

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

ANN ARBOR, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1841.

Volume I. Number 14.

## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Will be published every Wednesday morning in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

N. SULLIVAN, PRINTER.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 in six months. \$3.00, if payment be delayed to the close of the year. A strict adherence to the above TERMS will be observed in every case.

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## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

For the Signal of Liberty.

### Jury Trial.

#### No. II.

In my last I attempted to show the high value put by the American people on the right of trial by jury. There is no principle so thoroughly interwoven into the constitution and laws of every portion of our country, or which commands itself so strongly to the judgment and feelings of the whole American people. It is so intimately incorporated into our whole civil and criminal jurisprudence, that without it, the latter would be an unmeaning jargon.

Trial by jury is the best security ever yet devised for life, liberty and property and as such cannot have too strong a hold on the judgment and affections of our people. It was established for the protection of the poor man against the rich, of the weak against the strong, of him who has no helper, against him who might be too rich for the integrity or too powerful for the fears of the single magistrate on the bench. The more feeble the individual the more he is the subject of prejudice and ill will, the greater is his need of this barrier against injustice and oppression.

Why is it, that in a case where the greatest interest are at stake and safeguards of tenfold strength are needed, where the contest is between wealth and poverty, between power and weakness, between the actors and sufferers in a scheme of oppression, we throw away the shield and break down the barrier, which centuries have set up and rendered sacred? Why is it without scruple and almost without reflection we violate, and not only violate, but as respects one class of our citizens, absolutely nullify the most essential provision of the Ordinance, the Constitution of the U. S. and our own State Constitution? Are these provisions an outward form—a mere show to dazzle and deceive, a whitened sepulchre, beautiful without, but within full of dead men's bones? Alas! it is even so, and so will it remain till the people arise in their might, and free themselves from that odious, cruel, and most unconstitutional law of Congress of 1793, passed by and for the slaveholder and imposed by him on the people of the free States. This law was so well commented on in a late number of the Signal, that it needs no additional observations in this communication as regards its enormity. It may not be amiss however, to point out more distinctly its entire incompatibility, its irreconcilable opposition to that article in the Constitution of the United States which declares, "In suits at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved." Now "a person held to labor" is claimed as property, and as property whose value exceeds twenty dollars, and therefore the case comes directly under that clause of the constitution of which it is a palpable and direct violation. The claim of the most is only on the supposition that the person claimed is property and on no other supposition can he be held to service or labor. A suit is therefore brought for property; the parties are the claimants and the individual claimed, the one claiming the other, and that other claiming himself, and the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars to the one party and to the other exceeds all computation. Shall we be told that the claimant demands "service or labor" and not "property," the distinction is false in fact, and false in form; he claims him himself, and uses him, and means to use him, and claims him without disguise or concealment for the purpose of using him as property subject to the same considerations, as those under which he uses any other species of property—his own good pleasures and the laws of the State where he resides.\*

The Constitution of the United States and the act of 1793 are, then, directly at variance. The latter is also directly at variance with the original compact of the

Ordinance of 1787 and with our State Constitution. The practical question then for our State Legislature to determine is to which of these it shall give effect. To what do the oaths of the members bind them?—to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of this State. An unconstitutional law, it is well known, has no validity, and it is palpable that the members of our legislature, are by their oaths, bound to guard the property of every citizen by a jury trial, and if a man is claimed as property, to decide that claim between another and himself on the same principles, or at least on principles no less favorable to the latter. Are these solemn oaths a mere puff of air, empty as the breath with which they are made? Do they not bind the conscience and ought they not to regulate the conduct of our legislators? Can a legislator swear to support the Constitution which provides that trial by jury shall be inviolate, and yet either in legislating directly or omitting to legislate, leave hundreds of citizens of this State (if any claim be made on their persons) in the absolute power of any one of our thousand justices within whose jurisdiction they may happen to be, and yet that man lay his hand on his heart and aver that he has kept his oath?

The law of the U. S. which was thus passed in violation of the Constitution for a most unrighteous purpose—as such laws usually are—was the fruit of a shocking tyranny, which, not content with preying on its wretched victim at home, would extend its grasp into the land of freedom, and in order to secure one slave endanger the liberty of hundreds of freemen. There are, if I mistake not, 400 persons of color\* in the State, nearly all undoubted freemen. It is a perfectly safe calculation that there are nine such to every slave. The proportion is probably much greater, but that is immaterial to my argument. Supposing the right of the slaveholder to every tenth person of color among us, or 40 in the whole, have they any right to claim that the remaining 360 shall be insecure in their liberty, that they may have a better chance of asserting their claim to the former? The proposition is monstrous.—360 persons, our own citizens, many of them born on our soil and nurtured in our midst, liable to be stripped of every right, natural and moral, at the judgment of one man, possibly ignorant, probably prejudicial, and certainly fallible, in order that a claim of property may be more easily established over 40 other persons in violation of their natural rights. It is difficult to conceive of a greater outrage under the forms of law. A state which can allow the rights of any portion of its citizens to be thus trampled on, is unworthy of its liberty. In the case of our free people of color, there is not only no adequate protection for their liberty, but an absolute lure to the most odious and despicable of mankind—the class of negro-catchers to prey upon them. There is probably now no so sure mode of procuring by theft or robbery 5 or \$600 as for an unprincipled man of this proverbially unprincipled class to pounce upon some unsuspecting person of color, and by the oath of a confederate, (a service easily repaid in kind) procure the certificate of a Justice, and hurry off this victim to the great southern prison-house. Is such a state of things to be endured.

\*The number of free colored persons in this State, as appears by the census, was 707.—[Ed. Signal.]

### For the Signal of Liberty.

#### Change of Administration.

Now that the business of President-making has partially subsided, it would be well for every well wisher to his country to enquire into the present condition of our national affairs, and see what good has been attained, or what evils have been obviated by the change in our national administration. How stands the case?

Previous to the last election, the country was governed by an administration which was entirely subservient to the slaveholding interest. It was sustained by the South expressly on the ground of its devotion to slavery. The infamous gag rule, which no party will now own was carried by democratic votes, year after year. The President gave a pledge of loyalty to the South in advance. The Vice President was a slaveholder; the head of departments were pro-slavery.

Now, under the Whig administration, we have a slaveholder for President, thereby disgracing the nation in the eyes of all the earth. He ought to have emancipated his slaves before he entered upon the duties of his office, just to preserve the credit of the nation, if for nothing more. But the dominant party have put him in "just to please the South." Or rather, the South have elected him, and the North has consented to it. The Northern Whigs would now support the gag, if their popularity at home would permit. Mr. Wise has asserted in Congress that the Whig administration agreed to leave the subject of Southern rights "untouched," and he confidently trusted "in them," not to repeal they

21st rule. Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, in the debate on this subject, June 15, said, "If a single rule was to be inserted which would bear hard upon him and his constituents, HE WOULD NOW IN SUBMISSION that the business of the nation might be attended to!" As though there was business of more importance, than the preservation of the rights of himself and his constituents! Let none find fault any longer with charges of whigs "bowing down to slavery," when they stand up in their places in Congress, and declare they are willing to "BOW IN SUBMISSION!"

We see, then, the prospect before us.—Slavery is likely to be still, what it has been heretofore, the great fountain head of influence—the progenitor of all national measures—the dispenser of power and reputation to whomsoever it will. What measure can be carried against its will?—What measure which it supports can be successfully resisted? It makes no difference whether the administration be called Whig or Democratic. It is sure to be pro-slavery. Has not the greatest of northern Statesmen "bowed in submission" to slavery, and submitted so far, too, that he is afraid to open his mouth on the subject, and is obliged to be *num* on abolitionism? What office of distinction can be attained by a northern man who is opposed to slavery? Has not Mr. Granger declared he should expect to be ejected from office, should he become an abolitionist? Is not this good authority? Who has had a better opportunity of knowing the condition on which office can be obtained, than he who has discussed this very matter with the head of the administration himself?

