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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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### THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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#### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, August 4, 1841.

#### Colonization,

Under this head, in another column, will be found a resolution adopted at a recent Colonization Convention in Maryland. We consider this to be one of the most plain, barefaced, unblushing avowals of wickedness that ever proceeded from a religious or philanthropic body of men. A simple analysis of the resolution shows a cold blooded atrocity, of which savages ought to be ashamed.

1. What was the thing to be done? To drive out a part of the free inhabitants of the State, by "depriving them of the freedom of choice, and leaving them no alternative but temoval."

2. The persons to be thus expelled from their birth place and driven into a strange land, were FREE COLORED people. The color was not the objection. This convention be FREE, they could not endure it, and like

S. This was not a conspiracy against a a few individuals, but a scheme to persecute until they would consent to leave the State, more than 60,000 free people, whose right to a residence for life in the land of their nativity was as good as that of their perse-

4. What powerful reason could be adduced why they should thus be scattered to the four quarters of heaven? Hear, O earth, and be astonished as you listen to the declaration of these republicans and Christians! "If they continue to PERSIST in remaining in Maryland, in the hope of enjoying an equality of social and political rights," they must be expelled! If these persecuted, down trodden people shall continue, in the land of their birth, in the hope of raising themselves to respectability in life, and the enjoyment of the political privileges which are their right, by a course of steady and patient industry, and a quiet submission to the laws tion deem them worthy of perpetual banishraising themselves above the power of prejudice-their aspirations for the full enjoyment of all the privileges of freemen, - which mong all nations-are here held up to view from their native land. Twenty counties were represented in the Convention, and all

5. Who originated and supported this resolution? We are told that Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists and others were present. A Methodist Bishop presided. So that we may conclude the churches of that State fully coincide in the doings of the Convention. This resolution was advoice of this body of Christians! What a desecration of the term! The spirit which the willows can relate. originated the resolution never came down from Heaven. God is no respecter of persons; neither will the Spirit of Holiness, which leads into all truth, ever lead any individual to be a FREB-NEGRO HATER.

Such open and decided avowals of wickedness as are occasionally transpiring in the Slave States, and originated by slaveholding with their faces painted. In this disguise Christians, are fast preparing the way for a they had travelled from Tennessee, 50 Christians, are fast preparing the way for a all connection with those organizations which withhold the Bible from their members, sanction adultery, rob their own breththe bodies and souls of immortal beings, with sent back to slavery.

Zion's Watchman. out shame and without remorse.

A Beatiful state of Society.

The Chicago American has published some articulars of the murder in Belvidere, on Rock River. It appears that that part of the country has been so infested with blacklegs, horse thieves and land pirates that the inhabitants, in self-defence, have been obliged to organize themselves into volunteer and anti-horse threves societies. Two ringleaders of this class, named Driskell, on Sunday night rode up to the house of a Mr. Campbell, who had been active in establishing one of the these societies, and shot him dead while standing in the door. On Tuesday, the companies caught two Driskells, father and son and tried them by Lynch law, and condemned them to be shot, on the ground that they were the cause, if not the perpetrators, of the murder. An hour's respite was through with 50 balls. His son was then served in the same manner. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the head of another Driskell, a son of the old man. The writer adds, "this summary mode of proceedure is absolutely necessary, and receives the commendation of every individual at all acquainted with the facts."

THE TWENTY FIRST BULE -The Northern Whig members of Compromise, as it is called, feel very sensitively the opinion expressed by many Northern papers, that we are as much gagged as ever. The Friend of Man calls the vote of the House refusing to receive any petitions on any subject not embraced by the President's message, except a bankrupt law, a mammoth gag. Hon. Seth M. Gates has thought it necessary to write a long letter for the Albany Evening Journal interesting communicatious upon your time arguing that there is now no Gag, from the fact that the 21st rule was five times solwould not drive out some 80,000 slaves from emnly rejected. To our our apprehension, the State. But that a colored man should however, a refusal receive the petitions of the however, a refusal receive the petitions of the people, by whatever name it is called, is an unjustifiable act, and it should receive the united and indignant reprobation of a free the Jews of old, cried out, away with such a unjustifiable act, and it should receive the

> SLAVE LABOR AND FREE LABOR.-We take the following from a speech of Mr. Rhett, in Congress, last winter. How strange that men with their eyes open can covered them in the mountains. clasp such a viper to their bosoms. It cannot last always.

