

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.

To the Abolitionists of the United States.

I was commissioned by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to present a memorial from them to your President, and proceed to Washington a few days ago, accompanied by John G. Whittier, of Massachusetts and a friend from the State of Delaware.

It was my first visit to the seat of legislation of your great republic. On our arrival we went to the House of Representatives, then in session. A member from Maryland was speaking on our entrance, who was the author of a resolution which had been carried in a former Congress, excluding nearly three millions of your countrymen, on whom every species of wrong and outrage is committed with impunity, from all right of petition, either by themselves or their friends. He was advocating the reenactment of this very resolution for the present Congress, and stated that he had a letter from your President approving the measure. Although I believe I do not speak too strongly when I say an attempt to enforce such a resolution by any crowned head in the civilized world would be inevitably followed by a revolution, yet it seemed evident that no small portion of your present members were in favor of it. It was with no ordinary emotion that I saw the venerable ex-president Adams at his post, nobly contending against this violation of the rights of his countrymen, and I could not but regret that, with one or two exceptions, he appeared to find little support from his young colleagues from the free states.

The same day we visited one of the well known slave trading establishments at Alexandria. On passing to it we were shown the costly mansion of its late proprietor, who has recently retired on a large property acquired by the select native born Americans. In an open enclosure, with high walls which it is impossible to scale, with a strong iron-barred door, and in which we were told that there were sometimes from three to four hundred persons crowded, we saw about fifty slaves. Amongst the number thus incarcerated was a woman with nine children, who had been cruelly separated from their husband and father, and would probably be shortly sent to New Orleans, where they would never be likely to see him again, and where the mother may be forever severed from every one of her children, and each of them sold to a separate master. From whence we went to the Alexandria city jail, where we saw a young man who was admitted to be free even by the jailer himself. He had been seized and committed in the hope that he might prove a slave, and that the party detaining him would receive a reward. He had been kept there nearly twelve months because he could not pay the jail fees, and, instead of obtaining any redress for false imprisonment, was about to be sold into slavery for a term, to reimburse these fees.

The next morning I was desirous of handing to the President the Memorial, of which the following is a copy.

We omit the memorial for want of room. I thought it most candid to address a letter to the President, informing him of the character of the foregoing memorial, rather than take advantage of a merely formal introduction to present it without such an explanation. To this letter no reply was received, nor was there an allusion made to it by the President at subsequent introduction which we had to him. It may be proper to state in this connection, that memorials of a similar character, bearing upon the slave trade and slavery, signed by the venerable Clarkson, have been presented to different heads of governments, in other parts of the world, and have been uniformly received with respect.

Previous to our departure, we visited a private slave-trading establishment in the city, and looked in upon a group of human beings herded together like cattle for market, within an enclosure of high brick walls surrounding the jail. The young man in attendance informed us that there were five or six other regular slave-dealers in the city, who, having no jails of their own, either placed their slaves in this es-

Establishment, or in the public city PRISON.

The former was generally preferred, on account of its superior accommodations in respect to food and lodging. On my making some remarks to the young man on the nature of his occupation, he significantly, and, as I think very justly replied, that he knew of no reason for condemning slave-traders, which did not equally apply to slave-holders. You will bear in mind that this was said within view of the capitol, where slave-holders control your national legislation, and within a few minutes walk of that mansion where a slaveholder sits in the Presidential chair, placed there by your votes; and it is certainly no marvel, that, with such high examples in his favor, the humble slave-dealer of the District should feel himself in honorable company, and really regard his occupation as one of respectability and public utility.

From thence we proceeded to the city prison, an old and loathsome building, where we examined two ranges of small stone cells, in which were a large number of colored prisoners. We noticed five or six in a single cell, barely large enough for a single tenant, under a heat as intense as that of the tropics. The keeper stated that in rainy seasons the prison was uncomfortably wet. The place had to us a painful interest, from the fact that here Dr. Crandall, a citizen of the free States, was confined until his health was completely broken down, and was finally released only to find a grave, for the crime of having circulated a pamphlet on emancipation written by one of the friends who accompanied me. On inquiry of the keeper, he informed us that slaves were admitted into his cells, and kept for their owners at the rate of 34 cents per day, and that transfers of them from one master to another some times took place during their confinement—thus corroborating the testimony of the keeper of the private jail before mentioned that this city prison, the property of the people of the United States, and for the building of which a large sum of your money has been appropriated, is made use of by the dealers in human beings as a place of deposit and market; and thus you, in common with your fellow citizens, are made indirect participators in a traffic equal in atrocity to that foreign trade, the suppression of which, to use the words of your President in his late message, "is required by the public honor and the promptings of humanity."

As one who has devoted much of his humble labors to the cause you wish to promote, I perhaps shall be excused for thus stating these facts to you, as they all passed before my personal observation, in the course of a few hours. Recollect they all occurred and exist within the District of Columbia, and that those who elect the legislators who uphold the slave system are justly responsible for it in the sight of God and man. Is it not all the natural consequences of your electing slaveholders and their abettors to the highest offices of your state and nation? Some of your most intelligent citizens have given it as their opinion that fully two thirds of the population of the United States are in favor of the abolition of slavery; and my own observation, since I landed on these shores not only confirms this opinion, but has convinced me that there is a very rapid accession to their numbers daily taking place; and yet we have the extraordinary fact exhibited to the world, that about two hundred and fifty thousand slave-holders, a large proportion of whom, bankrupt in fortune and reputation, have involved many of the North in their disgrace and ruin, hold in mental bondage the whole population of this great republic, who permit themselves to be involved in the common disgrace of presenting a spectacle of national inconsistency although without a parallel. I confess that, although an admirer of many of the institutions of your country, and deeply lamenting the evils of my own government, I find it difficult to reply to those who are opposed to any extension of the political rights of Englishmen, when they point to America, and say that where all have a control over the legislation but those who are guilty of a dark skin, Slavery and the Slave-trade remain not only unmitigated, but continue to extend; and that while there is an onward movement in favor of its extinction, not only in England and France, but even in Cuba and Brazil, American legislators cling to this enormous evil, without attempting to relax or mitigate its horrors. Allow me therefore, to appeal to you by every motive which attaches you to your country, seriously to consider how far you are accountable for this state of things by the want of a faithful discharge of those duties for which every member of a republican government is so deeply responsible; and may I not express the hope that, on all future occasions, you will take care to promote the election of none as your representatives who will not practically act upon the principle that in every clime, and of every color, "ALL MEN ARE EQUAL."

Your sincere friend,
JOSEPH STURGE.
Philadelphia, Sixth mo. 7th, 1841.

Mr. Perkin's Letter.

The following sentences from this faithful and eminent missionary, ought to penetrate deeply the heart of every supporter of missions in this land.

"In these dark realms of Mahomedan despotism, I have seen nothing in the shape of oppression to equal, and scarcely to bear a comparison with the rigors and abomination of that under which millions of immortal beings are at this moment groaning, in our own Christian, Protestant and Republican America.

"Notwithstanding all the flagrant blemishes on anti-slavery organizations, still greater pain and astonishment have been excited, in my mind, by the appalling apathy, on the terrible evil of slavery, that obviously pervades the great mass of the ministers, and Christians, and people of America, and prevents them from doing any thing, and seems to nerve them with an almost desperate determination not to do any thing for its removal.

"I am by no means forgetful of the difficulties in the way of removing this fearful evil. Still, as I view the subject calmly from this distant position, I feel a deep who fear God, or regard man, in America, to 'do something'; and it is equally my belief, that a feeling heart, for the untold miseries of the injured African, pervading even the Christian part of the community, would not be long in finding out what that 'something' is, which ought to be done and might be done, for the entire abolition of slavery in our beloved country.—Emancipator.