Under this view of the case, then, ought not every honest man openly to come out, and oppose this sum of all villainies—oppose it in his social intercourse—oppose it by his vote—oppose it in the church, and in every place where its pestilential influence is displayed. He is bound to do this in consistency, for how can he call himself a friend to liberty and equal rights, and yet in any manner sustain the worst system of oppression the world ever saw? If every one who is rationally convinced that slavery is a national evil and disgrace, would use against it all the moral and political influence he possesses, the institution would be speedily overthrown, and our character as a nation no longer a by-word and reproach.

### For the Signal of Liberty.

Pursuant to previous notice, the friends of independent liberty nominations assembled at the court house in Jackson, on the 17th inst. to make their nominations for this county, for members of the State Legislature, and for a county commissioner.

S. B. Treadwell, of Jackson, was unanimously called to the chair, and R. B. Rexford, of Napoleon, was elected Vice President.

G. W. Clark, of Jackson, was appointed Secretary, and L. B. Jones, of Grass Lake, assistant Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed R. B. Rexford, Rev. J. N. Prentice, and Josiah Whitman, Jr., a committee to make out a roll of delegates and organize the convention.

When the roll was completed the chair announced that the convention was organized and ready for business.

The following were the list of delegates reported:—

Jackson.—S. B. Treadwell, N. J. Fifield, N. P. Woods, W. R. Fifield, O. H. Fifield, G. W. Clark, J. D. Cowden, Enock Fifield, Elias Vedder, B. I. Mather, J. Cole, Jr., J. S. Egerton.

Leoni.—Wm. Maxon, J. J. Maxon, N. Allen, A. C. Maxon.

Rives.—H. Albro, R. H. King, A. King, R. D. Hindes, J. M. Connell, J. W. Cole, H. G. Cole, J. Crownover.

Napoleon.—R. B. Rexford, Salmon Marton.

Grass Lake.—Isaac Tyler, A. N. Prentice, L. G. Jones.

Columbia.—S. S. Love, J. H. Burroughs, A. Case, Joseph Wightman.

Concord.—T. C. Gilbert, David Smalley.

Springport.—J. Whitman, Jr.

On motion, the chair then appointed a committee consisting of one from each town represented, to report names to the convention for nomination for candidates for the ensuing legislature of this State and for a county commissioner.

The following gentlemen were nominated to this committee:

A. King, Rives; R. B. Rexford, Napoleon; J. S. Love, Columbia; Josiah Whitman, Springport; B. I. Mather, Jackson. A. C. Holt, Leoni; T. C. Gilbert, Concord.

While the committee were retired, the convention was addressed with interest by G. W. Clark, upon the encouraging prospects of our cause and the great importance of persevering in independent political action.

The committee now returned and reported the names of S. B. Treadwell, of Jackson, Thomas McGee, of Concord, and R. B. Rexford of Napoleon, as candidates for the State Legislature, and Reuben H. King, of Rives, for county commissioner.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted and unanimously adopted by the Convention.

After a few brief remarks from the candidates present, that they did not feel at liberty to decline obeying the voice of the convention, they were declared by the Secretary to be unanimously nominated.

On motion, the following series of resolutions were then presented to the convention, by S. B. Treadwell, chairman of the central committee for Jackson county.—After remarks by a number of gentlemen, upon some of the resolutions they were all unanimously and *emphatically* passed by the convention.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of all the American people, wisely to ASSOCIATE all their lawful, moral and political power, speedily to effect what the framers of the Constitution designed should ultimately be effected—the total abolition of slavery in the United States, in order the better "to provide for the common defence, establish JUSTICE, and form a more perfect union."

Resolved, That no community of men have ever long regarded property in man, the same as property in a horse, but that whenever men have come to their senses on the subject of human rights, they have been ashamed of classing their equal fellow man with "four footed beasts," and claiming him as their property, and have forthwith let him go as unconditionally free as his CREATOR made him when He endowed him with an "INALIENABLE RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

Resolved, that it is self evident that slavery contravenes every principle of common law, common honesty, and common humanity, and can, in no case, be sanctioned, unless the exercise of the height of unjust, despotic, and absolute power by one man over another, is justifiable.

Resolved, That if we had a right to buy and sell our innocent fellow men, and to harness them and drive them before our carriages like beasts of burden, because we had power to do so, (which idea is abhorrent to every principle of our common nature.) THE SLAVERY in these United States, a great engine of political power, (voting as it does for all its slave property) would still be the most fearful source of danger in this country to every thing which a liberty-loving people profess to hold dear.

Resolved, That American Slavery considered in its commercial, pecuniary, political as well as moral influence upon our national liberties, prosperity and honor, not to say our national existence, most imperiously demands of the American people the immediate, wise and ASSOCIATED exercise of all their moral, and all their constitutional political power for its speedy and total overthrow.

Resolved, That if the odious corn laws of England, (so rigidly supported by English noblemen and American stockholders) were at once repealed, and the indolent, dishonest slaveholders of the South would first pay the people of the North the hundreds of millions they honestly owe them, and then quit their human piracy and robbery, and go to work like the Northern people, every Bank in our country, even down to the red dog, raccoon and wild cats of Michigan, might soon be abundantly able (if they would) to redeem in specie, their present comparative worthless paper, and the industrious husbandmen might also again receive an ample equivalent for all his hard earned products of the earth—the just reward of the sweat of his brow.

Resolved, That we regard with fear and alarm the fact that the body of our beloved fellow countrymen, as yet, appear to see no more danger to their liberties from the overwhelming slave power in this nation, than the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Trojans, the Athenians, the Carthaginians, the Babylonians, the Macedonians, the Romans, the Swiss, the Batavians, and numerous other people, saw cause of alarm for the safety of their fancied liberties when the iron yoke of despotism, meanwhile was firmly fastening upon their bowed and degraded necks.

Resolved, That whether the slaveholders in this nation, while their despotic hands unyieldingly hold the reigns of this Government, shall consent to have a national bank, a national sub-treasury, or any other system of national finance, they will be sure to hold the key and, at their pleasure, lock and unlock its northern treasures, to support their usual indolence, extravagance, and dissipation.

Resolved, That the policy of the indolent slaveholding DRONES of the South in order to riot unmolested in the honey, gathered principally by the industrious bees of the north, has ever been, to bind up together and equalize northern with southern credit by some system of national finance of their own choosing and that they have ever adhered to such systems, till their own extravagance and Bankruptcy have ruined these systems.

Resolved, That there never was a greater and more dangerous delusion prac-

tised upon an abused and deceived people than the one that the slavery of the south contributes in any sense to the credit benefit or prosperity of the north.

Resolved, That we regard the 250000 slaveholders in the nation as so many, "sturdy paupers who by their doing no kind of work but "head work" have thus managed by the help of a few servile northern tools, and by their unjustly voting for their 3,000,000 of "human chattels," to get the government of this nation into their own despotic hands and by whipping one half of their support literally out of the backs of their southern black slaves and the other half politically out of the pockets of their northern white slaves, they have thus long dishonestly succeeded in supporting their princely pomp, splendor, extravagance and dissipation, which is so rapidly and certainly, (whatever system of national finance may be established,) reducing the laboring portion of this nation to a degraded vassalage to a set of slaveholding despots and their no less unprincipled abettors whether in church or state.

Resolved, That a set of indolent and indigent slaveholders impudently threatening to commit high treason by leaving (or dissolving) the union unless they can govern it in all respects to their own liking and interest, is like a lot of town paupers threatening to leave a town unless they can be "clothed in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day."