Mr. Chairman, I heard with gratification the encomiums of the gentleman on our Northern States. Their wealth, energy, and enterprise burdening their rivers, crowning their waterfalls, and gathering into their towns and villages the hum of millions, where lately the voices of birds only were heard. But, whilst looking over these scenes of luxuriant, beautiful prosperity, and tracing it, as he had, to the legislation of this government, he did not think of North Carolina, her abandoned wastes, her premature decreptitude, whilst yet in the youth of national existence? No dustry, and a quiet submission to the laws sir. Then I envy not the feelings of the of their country—let them have no alterna—gentleman from North Carolina. No mattive but removal. For the astonishing crime ter what the cause, the desolation which aunts the spot of our childhood broods over our native land, will hang ment from the State. Their very hopes of ever a cloud over a mind of any generosi ity; and, whether gazing on kindled ruins, or the brilliant contrast which the rising and bursting prosperity of other States present, the heart will still turn to the are usually counted worthy of all praise an land of our nativity-our home. 1, too, have flown over the rivers and railroads of by these Christians as a reason why their our Northern States, on the fiery wings of fellow citizens should unite in expelling them steam, and felt my spirits rise, as looking around on the mighty lakes, I bounded over the heaving waves. I rejoiced, sir, the wards of the city of Baltimore; and yet thought, too, of the South, of South Caroat what I saw; but whilst I rejoiced, I the resolution passed without a dissenting lina-and my heart sunk within me at the recollection of the contrast. The open field, clothed in broom-grass, with the peach tree blooming beside a heap of clay, when once the hearth-fires burned -the solitary chimney, with the swallow twittering from its top-the aged oaks, still casting their venerable shades in long defile, where infancy once played and manhood wooed-these tell more eloquentdressed directly to the colored people, as the ly her complaints and desolations than the voice of wailing, or the harp taken from

SHAME ON MR. PORTERFIELD -The Vicksburgh Sentinel says that Mr. Porterfield of that city detected a couple of negroes on board a steamboat, a few days ago, making their escape to Ohio. They were dressed in Indian costume, with the mane of a horse as a wig on their heads, separation of the Northern Churches from miles east from Jackson, where their master lives. They came from Jackson on the cars, and made for the landing, and took passage for Cincinnati, jabbering broken English and pretended Cherokee. But ren and sisters in the Lord, and traffic in this Mr. Porterfield had them arrested and

The following letter is from a Virginian to Hon. Wm. Slade.

. Va., July 5th, 1841. DEAR SIR,—I received your letter of the 23d of January last, and the documents enclosed therein, for which I tender you my thanks.

The object of this letter is to renew the application for papers of the same nature. It may be burdensome to you, but if you possess that love of knowledge, that magnanimity of soul, that I think you do, you will not hesitate to impart knowledge, as freely as you have received it.

This impression induces me to make another application.

written by the member from this district. -,) which I enclose to you. If abolition papers are so abundant as - says, I would wish you to send given to the old man, when he was shot me some that are interesting that come in your way, and which you have no use for. If you can get J. Q. Adams' speech before the Supreme Court in the case of the Africans, and the proceedings of the last A. A. S. S. Convention, &c. &c.

I should not trouble you for these fa vors if the post office was regulated as it should be, for the whole people of the United States, and not for a party, as it is here. But I hope the day is not far distant when Congress will make some move towards adjusting this matter. If I could get the same information through the Post Office without your frank, I should prefer it. But when any paper arrives at our office, touching the question of slavery, it is adjudged incendiary by the postmaster, and concealed accordingly, not with standing the supremacy of the law, and my repeated remonstrances. Thus you see I am forced to pursue the course I do, of forcing unand patience.

I enclose a handbill for the apprehension of runaway slaves, and have to say they were taken.

principle, "that all men are born free and qual," &c. &c.

Scarcely had the shout of approbation ceased, when the cry of a runaway disturbed the revelry.

Five or six persons made chase and dis

I relate this circumstance to show that there are hyocrites in politics as well as in

I wish you to send this letter with its contents to the Secretary of the A. A. S. Society, N. Y., for the purpose of placing my name before him favorable. I would become a subscriber for the Emancipator, if the editor could have them franked until they could be had through the post office or otherwise. I will send the money by a member of Congress, if this arrange ment will meet his approbation.

The following, from the Richmond Euquirer, shows how far intelligent men at

"Who says that Abolition is dead?-Look at the recent movements of the Abolitionists in the States of Massachusetts and Vormont. Look at the new organization in New York. Look at the late decisions of the Courts of Ohio, by which a master is prohibited from even carrying his slaves through that state to Missouri at the risk of their being set free-for, several have been really discharged by the Court of Ohio. Look at the impudent circular "To the Abolitionists of the U.S." addressed by Joseph Sturge, of England, dated from Philadelphia, "sixth mo. 7th, 1841," (7th June.) He pretends to detail the horrors of the slave prisons of the District of Columbia; and has the insolence to appeal to us for emancipation; and to rouse up to greater excesses the infuriated abolitionists of the United States .-Hear a member of Congress upon this

Washington, June 20 .- I take the liberty of enclosing you a circular directed to each member of Congress by the Abolitionists, and the insolent Address presen ted by the Committee on the part of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the President of the United States-This will show to the country the true reason why it was that such efforts were made to re-adopt the 21st rule of the House of Representatives, and not from their records, and in their common cona factious spirit, as charged by the Whig, to prevent the organization of the House. This rule has been rescinded by the votes of Southern Whigs, united with Northern Abolitionists and Federalists.

Penn. Freeman.

NATIONAL BANK .- The Journal of Commerce, July 17, says:—"It is quite evident town, composed of a few log houses, Amnow, that the great measure of National sterdam, Paris, or London." Bank cannot succeed at the extra session in any practical form."

From the Philanthropist. Texas.