MANUFACTURES OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The annual value of all the manufactures of Massachusetts exceeds \$100,000,000. In 1837 the annual value of her woollen manufactures alone, was estimated by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at \$17,409,000; and in 1840 was equal to all the iron, coal and wheat of Pennsylvania, and yet she has less than one half the population, and only one sixth of her territory. In 1837 her cotton mills consumed \$37,275,917 lbs. of cotton, which at 10 cts. per lb. was equal to \$3,727,561, so that the additional value given to this raw material by the manufacturers was more than \$13,000,000. The establishment of manufactures gives employment and competence to the industrious poor, and banishes poverty and vice. In Massachusetts forty thousand females are employed in the different branches of manufacturing industry—fifteen thousand, in the cotton manufacture—ten thousand in the woollen—and fifteen thousand in making straw bonnets, palm-leaf hats, stocks and all the various articles for which New England is noted. A late English writer states, that these females receive an average compensation of \$3 per month and board, which is \$4,000,000 per annum. They are also moral and intelligent, and often leave the factory for the Academy as soon as they obtain, by their industry, the means of education.—There are in Massachusetts between five and six hundred cotton and woollen factories, one of which consumes annually, between five and six thousand tons of Pennsylvania anthracite coal.

N. Y. Evangelist.

The National Intelligencer, June 10th, contains two letters from two slaveholders, Bots and Stewart of Va. giving the reasons why they voted against the gag-rule. Bots says among other things, that "if left to themselves the abolitionists are irrevocably dead." (News isn't it?)—Stewart wishes to "show to the world their insignificance in regard to numbers and character. This can be done only by receiving their petitions, referring them, having a report and a direct vote on the question of abolition or no abolition unmingled with the rights of petition, or any other collateral question." (Just what we want.) "If this course had been taken years ago I believe that the abolition fanaticism would have shared the fate of the Sunday mail excitement." (What a pity that was not thought off sooner.)—Voice of Freedom.

COTTON INTEREST.—A southern paper says that Col. Todd has been appointed minister to the court of Vienna, to represent the cotton interest. It was a question at first, whether to send a representative of the cotton or tobacco interest, but the cotton-ocracy prevailed. We had supposed our ministers abroad were appointed to represent the nation, and not a sectional interest, but it seems we have been mistaken. The free States are very meek under these impudent assumptions of the slaveholders; and yet, they, too, have a few interests of some importance.—Advocate of Freedom.

IS IT SO?—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express says there was an exciting RACE on the Washington course, on Friday, which was the reason why the House of Representatives on Thursday, adjourned over to Monday!—as many of the members were highly interested in the result of the race.

Hon. Thomas Morris.

This gentleman in the course of a speech before a recent anti-slavery convention in Hamilton County, Ohio, gave the following testimony in regard to the Florida war. We are glad to see that the convention went strong for political action.

I wished here to say a word with regard to the Florida war. That war had its origin in slavehunting, and it has been kept up for no other purpose. The government agent when attempting to make a treaty with the Seminoles, with a view of their removal west of the Mississippi, was actually sent back to Washington city by the slaveholder, who declared that he must have his runaway negroes who were among the Indians—negroes that were claimed by the Indians themselves as their property! American troops were accordingly ordered into Florida for the ostensible purpose of compelling the Indians to give up the territory to the United States; but in reality the object was to recapture the negroes. This force proving rather weak, the Creek Indians were employed to assist our arms, and finally,—O shame where is thy blush?—dogs, were brought in. No, they had never been trained to this. Their profession, if I may so speak, was to hunt the negro. They knew nothing about the Indian. They were brought for no other purpose, and Gen. Jessup himself acknowledges it, than to hunt the poor negro.

Behold American soldiers, Creek Indians, and Cuba bloodhounds, all associated in this great enterprise which has cost the country forty millions of dollars!

In view of all the facts which have been presented before us this day, I think we should not hesitate to carry out our principles at the ballot box. For one I am resolved to vote for no man for public office, be he a whig or a democrat, who is not willing to let the oppressed 'go free,' who is not willing to join heart and hand in removing from the institutions of our country one of the greatest curses of the earth. Free American.

WHITE SLAVES.—Busbequius, a native of the Netherlands, who travelled in Turkey about the middle of the 16th century, gives the following account of coffles of white slaves! "I stayed about fourteen days at Constantinople to refresh myself, and then I entered on my journey back again to Vienna: but I was entertained with an inauspicious omen,—even a very sad spectacle; for just as I was gone out of the gates of Constantinople I met whole wagon loads of boys and girls, which were brought out of Hungary to be sold at Constantinople, no merchandise being more frequent among the Turks than this.—For, as when we leave Antwerp with all kinds of goods and merchantable commodities importing into the town, so here, every now and then, there passed by us abundance of poor miserable Christian slaves, which were going to be sold in the markets to a perpetual bondage. There was no distinction of age; old and young were driven in herds, or troops, or else were tied in a long chain, as we are wont to tail horses when we carry them to fairs. When I beheld this woful sight, I could not forbear weeping and bemoaning the unhappy state of poor Christendom."

A. S. Standard.

25th Rule.

One advantage, at least, has resulted from the debate and the several votes on the gag rule. It has furnished the press of the country an opportunity to speak its mind on the subject. We are gratified to find in almost every Whig paper we open an expression of warm approbation of the rejection of that "infamous rule," as it is called. It is useless for Mr. Wise to contend, as he did, that the rule was not a measure of the last Administration, or that the attempt now made to renew it, after it had been rejected, is not a measure of the same party, aided by some of the Southern Whigs. Messrs. Ingersoll and Farnace who made the motions to reconsider both belong to the opposition. The advocates for reconsideration were Northern Democrats and Southern Whigs.

Progress.

It is a fact, as undeniable as it is cheering, that, if we look at the bearings of the anti-slavery enterprise either upon the religion or the politics of the country, the clearest indications are seen, thickening day by day, demonstrating that abolitionism is rapidly growing in majesty and strength, and 'going down' into the hearts and consciences of the people. Let not the abolitionists deem themselves justified in relaxing their efforts, in view of this hopeful state of things; but let their blows fall upon slavery with the rapidity of lightning until the jubilee, when all the people may enjoy their rest, with none to molest or make afraid.—Liberator.

The number of banks in the United States is about 700, with 130 branches; total capital \$360,000,000.

From the Liberator.

Interesting Letter from Oberlin.

The pro-slavery spirit existing at Detroit is really dreadful to behold. It would seem scarcely equalled by the slavocracy at the South. The greatest crime a man can be guilty of, in the estimation of many individuals, is to assist the poor, homeless, wandering fugitive from Southern barbarity and oppression, in escaping to a land of freedom. They are ready to hurl their anathemas at you, and denounce you as much worse than a horse-stealer, and unfit to live; and when you ask them if they would not wish to have a friend of theirs assisted, who was endeavoring to escape from slavery, their answer is, 'Do you mean to compare me to a d—d nigger?' They will justify such acts as these. A colored woman, a servant at one of the hotels in D. tried to persuade a young woman who was stopping there with a Southerner, who claimed her as his slave, and was travelling about the country with her, to leave the man and go to Canada. She informed her master of it, and he, filled with rage, immediately went down into the basement, and there, with a belt, he rejoiced over it greatly and boasted that he could whip a woman for \$12.—The woman afterwards sued him for damages, and the enlightened, honest, impartial jury awarded her one cent damages! But this, doubtless, will benefit, rather than otherwise, the colored people there; for it cannot fail to awaken sympathy for them, suffering from such monstrous injustice.

