

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.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Messrs. Editors:—You will please excuse me for intruding upon your patience.—But the following extract from a lecture on education, delivered at the Medical College, New York, by Rev. H. O. Sheldon, is a precious gem, and I cannot well deny myself the pleasure of seeing it in your interesting Signal, hoping thereby to call the attention of community and especially the female part to that deeply interesting and highly important subject.

CORA MIRANDA.

Ann Arbor, July 12, 1841.

"I believe the time has gone by, when Americans believe 'women have no souls'; though many of them are educated as if they had none, but were mere humming birds, destined to command admiration from their music or their feathers. And yet woman governs the world. She does not ordinarily command armies; preside over Senates; legislate in the council; plead at the bar, or sit upon the bench; but her influence is there; yes, POWERFULLY there. Who watches over the helpless years of the patriot, the clergymen, the statesmen, the philosopher, engraving upon their tender minds sentiments and feelings which shall never be effaced? Who has patience to answer the thousand queries of children, touching every art and science which occurs within their notice? Whose presence softens the pillow of pain? Whose cheerfulness dissipates the gloom of sorrow? Whose smile cheers to toil and nerves to fortitude? Whose company gives to an excursion its interest and heightens the loveliness of nature? Whose approbation inspires the poet, animates the brave and gives value to the wreath of victory?—Whose attention gives to truth its weight, to eloquence its fire? WOMAN! lovely woman! It was their mothers who made John Newton and Phillip Doddridge stars of the first magnitude in the religious world. It was his mother that stamped the greatness of her own mind upon Wesley. It was his mother that gave to America the pure patriot, the father of his country, the idol of posterity.

And shall women be uneducated? No! Every heart that is worth calling by that name, proclaims with emphasis, No! Let the treasures of science be unlocked and poured at her feet. Let her be educated to be the friend and companion of man!—Let her be educated to usefulness! Let her be prized, not for the flowers, or drapery, or jewels which decorate her person, but for the riches that adorn her mind.—Let her be educated! She shall be!"

For the Signal of Liberty.

Messrs. Editors:—In examining an old Scrap Book, a few days since, I found the following extract from the National Gazette, printed in Connecticut.

"A farmer, in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, on lease, for about thirty years, was lately complaining that he had been able to lay up nothing from his thirty years' labor. A neighboring storekeeper offered to explain to him the reason, and proceeded as follows:—'During the thirty years that you have been on that farm, I have been trading in this store; and the distilled spirits I have sold you, with the interest of the money would have made you the owner of the farm you hire.' On examination of the books of the storekeeper, his assertion was found to be correct. The farm was worth about five thousand dollars."

I am aware that the above story will hardly be credited by some, but let me say to those who are in the habit of tasting a little of the "O-be-joyful" from day to day, that if they will but keep an account for one year of the pennies they spend for the more than useless drink they will readily be convinced that it is one of the heaviest taxes they pay, allowing them to be what we call good farmers, and any thing of a toper.

I merely throw out these few hints hoping that some one will try the experiment, that they may be convinced that taking their daily dram is a very great tax, saying nothing

about the injury it does the system, and profit by the advice of a farmer and convicted.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

St. LOUIS MURDERERS.—Madison, one of the negroes indicted for the murder of Weaver and Baker, has been tried and convicted. Brown, another of the four negroes, has also been found guilty. But instead of Brown, another negro, named Edmund, had been arrested in New Orleans, being mistaken for brown; and while in prison, being threatened, whipped, &c. confessed himself guilty as the only means to escape further cruelty. But when brought to trial at St. Louis, he denied all knowledge of the transaction, and proved by the Captain that he was on board the steam boat Roman, between New Orleans and Natchez, when the murder was committed, and was discharged. How seldom is truth extorted by violence.—*Monroe Advocate.*

It seems by the above paragraph, that the trial by torture which has been banished from most civilized countries, is still practised at the South. Who threatened and whipped this innocent man while in prison? Was it done by the Attorney General of the State, under the authority of law, or was any person who pleased allowed to go into the prison, and examine the prisoner by torture till his doubts should be removed? We published some weeks since, an improved and economical method of preaching which is practised at the South, by which ministers of the gospel can be manufactured as fast as slaves can be purchased and ordained for the sacred calling; but our unenlightened mind had not then perceived the excellency of this method of manufacturing witnesses by a short and easy process, to any extent, to suit any case whatever. We commend this southern plan to the legal profession especially to our State Attorneys when they have a difficulty in coming at the truth in any crooked matter. A sound drubbing on the back and repeated at stated intervals, as is practised at the South, might be very efficacious in bringing to light the defalcations of Bank Officers, Swartouters, and all public defaulters.

No one need be afraid of this method because it is new. It is not new. It was practiced with the most astonishing success by Herod the great, by Nero and Caligula, and Tamulare, and by most of the distinguished worthies of ancient times, and now in these latter days as we have seen it is found exceedingly useful by our southern brethren. The efficacy of it can not be disputed. What but such a plan as this could have made an innocent man acknowledge himself guilty of a crime which would surely hang him? Its efficacy is also vouched for by one of Walter Scott's heroes in the time of Charles I. Speaking of just such a case as this, where the prisoner refused to own what he was commanded to, he says, "tie a cord around his head and twist it tight with his pistol, and my life for it, but you shall get the truth out of his mouth, or his eyes out of his head!" But we have said enough to introduce this expeditious manner of making witnesses to the notice of our readers, and would now invite some of the legal gentlemen of the South who are familiar with the subject practically to give to their northern brethren a dissertation thereon showing how much torture must be applied to the accused according to the different gradations of the crime, and the most approved method of applying it.

Perhaps some scripture may be brought to illustrate the subject. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, we are told were slaveholders, and how could they get along with their domestic institutions without something of the kind? We read concerning Paul that he was bound with things, and "the chief Captain commanded that he should be examined by scourging him." This you see, was a parallel case to the one in question.

If then this plan of procuring testimony is so efficacious, cheap, ancient, honorable, and expeditious, and has been so generally practised in all ages of the world, and is sanctioned by the general usage of apostolic times, even in the case of Paul himself, why should we scruple to follow the example of our Southern brethren in introducing this improvement into our jurisprudence.

From the Charter Oak. Legislative Report.

This is a most extraordinary document both as to sentiment and style. We should be glad to treat it with gravity and respect, were it possible. Nothing but the fact of its having come from the Legislature of a free State, boastful of its liberty and republicanism, saves it from its deserved fate—contemptuous silence. We confess our disappointment, shame and indignation. We did expect a report of a very different character from such men as Thomas Backus and Zalmon Storrs, who were members of the Committee, the former a gentleman of reputed attachment to the principles of liberty, and the latter a professed abolitionist, and an officer in our State Society. How could the latter gentleman have been persuaded to append his name to such a tissue of falsehood and vulgarity, rivaling, in these respects, every thing of the kind that has ever emanated from the Legislature of a free State! We do not understand what influences could have actuated the chairman thus to prostitute his name, and disappoint the expectations of the friends of justice and liberty throughout the State. We are unwilling to ascribe it to the intoxication so common to men of weak minds, 'dressed in a little brief authority.' But we hasten to lay the report before our readers, accompanying it with a few brief notes on some of the most remarkable passages. We shall give a literal and true copy, as we are bound to do.

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of A. M. Frink and others, praying for an alteration of the Constitution of this State, by striking therefrom the word white—and of others praying for an alteration of the laws so as to permit colored persons to vote in town meetings, &c., report, that they have had these subjects under consideration, and have given to them all the attention which the nature of these questions seem to demand.

The Committee are of opinion that the Constitution should not be changed for slight or transient causes—that the stability of our institutions rests mainly upon the permanency of our fundamental laws and therefore do not believe that the objects of these petitions are of sufficient importance to require the interference of the Legislature, so far as to make the contemplated change.

