested to provide suitable refreshments for the Sabbath School children; and for this purpose they will meet at the house of Mr. Parsons, on Wednesday of this week, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to make their arrangements.

The children of the Sabbath Schools, with their teachers, will meet at the Methodist chapel, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which hour the procession will be formed and move to the Presbyterian church. After the exercises, they will again march in procession to the place of their repast.

#### CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AT ANN ARBOR, JULY 3, 1841.

- I. Voluntary, by the Ann Arbor Band.
- II. Reading Scriptures and Prayer, by Rev. W. Hudson.
- III. Music, from the Orchestra.
- IV. Reading the Declaration of Independence, by LEVI TOWNSON, Esq.
- V. Music, from the Orchestra.
- VI. Address, by F. SAWYER, Esq.
- VII. Music, by the Juvenile Choir.
- VIII. Remarks to the Schools, by the Rev. J. P. CLEVELAND.
- IX. Doxology, by the Choirs.
- X. Benediction.

By order of the Com. of Arrangements.

THOS. MOSELY, Marshal.

#### 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.

#### DIED,

In this village on the 19th inst., ARCHELAUS TERRY, son of P. & M. L. TERRY in the 21st year of his age.

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

**Wood! Wood! Wood!**  
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY." June 23, 1841. 9-1f

#### Agents for the Signal of Liberty.

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

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

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

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.  
This I 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 Ashabula, 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., Ashabula, 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.



## POETRY.

From the Boston Courier.  
Stanzas for the Times.

Is this the land our fathers loved?  
The freedom which they toiled to win?  
Is the soil whereon they moved?  
Are these the graves they slumber in?  
Are we the sons by whom is borne  
The mantle which the dead have worn?

And shall we crouch above the graves,  
With craven soul and fettered lip?  
Yoke in with marked and branded slaves,  
And tremble at the drivers' whip?  
Bend to the earth our pliant knees  
And speak—but as our masters please?

Shall outraged nature cease to feel?  
Shall Mercy's tears no longer flow?  
Shall ruffian threats of cord and steel,  
The dungeon's gloom—the assassin's blow  
Turn back the spirit roused to save  
Our Truth—our Country—and the slave?

Of human skulls that shrine was made  
Whereon the priest of Mexico  
Before their loathsome idol prayed—  
Is freedom's altar fashioned so?  
And must we yield to Freedom's God,  
As offering meet, the negro's blood?

Shall tongues be mute, when deeds are wrought  
Which well might shame extremest hell?  
Shall freemen lock th' indignant thought?  
Shall Mercy's bosom cease to swell?  
Shall honor bleed?—Shall truth succumb?  
Shall pen and press and soul be dumb?

NO!—by each spot of haunted ground  
Where Freedom weeps her children's fall;  
By Plymouth's rock, and Bunker's mound—  
By Griswold's stained and shattered wall—  
By Warren's ghost—by Langdon's shade—  
By all the memories of our dead!

By their enlarging souls, which burst  
The bands and fetters round them set—  
By the FREE PILGRIM SPIRIT nursed  
Within our inmost bosoms, yet—  
By all above—around—below—  
Be ours the indignant answer—NO!

No—guided by our country's laws,  
For truth and right and suffering man,  
Be ours to strive in Freedom's cause,  
As Christian's may—as freeman can!  
Still pouring on unwilling ears  
That oppression only fears.

What! shall we guard our neighbor still,  
While woman shrieks beneath his rod,  
And while he tramples down at will  
The image of a common God?  
Shall watch and ward be round him set  
Of northern nerve and bayonet?

And shall we know and share with him  
The danger and the open shame?  
And see our Freedom's light grow dim,  
Which should have filled the world with flame,  
And, writhing, feel where'er we turn,  
A world's reproach around us burn?

Is't not enough that this is borne?  
And, asks our haughty neighbor more?  
Must fetters which his slaves have worn  
Clank round the Yankee farmer's door,  
Must he be told, beside his plough,  
When he must speak, and when and how?