A company of slaveholders spent some time in D. a few weeks ago, making unsuccessful attempts to obtain possession of several of their slaves, who had escaped a short time before into Canada. One man offered \$1500 for three of his slaves who were musicians, and of great value. He hired a company of 15 or 20 'black-legs' to go to Malden, and entice them on board a steamboat, under pretence of playing for them; and when they got them on board to 'shove off' immediately to the other side, when they would be in their power; but the slaves were informed of their intention, and escaped from the snare. Their master spent some time with them at Malden, using every art to induce them to return with him to the comforts, pleasures and happiness of slavery, but they steadfastly refused, being so fanatical as to prefer 'merely the name of being free,' with all the hardships and miseries of freedom, to the blessedness of a life of repose and quietness beneath the shadow of the patriarchal institution. It was strange, and greatly wondered at by the pro-slavery folks; but it was doubtless owing to the inferiority of their intellects, in consequence of which, they failed to perceive the superior advantages of slavery to freedom. The poor man, it is said, wept to think of their determination; the story does not say whether it was at the thoughts of losing so much valuable property, or on account of the sufferings and hardships they were about to undergo by living in a land of freedom; but, from what we know of the love of the slaveholders for their slaves, their kindness to them, &c. we can but think that it was the latter reason! He even offered to give them their freedom in two years, if they would return with him. This was strange; to offer to make them miserable again at the end of two years, if they would but place themselves in a state of happiness till that time. Could he have thought that they would prefer the evils of freedom to the blessedness of slavery, which both he and they well knew about? Strange to offer a man misery and wretchedness as an inducement to him to place himself in a situation of happiness and pleasure!

Quite a number of fugitives have passed into Canada already this season, many of them having remained at Oberlin, through the winter, in consequence of the Lake having closed when they arrived at O. Oberlin has to receive a pretty good share of the hatred and wrath of pro-slavery men, on account of its assistance to runaway slaves. They seem to make that the butt of all their spleen and ill-humor, in consequence. They seem to hate it with a perfect hatred.

A few weeks ago, while in Detroit, I had the pleasure of being one of a small company, in assisting three fugitives in crossing the river to Canada. They arrived Saturday night at about 12, and found their way to a colored man's house, from whence, at about noon on Sunday, they were conveyed privately to the river, and sent across in a skiff, it not being deemed safe to have them cross in the ferry boat, as slaveholders were in the city. It would have done your heart good, and more than made up for much of your suffering in the cause of the slave, to have witnessed the smile of joy light up their countenances as they seated themselves in the boat, and to have heard these words gushing from their full hearts—"Now I feel I am safe!" Yes thank God! there is a Canada, where our brother, who has been deprived of, and

denied the rights of manhood, on account of the color of his skin, can be safe, at least from the fury of the southern robber; although, melancholy to relate! even in Canada, he is subject to the scoffs and scorn of his fair-skinned neighbors. O, it does seem as if our poor colored brethren, like the dove from Noah's ark, could find no resting place for the sole of their feet—every where, and in every place, alike subjected to the insults and abuse of the proud whites. They fly from mobs in one State, and oppression in another, to a State where they think they will be at least no worse off than they were before; but (as is the case with some of the colored people in Michigan,) they are disappointed. Then they conclude to leave the country where they have had their birth, and where their friends reside, and take refuge under the protection of the British lion, fondly supposing that, under a government which has done so much for their race, their rights will be given them.—But alas! even there, although the laws protect their persons and property from injury, yet they have to encounter the same fiendish 'prejudice against color' as they do in these United States. Their children cannot receive the advantages of education in their schools on account of it; they are deprived of some of the facilities for obtaining a livelihood which are granted to the whites; and they are insulted, not only by the white inhabitants, but by those who are travelling through the country. About the place where I resided, a mutual spirit of hatred between the blacks and whites seemed to prevail. As far as I could observe, the colored people seemed to have more clean, and their dwellings presented a neater and better appearance. As to temperance and religion, they are far before the whites. In the place where I was, there was but one individual who was in the habit of drinking to excess; while the whites all around, with very few exceptions, were given up to this habit, and frequently lost their lives at 'raisings,' &c. in consequence of it.—At one white settlement, there had not been a religious meeting for years; while the colored had services every Sunday.—Those who have been slaves agree, with scarcely an exception, in expressing their detestation of slavery, and in fully substantiating the accounts we have read of its horrors and cruelties. Their universal feeling is, that they would suffer any deprivation, and death itself, before they would go back. Said one woman who was struggling with poverty, when I asked her if she did not wish to return to the South and be as she was before.—'No! I would rather live on bread and water all my days than do it. I recollect walking through the streets of Detroit one day, with a man who had been a slave. All at once he started to run, laughing most heartily all the time. I asked him what the matter was. 'Oh,' says he, 'I feel so free. I used to have to skulk around, looking this way and that way to see if any one was observing me; but now I can stand up straight, like a man, and do as I please.' This man, the first year after he commenced work, after leaving the South, laid up his wages, besides boarding and clothing himself, \$200, was then paying for his board in Detroit, and attending school.—Such facts need no comment. The feeling seems to be pretty generally prevalent among the colored people, that they would never get their freedom without fighting for it. They seem to be discouraged, and to think that the abolitionists will not succeed in abolishing slavery.—This feeling I labored to do away with, as I am a non-resistant, and do not believe in fighting in any way, although at the risk of losing my reputation as an anti-slavery man among them. It is certainly a hard case to decide, to say that a slave does wrong in defending himself when escaping from slavery; but the gospel seems to forbid every thing of the kind.

I was traveling, last fall, with a gentleman from Louisville, Ky. who was a decided abolitionist. He said there were as many as fifty in that city, of the same opinion with him, though they were afraid to come out openly. They conversed some with their slaveholding friends, which had a good effect. He said they were watching the abolitionists of the North, and would gather courage in proportion as they succeeded. He said they must go on, and just in proportion as they exerted themselves, and spread light and truth around, would the overthrow of slavery be hastened. If the abolitionist should cease their efforts now, he said a great work would have been accomplished at the South.—Their consciences were awakened, and they regarded the abolitionists, not as incendiaries and cut-throats, as they formerly did, but as respectable and intelligent men.

Your sympathising brother,
CHARLES STEARNS.

MR. WISE.

This would-be leader of the Whig party has, thus far, been a nuisance in the House of Representatives, and as such he is very generally viewed by the Whig press. Some of them beseech him, in justice to the party, to abandon it, and join the enemy openly, if he will continue to co-operate with them in frustrating the designs of the whigs. But for him the House might have been half through with the business of the extra session.

O. Free Press.

Gov. Seward, of New York, declines becoming a candidate for re-election.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, July 14, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY, of New York.

For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio.

For Governor,
JABEZ S. FITCH, of Calhoun Co.

For Lieut. Governor,
NATHAN POWER, of Oakland Co.

"IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY; IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

NOMINATIONS.—We published last week a call for a convention for the Counties of Eaton and Ingham. We republish to day a call for the friends of liberty of Jackson Co., to meet on the 17th instant. We expect to hear of a spirited meeting and a very general attendance. If we remember right, Jackson County, last fall, gave a greater vote for the Liberty ticket, than any other county in the State. If, however, one town, at the Spring Election, gave half as many votes as the whole county gave last fall, we shall look for a large increase at the coming election. Washtenaw will soon be forth coming. Let us hear from the Western counties. The cause of liberty has this advantage, that it has nothing to fear except from indifference and inaction.

publish to day the account of the visit of this distinguished philanthropist to our national metropolis. Have we not reason to be proud of our domestic institutions as here delineated by a foreigner? The address to the President of the United States by the Committee of the British and Foreign A. S. Society, of which he was the bearer, we have not room to publish. It takes the ground that the negro is by nature equal with other men; and that to hold slaves is a crime against God, contrary to Christianity, and the moral sense of mankind. It is couched in very respectful terms, and is signed by the venerable Clarkson. Would it have been at all undignified or improper, if the President had politely acknowledged its reception?