The petitioners' claim that our Constitution is unjust in its operation upon them—that it deprives them of the right of suffrage, while at the same time our laws compel them to pay taxes on their property. The committee are of opinion that these petitioners have taken but a superficial view of the subject—The constitution does not confer the right of universal suffrage to all our white population—Those who pay no taxes nor perform military duty are by its provisions excluded—But with regard to taxation, our laws require that the owners of property without distinction of color shall be taxed for such property—and while we tax the property of females the constitution does not confer upon them the right of suffrage—But of this we are not aware that they have ever complained or sought for a change in the constitution—to be consistent the committee are of opinion that these petitioners should extend their objects further than the enfranchisement of our colored population, for there are thousands of our white population who are laboring under the same disabilities—the petitioners urge their claims still further, and assert that they are entitled to the right of suffrage on the ground of the patriotism of their fathers who fought and suffered in the cause of American Independence—The committee are aware that to some extent this may be true—but have they not in return obtained privileges commensurate with their services—Laws were long ago enacted which must shortly result in the entire freedom of the colored race in our State—And moreover, our laws extend to them the same protection and the same privileges, both civil and religious, which they do to our white population—But these petitioners insist that by granting the right of suffrage to them it will serve to elevate them in morals and thereby qualify them for greater usefulness and happiness.

In reply to this claim the committee need only refer to facts.—In some of the adjoining States their colored population have long participated in the right of voting at elections—and if any improvement has been made either in morals or otherwise, they have not been able to discover it by any testimony submitted to them—the committee therefore in view of all the circumstances cannot believe that the objects sought to be accomplished are of sufficient importance to require the legislature to recommend the contemplated change in our constitution or any alteration in our laws in relation to voting and therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions, all which is respectfully submitted.

Per order, Z. STORRS, Chairman.

From the Emancipator.

The voice of another Governor.

Surely the North is taking her freedom! Why don't slavery advertise the runaway North, put her in prison, and sell her for the jail fees? It is time to wake from her slumber; it will soon be too late.

Governor Ellsworth, in his annual message to the Legislature of Connecticut says:—

"The southern politician is mistaken in the cardinal principle of his theory, 'that duty on imports, is a duty on exports.' It is a tax chiefly on consumption; to some extent on foreign capital and labor. If indeed it be true, that a duty on imports is a tax on consumption, then the consumer is most affected by the tariff, and not the southern planter. The South, in proportion to its population, consumes less, very much less, than the North, or the States of free labor, both on account of climate, and the character of their laboring people.

When the compromise act, so called, was passed, I well recollect that gentlemen from the planting States asserted on the floor of Congress, that in 1842, when the act would take full effect, we should see the planting States had been paying well nigh the whole of the national revenue, as they said, by the artful and disguised operation of duties on imports.—The time has nearly arrived, but the discovery has not been made, while in the mean time both the North and the South have been greatly impoverished.

The policy of a protective tariff is so much affected by considerations, growing out of another interest, that I trust I shall not be accused of asperity towards the South, or officious interference in their concerns, by expressing the opinion that free labor throughout this nation, and especially the manufacturing portions of it, is interested in the numerous and powerful influences of slavery. But that I may not be misapprehended, let me observe, that in the government, we should not depart from the Constitution of the United States, the supreme political law of the land, which we have sworn anew, this day to observe and maintain. I would give to this bond of our glorious Union a hearty and vigorous support, in its several provisions, as the wisest and best compact which could at that time, or could now, be obtained. But I feel no obligation to proceed at all beyond the Constitution, to foster, perpetuate or cherish a system of slavery. I would in this matter observe good faith towards sister States, because I hold faith between States as inviolable as between man and man; while beyond this, concessions to slavery will not readily be made by those who look on it as a great wrong and a ruinous institution. I have said that labor is affected generally by slavery. This is produced chiefly by the national policy and public measures to which it gives rise. It may be observed further, that few improvements by means of machinery and water power can be introduced in those regions where labor finds its chief employment in raising cotton, tobacco, and sugar; nor in time to come can slave labor derive much aid from those inventions which give immense facilities to free labor, and multiply its power beyond computation.

Of the character and wants of free labor, and especially the policy which fosters manufactures, navigation, and the fisheries, the planter has necessarily but little knowledge, and with its peculiarities, little sympathy. Of this, however, we do not complain. Perhaps our views are erroneous. We wish only to say, that where slavery bears upon general interests, as in national affairs, we may with propriety speak of its tendency, and firmly maintain our rights against its power.

A common and successful bug-bear has been, 'WE WILL DISSOLVE THE UNION.' Well, let them do so. Who will suffer, Massachusetts or Georgia? We may be wrong, but we have no patience with this unwisdom about the sacredness of the federal compact. The northern States have little to win by it; the South every desirable thing which they possess to retain by it. At any rate, we would rather have the Union dissolved than have it held together by such bonds. We would prefer a well regulated democratic government in the north, with limited dominion to the union of the whole country, with such a disorderly, riotous, tumultuous legislative assembly as was the House of Representatives in the beginning of the session of 1840 and the beginning of the extra session of 1841. This is a growing feeling in New-England. The nation must be governed by laws, and the representatives of the North must be placed on equality with the representatives of the South, and from which they have been degraded, and the Union will be broken. We shall resume this subject, probably, before the House of Representatives is re-organized.—*Boston Times.*

Gov Seward, of New York, has declined a reelection. Lieut. Gov. Bradish has been mentioned in some of the papers as a suitable successor.

From the Boston Times.

Let the Storm Come.

In another column will be found further accounts of the extraordinary proceedings in the national House of Representatives, growing out of the defeat of the rule adopted by the last Congress, by which no anti slavery petitions could be received or considered. We publish this record of national dishonor with a feeling of profound sorrow, and with a deep conviction that unless there shall be some sudden and permanent change for the better, we of the North shall have but few more such scenes to describe as having occurred in our own nation.

Henry A. Wise, a brilliant coxcomb, a meretricious declaimer, without any noble or statesmanlike qualities, seems now to be the presiding genius at Washington. A year ago, he gave out as his motto, 'the union of the whigs for the sake of the Union'; he now declares himself no partizan but for slavery; and the pseudo representatives of the North of one party almost to a man, and of another party so many as are base slaves and trucklers themselves, join with him in his newly avowed devotion.

For twelve years the career of the nation has been downward—in all ways downward—but in utter laxity of morals more than in any thing beside. With the elevation of President Jackson to the chief magistracy began, among other things, those displays of ruffianism in the capitol which have distinguished all succeeding years. Jesse R. Bynum, Dr. Duncan, and other men of like character, by their constant and unrebuked recklessness of the usages of deliberate assemblies, in time induced a prevailing disregard of rules and laws. If a party end was to be gained, the mob spirit was invoked; so the New Jersey members of Congress were excluded from their seats by a mob-leading clerk; so discussions of slavery have been stifled by the withdrawal from the Representatives Hall of factious slaveholders; so have all kinds of measures been carried, which could not be carried honestly and lawfully.

Population of the United States.

The Washington City Madisonian publishes the following statement of the population of the different States and Territories in the Union, agreeably to the census of 1840. The aggregate, it will be seen, exceeds 17,000,000.