"We have lately conversed with two gentlemen who had been travelling in Texas; one, an intelligent Englishman, who had visited there for purposes of speculation; the other, a large slaveholder, and who owns a plantation in the Republic. Both assured us, that the slave population ulation was almost, if not quite, equal to the white. The incident being in our mind, of the New Orleans craft, fitted out as a slaver between Cuba and Texas, we asked the slaveholder, whether the practice of smuggling slaves into Texas were not a common one. He evaded the ques-tion at first, but at last frankly answered that though the Government forbade it, it was a common practice--and he confessed that he himself had on his plantation, several African slaves, freshly imported. In cidentally he mentioned, that they were occasionally smuggled into Louisiana; and specified a particular instance in that

As an illustration of the morals of the new Republic, he stated, that during the four months he was there, on his last visit, there were fifteen deaths by violence-most of them by assassination. This account was corroborated by the statement of the Englishman, who represented the state of morals as most deplorable. asked the slaveholder whether there had last few years. He said, no. Before the war, the morals of the country were bet-The war had attracted crowds of reckless adventurers, and at its close, they were turned loose on the community, to indulge their passions, and live by their

EXTENSION OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE -By the present constitution of this State the right of suffrage so far as persons of color are concerned, is limitted to those possessed of a freehold qualification.-Many petitions have been presented to the legislature at the present session, in favor of extending this right, to all colored persons who may be residents of the State. and the Committee to whom the subject was referred, have reported in favor of such extension. There is, therefore, a probability that those colored persons who have heretofore been debarred from exercising the right of suffrage for no other reason, than because they were a shade or two darker in complexion than the majority of the inhabitants of the State, will at last have justice done them.

We are sorry to perceive, however, that the Albany Argus opposes the proposed extension of the right of suffrage. Every one would suppose that a journal so clamorous as the Argus has always been in favor of what it chooses to designate as the "rights of man," and that advocates so strongly the loosest possible method that knowledge and reflection could scarcely can be devised of holding elections, would do otherwise. As I came out, one lady certainly not object to American born citzens, exercising a right which it professes to consider "invaluable." But such, ow-ing probably to the inconsistency of huquirer, shows how far intelligent men at man nature, is actually the case, and the the South are humbugged by the stupid soi-disant champion of the largest liberty, trick of crying out that "abolition is dying is now found arrayed against a measure providing that free Americans shall be entitled to the exercise of the right of suf- They are happier than they would Such is Van Burenism, as exemplified in the character of one of its chief priests.

The free colored inhabitants of this State, and of the Northern States generally, are a race of men, of whom no people need be ashamed. Faithful, affectionate, and intelligent, among them may be found many of the most exemplary characters with whom we are daily thrown in contact. Their exertions to improve their condition, and educate their children, are worthy of all praise, and might be followed with advantage by many whose exter-nal complexion is of a lighter shade than their own. In most of the free States, no distinction is made at the polls between men of different colors. Why should there be in New York? Are we less democratic, or less philanthropic, than Mas-sachusetts or New Hampshire? No citizen of the State will acknowledge that we are. Why then delay longer an act of justice to a large and respectable portion resolution, viz: of our fellow citizens, already too long postponed?-Troy Whig.

TASTE OF THE AGE .- The following is from the Protestant Herald:

"The Clinton (Miss.) Presbytery is in advance of the General Assembly. They have resolved to use the title of Bishop, in versation, and have recommended to all their churches to call them Bishops. We were once a member of this Presbytery, and as its members are almost entirely changed, we may say, without any disres-pect, that some of us would have felt rather queer, to have been called Bishops .-

OJ A Baptist A. S. Convention has been called to meet at Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 17. ternative but removal.

It would have been like calling a small

The Two Parties.

following sensible remarks are from the Cincinnati Chronicle.

"PUBLIC AFFAIRS .- With a very small share of moral courage and the very great amount of selfishness now found among the public men of the United States, the picture of our public affairs presents to our mind rather a melancholy aspect. A disinterested love of country, in its broad heroic sense, seems to have been almost banished from the land. Doubtless it dwells, in all its homely beauty, by the firesides of the unaspiring, but patriot-loving people. In public life, and in the active theatre of commerce, patriotism, in its real meaning, seems to be almost unknown. It is mo-ney, once, power, for which political Gla-diators contend. Washington is still filled with seekers for office; but not only that, the Cabinet, the Senate, and the House contain at least a dozen aspirants for the Presidency! Around these planets must, of course, revolve many satellites; and thus is public business delayed, the power of government itself fractured, if not destroyed, and endless controversies carried on, to the increase of power and consequence of demagogues only, and the man-ifest diminution, if not ruin, of virtuous feeling and of honorable sentiments."

Such is the testimony of a party-man.-And yet, it was for refusing to support ei-ther of the parties led on by such men, for been any change for the better, for the refusing to minister to the purposes of these last few years. He said, no. Before the political Gladiators, that some of us were so heartily abused during the last political canvass. For again repudiating such leaddership, we shall again be abused,

Philanthropist.