Resolved, That it has ever been the too successful policy of southern slaveholders, to establish from time to time some system of national finance, by which they could supply the great deficiency of their "peculiar institution" to meet their extravagant support from the avails of northern industry; and as far as they have thus plundered the financial resources of the laboring hard-handed yeomanry of the north, a universal failure of our financial institutions have ensued, and bankruptcy and distress have extensively followed, when the slaveholders, (ever changing the policy of the government from bad to worse for the North) have again declared for some new or renewed system of national finance by which the ruin they had caused, might for a time be forgotten and northern and southern credit for a time, again be equalized and bound up together.

Resolved, That our principles and our measures highly commend themselves to the best interests of every class of laboring people in our country, and that it is a source of pain and regret to us that we have not the means rapidly to disseminate among this respected class of our fellow citizens, the many important facts and arguments which would convince them of this.

Resolved, That the constant rivalry by various methods, among a few national leaders of both the pro-slavery parties to suppress the full and free discussion of slavery, and the slave power in congress, and through the public press, that the people may see and understand and act for themselves on the subject in the clear light of TRUTH, shows that such leaders are totally unworthy the confidence of a professedly free people, and that they are playing the DESPOT, unwilling to trust the "dear and sovereign people" with a full knowledge of their own affairs.

Resolved, That the most extraordinary fifteen day's speechifying and manoeuvring in the late extra congress and the final compromising to slaveholders, the reception of ALL petitions not specified in the President's message, professedly for the purpose of gagging down the rising spirit of liberty under the name ABOLITION may well be denominated a WHOLESALE GAG, and is but another striking and fearful evidence, that liberty and slavery in this country as elsewhere, are sworn antagonists and that their warfare with each other has ever been one of conquest merely, but of utter extermination!!

Resolved, That the fully expressed sentiments of many of the leading members of the late Congress, and a number of preceding ones, as well as from the repeated recorded votes, it is plain, that the ultimate object of both the pro-slavery parties is, to "kill abolition dead" by terminating the last aspirations of true liberty in this country (but by entirely different means)—the one by a bold stroke at the right of petition, with the excision knife itself, the other, with an apparent kindly, but deadly opiate, by "respectfully" receiving these petitions, (when the crying child can be pacified no longer) make a pro-slavery report upon them, by a pro-slavery committee, (the offspring of course of a pro-slavery speaker) and thus earn and receive a richer reward from the oppressor, than any pro-slavery party ever before received at his hands, being that "well done thou good and faithful servant" enter thou into the fond embrace of slaveholders forever.

Resolved, That those northern members of congress who recently voted with the slaveholders in favor of the previous question to suppress discussion upon the slavery question upon the pretext that they had "more important business to attend

\*Mr. Stevenson's letter to Lord Palmerston asserts a "by these laws (i. e. of the slave states) there is in fact no distinction in principle between property in persons and property in things."



to" than first to get the GAG from their own mouths which the slaveholders have already held these four years, was like selling their birth-right comparatively, for even less than a mess of pottage."

Resolved, That the highest danger to our liberties as a people is the love of rule, and boundless ambition of a few pro-slavery devotees at the head of each of the old political and national parties (who well know the political power of slavery) but whose wicked, political, ecclesiastical interests so firmly bind them to the SLAVE CAR that their whole influence on all occasions is turned in favor of slavery and against liberty which seems at times to render the sad condition of the slave and our country hopeless, by men false to liberty and humanity, in high places, in "church and state."

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly recommend to all the true friends of liberty in the State to make early nominations for state, county, and town offices, of such men only as are fully and openly committed to the principles and measures of the "independent liberty party," and that if enough such men can not be found, to nominate as many such, as they have and vote for them only.

Resolved, That for a professed liberty party man to vote for any man upon the mere pretext that he is "as good an abolitionist as any body" though he is not fully in favor of independent Anti-Slavery nominations generally, is no less inconsistent and absurd than would be the conduct of a professed whig or democrat, though he was not fully in favor of whig or democratic independent nominations.

Resolved, That those professed abolitionists who are in favor of nominating candidates for "national and state offices, but not for county and town," are not as wise in the cause of liberty as the old and experienced pro-slavery politicians are in the cause of slavery, who well understand that

From little nurseries great orchards grow,  
And from little springs great rivers flow,  
and that from minor offices often arise towering and influential politicians, for liberty or for slavery.

Resolved, That if the abolition of a Slade, a Gates, and many others who have been distinguished in our ranks has not been able to survive the Torpedo-touch of a pro-slavery party, what can the most credulous hope for, from professed abolitionists of less distinction and stamina, while they remain in the Anaconda folds of such parties, whose leaders will in no case let their members do any thing contrary to the peremptory bidding of the slave power.

Resolved, That while we should as highly prize the continuance of the Union of these United States upon rightful and righteous principles and as any class of our fellow citizens, yet if it shall appear that this union cannot be perpetuated but upon the dear and painful sacrifice of the rights and liberties of ourselves and our children to a cruel and insatiable slavery-governing power at the South—we should much prefer disunion forever, even as our noble fathers once preferred a disunion from Great Britain rather than longer endure her most unreasonable and tyrannical exactions.

Resolved, That if the people take the testimony of pro-slavery presses and pro-slavery politicians every succeeding national, state, county and town election that shall take place hereafter, will hereafter be "altogether the most important one that the country ever witnessed," and that if they suffer themselves thus to be duped and kept under the pro-slavery party chains for a time indefinite to effect some favorite, party, local, financial objects, while the overwhelming national slave power is irrecoverably engulfing all their children degraded vassals to a slaveholding despotism, they will reflect when too late upon nothing but their past folly, ignorance, credulity, blinding love of party—or to their fatal indecision of purpose.

Resolved, That we highly approve the nomination of James G. Birney for President and Thomas Morris for Vice President of the United States, and Jabez S. Fitch and Nathan Power for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, and will give them our most cordial and undivided support.

Resolved, That we believe the time has fully come when the overwhelming and threatening political power of slavery in this country, and the importance of independent constitutional political action for its speedy overthrow, should be made prominent in our Anti-slavery journals, fully believing that the moral wrong of slavery is already more extensively felt among the people than its political power, and the importance of associated political action to abolish it.

Resolved, That the late fifteen days' consumption of time in Congress mostly by slaveholders upon the beauties and excellencies of their slavery-governing "institution" at the close of which they called for the previous question, as usual to perpetuate indefinitely the infamous four years' GAG for Northern mouths, is in perfect keeping with the iron reign of darkness cruelty, and tyranny which the twelve hundred million slave monopoly in our degraded and dishonored nation has so long enabled a few slaveholding and pro-slavery demagogues to practice over an abused, deceived and too confiding a people in many of their recreant leaders both in church and in state.

The following resolutions were presented by Col. R. B. Rexford the first "liberty

candidate for congress in this state and passed unanimously by the convention.

Whereas, S. B. Treadwell, the chairman of the Central Committee of the "liberty party" in this State, who has so long gratuitously devoted his time and means to promote the cause of liberty, has of late been repeatedly applied to to travel through the State and address the people on the "slave power, while no provision has been made for the remuneration of his past and future labors; Therefore, Resolved, That should he consent to re-commence, his efficient public labors to advance the cause we labor to consummate, we pledge him our hearty co-operation and support, by way of a liberal remuneration for the support of his family, in money and in the produce of the country, according to the measure of our ability, and do earnestly bespeak for him the same cordial reception and co-operation among all the true friends of the slave and our country.

Resolved, That a "kind of abolition" that would not freely contribute of its means—to supply the wants of such as labor constantly and faithfully for the deliverance of the slave from his cruel bondage, would not be likely to extend its aid to the poor slave himself, had it an opportunity to do so more directly.

On motion, it was then resolved that the proceedings of this convention be prepared by the central committee of the liberty party for this county and forwarded to the "Signal of Liberty" for publication.