States.	Slave population.	Population.
Maine,	0	501,733
Mass.	0	737,699
R. Isl.	5	108,830
N. Y.	3	2,428,921
Penn.	31	1,724,022
Md.	89,719	429,232
S. C.	237,158	594,368
Tenn.	188,664	829,200
D. C.	4,694	43,712
Geo.	253,508	*671,197
La.	115,292	351,176
Ohio,	0	1,519,467
Ill.	184	474,405
Ark.	18,969	95,642
Wis.	8	30,752
N. H.	5	284,574
Conn.	11	310,015
Vt.	0	291,648
N. J.	658	373,306
Del.	2,613	78,085
Va.	447,207	1,239,797
Miss.	195,765	375,651
Florida,	20,000	54,207
N. C.	246,186	753,110
Ala.	188,664	1569,645
Ken.	166,000	*777,397
Ind.	0	983,314
Mo.	55,540	381,102
Mich.	1	211,705
Iowa,	18	43,068

2,320,393 17,100,572

*Returns from nine counties wanting, 7 of which contained in 1830, 55,881.

†Returns from five counties not included. Four of the five counties contains, according to the Marshal's returns, 55,601.

§Returns from Carter county wanting. The amount of population in 7 counties in Georgia in 1830, and that of four counties of Alabama, mentioned in this note, are included in the sum.

"The whole world is agitating the slavery question; England, France, Denmark, the Northern States of our Union. Danger is pressing us on every side. Abolition emissaries come from abroad, to add to the excitement at home. Abolition societies are increasing rapidly. Religion is brought to bear upon the subject. New York and Maine have nullified the provision of the Constitution for the protection of Southern property. All the elements of action, physical, moral and political, are combined against Southern institutions, and yet the South is preparing to make the last surrender of its rights and interests, before the ultimate fatal blow is struck at its existence. Let Southern men beware—they are on the brink of a precipice."
Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

THE GAG.

The repeal or rejection of that odious measure from the rules of the House, was effected through the instrumentality of *J. Q. Adams*, and the re-education of it through that of *Henry A. Wise*. These two men have both cut loose from party, so far as to vary in many of their votes from party lines, but are in character and principles the exact antipodes of each other. The one, having filled the highest station in the gift of the people, has no selfish motive, no ambition to gratify, but to see our country made free and prosperous. The other, yet in the early part of life, having recently entered the political arena ground an aspirant for promotion and distinction, has already shown all that recklessness, which is too often found attached to the mere political devotee or unprincipled demagogue; brought up from childhood in the midst of slavery, familiar with scenes of tyranny, cruelty and unbridled self will, goes into congress full of "chivalry," with a pistol in one hand and a dirk or Bowie-knife in the other, threatening, swaggering, blustering, bullying himself into notice. It is most lamentable, that Wise and his coadjutors and men of violence, like them, instead of being shunned and despised, have heretofore obtained the ascendancy in Congress, and although far in the minority, have by party machinery and other means, contrived to brow beat the nation and rule it with despotic power, for many years past. We rejoice that a spirit of inquiry, a spirit of genuine liberty is rising.

But should the spirit of slavery continue to sway the destinies of our country, that which the south has so long and so often threatened, "a dissolution of the Union," may be the consequence. Then woe to the miserable authors! They would fall an easy prey to their own slave population. Even now their boasting is of short duration, and if continued, will soon become as ridiculous, as that of the South Carolina nation, a derision and byword.—Every census carries them lower and lower in the scale of population and power.

The most odious and disgraceful practice, in consequence of this spirit, has long prevailed, of buying Southern votes by the sacrifice of Northern rights and principles of liberty. The democracy pray what is tyranny or despotism? We know not the meaning of terms. We have been accustomed to consider democracy, and liberty, and equal rights, as having a close affinity. But if slavery be really 'the corner stone of our republican edifice,' according to the declaration of Gov. McDuffie and the practice of the South, call us anything but a democrat.

If we mistake not the signs of the times, "Northern men with Southern principles," are going out of fashion. As the democrats, that is the great body of the people, become more enlightened, they will in selecting their rulers, be able to see the difference between honest men and demagogues, and will avoid the latter. The active noisy brawlers, who have pushed themselves forward, will be avoided, and men of more modesty and merit, who have been less known as politicians, chosen in their stead. Above all they will avoid gag men. "Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, right of petition, will be their motto.—*Lynn Record*."

From the Genius of Liberty.

Debt of the States.

Only seven of the twenty-six states are free from debt, five of which are free states and two slave states. The whole amount of the State debts already contracted, is two hundred and thirty-two millions, nine hundred and twenty-two thousand, eight hundred and ninety-six dollars; which is 16 dollars and 5 cents to each free inhabitant, or sixty-four dollars and twenty cents to each tax paying person in the United States, allowing one to every four free inhabitants to be taxable.

The greatest averaged amount of debt of any of the States to each free inhabitant is that of Louisiana, which is \$177,91, or \$711,24 to each taxpayer. The average debt of Illinois is greater than that of any other free state, which is \$28,08 to each free inhabitant, or \$112,32 to each taxable person.

The average amount of debt to each free inhabitant in the slave states is \$21-05, and to each taxpayer \$42,0; while in the free states it is \$13,18 to each free inhabitant, and \$52,64 to each taxpayer, showing a difference of more than one third in favor of the free states.

(The debt of Michigan is 5,000,000, being to each free inhabitant, \$22,81 or \$4,44 to each taxpayer.)

TRY IT.—Politicians have tried various expedients for killing off abolition, and have often declared that the thing was done; but, some how or other, the monster won't stay killed. Col. Stone of the Commercial recommends a new specific.—Hear him.

"If the Southern gentlemen would but listen to the dictates of common sense, for a moment, and allow those petitions to go quietly to a committee, of which Mr. Adams should be chairman, our word for it, he would produce a report against the petitions that would give the question its quietus for a quarter of a century."

Try it, we say. If abolition cannot survive the shock of "agitation" from any quarter, let it die.—*A. S. Standard*.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, July 21, 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."

The right of Suffrage.

If the Legislature of Michigan should so alter the charter of the village of Ann Arbor as to exclude from voting for the officers of the corporation, all persons who have blue eyes or red hair, and at the same time subject the individuals thus excluded to taxation of their property without their having any voice in selecting the assessors, or trustees, or any officer of the corporation—there would be a great complaint of injustice. We should straightway hear from the persons excluded about the inalienable rights of man—oppression—tyranny—that all men who are subject to the laws should have a voice in making them, and in electing officers, and that they would not submit to such an unrighteous enactment, &c. Yet the same individuals, who would thus complain, and justly complain in their own case, have had no scruple to support the legislature, men who have excluded from the elective franchise in the corporation elections, a part of the citizens of this village, not indeed on account of blue eyes and red hair; but for a cause equally foolish and absurd—for having a black skin. It is not uncommon to see a profligate, drunken, lawless scoundrel, whose life is a damage to society, and who is alike destitute of property, character, talents, knowledge, or usefulness, come staggering up to the polls to vote. This man, (if man he may be called,) has a right to vote—he is a free born American—a white man. But if another man—also a free born American—who has all the qualifications which the other man has not,—who is a man of property, sober, industrious, well educated, of unblemished morals, comes to the inspectors, he may be shoved back with the declaration, "you are not a white male citizen—you cannot vote—but you must pay taxes and submit to the laws of the corporation just the same as though you could vote, and if you are disobedient to the corporation laws, WE (the white men) will put you (a black man) in jail, or sell your property to pay your fine." Is not this a fair statement of the case as it actually exists in the corporation of Ann Arbor? Who will undertake to defend it? If it cannot be defended, why should it not be abolished by the Legislature without delay?

The Liberated Merchants.

These unfortunate strangers are now located at Farmington, Ct. They are provided with a house and twelve acres of land which they cultivate. They are divided into three classes; each class works three hours a day, and studies six. They have a strong desire to return to their native land. The project of sending out some missionaries to accompany them, and establish a permanent mission in their country, has been discussed to some extent in the religious papers. It has been suggested that the station might be under the charge of the A. B. C. Foreign Missions. But Lewis Tappan has given notice that the committee of the Amistad fund, will by no means consent that such a mission should be established by any Board, which openly solicits and receives the "price of blood" and the fruits of robbery, as donations into its treasury, to be used for converting the heathen, and without the consent of Cinque and his companions, no mission can be established.