Must he be told his freedom stands  
On slavery's dark foundation strong—  
On breaking hearts and fettered hands,  
On robbery and crime and wrong?  
That all his fathers taught in vain—  
That Freedom's emblem is the chain?

Is life—its soul, from slavery drawn?  
False—foul—profane! go—teach as well  
Of holy truth from falsehood born—  
Of heaven refreshed by air from hell!  
Of virtue nursed by open vice—  
Of demons planting Paradise!

Rail on, then "brethren of the south"—  
Ye shall not hear the truth the less—  
No seal is on the Yankee's mouth,  
No fetter on the Yankee's press!  
From our Green mountains to the sea  
One voice shall thunder—WE ARE FREE.  
A. FARMER.

### Slavery—by a Slaveholder.

Mr. CRENSHAW, in the recent debate before the Kentucky Legislature, thus depicts the effects of slavery.

"To my mind it is astonishing that gentlemen of the fine sensibilities which I know them to possess, should have forgotten the horrid and revolting scenes to which, in days that have gone by, we have all been witnesses—the mother torn from her infant, shrieking and clinging to her neck—the tyrant negro-driver scarce giving her time to bathe its cheek in tears, or impress a frantic kiss upon its lips, she is denied even the tender farewell—the whip and the throng at hand, she is hurried from its embrace—and wildly looks an everlasting farewell. All this we witnessed when the slave trade was in our borders; and surely, gentlemen will pause before they open such a traffic even in the South.

There are some considerations bearing upon this subject which gentlemen may deem trifling, but which I esteem of great moment. Look, sir, to the South, and what do we behold? Parents with their hundreds of negroes, and rich in the mus-

cles and the bones of man—no demand for the labor of their sons and daughters, their young men engaged in the honors of the chase or the bowie knife, or the still more honorable carousals of the grog-shop. "Idleness is the parent of vice," and most of these honorable employments are attributable to the idleness consequent upon slavery. We have comparatively few slaves; yet can not any one perceive the deleterious influence which slavery has exerted and is exerting upon the people of Kentucky? Your old men of sixty possess more vigor and strength of constitution than your men of twenty or thirty years of age. The rosy tinge is fast fading from the cheeks of your daughters; their constitutions are rapidly deteriorating; and instead of the vigorous constitution, the erect, dignified, and graceful carriage, which we were wont to see, we find our ladies in their "teens" with sickly constitutions, attenuated forms, and the stoop of old age. True, they are still lovely; but how much more so would they be with a form full of strength and life, and a cheek glowing with vitality. Do you wish to invigorate the constitution of the young? then give us no more negroes. Put your boys and girls to some active employment—raise them to industry."

This is a slaveholder's own picture of the effects of slavery.—*Friend of Man.*

### The Cotton Interest.

W. HARDIN, in the recent debate on slavery in the Kentucky Legislature, remarked as follows:

"While on this branch of the subject, I will make one other statement, rather in offset than reply. The whole export of cotton from this country averages, it is said, from forty to fifty millions yearly; and yet Mr. Webster, on the floor of the Senate, when the distinguished Senator from South Carolina was indulging in a like strain of eulogy upon the South in contrast with the North, showed from documentary evidence that the value of all the articles manufactured in the single State of Massachusetts, for one year, was near eight millions of dollars. I speak from recollection—a sum exceeding twice as much the exports of the whole South. Yet Massachusetts, from her abundance, had that to dispose of—raising within herself all the necessities of subsistence—whereas the South produces nothing except her cotton and from the proceeds of its sale, is compelled to purchase whatever is used for home consumption. We know, sir, that the wealth of the South is bloated and unsubstantial—as empty and full of naught as the dreams of Caliban—able to bear no great financial crisis; at present hopelessly insolvent—while Massachusetts is sound to the core, and maintaining specie payment. The amount of southern export is large, because she is compelled to send abroad her staples. She cannot manufacture. Slaves are fit only for the grosser parts of labor. The higher and more refined arts of human life and national wealth can be practised only by the white race. This same cotton is purchased by the factories of England and returned upon the South in the form of wrought fabrics, at a profit of some hundred per cent—converting the South into one great plantation, and her citizens into laborers in the field, for the manufacturers of other lands. The slaves of that region may well tell their masters, "we serve you and you are the servants of others. You are one grade higher in the scale of servitude than ourselves, but no more."