### Public Sentiment is all right at the North.

A very popular and distinguished cler-gymen, in the city of New York preached a Thanksgiving sermon, filled, as usual, with eulogiums on his country. Among other boastings, he pronounced America the only country where every individual had the full enjoyment of all his rights; where every person, when he rose in the morning, could say, 'Through the whole of this day I am free to pursue my own interest, and my own happiness, in my own way.

In the porch of the meeting-house a lady said to him, "When you uttered that sentiment, what did you do with the three millions of slaves?"

With a slight hesitation, he replied, "L forgot them."

"I am sorry to hear that," she replied; "I hoped you at least remembered them, but thought it inexpedient to mention it. Now, I pray you, go home and remember them."

"Do you suppose other people thought of the omission?"

"I should suppose those of common asked where your memory could have

been." The sermon was afterwards preached in a neighboring town, and contained a little sneaking sentence about slavery.

"In those days, there shall be like people and like priests."-A. S. Standard.

## be free.

I once went to see a fine caravan of African animals, exhibited in Boston. I remarked to the keeper that it was always painful to me to see such noble and majestic creatures confined within the narrow limits of a cage. "Oh," he replied "they are a great deal happier than they were in freedom. In their native deserts they were often obliged to go whole days without food; and when they found any thing to eat they half killed themselves by their voracity. Here, they are regularly fed every day, with as much as is good for them, and the evolutions they are taught to perform are sufficient exercise." wished I could ask the lion his opinion; but I thought I could read it in his listless posture and dejected looks.

Colonization .- A great Colonization Convention for the State of Maryland has just been held. They passed the following

Resolved, That while it is most earnestly hoped that the free colored people of Maryland may see that their best and most permanent interests will be consulted by their emigration from this State, and while this convention would deprecate any departure from the principle which makes colonization dependant upon the action of the free colored people themselves, yet if, regardless of what has been done in anticipation of such result, to provide them with an asylum, they continue to persist in remaining in Maryland, in the hope of enoying an equality of social and political rights, they ought to be solemnly warned that, in the opinion of this convention, the day must arrive, when circumstances that cannot then be controlled, and which are now maturing, will deprive them of the freedom of choice, and leave them no al-

From the Friend of Man, Emancipation will take place.

Mr. Hough-Permit me in a feeble way, to bring before the mind of the public what seems to me a moral demonstration: that is, that the Ruler of the kingdoms of this world is on our side, on this great bleeding question of humanity.

Look at the conduct of the present Congres, since the extra session commenced. in the first place, the politicians, in and out of Congress; yes, and even Mr. Slade printed that Congress could not be troubled, at its extra session, with slavery; pe-titions theron, or the repeal of the 21st rule, the nations throat gag-no, oh no .-Even that tremendous gag voting aboli-tionist, William Slade himself, with all his benevolence, tried to prevent stopid abolitionists from blundering up to Congress with so small an errand as to ask this government to do what it could to make freemen of 2,600,000 slaves loaded with fetters forged by the hands of equalityloving republicans, and forewarned us against such folly as to hope or believe that en American Congress would spend a lesure hour to bind up the half dead and wounded millions, who had been stripped of all things. No; he tells us that a subject like that, could not secure attention, at least until the greater wants of the nation were supplied. The idea held out by this liberty-loving slave-freeing man, that the liberty of millions was a thing well enough in its place, but by no means to be sought or demanded at an extra ses-sion of Congress. What, ye abolitionists who did not vote for slaveholding Tyler, do you suppose Congress will regard the lost liberties of millions of native-born Americans as a subject worthy of contemplation as compared with the awful loss the nation would sustain in Congress withholding the charter of the United States Bank? No, no; the liberty of millions is not to be spoken of while a great nation is rising up and going to bed without a United States Bank! Horrible thought! to contemplate this great republic without a bank! Has not every State, Territory, city, county and large village its bank? And shall of liberties of crushed millions, while the sub-treasury, enacted almost a year ago, is unrepealed! Oh, speak not-for humanity's sake-speak not of the bleeding millions of slaves, while the nation has no fixed system for borrowing money, or plan for creating a well proportioned national Open not your mouths for the dumb and handcuffed millions, until these great paramount necessities of this young gigan-tic nation are provided for! What, are you so audacious, so lost to reason and to logic, as not to know that we had better tional debt, well adjusted for its redemption or give us death!" But this extra Congress met these croakings; it met, without a single genuine abolitionist in the whole body; not a man who would sacrifice his party for the slave; not one man was found in the extra American Congress of 1841, who would stand by the slave in all weathers, or who would act tives to carry out the same principles which for human liberty in all positions, and never flinch, retreat, or quail before the cruel oppressor. That man was not found in the extra American Congress. Without an exception, each member dreaded being called a modern, voting abolitionist, more than he would to be called a traitor to his country. In the Roman Senate, the say, Congress, the speaker, on rising, says, "I am not a modern abolitionist." This exclamation is a passport, shown and put forth like a stranger's at a frontier post, as he is about to enter a foreign country.-The American Congressman, after uttering that shiboleth, is authorized to talk and nence the exception. give his opinion on the interdict question (his opinion being generally considered as wrapped up in this passport,) without being roared down bythe howlings of slave holding insanity.