BEGINNING TO BE AFRAID.—A writer in the Richmond whig, deprecates the further continuance of the gag. He says, "the North will not submit to it—the South ought not, as the precedent might return the poisoned chalice to her lips."

Mr. Wise, in a speech in the House, June 15, remarked, "He believed delay in settling the question would cause alarming effects.—He said the new census would reduce the South to a still smaller portion of Congress, and that if it was now delayed, the Southern representatives would be overwhelmed by the new quota from the free States!"

BANK SUSPENSION.—The Detroit papers state that none of the banks of this State have complied with that provision of the suspension law which requires that a statement of the true condition of the Bank shall be sworn to by the officers and directors once in every three months, and published in the State paper. The present suspension of the Banks in this State, is therefore wholly unauthorized by law.

A State Wesleyan Anti-slavery Society has recently been formed in Indiana.

Slaveholding Congressional dignity.

The following dialogue, which took place in the House, June 15, shows in what way some of the members earn their eight dollars per day. It shows also the manners and spirit of a slaveholding community.

Mr. Stanley, of N. C. wished to enquire of the chair whether the gentlemen were changing their votes. If so, he should like to know it.

Mr. Wise, of Va.—Order. I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Stanley.—I don't care if you do.

(A voice. Put him out.)

Mr. Stanley.—Try it, boys.

(Loud cries of order, order.)

The Speaker called the House to order.

Mr. Stanley.—I shall submit my inquiry to the Chair, let who will call to order. Is it in order, Mr. Speaker, to ask if these gentlemen have changed their votes?

(Great noise in the hall.)

Messrs. Wise and Gilmer called Mr. Stanley to order.

The Speaker said the gentlemen from N. C. had a right to put an inquiry to the Chair, if it was proper for information.

Mr. Stanley.—I inquire, then, whether these gentlemen have changed their votes.

Mr. Wise.—I ask the Speaker if that inquiry is in order?

The Speaker said it was not.

Mr. Stanley.—I have asked the question and triumphed, so far, at least.

Mr. Wise.—Order.

Mr. Stanley.—Order, back again.

The Speaker called both gentlemen (!) to order and announced the vote.

HOW TO SECURE RESPECT.—Said a prominent Whig to us the other day concerning one of his neighbors, "That man was formerly a whig, and voted the whig ticket; but since he has become an abolitionist, he feels constrained to vote the liberty ticket, because he believes their principles to be right, and for my part I respect him for it. I dislike to see a man riding a hobby as much as any body, but when he is fully convinced that the principles of the abolition party are right, and I see him carrying them out consistently and resolutely, I honor him for it."

THE WHIG PRESS, vs. THE GAG.—The Ohio Free Press, (whig) seems to think the opposition of the whig press to the gag rule is quite meritorious. It publishes two articles from whig papers, condemning the gag, and asks with much complacency "where can there be found, in the United States, two Van Buren presses that dare speak MANFULLY on the subject?"

The colored citizens of New York are bent upon securing to themselves the privilege of an unrestricted elective franchise. A call for a State Convention to meet at Albany or Troy, Aug. 25, has been issued, which is signed by colored citizens from all parts of the State.

A Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Marshall, Sept. 1, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

DEATH OF ABOLITION.—After combating two weeks in Congress, most manfully, the Southern members begin to discover that the monster whom they have been fighting is not worth contending with, and is either dead, or in the last stage of consumption. Mr. Stuart, of Va., says, in the National Intelligencer, "I have long entertained the opinion that the abolitionists constitute but an insignificant portion of the Northern States." His colleague, Mr. Botts, says, in the same paper, "I am not disposed to indulge in timidity and apprehension at the body of a DEAD MONSTER that can only be reanimated by an injudicious course of policy by its own enemies."

It sometimes happens that churches, as such, own slaves; and when they sell, their minister stipulates, as a part of his salary, that he shall have the services of Jim, Bill, Ned, and Sam, as the case may be.

So says the Rock River Congregational Association. How very convenient it must be to the Southern Churches, to be able to pay their minister by robbing the poor and helpless. And in case of a deficiency in the revenues of the church, the emergency can easily be met by just selling Jim, or Bill, or Sam, (who perchance are also church members,) or if the debt be small, the sale of one of their children may suffice!

At the Anniversary of the Ohio A. S. Society, several persons were present from Virginia. They manifested the greatest interest in the proceedings and subscribed liberally to the Society. One man took ten copies of the Philanthropist, although he was obliged to have them sent to a Post Office in Ohio, on the opposite side of the river, as it was unsafe to send them to his own Post Office.

Congressional.

MONDAY JULY 5. Both Houses were occupied last week with heavy debates.—In the Senate the bank bill was discussed and made slow progress. The bill repealing the Sub-Treasury still lingers in the hands of the committee of the House. In the House, the whole week has been occupied with debates on the bill for distributing among the States the net proceeds of the public lands. At the end of the week, not a single vote had been taken, nor a single amendment acted upon.

JULY 6. In the Senate the bill, to establish a Fiscal Agent was discussed. Mr. Rives' amendment proposing that branches of the proposed bank shall not be established in any States without the assent of those states, was opposed by Messrs. Berrien and Dixon and supported by Messrs. Merrick, Prentiss, and Bates of Massachusetts and was lost by a strong vote, ayes 10, noes 38. The opposition Senators except Mr. Walker voted against the amendment.

In the House, the Distribution and Pre-emption bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and after discussion was passed by a vote of 117 to 103. The Bill was then reported to the House, and by the help of the previous question was passed, yeas 116—noes 108. It will probably pass the Senate without difficulty.

Auburn Christian Convention.

This body met June 23d, and sat three days. The roll embraced the names of 203 members of whom 57 were Presbyterians, 54 were Baptists, 27 Congregationalists, 28 Methodists, 16 members of the Auburn Theological Seminary, 3 Friends, 2 Disciples, 18 not indicated. More than 60 were known to be ministers. Elon Galusha was chosen President. Official letters were read from two bodies of Free will Baptists, comprising more than one hundred churches, from the Holland Purchase Conference, and from the Osego and Herkimer Convention.

The two following questions were proposed, and answered by the Convention in the affirmative.

1. Ought the sin of slavery to be made a test question in the churches?
2. Ought we to withhold church communion and christian fellowship from slaveholders, and those who approve the relation and practice of slaveholding?

Twelve resolutions were passed, declaring, substantially, the sinfulness of slaveholding, that its toleration in the Church is displeasing to the Head of the Church; that slaveholding is unjustifiable, that the denial of the right of reproving sin assumed by the slaveholders, is evidence of a disturbed conscience—that slaveholding is not a privileged sin—that Christians have a right to act ecclesiastically against this sin—that after admonition and reproof every Church should withdraw christian fellowship—that evangelical benevolent societies should not in their operations, sanction any iniquitous practices.

The ninth resolution inquires whether the benevolent societies that appoint slaveholding agents or officers, or solicit donations from slaveholders, do not participate in the sin of oppression and robbery.—The 11th resolution declares substantially, that if the benevolent societies of the land do not draw their connivance from the sin of slaveholding, Christian abolitionists should withdraw their contributions and support from them. The twelfth denounces the negro pew, and affirms that the distinction of caste is more wicked here than in idolatrous India.

TRUE SOUTHERN DOCTRINE.—Mr. Raymond, of N. C., in the House of Representatives, June 25, said, that he denied the right of petition in the sense which it is claimed, and pointed out its mischievous effects. He went into the history of the 21st rule, and paid a high compliment to the Northern Democratic members by whose aid it was passed. On this subject, he said, the South knew no difference. Any party that made war on her institutions she held as enemies, and with any party that upheld her rights, she would unite with as friends.