On motion, S. B. Treadwell of Jackson, R. B. Rexford, of Napoleon and L. H. Jones of Grass Lake were appointed the central committee for the "Liberty party" in this county the ensuing year.

On motion, adjourned, when the Rev. A. N. Prentice returned thanks to Almighty God, for the unanimity that prevailed in the convention and the encouragement that was felt to move onward in so just and honorable a cause.

S. B. TREADWELL, Chairman.  
G. W. CLARK, Sec'y.  
L. H. JONES Assistant Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
To the friends of Liberty in Michigan.

Dear friends and fellow laborers in the common cause of liberty:—We perceive with much gratification that some of the true and active friends of liberty in different sections of the State are already beginning to move forward in the right direction, (independent liberty nominations) ultimately to accomplish their great and glorious object—the liberation of the enslaved millions in our land and the redemption of our beloved country from the justly entailed curse of its great and grievous and Heaven-offending oppressions.

Permit us therefore as the central committee of the liberty party in this state respectfully and earnestly to recommend to you to proceed immediately to call county and district conventions for the purpose of placing liberty candidates before the people for their suffrages for the state legislature at the ensuing fall election, and also for such other offices as may be vacated in your respective counties or districts. No time should be lost. Where there are no county, district, or senatorial central committees appointed, whose special business and duty it is to issue calls for conventions, let a few true and active friends of liberty at once issue calls for such conventions and take all proper measures to give general publicity to the calls and they will generally find a greater number attend the conventions than they had anticipated. But whether there should be many or few, it might be well "not to despise the day of small things." At these Conventions efficient central committees consisting usually of from three to five, should in all cases be appointed for the ensuing year, whose duty it should always be, not only to call meetings of the friends of liberty as often as may be useful, but to take a general supervision of the cause over the counties or districts for which they were appointed, by way of adopting means and measures from time to time best calculated most rapidly to advance the great enterprise which they are thus laboring to consummate.

If you have men enough for candidates, place them at once before the people, unitedly and cordially support them yourselves not only, but also present all the strong arguments and facts to your fellow-citizens, your friends and neighbors, which you can command, why they too should support them for "humanity and their country's sake." For this end we would recommend not only much kind and respectful personal interview with such as have conceived ungrounded prejudices against our enterprise, and all the public lecturing you can command from any who shall be able to present the whole subject in its strong and clear light. We deem it of indispensable importance too that Anti-Slavery journals should be widely circulated among the people, especially the only organ for Anti-Slavery intelligence which we have in our own state, the Signal of Liberty." Among other means to advance the interests of our cause at this crisis the central committee think the friends of liberty should make no delay to circulate widely the able and important address to the people from the late national liberty convention which nominated James G. Birney for President of the U. S. and Thomas Morris for Vice President. They regard this document from the able pen of Wm. Goodell of too great value to lie uncirculated for the want of a little time, means and efforts. The committee feel confident that from the im-

mediate and extensive circulation of this address, immense good might be done with comparatively little means.

In making your nominations the committee would say, if you have not men enough fully and openly committed to the principles of the liberty party, to make out entire tickets, show to the world that you are acting on your principles by nominating and voting for such men as you have, leaving the balance of your tickets blank. To vote exclusively upon your principles as a liberty party man, when you and the world know that you profess to have vast and high interests at stake, for the poor slave, yourself, your children and your country, is no more than you have often done while attached to other parties, and aiming at the accomplishment of other objects comparatively unimportant. In thus doing you acted in good faith, and were commended for your political integrity and fidelity. Why then should it be thought strange for you now, in all cases, to vote upon your important principles, when the world knows you profess to believe that in them are such immense interests involved for the millions of your enslaved fellow men, and for the redemption of the liberties of your country, subverted as they are by the overruling political ascendancy of the slave power, unjustly and oppressively voting as it does for its 3,000,000 of human chattels. It is plain that should the friends of liberty not carry out their principles in the election of public men in every department of the community, they would not act as wisely for liberty as pro-slavery men act for slavery—for they do all this systematically and effectually, well understanding that from the most subordinate efforts often arise influential politicians who will exert all their influence on one side or the other of these great antagonistic principles. The state and ridiculous charge upon the friends of liberty, who have long been devoting their time and means to promote this philanthropic cause, that they are mere office seekers, to say the least, comes with an ill grace from the lips of distinguished and long standing pro-slavery office holders. Our eternal motto should be "principles" not men, nor office seekers nor office holders.

Listen not a moment, we entreat you, to the old syren song that "leads to bewilder and dazzles to blind," that before you vote for the slave and your country you should vote at least once more for your old party to effect some favorite financial, or other party objects. "Procrastination is the thief of time." Local and party matters will never cease to come up. Nay, they will continue to multiply like the gathering of locusts, to arrest and divert your attention from acting and voting for true liberty and the ultimate highest and best interest of your country, just now. Had it not been for the thousand local and minor interests, and the divisions and subdivisions among the people of the states called free and independent (though conquered by the slave power,) they would long ere this have turned their attention to that great and overwhelming interest in this nation—the slave interest, which has so long, through one pro-slavery party or the other, subjugated to its iron sway every other national interest. The slaveholders' hopes, their successes, their triumphs, their rejoicings over the smothered and suppressed spirit of true liberty in this country have consisted in their union and our divisions. To effect this, in order to keep the slave power in the ascendancy, has always been the grand policy of the slaveholders and their abettors. The leading presses, and the leading influences in church and state, north and south, have long been in the insidious, deep-rooted and far spreading slave interest, and have either willingly or unwillingly studiously contributed to its maintenance and perpetuity, however cruel, to the poor slave, and destructive to every thing dear to a people called free. How long will the people of the north continue their copartnership in the vilest system of villainy, robbery and oppression under the sun? But if philanthropic considerations cannot move them, how long will they continue to hold "pennies so near their eyes that they cannot behold guineas within their reach?"—How long will they exhaust their energies in their fruitless efforts to purify so many northern, political, pecuniary and commercial streams while their great, corrupt fountain at the South is incessantly overruling their ill directed efforts, by constantly pouring its exhaustless source of pollution and desolation over them? Indeed how can we, how ought we to look for long prosperity and stability in our financial institutions, while they are alternately built up and destroyed by that great tyrannical and corrupt power that riots upon the body politic, nay, owes its very existence to the entire prostration of all human rights.

Who has not seen, with a little intelligence and observation, that the 250,000 slaveholders, voting as they do for their millions of chattelized human beings—leagued as they are with a few northern abettors—constituting as they do an overwhelming political monopoly, have long made common cause against the rights and liberties of the great mass of the American people. Suppose these slaveholding monopolists and their leagued abettors do consent that the people for a time, may have a United State's Bank and branches or a Sub Treasury, what then? You know they will always, upon the slaveholding principle that "might gives right" haughtily claim the exclusive privilege of keeping the keys. In this they only carry out the odious doctrines of the slaveholding govern-

ing power of this nation, that one set of men are born to govern and another to obey. Your public servants have turned arbitrary rulers. Your petitions have been gagged down for the last four years, and are still, by this same haughty, illegitimate power. The policy of one of the proslavery parties is arbitrarily to reject petitions forever. That of the other, if not thus to reject them—to do what is still worse—receive them in form only, make a proslavery report upon them and thus (themselves being witnesses) kill abolition dead, alias, the last lingering spirit of true liberty in the nation and by one masterly feat of political chicanery put a quietus forever upon the vexed question. Dear friends and fellow countrymen what say you? Shall we not resort without delay for an effectual and speedy redress of our long borne grievances through the only alternative left us, the ballot box, by independent political action against that great Moloch, which is crushing us even now under its Juggernaut wheels and which we are and shall be forbidden to touch through the reception, and due consideration of our humble petitions. Friends of true freedom with the soul of your fathers, shall the rising spirit of liberty, the last hope of humanity and your country be tyrannically suppressed in one quarter, and not indignantly break out in another. We fondly trust your prompt reply, by your precepts, your prayers, and your votes, will be, never, no never. The slaveholders are right when they boldly hold forth that the great mass of the laboring population of this and other countries must be necessarily rapidly assimilated to one common condition.