But notwithstanding all this, with ar expressed opposition from all sides and all parties in the House of Representatives, the 21st rule of the House, inhibiting the the presentation of abolition petitions, protrudes itself upon the House, even before the House of Representatives is organized by the adoption of rules for its own government in the transaction of business,

Awake .- If we may judge by the spirit now generally manifested by our friends, pling nothing. But we do say that THAT the anniversary exerted a fine influence. Dr. Watters of Belmont, forwarding the for such men at the polls, never will cause a names of nine new subscribers, obtained legal suppression of the traffic. by himself, says:

"There never has been a time when they (the people) were so willing to receive information on the subject of slavery. It must have been the firm political stand, taken by a few, which has worked this great revolution in the community; as scarcely a lecture has been delivered in the county for the past year.

Our anniversary has diffused a new spirit among us. All who were there, as I have seen, and many others, declare themselves political abolitionists. All we fully convince of the propriety of abolition deemed. Whatever may be thought of it trait in them, and shows how strongly measures, will henceforth act politically. Philanthropist.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, August 4, 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 NATION-AL CONVENTION, AND THE ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TOGETHER WITH SUCH OTHER IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AS THE LIMITS OF THE PAPER WILL PER-MIT. THE NUMBERS WILL BE FURNISHED AT \$2. PER-HUNDRED FOR ANY QUANTITY. WILL THE PRIENDS TAKE THIS MATTER INTO CON-SIDERATION AT THEIR CONVENTIONS, AND SEND IN THEIR ORDERS ... (1)

CORRECTION .- On the first page, in the article on the 21st rule, read, "Whig members of Congress who voted for the Compromise."

# Prospects of Temperance in Michi-

Although, in common with all abolitionists, we have a strong interest in this cause, we have hitherto said but little in reference to it. We now solicit attention to the following propositions, each of which we believe to be true, and can be fully sustained.

1. That while there have recently been some encouraging results of temperance efforts in some places, generally through the not the republic itself have one? Talk not State, indifference and inaction have extensively prevailed. Many societies are dead-

2. More intoxicating drink is consumed now than formerly.

3. The number of distilleries is increas-

4. Temperance lectures, papers, books and addresses, have but little influence with the great mass of those who drink or sell intoxicating liquors.

5. So long as the law licences the sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage, as it now Is inherty without a bank? It is no longer "give us liberty or death!" but "give us a repeal of the subtreasury or death. Give us a national debt, well adjusted for its redemption or give us death!" But the subtreasury or death!" But the subtreasury or death!" But the subtreasury or death!" But the attendant evils which curse social to the consideration of the attendant evils which curse social to the subtreasury or death!" But the attendant evils which curse social to the Legislature, who has dared to advocate the prayer of the petitioners. When will that body be prepared to act on this subject if they make progress at this rate? We commend this fact to the consideration of the subtreasury or death. Give us a national debt, well adjusted for its redemption or give us death!" But the subtreasure of the petitioners. When will that body be prepared to act on this subject if they make progress at this rate? We commend this fact to the consideration of the subtreasury or death. Give us a national debt, well adjusted for its redemption or give us death!" does, moral suasion cannot remove the evil, traffic, or eternal drunkenness.

> 6. The traffic will not be suppressed by law, until men are sent to the legislature it before they go. Why? Because their constituents will expect their Representathey avowed previous to election-and they will do it. If they are elected while tipplers it will be expected of them that they will oppose the suppression of the traffic. They will consequently support tippling. Every body would be astonished if they should not. 7. A majority, and probably a very large

1 am a majority, of the legislature use intoxicating be found when the time of election arrives, Roman citizen;" but in the American drinks, and are opposed to a suppression of that the candidates of the Liberty party will gitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and con the traffic. Such they have been-such they will be, until influences are set at work which will accomplish a different state of things .-Tippling, we have reason to believe, is, among them the general rule-total absti-

8 Merely petitioning such a legislature will not procure the suppression of the traffic. Why? Because it amounts to nothing. What does the legislator care for the number of his consituents who sign their temperance petitions to him, so long as he knows that every one of them will vote their party the question of abolition, the exscinding tickets at the next election? He will care nothing about their petitions until they begin to affect the number of votes which is cast for him. Why should he? He was elected as a Whig or a Democrat, not as a temperance or anti-temperance man. He expects to stand or fall with his party .-Mark, we do not say petitioning will accom-ALONE, unaccompanied by a refusal to vote

Besides, it is the height of absurdity to

or Democratic parties, as parties, will ever do any thing for the cause. Only last year, we saw the former, embracing more than half the nation, advancing aloft the emblems of drunkenness, and adopting the drink of drunkards as the great watchword and rally-Daniel Webster, that at the Baltimore pro- a measure.

cession, he rode after a flag, inscribed 'HARD CIDER"! a motto which ought to disrace a hand of decent Indians. What has temperance to expect from a party whose very motto is the drunkard's drink?

On the other hand, we find the great maority of the Democratic party in this State most decidedly opposed to the suppression of the traffic, and using the liquid poison freely and extensively. The leading men of that party, we believe, are usually far from being total abstinents. What, then, can we expect them to do for a cause to which their feelings are all opposed?