Congressional.

IN THE SENATE, JUNE 23.—Petitions from all quarters came in for a general bankrupt law, with occasionally one against it.

Mr. Berrien from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the 25th, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

JUNE 24.—An abstract of the new census was laid before the Senate; ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith, of Ia., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back to the Senate the bill to distribute the sales of the public lands equitably among the States, and to grant certain lands to certain States.

Mr. Clay's project of a fiscal agent was called up and discussed.

JUNE 25.—Mr. Calhoun spoke in opposition to the bill, and was replied to by Messrs. Mangum and Graham.

The bill to provide for the family of Gen. Harrison was brought to a third reading.—It was opposed by several, chiefly on account of its unconstitutionality.

IN THE HOUSE, JUNE 23.—Mr. Adams offered a resolution, which was adopted, that so much of the Message as relates to the African slave trade be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with instructions to report to the House such measures as "the highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity" require for the suppression of the trade.

Mr. C. H. Williams offered the following which lies over one day.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of six members, one from each State, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report a bill to this House, as early as practicable, for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the sixth census.

JUNE 24.—Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing a loan not exceeding \$12,000,000 for the relief of the Treasury, redeemable any time after Jan. 1, 1850.

W. C. Johnson, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and granting pre-emption rights. Referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Secretary of the Treasury containing his project for a National Bank. Referred to a Select Committee on the currency.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.—The mortal remains of President Harrison were taken from the vault of the Congress burying ground, for the purpose of removal to the neighborhood of Cincinnati, where a monument is to be erected at the expense of the people of that place. A committee of Congress, headed by Mr. Adams, accompanied the corpse to the Railroad depot, where it was met by the President and heads of department.

MONDAY, JUNE 28.—Both houses adjourned to attend the funeral obsequies of Gen. Maomb, the commanding General of the army. He was appointed to that situation in 1823 by Mr. Adams. He entered the military service in 1799.

Providence Conference.

Many preachers of this body held a meeting, June 11, during the sessions of the conference at Providence, and organized an anti-slavery Society. They resolved, that duty requires each member of this Society to preach at least once during the conference year, expressly on the subject of slavery, and to make the subject a prominent one in their pulpit exercises.

Many of the members of this conference are among the oldest and most successful preachers in the M. E. Church, and from what we know of them, we cannot doubt that their interest in behalf of the slave, will be manifested by the most energetic exertions. What a contrast between the sayings and doings of the eastern preachers of the M. E. Church, and those of our own State!—There they seem to have cut loose from the shackles of prejudice and selfishness (if they were ever bound by them,) and have enlisted in all the benevolent enterprises of the age, and the poor slave comes in for his full share of sympathy. Here they seem to be men of "one idea," as a general thing and feel no special interest in any thing beyond the precincts of their own church.

The *Missionary Herald* for November and December, 1840, and January 1841, acknowledges the receipts into the treasury of the American Board of Foreign Mission, during those months.

From the Free States,	\$56,365.30
From the Slave States,	3,099.00
Total,	\$59,464.30

If slavery be neither a sin nor a curse, but "a practical blessing," as they contend at the South, why this difference in the contributions from an equal number of States? How can it be accounted for? If it be said that the number of professed Christians in the slave states is smaller, or that they are poorer, or less devoted to the cause of missions, may not all these differences be traced to that peculiar system which they so much admire as a practical blessing?

The Rev. Mr. Davis, a Baptist slaveholder, who owns 30 slaves, is making a tour through the North, lecturing on slavery, and challenging the abolitionists to defend their principles, if they can. At the latest date, he was in Utica, holding a public debate with Wm. Goodell and Beriah Green on the question, "Are the Southern professors of religion who hold slaves, doing right?" He maintains that slavery is a Bible Institution. He admits that the slaves are not allowed to read, and regrets that it is so. But then they have oral instruction! Many at the South would like to extend to them the blessings of knowledge, but the law would not permit, and the agitations of the abolitionists have obstructed their endeavors to alleviate the condition of the slave, &c. Anti-slavery readers are familiar with all the arguments he advanced. Mr. Davis is helping the cause he opposes more than he could by directly advocating it.

Illinois.

The State A. S. Society held its anniversary at Galesbury, June 10. One hundred and twenty five members were present.—The State Society is hereafter to publish the *Genius of Liberty*, which has heretofore been published by a County Society.

The following resolutions on political action were adopted.

That this Society recommend to all the abolition voters of the State that they give their suffrages only to anti-slavery men to hold legislative and executive offices.

That this Society requests all the auxiliaries to take action on the subject of carrying their anti-slavery sentiments to the polls, and that they report by their secretaries to the Corresponding Secretary of the State A. S. Society.

A Convention of the delegates of the third Congressional District held a meeting, during the anniversary, and nominated for representative to Congress, Frederick Collins, of Adams County.

Abolitionism in the Genesee Conference of the M. E. Church.

At a meeting of the members and ministers of the Genesee Conference, at Palmyra, June 12, an Anti-Slavery Society was formed and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the recent attitude assumed by a large portion of the M. E. Church in relation to slavery, makes it incumbent on every consistent abolitionist in said Church to bear his decided, unequivocal testimony against this great abomination.

That Methodism and abolitionism are legitimately conjoined; and that the doctrines, government and institutions of the M. E. Church, when truly and equitably administered, are exactly in accordance with the principles of the anti-slavery cause.

That the elective franchise is not only the most effective medium through which to effect the extirpation of slavery over those sections of our country where we exercise the legal jurisdiction, but is consistent and comports with moral suasion.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, vs. Abolition.

Human nature is so constituted, that wherever power is possessed, there is great danger of its perversion. It is often employed to promote the purposes of injustice, folly or selfishness. All history teaches this fact. It is equally true that power is perverted from its legitimate end, in ecclesiastical as well as in civil governments. In both cases the rulers are men, and so far as they are selfish and sinful, selfishness and wickedness will be found to mingle more or less, in all the measures of their administration.

The persecutions and cruelties practised by the Government of the Roman Catholic Church, show how far the wickedness of ecclesiastical rules will develop itself, when not opposed by counteracting circumstances. It fills one with horror and indignation to read of the cruelties practised by the leaders of the church on thousands far better than themselves, of the delusions imposed on the ignorant and simple, and of the open and bare-faced tyranny which they exercised towards the rights and feelings of those who opposed their iniquities. Yet so far as the ruling principles of action are concerned, the M. E. Church of the United States will well bear comparison with the darkest days of Popery. True, they have confiscated no one's property, or burnt any one at the stake for heresy: but they have been guilty of oppressing and injuring more than a hundred thousand of their members who are least able to defend themselves from insult and injury. Is it asked wherein they have committed this wickedness.—

We answer:

1. They have voluntarily upheld and supported the slavery of nearly one hundred thousand of their number. They have set their faces as a flint against every attempt to procure the emancipation of their brethren and sisters, unless accompanied by a system of colonization, disgraceful, ruinous and hopeless. They have become the patrons of slavery, gratuitously.—There was no need of their defending it. But now they have stepped in between their fellow Methodists in bondage, and liberty, and have virtually declared, "So far as we can prevent it, you shall not become free."

The General Conference of 1836 passed the following:

Resolved, By the delegates of the annual conferences in General Conference assembled, that they are decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish or intention to interfere in the civil and political relation between master and slave, as it exists in the Slaveholding States of this Union.

The Baltimore Conference passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are opposed in every part and particular to the proceedings of the abolitionists which look to the immediate, indiscriminate and general emancipation of slaves.