What say you, ye hard handed and hard toiling yeomanry of the north, are you farthless, or slow of heart to believe this his torical as well as common sense doctrine. Or, if you are not incredulous, what shall this common condition or common level be, one of liberty and independence, or one of degradation, vassalage and slavery? Shall we not all henceforth see well to it, that our hands are unstained with the blood of oppression by doing all we can in the most consistent way to deliver the poor belated country from its fearfully entailed destruction? Under the Almighty disposer of men and of nations, to whom shall we look for aid if not to ourselves? From the principal leader of either of the proslavery parties, it would be the height of folly for us to look for the least ray of hope. Whatever individuals in these parties once in an age may dare to half do for our cause, the old parties as parties are under the slave power—hostile to our whole enterprise, and bold and deceitful in their eager rivalry for southern favor, cost what it may of northern rights and northern liberties.

Why should all this be thought marvelous when the melancholy record of the past is but an unbroken chain of evidence, that every people one after another have in their turn lost their liberties by an overwhelming confidence in their political or ecclesiastical leaders? May it not then well be said, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance? And may not the earnest exhortation with propriety be made to him who is desirous to retain his liberty that when he thus prays—Herculean like he should put his shoulder to the wheel?

Your fellow laborers in the cause of liberty and our country.  
S. B. TREADWELL, Jackson, } St. Central  
A. L. PORTER, Detroit, } Com'y. of the  
N. DURFER, Marshall, } Liberty party.  
Jackson July 24th 1841.

#### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, July 28, 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."

#### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.—EXTRA.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE HAVE THOUGHT BEST TO PUBLISH AN EXTRA NUMBER OF THE SIGNAL ABOUT THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, CONTAINING THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, AND THE ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TOGETHER WITH SUCH OTHER IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AS THE LIMITS OF THE PAPER WILL PERMIT. THE NUMBERS WILL BE FURNISHED AT \$2 PER HUNDRED FOR ANY QUANTITY. WILL THE FRIENDS TAKE THIS MATTER INTO CONSIDERATION AT THEIR CONVENTIONS, AND SEND IN THEIR ORDERS.—C

#### Sundry Matters.

On our first page to-day, will be found a second article on *Jury Trial*, from a gentleman well qualified to do the subject justice. It will interest every reader. There is also a communication on the 'Change of Administration.' Notice the remark concerning Mr. Briggs, M. C. Is it improper to call such a Representative, a servile?

The proceedings of the Jackson Co. Convention display that uncompromising

straight forward spirit which has always distinguished the abolitionists of that county. In reference to the matter of lengthy resolutions, we would beg leave to suggest to all our friends, that the more concise and pointed they are, the more generally will they be read and remembered.

We send according to request, four extra numbers to each subscriber in Jackson county. Will not each one who shall receive them, see that they are circulated where they will be generally read? And will they not avail themselves of this opportunity to invite their neighbors to become subscribers for the Signal. A large addition might be made to our subscription by a very little exertion on the part of each of our friends. Try it and see.

We also publish to day, the spirited Address of the State Central Committee, to the Abolitionists of Michigan, and the remarks of Joshua Leavitt, on the Ascendency of the Slave Power.

We have been obliged to crowd out many articles designed for this number.—We regret that several errors have escaped detection until it was too late to correct them. We shall endeavor to avoid them in future.

#### Non Communion with Slaveholders.

Our readers have doubtless noticed how rapidly this great measure of truth and justice is gaining ground in the different evangelical denominations, both in this country and in England. We have recorded in our paper the names of many individual churches as well as of associate bodies, which have taken this ground. By the notice of the meeting at Auburn, which we published last week, it will be seen that, that convention composed of more than 200 members has fully sanctioned the measure. The Freewill Baptist denomination, comprising 857 churches, 537 ordained ministers, 173 licentiates, and 41,887 communicants, has totally purged itself from all connection with the abomination, so that a Freewill Baptist slaveholder does not exist.

If it be true as stated by Mr. Birney, that the American Churches are the great bulwark of slavery, these movements are of great importance, and should receive the approval and support of every abolitionist. We commend this subject to those abolitionists who are church members, who cannot conscientiously support a slave holder for office. We ask you, can you consistently receive slaveholders to the fellowship of your churches? Do you require greater purity of character in the candidate for office, than in candidate for church membership?

The New Hampshire Baptist A. S. Society, June 22d passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the church of Christ to withdraw all fellowship from the sin of slaveholding.

The following resolution was proposed, and after discussion, laid on the table to be taken up at a future time, in a full meeting, called for the purpose of discussing it, of all the Baptists of the State.

Resolved, That the time has come when it is the duty of the church of Christ to take immediate measures to disconnect the missionary cause from all participation with slavery.

The New Hampshire Methodist Anti-Slavery Society is composed of the local and travelling preachers of the M. E. Church in that State, and numbers upwards of one hundred members. At the annual meeting, June 24, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas slaveholding is inherently sinful in the sight of God, and a scandal to the christian religion, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the christian church to exert all the influence of exhortation to induce professors of christianity who are now guilty, to forsake the great sin of enslaving their fellow men; and that when this reproof fails to reform, the incorrigible offender should be cut off from the communion and fellowship of the church.

MORE TESTIMONY.—The Presbytery of Peoria, Illinois, have formerly declared that Slavery was incompatible with the spirit and precepts of Christianity, and ought not to be tolerated by the Church of God.

They have recently resolved, That "we are now ready to say decidedly, that we are not willing to retain in our communion, and much less admit to preach in our pulpits, those who sell or buy human beings, or those who claim a right to hold and use them as property."

A slave lately secreted himself on board the Schooner, Three Sisters, just as she was sailing from Norfolk to Boston.—The owner of the slave took a steamboat, pursued after the vessel, and found his property secreted on board, and brought him back. How contented the slaves are!



From the Friend Man.  
**Ascendency of the Slave Power.**  
The following most excellent speech indicated more of the statesman than any thing we have seen from the political press. It is discriminating, manly, and instructive. It was delivered at the anniversary of the Massachusetts Abolition Society.  
*Maine Advocate of Freedom.*

Mr. Leavitt, editor of the Emancipator, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the ascendancy of the slave power in the councils of this nation, obtained through the ill-advised concessions of the Federal Constitution, and strengthened by a long series of usurpations on the one hand, and of surrenders on the other, is unjust, dangerous to the Union, and incompatible with the preservation of free government; and is the principle cause of the political and financial evils under which we groan; and that the only hope of relief is in an united determination of the friends of freedom, to employ all wise and lawful means for the extinction of slavery itself."

The first point in the resolution is the fact of the ascendancy of the slave power in the General Government. It controls all the national appointments. No man has or can be elected President, but a slaveholder, or a man fully approved by the slaveholders. Slaveholders or their tools have commonly been Vice Presidents and Presidents of the Senate, thus securing the casting vote in that body. Since 1822 none but a slaveholder has been Speaker of the House. A majority of the Supreme Court are from the slave States. Every one of the Cabinet is either a slaveholder or a devoted supporter of the slavepower. It controls the national diplomacy. For six years the chief business of our minister at London, was to urge the British government to pay for certain shipwrecked slaves set at liberty by the old Habeas Corpus; and at length the sum of £25,000 was gained for the slaveholders, a sum just about equal to the expense of the mission; and this while the boundary question and other important matters were chiefly overlooked. We have now six foreign embassies engaged in looking after the tobacco planters. Slavery controls the legislation of Congress. No act has been passed, no course of legislation adopted, but with the consent of the slave power. And no demand of the slaveholders has been successfully resisted, however injurious it might be to other interests, contrary to the Constitution, hostile to the principles of liberty and justice, or derogatory to the national honor. Slavery holds the nation as a subjugated kingdom, and allows the government to exercise its functions only in strict subservience to the will of the dominant power.