The leaders of the great parties in some measure, represent the principles and feelings of their parties. The first Governor of our State, we suppose, was not, on the whole, very exemplary as a temperance man; and it is well known that the second, while a State Senator, opposed his official influence against the efforts of temperance men, and when Governor, habitually regaled his friends on public occasions, with intoxicating poison, thus giving the weight of his station and character in favor of intemperence. The present acting Governor, we believe, is not a temperance man. Shall we have such Governors for six years to come? We shall have, if temperance men vote for them: we shall not have, if they will carry out their

10. The legal traffic in intoxicating drinks will not be suppressed till temperance men withhold their votes from all legislators who will not oppose the legalized traffic in intoxicating drinks by their official acts. And while the traffic is legalized, drunkenness will continue. There is no mistake about this.
11. The Abolitionists of this State are

strenuous temperance men, with but few, if any exceptions. In fact, they constitute no inconsiderable portion of the whole body.— Their feelings have been deeply interested in the attempts that have been made to check the progress of this wide-spread corse, and it will be found that their candidates partake of the same spirit. A true hearted abolition-ist would think it inconsistent to vote for a slaveholder for President, and at the same time pray to Almighty God to remove the evil of slavery from the nation. So as a temperance man, he feels that he cannot consistently ask the blessing of Heaven on his endeavors to do away this legalized curse, while at the same time, he votes for the very men who will surely sustain it. He feels that it is absurd to bestow his time, and money and labor, to build up an enterprize, and then bestow his vote in such a manner as thereby to destroy or counteract the good he had al-ready accomplished. The absurdity of this course is beginning to be extensively felt.— Our Legislature has been petitioned on this subject for a number of years, and yet not one man has yet been found in either branch themselves have elected. Brethren, how

long before your petitions will be granted?
12. If, then, these things are so—if it be true that drunkenness will, certainly, a who are known to be in favor of suppressing bound, while intoxicating drinks are sold by authority of law in every nook and cor-ner of the State-if the traffic can only be suppressed by legislative action, and that action can only be obtained by electing legislators who are opposed to the traffic—if it be vain to expect the Whig or Democratic members to exert themselves in their official capacity, in behalf of a cause from which they also be the advocates of temperance reform -may it not be confidently expected, that many friends of this latter cause will lay aside their predilections for the elevation of temporizing and unprincipled politicians, who care nothing for the interests of humanity when they come in contact with their own little selfish interests, and that they will be found willing to support for their Representives men of unblemished morals and untiring zeal for the good of community.

17 Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, has addressed a letter to the Emancipator, complaining of injustice done him, because the editor had said, that he special rule adopted by the House of Representatives, had all the to the claimants otherwise than is proviforce and operation of a gag, and that the ded in the article, are null and void. only reason why all petitions were thus gagged, was a desire to keep out abolition petitions. So far as he was concerned, him in a speech in 1830. Speaking of Mr. G. denied this altogether. To this Mr. Leavitt replies, that neither Mr. G. nor any other person has ever assigned any other reason for the peculiar form of the rule, except that it would keep out the difficulty in regard to Anti-Slavery petivote for a known tippler, and then petition tions, and that the universal voice of the him to do the very thing you knew he would press, of both parties, North and South, has pronounced the special rule a tempo-9. There is no hope that either the Whig rary surrender of the question, for the sake of facilitating the business of Congress.

Mr. Slade has also written to the editor of the Emancipator respecting the same charge. The anxiety of these gentlemen to clear themselves from the obloquy of ing cry by which our country was to be re- supporting the gag, is quite a redeeming now, posterity will esteem it no honor to Northern feeling is setting in against such Case of John B. Mahan.

A statement of this case has appeared the Union. in full in the Philanthropist. It appears, that in August, 1838, Mr. Mahan was indicted at the Mason Circuit court, on the the ground that he had assisted two slaves to escape out of the State of Kentucky; whereupon the Gov. of Kentucky made a requisition upon the Governor of Ohio to deliver up the said Mahan, as a fugitive from justice, notwithstanding said Mahan had not been within the jurisdiction of political interests and their own practice and the court in nineteen and a half years .-Accordingly he was delivered up and imprisoned for ten weeks in Mason county jail. On the second day of his imprisonment, a capias was served upon Mahan to answer unto Greathouse, the owner of the slaves, in the sum of \$1700, the value of the slaves. The law of Kentucky makes the aider of runaway slaves answerable for their value. Mahan was acquitted on the indictment, but on the suit for damages, the jury returned a verdict of \$1600, the value of the slaves. This result was mainly owing to the perjured testimony of two witnesses, one a swindler, and the other a woman of infamous character .-Mahan showed in defence by many affidavits, that one of the slaves never came nearer to his residence than four miles, and to the other he only gave entertainment for one day at his table, but did not in any way assist in facilitating his escape