2. The representatives of the church, in General Conference assembled, May, 1840, voted to deprive a large portion of their brethren and sisters of one of the privileges granted to them by Jesus Christ when they became subjects of his kingdom. He has commanded his disciples, in certain cases where they are injured by a brother, to tell their grievances to the church: but the General Conference resolved, "That it is INEXPEDIENT and UNJUSTIFIABLE for any preacher to permit colored persons to give testimony against white persons in any State where they are denied that privilege in trials at law." Jesus Christ has commanded the colored man to complain to the church: but the Conference says it is "unjustifiable for the minister to let him complain!"

By virtue of this rule, no colored person can bear testimony against a white church member, whatever wrongs may have been received. This rule operates rigorously on some 40,000 of the female members of the church who are slaves. They have no protection for their persons or purity of character from the laws of the State.—

Marriage is not recognized by law, neither are they protected from outrage and insult by public sentiment. Their only hope, then, for the preservation of a virtuous character, would be that the church, which had received them into its bosom, would listen to the story of their wrongs, and shield them, to some extent at least, by the weight of its influence, from the snares which beset them on every side. Violence and oppression of every kind may thus be practised upon the colored church member by a white Methodist brother, without the possibility even, of making his complaint

heard by the church. And if the RULERS are determined not to hear the complaints of the injured persons, how very far would they be from doing them justice! The baseness of this act of the General Conference should forever shut their mouths from uttering a word concerning the oppressions and iniquity of Popery.

3. The course taken by the authorities of the church toward the abolitionists, has been unjustifiable and oppressive. They have pursued abolition as though THAT were itself a crime, which would shut every anti-slavery Methodist out of heaven. The church has no authority to make that a crime which is not forbidden by the word of God, and when it does so, it usurps a power which was never conferred upon it by the great Head of the church. Nothing is properly an offence, except it be something contrary to the will or word of God, or clearly deducible therefrom. Is Abolitionism any where condemned in the Scriptures? Yet it has been accounted a crime by the authorities of the church.

The New York annual conference resolved as the sense of that body:

"That any of its members or probationers who may patronize Zion's Watchman, by writing in commendation of its character, by recommending it to our people, by obtaining subscribers, or by collecting or remitting monies for it, shall be considered guilty of indiscretion, and be censured by the Conference."

Patronizing a paper called Zion's Watchman, is made a disciplinable offence. It is not alledged that it is a licentious, immoral or infidel paper: not at all. But it is known to be an Abolition paper, and that is enough. The members of the conference had just as much authority to adjudge a church member deserving of censure, who should wear his hat in presence of the Bishop, as to pass the resolution above.

In doing either, they usurp authority never guaranteed to them by our holy religion, and expressly violate a principle laid down by the General Conference of 1828, which was as follows: "Our ministers and members of every class, are entitled to the FULL LIBERTY OF SPEECH & THE PRESS, EQUALLY WITH ANY OTHER CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES." This was in the days of her simplicity, before the hydra-headed monster Slavery had shown itself in the form of EPISCOPAL OPPRESSION and ECCLESIASTICAL MISRULE.

Patronizing Zion's Watchman is by the Michigan Annual Conference deemed an offence calling for the interference of the government of the church. This Conference has created a new crime. It declares "that those preachers which take a course calculated to injure our official periodicals to give place to abolition or other periodicals, violate their obligations to the church and should be dealt with accordingly."—What obligations have the church members entered into to sustain "our periodicals," let them contain what they will?—Is a Methodist bound to be a subscriber for life, and be liable to church discipline because he discontinues "our" paper and subscribes for another, or because he recommends to his neighbor to do the same? Besides, the rule is the most indefinite that ever was put together. "A course calculated to injure our periodicals," may mean any thing the Conference chooses to have it mean. It is a gross invasion of the rights of individual church members.

It has been the policy of the "prime ministers," to drive abolitionists from the church, as far as possible. Heretofore, however, only a small portion have thought it necessary to secede. The greater part of them have dreaded the evils of disorganization, and have probably agreed in feeling with the sentiment of Edmund Burke, "that with or without reason, a revolution will be the very last resort of the thinking and the good." But there is reason to believe that even this last resort will be adopted by the abolitionists in the M. E. Church, unless the unjust and vindictive policy which has been pursued towards them by the authorities of the church shall cease. It is their undoubted right to withdraw from all connection with an ecclesiastical government which fails to fulfil the purposes for which it was first established, and this right they will most assuredly use when they shall have become fully convinced that all hope of a return, by the great body of the church, to primitive purity, truth and righteousness, has forever passed away.

Dissolution of the Union.

It is disgusting and fatiguing to read again and again the everlasting threats made by members of Congress, of committing high treason against their country.—One speech frequently contains this without threat half a dozen, or a dozen times. We are tired of hearing about it at the north. If they will set up an independent government, and thereby destroy themselves, why let them go about it. We have no particular inclination that way ourselves, and they need not wait for us to set them the example.

The Fugitive Law.

Suppose that, by the laws of this State, judgment should be rendered against you by a single magistrate, upon a forged bond and that by the terror of the law, the whole proceedings should be so conducted that no opportunity should be given you for obtaining counsel or procuring witnesses, or having the cause adjourned, or of a jury trial, or appealing from the decision of the justice, but the decision should be rendered instantly, and your whole property sold without redemption, and yourself and family obliged to find a home in the poor house, would you not complain of the injustice of such proceedings?

Now compare this supposed case with the law of the United States respecting fugitives from slavery, by which the liberty and all the earthly interests of some hundred thousand of our free inhabitants may at any moment be forever decided, and you will readily perceive that injustice is done by them, even to a greater extent, than in the case supposed.

The law of the United States is as follows:

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the Northwest or South of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit, taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the State or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or territory from which he or she fled."

Let us examine the actual operation of this law as it affects the rights of the colored population.

1st. It is for no crime that the negro is hauled up before a justice or a judge, and placed on his defence. If he be actually a fugitive slave, which frequently is not the case, he has only escaped from the dominion of his master—of a fellow man, who could show no better title to his property than that which brute force can give. He has only done the same thing which the justice or the claimant would have done in like circumstances.

2. It devolves on the claimant to show that this identical negro owes him service or labor by the laws of another State, and that he has fled from that State. He ought in equity to prove these points by such testimony as is allowed in courts of justice generally: but this law only requires him to prove them to the satisfaction of the justice. The claimant's own oath or affidavits taken without the knowledge of the defendant, may be admitted as good testimony in determining whether the man claimed is entitled to his liberty.

3d. By the laws of this State, the defendant can examine the witnesses personally which are produced by the plaintiff; or, if affidavits are to be taken, a notice must be served upon the defendant, that he may be present, and examine the witnesses when the affidavits are taken. The Statute declares expressly that no ex parte affidavit, (that is, one taken by one party without a notice to the other,) shall be received as testimony in any court. Where as by the law of Congress, for any thing that appears to the contrary, the testimony may be partly or wholly produced to the justice before the person claimed is arrested, and an order made out to consign him into slavery, without his ever having an opportunity to know upon what evidence he was made a slave.

4th. There is no provision in the law by which counsel can be obtained, or can be heard when procured. If any be obtained or heard, it is by the favor of the justice, and not by virtue of the law.

5th. There is no provision for an adjournment in any case. Adjournments are usually granted for the purpose of securing the rights of the parties: but in this case the rights of one party at least do not come into the question: the great object is to satisfy the justice!

6th. It does not appear that the defendant can compel the attendance of witnesses to testify in his behalf, so that unless

they will come voluntarily, the testimony must be only on one side.

7th. No bail is required of a claimant, and he can imprison and harass a free man, to any extent, and put him to great expense and trouble, besides jeopardizing his liberty, and unless the claimant owns property in the State no damages can be recovered.