### Church Action.

If slave laws are mere local regulations, which other states are under no obligation to regard, then surely the Church of Christ is under no obligation to recognize, or protect them in any manner. For no one will pretend, that the slave power has any more right to extend her dominion over the church, than over a free State. All that the church does to support slavery, must then, be a free, voluntary act; an act which neither the laws of God or men require. If the church takes slavery under her protection, places slaveholders in her pulpits, makes black laws to enforce her claims, and resists those, who try to expel this enormous sin from the church, she does it of her own free act. No obligation rests upon her thus to bow down, and worship the sum of all wickedness; thus to pollute herself, to injure her own members, to disgrace her King and Lord, to strengthen the hands of the wicked and to make herself the mean pander of slavery. Why should the church so degrade herself? Why enter into such an alliance? Why give up that honorable freedom which Christ has given her, and truckle to the blackest tyranny? How much better would she appear, how much more worthy of her high station, of her relation to the Son of God, if she dared to vindicate the rights of man, to say, that every man ought to be a freeman, to meet slavery at her threshold with the declaration, you are a relation purely local, I do not recognize you, and can give you no countenance.—*Voice of Freedom.*

JUST RECEIVED the Anti-Slavery and Christian Almanacs for 1841, at Alex. McFarren Book Store, 137 Jefferson Avenue.

### Wood! Wood! Wood!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY." June 23, 1841. 9-1f

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

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

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

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

Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan. Country agents supplied by M. W. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton F. Hall, Leoni; G. G. Grewell, Grass Lake Keeler & Powers, Concord. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. 1f

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

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

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

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

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

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

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

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

Clergymen, Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools, agents of religious news papers, and periodicals, Post-masters and Booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. No letter will be taken from the office unless it is post paid. May 19, 1841. 4-1f

## 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' tomatto, 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 unitedly say, let none neglect taking them for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which females can easily procure which bids to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

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

S. ROBERTS.  
A. O. ROBERTS.

Gents.—I wish you to send a quantity of your Persian Pills to this place, for I am sure they would meet with a ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that he was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I may safely say that they have done more for myself and a half sister of mine, than \$400 which I had paid to Doctors, and for other various prescriptions and medicines. I have used 23 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. Ja.

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 until their disease is subdued, then take them in smaller doses until every vestige of it is exterminated.

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

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

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

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

Sold by Doct. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton F. D. Kief, Manchester; T. Hull, Leoni; 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, spiginous mustulos of ringworm; 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 phlogedonic variety of herbs; and in spite of all their remedies he could bring against this cruel disease, was compelled to acknowledge their inefficacy and allow the monster to corrode and destroy the nose, cheeks, lips, eyelids, ears and temples; parts of which this malady generally affects a preference. But in this extract, will be found a perfect remedy, in all such cases, and where the disease has not produced a very great derangement of structure, it will even yield to this remedy in a very short time.

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

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

G. W. M. taking advantage of these facts has adopted an improved process for extracting the medical virtues from the active ingredients of this compound fluid extract, which are nine in number, without heat; that is to say neither concoction, infusion, or maceration are made use of; nor is the temperature of the menstrum allowed to exceed 50 degrees Fah. until every particle of active principle is exhausted, leaving a tasteless mass behind; thereby obtaining the whole of the soluble active principle in a highly concentrated state, leaving out the fecula woody fibre, &c., which encumbers the extract obtained by decoction. The proprietor therefore has not only the satisfaction of assuring the medical faculty and the public, that this remedy is prepared according to strict chemical and pharmaceutical rules, but that he also united some of the officinal valuable and active vegetables, all of the choicest selection which materially enhances its value in the treatment of the diseases above named. He is therefore induced to offer this fluid extract to physicians and others under the fullest conviction of its superiority over that in common use.

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

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

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

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

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

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!!!

JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, &c. &c.—For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. 1f