A record of the court is to be forwarded to Uhio that the judgement thus rendered may be collected. Mr. Muhan will probably contest the legality of the entire procedings of the Kentucky court. Should the legality of the record be affirmed, it will follow that a citizen of Ohio will be subject to two sets of laws at once; the first made by the representatives of Ohio, in whose election he had a voice, and the other set made by representatives over whose actions he had no control. Upon the principle assumed in this case, a citizen of Ohio would be bound to keep all decision should be resisted at the threshold by all abolitionists. It adds one more to the long catalogue of insolent and domineering attempts at harassing the North in to a toleration and countenance of that system of cruelty, lust, and wickedness to

### A New Position.

The late numbers of the Philanthropist discuss the Ordinance of 1787. We understand the Editor to take the position "that no State in the Northwestern Territory is bound to deliver up a fugitive slave, unless he has escaped from one of the ori ginal States." The clause in the Ordi nance relating to slavery, reads as follows:

"There shall be neither slavery nor incoluntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, some kind is indispensible to the ultimate success of the cause—and, finally, if it shall in the same in the same, from the from the Court House and there the whom labor or service is lawfully claimed matter ended. What a horrible "abolition in any one of the original States, such fuservice as aforesaid."

As this article was made forever unal terable, unless by common consent, and as it never has been altered, it is contended that it is now the fundamental law of all the Northwestern Territory, and that all acts of Congress, and all provisions in the constitution or laws of any of the Northwestern states, contravening this fundamen tal law, whether by permitting slaveholders to bring slaves into the said territory, or by requiring them to be delivered up

This position is backed up by the opinion of Daniel Webster, as expressed by the Ordinance, he said, "It impressed on the soil itself, while it was yet a wilderness, an incapacity to bear up any other than FREEMEN. It laid the interdict against personal servitude in original compact, not only deeper than all local law, but deeper also, than all local constitutions."

This position has also been discussed in the Cincinnati Gazette, and the writer says be understands it will soon be insisted on, and he does not see how it can be evaded. If it be established, fugitives uncharged with crime, from service or labor in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas, cannot be sent out of Ohio, Indiana, Illi- purpose of promoting party interests. nois, Michigan or Wisconsin, against their trine be confirmed by the highest tribunals, ventions in Ohio.

it will seriously effect half of the States of

Congressional.

The proceedings are not of any great interest. The Loan Bill, authorizing a loan of \$12,000,000 redeemable at the pleasure of Congress, passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 20.

The Bank Bill has been discussed in the Senate, and some forty or fifty amendments proposed, the greater part of which have been rejected. The Journal of Commerce thinks that no bank bill can pass at the present session that will be effectual. If Mr. Clay's bill passes, it willbe negatived by the President: if Mr. Ewing's project should be adopted, the stock would not be taken by capitalists.

The Fortification bill has been disscuss. ed in the House. The House adopted a rule limiting each member to one speech on each question, not exceeding one hour in length.

"Another Aboution Outrage."

The New Bedford Mercury says "it beomes our duty to record one of the most inhuman acts of brutality, committed under the color of law, that was ever perpetrated in a civilized country." What awful crime have abolitionists committed?

It appears that Captain Dunbar, a citizen of that place, was sick and not likely to live, and a letter was addressed to his son-in-law. H. Ludlum, and daughter, of Richmond, Va. At the time of receiving the letter, they were 150 miles this side of Richmond, with a colored girl, hired of her master for one year, and two children, one an infant. They came to New Bedford, bringing the colored girl with them. No restraint was put upon her. She went out and visited where she pleased.

One evening a crowd of colored people collected in the street near Capt. Dunbar's. and an officer appeared with a writ of habeas corpus, commanding him forthwith to carry the body of the servant girl before Judge Wilde in Boston. This was Wednesday evening, and as Judge Wilde was the laws of his State, and of every other then in Nantucket, the case could not be State in the Union at the same time. This tried in Boston till Saturday, and Mr. Ludlum offered to give bail and produce her there at the time, but the orders of the officer were absolute, and he refused. An appeal was then made to a Rew gentleman who had taken a part in the affair, to use his influence with the officer. He was told which the South chooses to bow down and that Mrs. L.'s health was poor-that the colored girl was nurse to the infant-and that the mother had no one to take care of it. But the Rev. gentleman was deaf to The voice of humanity, and absolutely refused to interfere, saying the officer knew his duty! The officer behaved very courteously. The girl was given up, and on Saturday was brought before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Boston. She was examined by the judge privately, to know whether she had rather go back to Virginia or stay in Massachusetts. She have nothing to hope, and against which most of them are virtually or absolutely pledged duly convicted. Provided always, that A crowd of colored people accompanied preferred remaining in the latter State .before their election-if political action of any person escaping into the same, from her from the Court House and there the outrage" this was! How inhuman the veyed to the person claiming his or her Rev. gentleman was who would not try to persuade an officer to do exactly contrary to his duty!

### Mob in Ohio.

James Boyle, an abolition lecturer, was lately mobbed at Lockland, Ohio. He was seized by the hair, dragged down, and beat over the head and neck till the blood streamed down his face. Mr. Boyle was known to be a non-resistant, so that the attack upon him was an act of cruelty, not of courage. Dr. Miller, who interfered in behalf of Mr. Boyle was violently struck in the face. One old lady boasted that she had given the ruffians three dozen eggs, and was sorry she had no more. It was expected that those concerned in this outrage would be indicted by the Grand Jury.