8th. There is no privilege of appeal to a higher court. By the laws of our State, any judgment of a magistrate for the sum of ten dollars or more, may be appealed from to the circuit court, and there be tried by a jury of twelve men. But in this case, when the liberty of a man is brought in question by the claim of a slave holder or frequently of a kidnapper, no appeal can be entered from the decision of a magistrate, selected exclusively by the claimant himself. Is not the liberty of a man worth ten dollars?

9th. A trial by jury is the great safeguard of every one's rights. A single magistrate is sometimes corrupt, or partial, or ignorant, or prejudiced, sometimes incompetent, and always liable to error. Many justices that are upright in principle, are ignorant of law, and are therefore liable to be greatly misled. So important was this feature of our Jurisprudence deemed by our forefathers, that they incorporated an article into the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "in suits at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved."

The law is disgraceful to the nation.—Here is a man who claims property in a human being, and instead of requiring him to prove his property as in other cases, and obtain it in a State Court, Congress is apprehensive that he will not be able to sustain his claim successfully, and therefore steps in and becomes a slave catcher for him, and secures him the property, by declaring that the justices of the peace in the several States shall deliver up the man claimed. The slave-catching by national authority that was perpetrated in Florida, as brought to view in Gidding's speech was not the first service of the kind that the nation has performed at the bidding of the slaveholders. That was done by the Executive Department: but this plan of slave-catching by national legislation has been in use nearly half a century.

11th. A trial by jury has been secured to alleged fugitives by law in Vermont, Massachusetts; New York, and New Jersey, and their example will doubtless be followed by all the free States. Another session of the Legislature should not be allowed to pass, without the united efforts of the friends of liberty to secure the enactment of a similar law in our own State.—Such an effort will certainly succeed.

Compare them.

Massachusetts doctrine in April, 1838, as declared by the Legislature, and approved by Governor Everett:

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and there is nothing in the terms or circumstances of the acts of cession by Virginia Maryland, or otherwise, imposing any legal or moral restraint upon its exercise.

Resolved, That the inhuman traffic in slaves, carried on in and through the District of Columbia, is a national disgrace, and a national sin, and ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery in the territories of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish the traffic in slaves between different States of the Union.

Resolved, That the exercise of this power is demanded by the principles of humanity and justice.

Resolved, That no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union, whose Constitution of Government [sanctions the institution] of domestic slavery." DANIEL WEBSTER'S DOCTRINE, OCT. 5, 1840.

"THERE IS NO POWER, direct or indirect, in Congress or the General Government, to INTERFERE IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER, in the slightest degree, WITH THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY, or the institutions of the South."

"These memorable words," said Mr. Rives in the Senate, Feb. 23, 1841," are on record. They were taken down at the time, and they have been given to the world under the revision of the Senator from Massachusetts himself."

Speaking Out.

The State of Vermont has one representative in Washington who dares avow his sentiments. The following is reported concerning Mr. Mattocks:

"Mr. MATTOCKS, of Vermont, presented the petition of Jonathon P. Miller and 168 others, citizens and freemen of the 5th Congressional district in Vermont, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the territory of Florida.

Mr. M. said he was not about to present the petition for the idle purpose of voting himself against it, but he should present it because he believed in his soul that the prayer thereof ought to be granted, so as to relieve this land of liberty from the national and damning sin of slavery in this our own bailiwick, the District of Columbia. He presented the petition, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, consisting of one member from each State in the

Union; and on the question of reference, he demanded the yeas and nays.

The question of the reception of the petition was laid on the table by a vote of 155 yeas to 28 nays, all the other members from Vermont voting in the affirmative.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MESSENGER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Having just returned from a visit to the south part of Ohio, and resuming my labors again as agent of the Michigan Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society in our beloved State, will you permit me to lay before the readers of the 'Signal' some incidents which occurred during my trip? They may be of some interest to your readers, as they appertain to the subject of abolition. My visit was to that city in the Queen State famous for mobocratic violence at the opening of our late spring—the city of Dayton where my friends reside. I arrived there just in time to witness an abolition excitement, and, to some extent, an abolition triumph. I arrived on Tuesday, and on Thursday of the same week an appointment for an anti-slavery lecture by a Mr. Thomas, of Hamilton, was announced in the city papers. The Daily's were teeming with many fearful prognostics of the consequences which should result from so bold an introduction of abolition into the place, and so soon after their late troubles by riots, &c. Especially the Transcript, a daily paper edited, as I was informed, by a Universalist preacher, was very profuse with matter, well calculated to ignite the combustibles of which a mob is generally made up. The city council were petitioned by one hundred and eighty signatures, to prohibit the lecture. The city council had now an opportunity of redeeming the reputation of this otherwise noble city.—They did it! They immediately made a formal report to the citizens; a valuable document, with but one exception, and that was an allusion to the objection now perfectly stale, where abolition is known, that of Amalgamation. The document as I judged it, was calculated, with respect to this particular, to leave the impression that amalgamation, was an element of abolitionism, and designed as one item of consummation, by abolitionists. Why this was lugged into the report I could not tell—I could see nothing in the circumstances of the occasion to require any opinion, or even allusion to it. The remaining part of the document simply announced that they possessed no constitutional right to prohibit the lectures, and that they were bound by their oaths of office to protect the liberty of speech, and should do it to the extent of their ability. No sooner was this determination of the city council published in the papers, than the elements which were before lashing themselves into a sufficient fury to riot at noonday upon the person of some defenceless friend of the slave, immediately subsided into a law abiding calm. Whatever may have been this official fault heretofore, it is certain the conduct of the Mayor, Marshal and other city officers, in the announcement they made of their full purpose to sustain law, and their presence at the anti-slavery meeting was worthy of note. Suffice it to say, that the hour arrived for the meeting, and with it came not only the speaker for whom the appointment was made, but also our distinguished friend, James G. Birney. Mr. Thomas's and Mr. Birney's addresses were listened to with profound attention. They were eloquent! Mr. Birney's remarks were principally upon the righteousness and rightfulness of the late decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, which declared that with the consent of his master, the moment a slave "touched the soil of Ohio, that moment the shackles fall." It was truly a theme for such a mind as Mr. Birney's. After the audience was kept in attendance upwards of two hours, I made a few remarks, and closed with prayer. I felt it to be a pleasure in the place where I have spent childhood and youth, the most interesting portion of human life, and where I have the best of earthly friends, to plead the cause of the oppressed.

While in Dayton, I visited the prison and conversed with the unfortunate colored man who stands indicted for murder in the second degree. The particulars of the affray, which resulted in the untimely death of a young man, have been given in the anti-slavery papers generally. I think prejudice is giving way to some extent, against him. Repeatedly was it said to me by citizens of worth in the place, that were he a white man it could easily be determined what would be the result of the case before the civil court. The abolitionists of Dayton, what few there are, are in the best sense of the popular phrase, "good men and true." The meeting above referred to was held at the dwelling of Mr. Luther Bruin, one of the earliest citizens of the place, and one of the first to espouse and defend the 'oppressed.' I should have noticed the presence also of Mr. Augustus Wattles at the late meeting above named. He tarried some days in the city for the benefit of a sick child and I enjoyed the pleasure of hearing him relate the success of his mission for the instruction of the colored people of Mercer county, Ohio. He informed me that much proficiency was made by a number of his scholars, and much prosperity attended his efforts, all things considered; and every thing would move on in the colony to a charm, were it not for a dissatisfaction existing in the minds of some white inhabitants because they live in the same county with themselves, and some of them professors of the religion of the Bible. Professors only, of

course, they must be. Few persons, even among abolitionists know what such men as Augustus Wattles and Hiram Wilson, of Canada, are suffering in consequence of prejudice against color, by certain pale faces, as the Indians call them, who happen to reside near their respective fields of labor. For the present we can only bid them look for safety and support to that God who has made of one blood all nations that dwell on all the face of the Earth.