2. This ascendancy has been gained through the ill advised concessions of the Constitution, and strengthened by a long series of usurpations and submissions disgraceful to the nation. Let it be borne in mind that all the concessions to slavery were purely gratuitous. Slavery had no claims to be considered. It was not an interest of the nation, it added nothing to the national wealth, the national strength, or the national honor, but is a mere damage to them all, and is in no sense entitled to be regarded as an interest, but as an enemy. For these concessions the slaveholders rendered no equivalent. They pressed their claims not by argument or by persuasion, but by bullying; and the Constitution pacified them, as a man would pacify a highway robber, who, with a pistol at his breast demands his purse, and at length by a "compromise" takes up with half the amount. Our fathers never would have yielded as they did, but for the belief then generally entertained, that slavery would be of temporary duration, and that the future tendency would all be in favor of liberty. The result does honor to their good feeling, rather than their wisdom. They overlooked the moral axioms, that the tolerance of sin leads to corruption, and that usurpation ever grows by submission and is never satisfied.

3. That these concessions are wholly unjust in their operation, as between the two sections of the country, may be seen from a slight examination of one of them.

**THE FEDERAL RATIO.**  
By the Constitution, the slaveholding States are allowed to be represented for three-fifths of the number of their slaves. This is an unjust law, because slaves are not in law persons, they do not possess the prerogatives, nor bear the responsibilities of persons, nor contribute as persons to the common wealth and strength, and therefore have no right to be considered as persons in the apportionment of political power. Representatives represent only people, FREEMEN. The South has 3 1-8 millions of people and 100 representatives, the North 7 millions and 142 representatives. The South is only entitled to 75 representatives, and by recurring to the history of the country, it will be found that these 25 representatives of slaves have in fact determined nearly every important question of the government.—Look at the bearing of this on particular States.

The State of Ohio has 637,677 free inhabitants, and 19 representatives. Virginia has nearly 200,000 less, and 21 representatives, when she is only entitled to 13. This is a specimen.

The representation in the Senate was originally equal, but is now greatly changed. The Senate was divided between the North and the South, (Delaware then being reckoned with the North until 1819) thus,

1789, North 16 Sen., representing each	124,000
South 10	125,000
1820, North 22	228,000
South 22	125,000
1839, North 26	269,000
South 26	145,757

The admission of Louisiana, 1812, and the going over of Delaware to slavery, produced this tie, of which the Missouri compromise was the first fruits—the full harvest of infamy and woe is yet to be reaped.

The electoral vote for President is composed of both these ratios, and combines the injustice of both. Pennsylvania has 30 votes for President; the six states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Kentucky, with a free population nearly 200,000 less, have 53 votes. Their number in proportion to their free population, would be 26, one half. Had the division of the States remained as it was when the Constitution was adopted, and had the increase in the proportionate number of the free and slave States kept pace with the increase of free population, the free States would now have 36 Senators, instead of 26; and were a right apportionment made, the electoral vote would stand 178 North, to 101 South, instead of 168 to 126. The 45 electoral votes gratuitously conceded to slavery, are enough to govern all elections, by being judiciously employed in balancing the parties of the North, so as to keep them all in subservience to the slave interest, whenever that comes in competition with the interests of the country.

The evil of this arrangement is further seen in the inequality of the suffrage.—The true republican principle is, that power comes from the people, and every citizen of full age and free from crime is entitled to vote, and that the vote of one man is of the same value with the vote of another. The constitutions of all the free States either embody this principle, or by changes are constantly approximating towards it. It is plain that the representatives of a select or privileged few can never sympathize fully with those who are amenable to the whole people of their respective districts.

The 294 electors of President in 1836, represented 1,517,477 voters, or 5165 each. The 168 Northern electors represented 6334 each. The 126 Southern, only 3130 each or less than half their political strength. New-York, with 305,334 voters, choose 42 electors. Ten of the slave States, being all but Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas, with only 308,334 voters, choose 93 electors. New-Jersey with 52,239 voters choose 8; Virginia, with 52,629, choose 23.

The Virginia members of Congress represent, on an average, each 2554 slaveholders, each New-Jersey member represents 8873 freemen. The inequality is still greater as we descend to individual districts, for the State of Virginia being districted according to the Federal ratio, allowing three-fifths for the slaves, it comes to pass that six of the present members received, together, less than six thousand votes; while the 6 members from New Jersey received from together upwards of 26,000 votes. Two counties in New-York with 49,000 voters, choose 5 representatives. In Virginia, 20 members, being all except Shenando, represent 49,000 voters.

Ohio, with 202,453 voters, has 21 electors; while Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, with 211,939 voters, have 76 electors. Massachusetts, with 74,594 votes, has 14 electors; North Carolina, and Alabama, with 74,000 votes, have 22 electors; and Virginia and South Carolina, with 83,000 votes, have 34.

In the distribution of the surplus revenue, in 1837, the slave States managed to get the electoral ratio as the rule of apportionment. In consequence, six of the slave States, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Kentucky, became entitled to \$6,754,588 while Pennsylvania, with a population of nearly 200,000 more, had only \$3,823,358.—New Jersey received \$3,20 to each person, Georgia \$4.80, South Carolina \$5.27 Louisiana \$6 and Massachusetts two dollars and ninety two cents.

4. It is easy to show that this element of our political institutions is both dangerous to the Union and incompatible with a free government. The possession of unjust and irresponsible power always intoxicates, and those who hold it become inflated and extend their encroachments in an increased ratio, until they become intolerable and drive the oppressed to revolution. Such is the history of the past.—Such is the career now running by the slave power in this country. Its gags, its post office restrictions, its political intolerance, its interference with every political and financial interest, will, if not checked by constitutional means, drive the people of the north to a revolution, for which the responsibility will chiefly rest upon such northern statesmen as Adams, Van Buren, Webster, Buchanan, &c., who vie with each other in efforts to bind the north at the chariot wheels of the slave power.

As to finance, it has kept the national policy continually fluctuating. What the industrious, the frugal, the calculating require, is a settled policy; but slavery unsettles every thing. It first drives the pendulum to one extreme, and as soon as the real and lawful business of the country begins to get adapted, it drives it to the other extreme. It is impossible that slave labor should permanently prosper under

the same policy. When the free States were growing rich by commerce, and introduced a protective tariff, to force the growth of manufactures. When the same results began to grow out of manufactures, the slave power, Calhoun and Clay, compromised away the tariff. The same power destroyed the old Bank of the United States, and established the new: and when they got all they wanted out of it, and swelled up the local banks and the credit system until they had sponged up all the disposable capital and credit of the north, and then turned for direct trade and subtreasury; and it would not be strange if in five years, we should see the South again engaged for a high protective tariff and a national bank: never for the general good, but always and solely for the good of slavery.

It seems hardly necessary to show, that slavery is the cause of our pecuniary embarrassments. It is the nature of planters as a body, not only to spend all their income, but to be always in debt as deeply as they can get trusted. The flush of money and the vast extension of credit, with the astonishing facilities for distant business afforded by the U. S. B. produced a state of things which naturally resulted in an overwhelming indebtedness at the South. The equalization of exchanges led merchants and manufacturers into the delusion that a 'philosopher's stone' had been discovered, by which southern trade was rendered as regular and secure as that of the free and debt paying States while the enormous profits on banking, arising from the briskness of the domestic slave trade in 1833—36, diverted the surplus of northern capitalists to the South. The trustees of the General assembly of the Presbyterian church sold their northern capital, and vested the funds of the church in stock at Grand Gulf and Vicksburgh. These are a few of the channels by which the accumulations of half a century in the free States were drained into the south west, and fell not into the Gulf of Mexico, but into the bottomless gulf of the hopeless and remediless indebtedness of the slaveholder. And as slavery always works at its highest pressure, and is incapable either of increasing its products, or lessening its expenditures to meet the revolutions always incidental to human affairs, it follows that the revolutions at the South is final, and the vast amount of southern debt final and totally irrecoverable. The only ground of hope for northern industry is, to let it all go, and begin anew, and thus by diligence and frugality again to fill up the void of lost capital,—and above all avoid the gulf of "southern trade."