INFERENCE.—If there has been a Union of the whig party and the south, it must be that the whig party has agreed "to uphold her rights," by denying the right of petition in the sense in which northern men claim it. Is it so?

The resolutions of the Oakland abolitionists, which we publish to day, are of the right stamp. They express the feelings of plain practical men, who expect to do just what they say they will.

Seven new Temperance papers have been recently established in different parts of the Union.

Ohio.

The Philanthropist states that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio setting free slaves who are brought into that State by their masters, is one of the most important ever made. It is extremely vexatious and inconvenient to slaveholders, and is the subject of unceasing comment, both in and out of the State. A most disgraceful mob took place in Cincinnati on the 24th ult. On the previous evening a colored man came to the house of J. Burnett, a naturalized Englishman, stating that he was from Kentucky, and his master had given him a pass to come to Cincinnati. He remained all night. On Friday morning, while Mr. Burnett and family were at breakfast, and the negro in the room, three men entered, and discovering the negro rushed upon him. Mr. B. and his son ordered them to quit the premises. Mr. B. and his family undertook to put them out, when a general scuffle ensued, in the course of which, Mrs. Burnett was struck several times with a stick, her husband thrown down and his life attempted, but the pistol missed fire. A journeyman here came in, and the intruders were driven out of the house, and in the mean time a fourth person having entered during the affray and dragged off negro, the fracas ended.

A great crowd assembled around the door, highly excited against Burnett, who was accused of harboring negroes, and resisting the peace officer, &c. The Sheriff was sent for, and interfered, but soon departed, telling Burnett to protect his own rights. After his departure, the mob assembled in still greater numbers, and commenced an attack on the house. While they were letting down the awning Mr. B. interfered, and he was knocked down. His three sons and son-in-law came to his assistance, and a general fight ensued, and they were driven into the house. Mr. B. his three sons, and three others, were taken before a magistrate and held to bail in the sum of \$3,000, and in default thereof were committed to prison.

During the examination before the magistrate, Mr. Bunting being challenged, avowed he was an anti slavery man, for which he received a severe blow on the mouth, was driven out of the office, struck several times, driven out of another house where he had taken refuge, and finally found shelter in a lawyer's office.

The prisoners were subsequently bailed out. On the evening of the same day, the mob assembled, but was dispersed by the Sheriff. On Saturday night an abortive attempt was made to get up a mob, not only to destroy Mr. Burnett's property but to pull down the Press of the Philanthropist. Respecting the cause of these outrages, the Philanthropist says:

"The increase of the spirit of violence in our city has been decided, since the addition to the number of our coffee houses.—We walked about in the mob, and we know that Alcohol had been doing its work.

The attack on Burnett was in part owing to the number of Southerners now congregated in Cincinnati; the hostility to the late decision of our Supreme court, the bitter denunciations of this decision by the Cincinnati Enquirer, a democratic paper, virtually to annul it—and to the indignation awakened by the decision among some of our steam-boat captains, hotel keepers and merchants.

The truth is, a certain class of the people of Cincinnati, the floating part of the population, irritated and led on by such influences, seems resolved on defying the Supreme Judicature of the State, and trampling on the constitution. In truth, this determination was at the bottom of the mob.

The captain of a steam boat remarked on the fifth St., while the mob was on foot, that he would give \$5 to any one who would drive Burnett from Cincinnati. A Pork merchant standing by, said, he would give another, and there was not a merchant in Cincinnati, that would not give his \$V. The keeper of one of our principal hotels complained that his business had fallen off since the decision of the Supreme Court. And another steam boat captain was incensed, because it had been already \$100 out of his pocket.

We mention these facts, to show what kind of influences are at work in Cincinnati to prostrate all law, and make the Queen city the slave of slaves."

The Genesee Conference have resolved,

"That slavery, as it exists in the United States, is a violation of all rights, and a heinous sin against God; and ought, in no instance to be tolerated by the church of Christ."

A slave recently escaped from Norfolk, by concealing himself on board the Brig Relief, while assisting in loading the vessel. While at Newport, R. I., he eloped from the vessel, and is now at large.

We are gratified to publish to day the following spirited proceedings of our friends in Ingham and Eaton counties. It may be seen that they not only talk of abolition, and approve an independent nomination, but they intend doing something. Let the Signal of Liberty have a general circulation through these two counties, and politicians will find, when the election day comes, that it may be for their interest not to show too much contempt for the great fundamental principles of liberty.

Sixth District Liberty Convention.

Pursuant to a call from the county corresponding committee of Ingham county, a convention of the friends of Liberty in District No. 6 (comprising the counties of Ingham and Eaton,) was held in the township of Eaton, Eaton County, July 7, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Representative to the State Legislature. The convention was organized by appointing, JOHN BARNES, Esq., of Aurelius, President. DAVID POTTER, Vice Presidents. HENRY P. MEEKER, Sec'y.

On motion the President appointed D. W. Lockwood of Onondaga, V. Meeker of Leslie, and Johnson Montgomery of Eaton, a business committee.

The committee then presented the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That all gentlemen who believe American Slavery to be a moral and a political evil, and are in favor of a distinct Liberty organization are invited to take a seat in the convention and participate in the discussions.

The convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. Met pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the President. The following resolution was then offered by D. W. Lockwood.

Resolved, That the question of American Slavery is paramount to any other question, either moral or political, which now agitates this nation.

The resolution was ably and eloquently sustained by D. W. Lockwood, J. C. Preston and V. Meeker Esq's. in lengthy speeches and was finally adopted.

On motion of H. P. Meeker, it was voted that we now proceed to ballot for a candidate for Representative.

Whereupon, it was found that D. W. Lockwood received a handsome majority of votes. On motion of T. W. Toles, voted that D. W. Lockwood be unanimously and cordially supported, as our candidate for Representative, and that we recommend him to the people of this district as worthy of support at the ensuing election. On motion of D. W. Lockwood, voted that we appoint a financial committee of six, where upon the President named David Potter, L. C. Russel and V. Meeker of Ingham County, T. W. Toles, Johnson Montgomery and David Barr of Eaton County, as such committee, who were elected. On motion of J. W. Handee, voted that the financial committee be the corresponding committee of this district.

On motion of David Barr, voted that the financial committee be empowered to procure an agent to lecture in this district, and to increase the circulation of the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, also to devise means for the support of such an agent during the ensuing political campaign.

On motion of H. P. Meeker, voted that we tender to the inhabitants of this vicinity the thanks of this convention for their splendid dinner and other acts of hospitality which they have shown to the members of this convention.

On motion of J. C. Preston, voted that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY for publication.

On motion of T. W. Toles, voted that we adjourn sine die.

JOHN BARNES, President. ELIJAH H. GROTT, Sec'y.

HENRY M. FISKE, Sec'y. Eaton July 7th, 1841.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Oakland County Convention.

At a convention of abolitionists, held according to notice given on the 22d of June 1841, at the Baptist meeting house in Pontiac, Deacon E. S. Fish was called to the chair, and Francis Darrow was appointed Secretary. The meeting called to order by the chairman, and prayer offered by Elder Laban Smith.

A committee was appointed to present names to the convention to be supported at the next general election, for members of our State legislature. Said committee were Nathan Power, Uri Adams, George Hornel, Wm. G. Stone, — Voorhies, E. S. Fish. Whereupon the committee reported the following names which were agreed to by the Convention:—

John Thayer, of Farmington; Pitts Phillips, of Southfield; Henry Waldron, of Troy; George Sugden, White Lake; Horace Stowel, of Highland; Joseph Morrison of Pontiac.