Affectionately yours,
WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Columbia on the 16th inst., news was brought eight days later from Europe. Hostilities had been revived in China, and the British had taken possession of the Bogue forts and the factory of Canton. Great Britain was thoroughly agitated with the corn law question, and in Ireland immense meetings were constantly held in behalf of the repeal. Thanks to God and father Matthew, these great assemblages are no longer disgraced with drunkenness and riot. The Irish are regenerated. Having gained such a victory over whiskey, the 'repeal' of the Union will be an easy matter. The chartists are as busy as ever, and obviously England is to have free trade and free bread, or—a revolution.—Free American.

A FEMALE SLAVE.—I had purchased her for her great beauty, but soon found that she was active, intelligent and lively. At first our only means of conversing was by signs, and her eyes sparkled with pleasure whenever she succeeded in comprehending my meaning. After the task of preparing our evening meal had been concluded, I frequently called her to my side and endeavored to acquire her language, which was of a silvery sweetness, every word terminating in a vowel. Sometimes she sang the wild and plaintive airs of her country; and when I had explained to her that this also was not my native land, she would point me in the direction of her own, and her eyes would fill with tears at the recollection of her own happy home.—Wellsted's City of Caliphs.

The total number of slave vessels which have been captured by the British cruisers, under the late treaty with Spain from 1837 to 1840, inclusive, is said to be seventy-nine!

Castor oil is manufactured in large quantities in Illinois, and as a material for light, is preferred to sperm oil. A thousand barrels are said to be made annually in Randolph county alone.

The Printers of New York have formed a Temperance Society. About 50 signed the pledge at their first meeting.

The Court of Sessions in the city of New York is composed of three judges, one a protestant, the second a Catholic, the third a Jew!

The greatest benefactors of the world are those who contribute to make mankind the most happy.

SPECIAL MEETING, OF THE Michigan Wesleyan A. S. Society.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that there will be a meeting of the above Society, held on the 18th of day August next, at the Corners, six miles north-west of the village of Plymouth, Wayne county, near the dwellings of Rufus Thayer and Rev. Samuel Behrens. The object of this meeting, after strengthening each others hearts and hands by the exchange of the friendly salutation, and the adoption of such preliminaries as usually take place at such meetings, to secure, if deemed practicable, certain important Amendments to our Constitution, either at this special meeting or at the next annual meeting: amendments, suggested by many, to affect vitally the interests of Abolition in the Methodist church. The members of the Auxiliaries, already formed; and members of the M. E. Church; Abolitionists and Anti-Abolitionists, and members of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and all other churches, who feel so disposed, are invited to attend. I am authorized to announce that ample accommodations will be provided for by the friends in the vicinity, for all who may attend. It is probable the meeting will last 2 days. Opening exercises will commence at 11 o'clock, Wednesday, 18th of August.

V. MEEKER, Rec. Sec.

July 6, 1841.

JACKSON COUNTY CONVENTION. There will be a Convention held at the Court House in Jackson, on Saturday, the 17th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. by the friends of "INDEPENDENT LIBERTY NOMINATIONS" for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the next State Legislature. All the friends of Independent Anti-slavery nominations in the county are earnestly invited to attend.

MANY FRIENDS OF LIBERTY. Jackson, July 9, 1841.

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

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

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

The undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES.

The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good Threshing Machine is one hundred dollars, at the shop; without the Machine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well,) and it will not be hard work for the horse. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common waggon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; without the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.

They also manufacture STRAW CUTTERS, recently invented by S. W. FOSTER, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or water power. They also work by hand.—Price, fifteen dollars.

—ALSO—

CAST-IRON MILLS for grinding provender, at the rate of six to eight bushels per hour, with two horses or by water.

—ALSO—

SMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER.—Price, sixty dollars.

S. W. FOSTER, & Co. Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-1y

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS SEMINARY.

THE TRUSTEES would inform the public, that the Winter term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, EIGHTEENTH OF AUGUST,

and continue twenty-two weeks, under the Superintendance of Mr. LUCIEN H. JONES, the present incumbent. They would also say that this School has been respectfully sustained during the present pecuniary pressure that has crushed so many of the Literary Institutions of our country; and that there is a disposition with all concerned to sustain it till better times shall secure to it, its anticipated prosperity and usefulness.

TUITION.

For the common English branches, \$3.00. The higher Eng. br. and Mathematics, 4.00. The Latin and French Languages, 5.00.

The Tuition to be paid at the middle of the quarter, unless other arrangements are previously made. Board and washing are from 1.00 to 1.50 dollars per week, and a number of private rooms may be engaged by such as wish to board themselves. The School is open to both sexes and all denominations. No Student will be received for less than half a Term; and no reduction made for absence except for continued sickness.

FOSTER TUCKER, Secretary of the Board.

Grass Lake, June 23, 1841. 10-4w

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 Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate.—He put one over the region of the liver; in the mean time he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently re-instated.

It has likewise been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, and effusions 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. A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers. 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

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

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Air—Auld Lang Syne. PART I.

The bells are ringing merrily, The cannon loudly roar, And thunder-shouts for liberty Are heard from shore to shore; And countless banners to the breeze Their 'stars and stripes' display: What call for sights and sounds like these? 'Tis Independence day!

Our fathers spurned the British Yoke, Determined to be free; And full of might they rose and broke The chains of tyranny! O! long they toiled, with zeal unfeigned, And kept their foes at bay, Till by their valorous deeds they gained Our Independence day!

They fought not for themselves alone, But for the rights of all, Of every cast, complexion, zone, On this terrestrial ball: To God they made their high appeal, In hope, not in dismay; For well they trusted He would seal Their Independence day!

Their creed how just; their creed how grand! 'All men are equal born!' Let those who cannot understand This truth, be laughed to scorn! Cheers for the land in which we live, The free, the fair, the gay! And hearty thanks to Heaven we'll give, For Independence day!

PART II.

O God! what mockery is this! Our land, how lost to shame! Well may all Europe jeer and hiss At mention of her name! For, while t'he boasts of liberty, 'Neath Slavery's iron sway Three millions of her people lie, On Independence day!

She may not, must not, thus rejoice, Nor of her triumphs tell: Hushed be the cannon's thundering voice, And muffled every bell! Dissolved in tears, prone in the dust, For mercy let her pray, That judgments on her may not burst On Independence day!

Lo! where her starry banner waves, In many a graceful fold— There toil, and groan, and bleed her slaves, And men, like brutes, are sold! Her hands are red with crimson stains, And bloody is her way; She wields the lash, she forges chains, On Independence day!

Friends of your country—of your race— Of freedom—and of God! Combine oppression to efface, And break the tyrant's rod: All traces of injustice sweep By moral power away; Then a glorious jubilee we'll keep On INDEPENDENCE day!

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Boston, June 17, 1841.

Quaker Slaves.

It is worthy to be recorded in the annals of bigotry, that in 1659 two of the ancestors of Joseph Southwick, formerly President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, were sentenced to be sold as slaves, for not attending the public worship of the Puritans, among whom they lived; they being members of the Society of Friends. The following order was issued by the General Court of Boston. "Whereas, Daniel Southwick, and Provided Southwick, son and daughter of Lawrence Southwick, absenting themselves from public ordinances, have been fined by the courts of Salem and Ipswich, pretending they have no estates, and resolving not to work;" the court, upon perusal of a law, which was made upon the account of debts, in answer to what should be done for the satisfaction of fines, resolves, that the treasurers of the several counties are, and shall be fully empowered to sell the said persons to any of the English nation, at Virginia or Barbadoes, to answer the said fines, &c.

EDWARD RAWSON, Sec'y.