6. It follows that the remedy is resistance—not to stand still and leave the evil to cure itself. When did unjust power humble itself?—Not complaint and submission.

We must have action. "Slavery must be put down." We must combine all the efforts of all the true friends of lawful liberty, to use all wise and lawful measures for its overthrow. We must have men in office who will dare to look slavery in the face. Slavery is the common enemy of the public peace and the public prosperity—the enemy of the constitution and the Union. And it is a matter of deep humiliation, that both the candidates for the high office of President for this nation are found not by the testimony of two witnesses, to the same overt act," but by their own vaunting confession in open court, publicly adhering to the common enemy, and pledged to aid and comfort to the extent of his demands. The time must come when the grand inquest of the people will see to this matter, and act according to truth and justice in the spirit of the constitution.

#### Liberty Party.

The late National Convention, adopted with unanimity the following

#### PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

1. A National Committee to meet at Utica, to have a general care and oversight of the cause throughout the nation, and to act as a Central Corresponding Committee.

2. State Committees, to perform similar duties, in their respective States.

3. County Committees, the same in their respective counties.

4. City and District Committees, the same in their respective cities and districts.

5. Township and Ward Committees, to have the particular charge of their respective townships or wards.

This duty may be performed by their appointing a Sub-Committee to consist of one member from each block, square, section, sub-division or neighborhood, whose duty it will be, to endeavor to abolitionize his sub-division, or at least to ascertain, as far as practicable, how many of the legal voters will vote the Liberty Ticket, and transmit the number to his city or county committee, (who is to forward the number of voters in their city or county to their State Committee, and the State Committee is to forward the number of votes in their State to the National Committee,) and also to distribute, or cause to be distributed in his sub-division, such tracts, circulars, notices, tickets, &c., as shall be furnished by his superior Committee for that purpose.

Each Committee is to communicate with their next superior Committee once a year, or oftener, if required, and to meet at such time and place, not less than once a month, as shall be agreed upon between them and their Superior Committee.

S. WALKER, an Abolitionist of Ohio, has addressed a communication to President Tyler, through the Philanthropist, calling his attention to that passage of Scripture which requires a ruler to be just, and to rule in the fear of God, and urging him to comply with these requisitions, by liberating his slaves.

A Democratic Whig State Convention has been called to meet at Marshall, Sept. 8, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

#### 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.

#### TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION AT YPSILANTI.

We are requested to say, that for the convenience of the friends of temperance, who may wish to attend the Temperance celebration at Ypsilanti next Tuesday, a train of cars has been chartered for the transportation of the friends of the cause who may wish to attend. They will be carried without charge. The cars will leave Dexter at 8 o'clock, A. M. Scio at half past 8 Ann Arbor at half past 9 and will return the same day.

#### SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Agreeably to a vote of the Convention of Abolitionists of Oakland County, which convened at Pontiac, June 22, special invitation is hereby given to all the friends of the cause within the Senatorial District, to meet in Convention at Pontiac, at the Court House on the TENTH DAY 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, and they are earnestly requested to attend and assist in making choice of a person well qualified to fill that station.

URI ADAMS,  
WM. Y. STONE,  
NATHAN POWER. } Cor. Com.  
Farmington, July 28, 1841.

#### 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, } Com.  
Detroit, July 15, 1841.

#### SPECIAL MEETING,

##### OF THE

#### Michigan Wesleyan A. S. Society.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that there will be a meeting of the above Society, held on the 18th of day August next, at the CORNERS, six miles north-west of the village of Plymouth, Wayne county, near the dwellings of Rufus Thayer and Rev. Samuel 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, 18th of August.

V. MEEKER, Rec. Sec.

July 6, 1841.

#### DIED,

In Hamilton U. C., on the 13th inst., Mrs MARGARET BARKER McQUESTEN, wife of CALVIN McQUESTEN M. D. and daughter of the late E. LERNED M. D., of Hopkinton New Hampshire, aged 32 years.

#### TAKEN UP,

By the subscriber, on the thirty-first day of May last, a span of MARES, one a black Poney, marked P. P. on the left hip; the other a grey, with a ring bone and spavin. The owner is requested to prove his title and pay charges, and they will be delivered.  
RUFUS THAYER, Jr.  
Plymouth, July 28, 1841. 14-Sw.

#### Wood! Wood! Wood!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY."

#### 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 POWER 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 120 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 drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; without the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.

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

#### —ALSO—

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

#### —ALSO—

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

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.  
Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-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 Superintendence 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, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe, and Palestine, in 1836, 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 sallowiness 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. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton F. Hall, Leoni; G. G. Grewell, Grass Lake Keeler & Powers, Concord.

Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

#### 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.



# POETRY.

## Emancipation in The West Indies.

[BY WM. H. BURLINGAME.]

Where laugh the bright Antilles  
Amid the Southern main,  
Oppression long in pride had ruled  
With bloody scourge and chain—  
The negro, crushed beneath his hand,  
Bent at his cheerless toil,  
And poured his unavailing tears  
Upon the thirsty soil.

Curses and groans went upward  
Continually to God,  
And shrieks which vexed the quiet air  
Where'er the tyrant trod—  
The negro's cup was dregged with tears,  
And—darkest, dreariest fate—  
His fetters clanked within his soul,  
And made it desolate.

Year after year of bondage  
The self-same story told  
Of guilt, and woe, and severed hearts,  
Mothers and children sold—  
Hopes crushed, affections blighted, ties  
The holiest, rent in twain,  
And myriad victims slain upon  
Thy bloody altar, Gung!

God saw it all!—the record  
Was traced before His eye—  
And in his own good time he sent  
Deliverance from on high!  
For the oppression of the poor  
He rose and shook the earth;  
His hand unlocked the prison door,  
And led the captives forth.

Then swelled the choral anthem  
Those sunny isles among—  
The freedman shouted in his joy,  
And songs were on his tongue:  
Songs of thanksgiving—bursts of prayer,  
On every hill were heard.  
The vales were vocal, and the air  
With melody was stirred!

Praise to Thy name, Jehovah!  
Who hath delivered vrough!  
We view the wonders of Thy power,  
With reverent thought;  
We cry, "Thee in faith—O Lord!  
Stretch forth Thy helping hand—  
Break the strong fetters of the slave,  
And spare our guilty land!"

From the Richmond Whig.

## Views of the South.

We were opposed to any agitation of the subject at the called session, for the simple reason that we wished the few great and important measures for which Congress had convened, speedily despatched. This we thought alike due to the people, and wise and politic in the Whig party. The resolution of Mr. Stuart has had the effect to settle the question for the present, and to defer it until the regular session in December. When that time comes, we will go with Mr. Wise for instant action; and we would proceed to act in the mode and manner indicated by Mr. Botts. We would refer all petitions to a Select Committee, composed exclusively of Northern members.

We are for decisive action now, for the following reasons:—The agitators say that the crisis must come—the battle must be fought sooner or later. There can be no more opportune occasion than during the present session. We now have a Southern Executive and more strength in Congress than we shall have after the next appointment—and we can go into the fight under better auspices at no future day. If we cannot maintain the combat now, resistance hereafter will be perfectly idle.—On this account, too, it is that we are opposed to the 21st rule for this Congress.—That rule would only settle the question for two years—when the next Congress assemble—the conflict would be renewed with diminished forces on our side. Let final and decisive action, then, be had next winter, and not entail upon our children the evils which we had not the nerve to meet.