On motion, a corresponding committee of three was appointed for the county, viz:—Wm. G. Stowe of Troy; Uri Adams of Avon; and Nathan Power of Farmington. The Convention then resolved that the committee be instructed to issue a call for a convention to meet in Pontiac, at the court house, on the 10th of August next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to be supported at the ensuing election, for member of our State Senate. Special invita-

tion is given to all the friends of the cause within the district to attend and assist in making choice of a person well qualified to fill the important station.

On motion of Nathan Power, the resolutions brought forward by the business committee of a former convention, of whom Wm. G. Stone, was chairman, were taken up for discussion, and opportunity given to all who might wish to participate in the debate. The five first resolutions were taken up and discussed, and passed. Convention adjourned until half past one o'clock. Met pursuant to adjournment.—Prayer by Elder W. Earl. After which the remaining resolutions were discussed and adopted. On motion the yeas and nays were called for on the last resolution which were as follows: yeas 34, nays 8.

Resolved, That slavery is a sin against God, and a violation of human rights, subversive of the gospel, and as connected with the churches, a scandal on the Christian religion, and ought immediately to be abolished.

Resolved, That we consider the doctrine that slaves cannot be emancipated with safety till they are educated and enlightened, absurd.

Resolved, That we consider it as proved by the result of the West Indies experiment, that the only way to elevate the colored race, is to emancipate them from slavery and proselyte prejudices, and give them mental and moral instruction, and that they may be emancipated with perfect safety and with great advantage to themselves, their masters, and the country at large.

Resolved, That the slaveholder, though a professed follower of the Lord Jesus, is notwithstanding his profession, in the practice of a heinous sin, and that for northern churches to fellowship such, is to fellowship and countenance, known and acknowledged sin.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Christians to withhold and refuse Christian fellowship with slaveholding churches and individuals.

Resolved, That we regard those in the church who justify or apologize for slavery, or hush the voice of others opposed to it, is in a great degree responsible for the continuance of slavery, and that such a course is incompatible with the Christian character.

That the minister who in his public administrations refuses to plead the cause of the oppressed, is unworthy our countenance and support.

That we regard the hope that the gospel will remove slavery while the professed church sanctions or countenances it, a delusion.

Resolved, That we consider slavery not only a moral but a great political evil and that it, (or rather the slave power,) has been for these forty years past, making fearful inroads upon our political rights and pecuniary interests.

Resolved, That as slavery exists under the sanction and protection of law, it must be abolished by the repeal of those laws.

Resolved, That to procure the abolition of these laws, men opposed to them must be elected for law makers.

Resolved, That it is inconsistent to vote for an enemy to abolition to make and repeal laws, and then complain of him for not favoring its principles.

Resolved, That we consider it a gross inconsistency, and even solemn mockery, to send the friends of slavery to Congress and then pray God to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free, and still more inconsistent to elect bad rulers, and then fast and pray over the corruption of the Government.

Resolved, That we consider both the existing political parties faithful allies to the slave power.

Resolved, That for us to remain longer in union with these parties, would be to countenance them in their subserviency, and by so doing, we should forfeit all claim to consistency of character, neutralize our influence, and become a dead weight to the glorious cause of universal liberty.

Resolved, That it is expedient, and the only consistent course we can pursue, to form ourselves into a separate party for political action, to effect equal rights and universal liberty.

The thanks of the convention were voted to the Baptist Society and the citizens of Pontiac for the kindness shown the convention.

Resolved, That the above proceedings of the Oakland county convention be published in the Signal of Liberty and signed by the President and Secretary.

E. S. FISH, President. FRANCIS DARROW, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Jury Trial.

No greater anomaly can be found in the laws of this or perhaps any other country, than the denial of trial by jury to alleged fugitives from slavery. This species of trial constitutes one of the most marked features of Anglo Saxon jurisprudence, and has ever been considered its chief glory. The doctrine that no one can legally suffer in person or in property, (except in an inconsiderable amount of the latter,) but by the judgment of his peers has been derived from our British ancestors, and fully incorporated into the constitution and laws of the United States and of every individual State of the Union. "The trial by jury," says Blackstone, ever has been and I trust ever will be looked upon as the glory of the English law." It is "the most transcendent privilege which any subject can enjoy or wish for, that he cannot be affected either in his property, his liberty or his person, but by the unanimous consent of 12 of his neighbors and equals." The same great authority adds, "the liberties of England cannot but subsist so long as this palladium remains."

Not less highly has this mode of trial been esteemed among ourselves. Of the amendments to the constitution of the United States, three have a special reference to the trial by jury, and a fourth asserts "the right of the people to be secure in their persons and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures." In the articles of compact contained in the famous ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Territory northwest of the river Ohio, it is expressly declared, that "the inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the writ of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law." It is to be remembered that these articles were "to remain forever unalterable unless by common consent," that is, the consent of "the original States, and of the people and States of the said Territory?" How then can trial by jury be refused to any inhabitant of this State without a violation of the Ordinance of 1787?

What says our own State constitution on this point? Article 1, Sec. 9, says the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate. Article 1, Sec. 10 says that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, and in all civil cases, in which personal liberty may be involved, the trial by jury shall not be refused. Is escape from slavery a "criminal" offence, a "civil" offence or is it no offence at all? In any case, how can a trial by jury be refused? The constitution of the United States, the ordinance of 1787, and the constitution of this State affirm and secure the right. It never could have been refused but through a cruel, wicked and most criminal determination that color should be presumptive evidence of slavery—a presumption unsupported by the constitution of the U. S., the Ordinance, or our own State constitution—and founded only on a blackness of heart, that would deny to a fellow creature, because dark-skinned, the privilege of asserting the most precious right of humanity and leave him an easy prey to the vilest of depredators, the professed slave-catcher. It is granted, that the constitution of the U. S. requires that such fugitives should be surrendered, but that instrument says nothing about the mode in which the claim shall be established. This is attempted to be settled by a subsequent law of congress, passed in '93 or '94 in which a justice of the peace is declared a competent officer to decide on the validity of the claim of a master to an alleged fugitive. Is it too much to assert, that no act of congress can do away with an express article of the constitution of the U. S., (three such affirm the right of trial by jury) the "unalterable" ordinance, and an article of our own State constitution, which no one pretends conflicts in the slightest degree with the constitution of the United States, but which is in fact a mere echo of one of its provisions?

But the justices, it will be said, are not bound to carry into execution this law of the United States. It is true, they are not; but it is equally true, they may and do exercise the power and therefore it is that a matter involving such tremendous responsibility ought to be left no longer in their hands.

We cannot hold too sacred the great charter of our liberties. Words cannot express more clearly and unequivocally than these do the right of every inhabitant of this State to security from unreasonable seizures of person and property, and his right to a jury trial, when either person or property is in jeopardy. Are we willing to sport with these precious instruments and to make their most solemn declarations mean any thing or nothing, as interest or convenience may dictate? Shall we at the bidding of Southern task master set aside those principles, which for more than five centuries, have been the glory of our ancestors? Are we willing, in order to promote violence and injustice, and render the northern colored man an easy prey to the Southern tyrant, to set aside the "compact" of the Ordinance under which our Territorial existence began, and set aside our national and State constitutions? While the present state of things endures, we are declaring that the rights of trial by jury shall not be inviolate, that as respects a class of our citizens, many of whom were born on our soil, and most of them long residents of the State, the repeated solemn declarations and the most highly prized safeguards of the several charters of our liberties shall be but so much waste paper.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

VERY ENCOURAGING.—In the House, June 14, Mr. Wise remarked as follows: "He appealed to the friends of the South on the imperative necessity of resisting to the utmost any attempt at innovation on their rights. He referred to the career of Wilberforce on the Slave Trade, and also to the Catholic Emancipation act, to show the danger of a majority remaining inactive, and affording only a dead inertia, while a minority, however small, were constantly exerting themselves, and keeping up agitation year after year before the public mind. In such a state of things, the minority were sure to GAIN THE POINT, as certainly as that the solid marble would wear away by the constant running of the stream."