Edmund Butler, one of the Treasurers, for the sake of gain, sought to effect a sale; but the moral sentiments of the people, which has since changed the laws was even then beginning to go head of them. Not a sea captain was found willing to undertake the business. One master of a ship, by way of excuse, pretended that they would spoil all the ship's company with their heresy; to which Butler replied, "you need not fear that; for they are poor harmless creatures, and will not hurt anybody." "Is it so?" rejoined the shipmaster; and will you offer to make slaves of such harmless creatures?"

This disgraceful order was answered at large, in print, by G. Bishop, who quoted the Scripture where God's judgments are

*That is, would not work out the fine.

denounced against those "who sell the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes."—A. S. Standard.

POLITICAL ACTION IN OHIO.—We are happy to place on record the following testimony, coming as it does from a strong friend of the old organization. We quote from a letter of E. D. Hudson, giving an account of the anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, published without comment in the National Anti-Slavery Standard. What opportunity the writer had for ascertaining what proportion of the Ohio abolitionists are friends of the old organization, we cannot guess; but we are sure we may now reasonably ask some people not to charge all the ludicrousness of third party upon new organization.—The liberty party is neutral ground in regard to the unprofitable controversy which has split the anti-slavery body. It is the ground where the great mass, East and West, can and will meet, and act with a peaceful and overwhelming efficiency.—Heaven bless the abolitionists at Ohio, no matter of what organization.

The abolitionists of Ohio are fierce for independent nominations—and still nine-tenths of them are decided and uncompromising friends of the old anti-slavery society, and contend for its broad platform.—Their sympathies are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, with the American Society. They are firmly and fiercely in favor of equal rights—of all, men and women—as of political organization. New organization and political organization are not synonymous here, as in the eastern states. Neither do they contend that political organization must be the "living principle" of an abolitionist. As a body, they are firm friends of Garrison. Even those who call themselves non-resistants, believe it to be the most expedient course of those who go to the polls, to organize themselves into an independent party—at the same time not so far committing themselves to their own party, but that they would make the candidates of other parties their own.

Political organizationists in Ohio are altogether of a different character and sentiment from political organizationists in the Eastern States. They are democratic; willing every one should act as he (or she) thinks fit; anti-sectarians—uncompromising advocates of equal rights, of men and women, and opposed to all proscription for opinion's sake.

There was a perfect fanaticism among the abolitionists with regard to politics—fierce for the onset at the ballot box. The consequence was, (which I believe to be inevitable tendency of entering this or any other moral question into the political arena,) the convention assumed more of the political than a moral character; and the moral question of slavery in the main had the go-by. Still I must say it was good for me to be there. There was a noble enthusiasm and spirit of philanthropy, which I never before witnessed, in most of the members of the convention. Young men and women came up thirty, forty and fifty miles on horseback, to the gathering. One four-horse team, with a long wagon, (a low, black schooner, swift sailer, called the "LIBERATOR," constantly engaged in transporting "happy slaves from Virginia Kentucky, to Victoria's land.) came up two hundred miles, loaded down with men and women, to the convention. It was a grand sight, and nobler still to witness their entire devotion to the cause of human liberty, and their "go ahead" spirit in every human and philanthropic enterprise.—Free American.

From the Free American. Church Action.

Here are some resolutions of the right stamp, from the Congregational church in Marlboro', Mass. The first passed with three neutrals, the second with one. Resolved, That regarding slavery in all its forms, and under all the circumstances in which it is at this moment upheld and practised in our country, as a sin of awful magnitude in the sight of God,—as in most direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of our holy religion—as a tremendous obstacle to the spread of the Gospel of Christ, and as having a direct and powerful tendency to corrupt the purity, disturb the harmony, and destroy the influence of the church; we will not, knowingly, suffer a slaveholding minister to enter our pulpit, nor a slaveholding professor to sit at our communion table.

Resolved, That the cause of the slave is entitled to the sympathies, the contributions and the prayers of all, and we hereby add the Massachusetts Abolition Society to the list of benevolent societies, to which have pledged to countenance and support.

DEFEATING LAW.—At the regular May term of the Circuit Court, in Phillips Co., Arkansas, a large amount of property was to be sold, and a petition signed by above 200 names was presented to the Judge, praying him not to hold the court. Disregarding this, however, in the manly discharge of his duty, Judge Baker proceeded to the court, when he found the hall of justice in the possession of about twenty armed men, who refused admission to any one, and threatened the Sheriff with death if he showed resistance. The Sheriff made a requisition on the colonel of the county for an armed force to suppress the rebellion. He then resigned his office and the power to appoint a successor devolving on the Coroner, who was himself among the insurgents, the holding of the court was wholly prevented.—Record.

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' tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, or any other Pills, or Compound, before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others. Let none condemn them until they have tried them, and they will not.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable Persian Pills, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious Family medicine, that has yet been used in America. If every family could be made 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, M'Kenzie, & 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 unhesitatingly 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 Caldonia square, Edingburg 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 vitia of the fluids which produced symptoms of almost every disease. It would be too tedious for me to give you a history of all my difficulties. I was weak, dull, stupid and reduced to a skeleton. All hopes of being restored had been given over, except by my brother-in-law. I took two boxes of your Pills, and am able to perform my duties in the counting room. My sister was consumptive—her liver was much affected, her legs swelled—a harsh cough constantly troubled her. One box of your Pills entirely relieved her from all those symptoms.—I am about to remove to Burlington, and would wish an agency, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ne 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 bitter 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; Dawy & Co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pearson, Clifton I. D. Kief, Manchester; T. Hull, Leoni; C. G. Grevell, Grass-Lake; Keeler & Powers Concord.

Merchant's Improved Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

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

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

There is hardly a physician who has not had occasion to observe with pain, the phagedenic 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 maldy generally affects a preference. But in this extract, will be found a perfect remedy, in all such cases, and where the disease has not produced a very great derangement of structure, it will even yield to this remedy in a very short time.

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

The compound extract being a very nice pharmaceutical preparation, requires the most rigid care and 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 80 degrees Fah. until every particle of active principle is exhausted, leaving a tasteless mass behind; thereby obtaining the whole of the soluble active principle in a highly concentrated state, leaving out the fecula woody fibre, &c., which encumbers the extract obtained by decoction. The proprietor therefore has not only the satisfaction of assuring the medical faculty and the public, that this remedy is prepared according to strict chemical and pharmaceutical rules, but that he also united some of the officinal valuable and active vegetables, all of the choicest selection which materially enhances its value in the treatment of the diseases above named. He is therefore induced to offer this fluid extract to physicians and others under the fullest conviction of its superiority over that in common use.

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

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

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

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

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

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!!

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

E. DEANS' CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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

WERTFIELD, CHAUTAUCQUE 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 13, 1839.

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

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

The plaster is now put up in boxes at 50 cents, and one dollar each.

Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by H. HARRIS & Co., Ashtabula, Ohio—sole proprietors.

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

The above article may be had at the store of J. McLean Jackson; Hale & Smith, Grass Lake, and by the principal druggists throughout the State. Jackson July 4, 1840

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, Rives. R. B. Rexford, Napoleon. L. H. Jones Grass Lake. Rev. Samuel Behans, Plymouth. Walter M'Farlan, do. Samuel Mead, do. Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem. D. F. Norton, do. Nathan Power, Farmington. Joseph Morrison Pontiac. James Noyes, Pavilion. N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft. W. Smith, Spring Arbor. U. Adams, Rochester. R. L. Hall, Tecumseh. L. Noble, Pinckney. Dr. V. Meeker, Leslie. Clark Parsons, Manchester. Elias Vedder, Jackson. M. Aldin, Adrian. Josiah Sabine, Sharon. S. Pomroy, Tompkins. M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co.