Mr. Botts' proposition is the mode which we should adopt to bring the matter to an issue. Submit the whole question to gentlemen from the North. That would test the real friends of the Constitution and the South. If we have friends at the North, they would then fight our battles for us. If we have no such friends the sooner we ascertain the fact the better.—From the action of a Committee thus composed, we could learn on what we had to rely. If that action be in support of our Constitutional rights, as we believe it would be, it would exert a more healthful influence, and have greater weight at the North, than any measure emanating from Southern members. But if that action be adverse to us, then it devolves upon us to look after our own safety, and the sooner we do it the better.

Some recent observations and much reflection, have justified us that this is the wisest and most judicious course for the South; and as this is a question on which no diversity of opinion should exist amongst us, we ask to our suggestions the best consideration of the country. The South cannot possibly gain any thing by the continual agitation of this question. By its agitation, our most substantial interests are become the sport, and we the football of party hacks. For our part, sooner than to submit to the continuance of this game we are prepared for any extremity.

## Escape of a Slave.

A gentleman from Savannah, ignorant of the repeal of the Nine Months Law, lately arrived in this city with a female slave. The woman being informed, by a colored acquaintance, that she could legally take her freedom, asked leave to go to meeting on Sunday. This being refused, she last week privately made her escape, and took refuge with colored people in Thomas street. The master having discovered her retreat, sent a constable to seize her; but the officer was immediately surrounded by a crowd of colored woman, who beat him in a most unmerciful manner, and compelled him to run. He was followed by the angry multitude, which increased to several hundreds. In the meantime, the slave made her escape, and is now safe beyond the danger of kidnappers. The constable was very dangerously wounded, though very severely handled.

We admire the sympathy evinced by the colored, people nor can we wonder at the fiery indignation excited in this oppressed class by such incidents of high handed tyranny; but we wish they had trusted to the laws of New York, which are now carefully framed to protect fugitives from injustice. Our colored friends probably would have trusted to the law, had they not in past years seen such cruel violation of rights under the old system, and had they not been harrassed with an uncertainty whether the case of this slave would come under the new law.—*Emancipator.*

## Right of Petition.

June 5.—The question came up on the original resolutions. Mr. Rayner then took the floor and addressed the House at some length against the course pursued by the abolitionists.

He contended that if the people of the North had a right to petition for the redress of imaginary grievances of people other than their own, why who could say where it would end? Their petitions might extend to grievances, real or supposed, which might exist across the Atlantic. They would then have the right of petitioning Congress to go to war with the English for oppressing the Irish, or with Russia for oppressing the Poles. Were this right to petition for other than their own grievances to be admitted, it would lead to the greatest absurdities.

Suppose, said Mr. R., turning to Mr. Adams, that petitions day after day, were pouring in, praying that the manufactures of the North were a nuisance, would the gentlemen receive the petitions?

Mr. Adams—Yes I would. Well, then, said Mr. Rayner, suppose petitions were presented from the Catholics, asking Congress to prohibit the use of meat, or from the Jews, asking them to abolish the Christian Religion, or from Fanny Wright and her followers, asking Congress to abolish the institution of marriage; would the gentlemen receive such petitions?

Mr. Adams, with great animation, exclaimed, "Why, the most damning feature of slavery is that it DOES abolish the institution of marriage. How then could I have any more objection to receive such petitions, than I have for the perpetuation of slavery, which destroys that sacred institution Marriage?"—(cries of "order, sit down.")

Mr. Adams.—Yes, it does abolish the institution of marriage, and I have seen the effects of it; yes I have seen the—

Here a general cry of order commenced, and Mr. Adams resumed his seat, saying that if the gentleman was afraid to receive answers, he should take care to ask no questions.

Mr. Rayner then resumed his remarks. He said the people of the South would stop the progress of the abolitionists over the border, with their dead bodies, if they could not effect it no other way.

## What have you done.

Let no abolitionist be disturbed by the oft repeated question, what have you done or what can you do? "Scattered truth was never, never wasted." That which we have sown broad cast is yielding fruit an hundred fold. Sow it more widely, and with redoubled diligence. Its power is invincible. Men may boast and rave as they will, but they can not long continue a practice at variance with the moral sentiment of their age.

They tell us our numbers are contemptibly small. I only wish our faith and moral courage were so strong as our numbers. It is not numerical strength we need. You, or I, dear reader, if we had sufficient zeal and perseverance, could a one keep the anti-slavery agitation active during our day and generation; and this by no merit in ourselves, but simply from the excellence of our cause. If true principles be uttered with earnest sincerity, no exertion of policy in the advocate, can possibly prevent their triumphant progress.

The verriest old woman, in the smallest country town, can, if she will, keep a time-serving Congress in confusion, and the whole South in a perpetual ferment; for, as the Scotch proverb expresses it, "A haggis herself can charge down hill."

*Emancipator.*

The following is published in the colored American:  
"A call for a State Convention in Pennsylvania will be issued in a few days; the committee only await the return of names to be attached to the call."

INDOLENCE, is the parent of vice,

## THE RESURRECTION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

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

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

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

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

## CERTIFICATES.

Rochester, Sept. 1840.

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

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

## TO MOTHERS.

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

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

S. ROBERTS.

A. O. ROBERTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sold by Doct. McLean Jackson; Dewey & co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pearson, Clinton I. D. Kief; Manchester; T. Hull, 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 syphilis, ulcerations, corruptions of the throat, nose, cheeks, lips, ears and other parts of the body, eruptions on the skin; rheumatic affections, white swellings, pains in the bones and joints, fever sores, obstinate old sores, scalled head, salt rheum, ring worm and other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Also, habitual costiveness, piles, chronic affections of the liver, lungs and chest, pains in the stomach and sides, night sweats, &c. It is likewise much recommended as a cleansing spring medicine.

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

There is hardly a physician who has not had occasion to observe with pain, the phag edenic 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 nine in number, without heat; that is to say neither concoction, infusion, or maceration are made use of; nor is the temperature of the menstrum allowed to exceed 80 degrees Fah. until every particle of active principle is exhausted, leaving a tasteless mass behind; thereby obtaining the whole of the soluble active principle in a highly concentrated state, leaving out the fecula woody fibre, &c., which encumbers the extract obtained by decoction. The proprietor therefore has not only the satisfaction of assuring the medical faculty and the public, that this remedy is prepared according to strict chemical and pharmaceutical rules, but that he also united some of the officinal valuable and active vegetables, all of the choicest selection which materially enhances its value in the treatment of the diseases above named. He is therefore induced to offer this fluid extract to physicians and others under the fullest conviction of its superiority over that in common use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Blank! Blank!! Blank!!!

JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, &c. For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, July 14, 1841.

## E. DEANS' CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

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

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

## TO THE PUBLIC.

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

WERTFIELD, CHAUTAUQUE CO., N. Y.

January 21, 1839.

Penn Line, Pa. April 7, 1840.

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

I would also relate the case of Mr. Thomas Legan, 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 passed, 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 points 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 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 25 cents, and one dollar each.

Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by H. HARRIS & Co., Ashland, 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 principle druggists throughout the State.

Blank! Blank!! Blank!!!

Agents for the Signal of Liberty.

A. L. Porter, Detroit.

H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti.

Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield.

Thomas McGe, Concord.

J. S. Fitch, Marshall.

J. T. Gilbert, do.

E. Child, Albion.

W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids.

J. S. Fifield, do.

R. H. King, Rives.

R. B. Rexford, Napoleon.

L. H. Jones Grass Lake.

Rev. Samuel Beban, Plymouth.

Walter McFarlan, 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.