VIRGINIA.—By statistics given in the American Almanac, it appears that there are, at the present time, in Virginia, 30,000 adult white persons who can neither read nor write! The sum of \$45,000 is annually appropriated for common schools, and it is made the duty of particular individuals to seek out those children whose parents cannot pay a teacher, and enter them in one of those schools, where they can be gratuitously educated. But it seems that much more than half of these poor children disdain to avail themselves of this fund, their pride revolting at the receipt of a mere charity!—*Spring Gazette.*

THE SLAVE TORRENCE.—The Newburn Spectator, chronicles, "with all the honors," the return of the Wellington, Capt. Higgins, to that port, in ballast, bringing back the slave Torrence. It states Capt. Higgins had refused to take any compensation for returning the runaway, although a large reward had been offered, and his individual loss, in returning for this special purpose, was considerable. The town commissioners had passed and transmitted to Capt. Higgins a vote of thanks.

Liberator.

Six negroes, advertised in the Baltimore papers on Monday as having escaped from their owner in that city on Saturday last, were arrested on Sunday evening, near the Black Horse Tavern, in Marshall's district, Hartford county, making their way with due speed and in high glee towards the Pennsylvania line.

A. S. Standard.

Professor Hall, one of the State Geologists of New York, narrowly escaped a lynching at Maysville, Kentucky, a few days since, in consequence of being mistaken by the people for an abolitionist, who did not understand for what purpose he was loitering about the suburbs of the town.

Hon. John Sergeant, of Penn., has been appointed Minister to England, vice Mr. Stevenson, who wishes to be relieved.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE COUNTY OF WAYNE.

At a meeting in Detroit of the friends of the enslaved, on the 13th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee of correspondence in reference to the call of a county convention for nominating candidates for the Legislature of this State, and county officers, at the next ensuing election.

In pursuance of the above object we hereby recommend to the abolitionists of the several townships in this county, friendly to distinct political action, to call meetings for the purpose of designating delegates to a county convention to meet at Dearbornville on the third Wednesday in August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Under existing circumstances it is deemed advisable not to restrict the number of delegates to the proportionate population of the several towns or corporations, but for each to send as many as practicable with the view to secure the fullest expression of opinion of the independent electors.

CHARLES H. STEWART, MARTIN WILSON, WILLIAM H. PETERS, JOHN DYMOND, A. L. PORTER, Detroit, July 15, 1841. Com.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

There will be a regular meeting of the Ann Arbor Total Abstinence Society at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday the 30th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. An address may be expected from the Rev. Mr. Beckley, followed by remarks from several other gentlemen.

The friends of Temperance are requested to be present, as measures will there be taken to send a full delegation to the Quarterly Meeting of the State Temperance Society to be held at Ypsilanti, on the 3d of August.

By order of the Executive Committee, F. SAWYER, Jr., Chairman.

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 13th of 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 Bebens. 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, supposed 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, 13th of August.

V. MEEKER, Sec. Sca. July 6, 1841.

STRAY COW.—Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., a small sized, yellow cow, well proportioned and eight or nine years old. She gave when she left about twelve quarts of milk a day. Whoever will return said cow or give information where she may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

J. B. BARNES. Ann Arbor, July 19, 1841.

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

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 horses. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common waggon box, and draw 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.

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

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

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

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 respectably 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, Infantary, 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 affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

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

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

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. Birch and 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. if

Produced 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, 1841.

POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty.
Independence.

The song of Joy, the cannons roar,
Are marked by millions of the free;
Prolong the sound from shore to shore,
The song, the song of Liberty.

Thine altar is the glorious earth,
Thy throne the breast of man;
Thine offerings, the blood poured forth,
Far kindred, country, native land.

The sacrifice at Marathon,
The blood of famed Thermopylae,
Of Bunker's height of Lexington,
Were offerings meet to honor thee.

But while we wake the note of praise,
And hail thy spread on every shore;
Recall the scenes of other days,
The patriot's want—the tyrants power:

Shall we suppress a generous sigh
Of sorrow for the sable cloud;
That hangs athwart our Southern sky,
And seems, as 'twere, a nations shroud?

Aye! will not truth this cloud dispel,
And make us fully, truly free?
Then shall again unwrapped swell,
The song, the song of Liberty.

July 4th, 1841.

HOME.

[BY ABRAHAM MESSLER.]

Away from home, my love, my wife!
How slow the lingering moments roll!
Nature with every charm is rife,
And Autumn casts her solemn stole
O'er glen and mountain, wood and plain.
But home has charms of stronger spell,
And voices which I feel more dear
Than all those charms and sounds which tell
The closing of "the rolling year"
To these my heart returns again.

Away from home, my love, my wife!
I hear no more our prattlers' mirth,
Buoyant with health, and joy, and life;
Nor mark at eve, around the hearth,
Those smiles and voices which we love.

At noon I pause to hear them rush
Tumultuous from the distant school,
With sparkling eye and rosy blush;
And when returns the evening cool,
Their prayer to Him who rules above!

Away from home, my love, my wife.
The morning dawns in splendor bright,
And busy Nature wakes to life;
But all is strange—no sounds delight
My saddened heart—no happy home
Invites me to repose and peace;

I linger on the distant hill
And muse—and ask, why do not cease,
These yearnings strong? but deeper still
They come where'er I rest or roam.

Away from home, my love, my wife!
In dreams the midnight watch is spent;
I saw thee bright and full of life,
Like some good angel kindly sent,
To calm affection's troubled strife,
Standing beside my couch—and felt
Thy gentle hand upon my heart,
Thy breath upon my glowing cheek;
I thought we were not far apart,
I almost heard thee speak,
While kneeling where so oft we knelt.

Away from home, my love, my wife!
I meet no greetings like to thine—
No hand so warm, instinct with life,
No smile that answers beck to mine.
The world is all too cold for me;
Friendship is a deceitful sound—
I would not leave my home nor thee,
For all those pleasures which abound,
In mirth, in song, in revelry,
They'd keep my heart, oh God, from thee.

Another Baptist Testimony.

The last Vermont Telegraph publishes the following resolutions, adopted by the Shaftsbury (Vt.) Baptist association. The association ought to send a copy to their Alabama brethren, who employ a missionary of their own—a preaching chattie to labor in their Home Mission field, and who gravely resolve that "slavery is in perfect accordance with the holy dictates of the Bible." It is such action as this of the Vermont Baptist which will and must be felt by the slave system through its influence on the professedly Christian slaveholders. The resolution speaks a plain language; with no saving clauses to furnish a loop hole of retreat for those who, half convinced of the truth, are willing to escape its pressure by hiding away among the "peculiar circumstances of the case." Unlike many of the resolutions of our various ecclesiastical bodies on this subject, it is not levelled against the system merely, without touching the practice or rebuking those engaged in it. While such action is confined to here and there one of the religious bodies of the North, the slaveholder may expect to despise and disregard it—though even then he doubtless often feels something of the sting of a quickened conscience. But let it become general throughout the free States, and who that knows the strength of the bond which holds religious associations together, and the power of that influence of which it is the medium of communication from part to part, can doubt its mighty and salutary efficacy?

Resolved, That American Slavery is sinful under all possible circumstances—that its essential ingredients are those fla-

grant violations of God's law and the rights of man which the Bible every where condemns, and which separate from slavery, every where exclude those who are guilty of them from the pale of the Christian church.

Resolved, That to exclude slaveholders from the pulpit and the communion table, is to institute no new "test"—that the test is as old as Christianity, and identical with its most legitimate workings and its most commonly received practices.

Resolved, That the time has fully come for measures to be taken to open channels, for our benevolent contributions, which shall not be contaminated with the price of blood.

Resolved, That we view the proceedings of the late Triennial convention at Baltimore, in rejecting Elon Galusha from the Board of Vice Presidents, a base howling down to the "dark spirit of slavery," against which we enter our solemn protests, as Christians and as human beings.

Resolved, That we love union much, but that we love truth and purity more.

From the Philanthropist.
Opinion of the Great.

To those who are in the habit of estimating public opinion by the character of the so-called leading influences of society; who can believe in no change, unless vouched for by certain distinguished leaders, the statement just made will appear visionary. "Have any of the rulers or of the Pharisees believed on him? But this people who knoweth not the law are cursed." Such is the language of worshippers of authority of every age. We know, however, that now, as when the proud Pharisee spoke, reformation must pervade the mass, before it will be shown in the divine or statesman. What are called the leading influences of society, are but the organs of its present will—he mere expressions of a sentiment which is in fact or appearance a popular one. Men who have long been the representatives of a class of ideas prevailing at a given period, are not generally desirous of change. Their minds have become moulded to their circumstances; their interests are identified with things as they are; their importance depends upon the permanence of the set of ideas of which they are the exponents.—Clear-sightedness is not their attribute. There may be great latent changes, and they not detect them. The surface of society may continue the same, long after decomposition has taken place beneath; so that while they are yet crying peace! peace!! the crust may fall in and they be swallowed up in the chaos, out of which are to come a new heaven and a new earth.

From the Philanthropist.
Facts.

The facts, that the free states, with one third less territory and a poorer soil, number now twice as many freemen as the slave states; that their population is nearly three millions greater than the whole slave and free population of the South combined; that, while the difference between the rates of increase in the two sections from 1820 to 1830 was but 31 per cent., the increase during the last ten years in the free states was at the rate of 37 per cent., in the slave States only 19; that the older slave states are now standing still in population and production; that in point of education the South is immeasurably behind the North; that, in the products of agriculture, &c., there is a difference in favor of the latter of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, while, as it regards manufactures and commerce, there is and can be no comparison between them; that by the next apportionment, allowing 60,000 as the basis, the slave states will lose nine representatives, and the free states gain thirteen, thus making a difference in favor of the latter of 22 representatives;—all these facts have carried startling conviction to the mind of every intelligent citizen, that Slavery cannot, must not exist much longer among us—it is a public nuisance, a national curse, for in cutting the sinews of what ought to be the strongest and richest states in this Union, it strikes at the Union itself, and impairs its power.

From the Philanthropist.
Anti-Slavery Papers.

It is true, we believe without exception that anti-slavery papers do not support themselves; the reasons of which are,

- 1, They have no advertisement patronage;
- 2, The community of anti-slavery readers is yet, comparatively small;
- 3, Frequent and large issues are made for gratuitous distribution: thus for example, during the last session of Congress and state legislature, nearly 300 copies of the Philanthropist were sent weekly to the members of those bodies;
- 4, It is found expedient to have a very large exchange list;
- 5, Subscribers to benevolent periodicals in a large number of cases do not realize the obligation of punctual payment. Commercial and political papers are better paid, because a subscription to them is regarded strictly as a business transaction; the self-interest of subscribers is more directly involved. But many subscribers to temperance and anti-slavery papers seem to think it enough that they have shown their good will by *subscribing*—paying is another matter—the subscription price to them is to be given or withheld according to circumstances, not a debt they are solemnly bound to discharge.

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

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

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

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

DRS. BROWN, M'KENNIE, & HAILED.
Rochester, 1840.

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

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

S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

Gents.—I wish you to send a quantity of your Persian Pills to this place, for I am sure they would meet with a ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that he was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I may safely say that they have done more for myself and a half sister of mine, than 2400 which I had paid to Doctors, and for other various prescriptions and medicines. I have used 28 boxes of Brandreth's Pills, which gave me some partial relief. But your Pills went right ahead like a man of war. What passed off looked like ink. My disease has been named differently by every Physician; but my idea is, that it was a general vitioe of the fluids which produced symptoms of almost every disease. It would be too tedious for me to give you a history of all my difficulties. I was weak, dull, stupid and reduced to a skeleton. All hopes of being restored had been given over, except by my brother-in-law. I took two boxes of your Pills, and am able to perform my duties in the counting room. My sister was consumptive—her liver was much affected, her legs swelled—a harsh cough constantly troubled her. One box of your Pills entirely relieved her from all those symptoms.—I am about to remove to Burlington, and would wish an agency, &c.

STEPHEN B. LUTHER, Jr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sold by Doct. McLean Jackson; Dewy & co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pearson, Clinton I. D. Kief, Manchester; T. Hall, Leoni; C. G. Grevel, 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 syphillitis, 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, scalded head, salt rheum, ring worm and other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Also, habitual constiveness, 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 mussels of ring-worm; ulcerations generally; caries of the bones; cartilages of the nose, mouth, with the other diseases above mentioned, and all diseases arising from a morbid state of the blood.

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

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

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

G. W. M. taking advantage of these facts has adopted an improved process for extracting the medical virtues from the active ingredients of this compound fluid extract; which are none 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 Fahr. 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. Am 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, Quinzy, &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, chil-blains, &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 Ashabula, Ohio, to manufacture and vend it in my name as my sole successors. This, therefore, may be relied on as the genuine article heretofore prepared by me,
As witness my hand,
ERASTUS DEAN.

VERTFIELD, CHAUTAUQUE CO., N. Y. January 21, 1839.
Penn Line, Pa. April 7, 1840.
Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co.—Sirs:—Since I was at your store in July last, I have used E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, which I have received from you at different times, and feel myself in duty bound to you as proprietors, and to the people generally, to recommend the same as a safe and efficacious remedy for those complaints for which it is recommended. I have used it in several cases of inflamed eyes, in some of which its effects as a curative have been very decided, and in no case has it failed of giving relief where it has been applied according to directions, and all who have used it are perfectly satisfied with it so far as I know. I have also applied it in some severe cases of ague in the breast with the happiest effects.

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

He says that he would not part with the box he has for three hundred dollars, providing he could not obtain another. He also says to me, keep it on hand and recommend it wherever you go.
I have used the plaster in cases of pains in the sides, back, shoulder, etc. with like good effect.
Yours, &c.
DANIEL KNEELAND, M. D.
Monroe, June 18, 1839.
Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co.—Sirs: I have used E. Dean's Chemical Plaster for more than four years past, and do cheerfully recommend it to Physicians for rheumatism, sprains of wrist, ankle, shoulder, &c. In felons, whitlow, and scrofulous swellings of all descriptions, it is generally an effectual remedy. In short, wherever there is a pain it is almost sure to give relief in a few hours. I have used it in a great number of rheumatic affections. One of my patients, aged 40, full habit, had a rheumatic swelling on one leg. He had been unable to get out of his house for three months; his leg was swelled to an enormous size, twice its usual bigness; every thing had been done without success until we commenced using Dean's Chemical Plaster. We enveloped the knee and a portion of the limb in the plaster, and in three days the swelling entirely disappeared, and in ten days he went about his ordinary business. Such has been our success with the article, and we now willingly recommend it to the public for a trial.
Yours &c.
J. H. REYNOLDS, M. D.

The plaster is now put up in boxes at 50 cents, and one dollar each.
Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by H. HARRIS & Co., Ashabula, Ohio—sole proprietors.
None genuine unless signed by H. Harris on the stereotype wrapper.
The above article may be had at the store of J. 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 McGee, Concord.
J. S. Fitch, Marshall.
J. T. Gilbert, do.
E. Child, Albion.
W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids,
J. S. Field, do.
R. H. King, Rives.
R. B. Rexford, Napoleon.
L. H. Jones Grass Lake.
Rev. Samuel Ebans, Plymouth,
Walter McFarlan, 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.