PARTY OBJECTS .- Do not the prominent political objects of both the great parties relate exclusively to pecuniary matters? A National Bank, Sub-Treasury, Land Distribution, Hard Currency, Tariff, &c. seem to be the great objects of contention. If other matters accidentally come in for legislative notice, they are treated as only secondary. The moral interests of community, the promotion of general intelligence, the security of personal liberty and equal rights, are generally opposed, neglected, or made into appendages to be tacked on to some pecuniary measure, for the

Conventions. - The Philanthropist, Juwill. It is evident that should this doc- ly 14, contains a notice of five A. S. ConThe Gag Debate

We give below a mere sketch of the debate, on June 16, this being all that we can find space for. The report at length occupies four and a half columns of the Emancipator. The members of the House are certainly not deficient in the organ of language.

The suggestion of Mr. Cushing, that the House is rapidly losing the confidence and respect of the people, on account of its boisterous deportment, endless discussions and neglect of business, and that, if the same course is still pursued, they will ultimately abolish a House which accomplishes no good for them, is worthy of notice. All history confirms his position, and we have no reason to expect that the workings of human nature in our own country will differ essentially from what they have always been.

The question being on Mr. Stuart's restion to adopt the rules of the last House, which have not been suspended by any resolutions of this session,

Mr. Nesbit, of Georgia, said he must be permitted to say, that as a matter of taste, these eight hour discussions, were wholly inadmissible, on all principles of rhetoric. He had listened with strong, with burning indignation to the language which had been indulged in by the hoazy headed gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Adams .- Is the previous question to be applied after remarks like these? (Several voices .- "Certainly is,"

Mr. Nesbit resumed. I could, said he, deal in terms of strong commendation in regard to the character of that gentleman's head. Would that I could say as much in relation to his heart!

Mr. Adams .- Is this in order for the centleman to talk about my head and my heart? [Laughter.]

The Chair called Mr. Nesbit to order. He proceeded to say, that the outpourings of that honorable and venerable gentleman compelled him to think of the inquiry of the Mantuan bard:

"Tantæ ne in animis cælestibus iræ?" (Dwells such anger in Heavenly minds?)

Possibly he might be doing that gentleman injustice, but as a Southern man he could not but repudiate and reprobate the course he had pursued in these discussions. As he looked at the gentleman while throwing forth such sentiments and language, he was forcibly reminded of Vesuvius, which while its summit was clothed in white, vomited a fiery stream, which spread desolation and ruin wherever it came. Mr. N. said he would not, even if he could, think of venturing within the reach of the arm of the venerable giant, because he might certainly calculate on annihilation as the consequence. He complimented Mr. Everett, of Vermont, because he had made the motion that the question of reception be laid on the table - a motion which, it seems, slaveholders had formed of the servility of the Northern members.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, read his ticular territories where they may reside.

Mr. B. urged upon the South the ne- he is in favor of the rule! cessity of settling the question without delay. When it should be settled, he hoped the question would not be again stirred till party with which he (Mr. B.) acted in this the Constitution was either altered, or House? blown into atoms.

Mr. Alford, of Gu., made an eloquent appeal to the South to go against all compromises. This was no time for the South darkest hour of all, and if there is one sinhim, he would stand firm to the death .- | vice. It is our duty to be firm until a rule shall himself to be cut to pieces before he yields up the point?

Mr. Pickens preferred parliamentary

even though three fourths of the inhabit-ants of the District should petition in fa-W. C. Johnson declared his determinaants of the District should petition in faaway the vested rights of the remaining fourth.

Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, believed the much longer to keep abolition petitions out of the speaking. of the House. The accession of strength

the destinies of the South were not worth

fighting for.

Mr. Gamble, of Ga., was not to be alarmed by all the threats of danger to the South, on account of the movements of the abolitionists. He thought there was no danger whatever to be apprehended from that class of men. There was no reality in all this; these dangers to the Southern

went for the proposition of Mr. Brown be- follows: cause it settled the question for the whole

Mr. Stuart, of Virginia, said he entertained no fears on this subject. He did not boast of firmer nerves than other gen- their legislation, and would join the third tlemen, but he looked with contempt on party. In this town, at our township meetthe cry that there was danger to be apprehended from this question of abolition. officers were nominated by the abolition-He proposed a postponement of the question till the next session, where he would be ready to meet gentlemen of all parties, that out of one hundred votes cast for Suand discuss the subject to the bottom. He pervisor, the abolitionist received fortywanted to know what Northern men meant, the South?

Mr. Wise had no objection to break a lance with his colleague, (Mr. Stuart) either now or next December. He had heard they would not organize this House, until county for the Liberty Ticket last fall .-Southern men acknowledged their right to Six months after, one little town of 100 vopresent abolition petitions here. This was the most fearful question that had ever been presented to the South. If it was true, as had been stated, that the next census would reduce the power of the South, that very fact was the strongest possible reason why the South should not now yield what it already held.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, observed that Mr. Adams and Mr. Wise were opposed to the compromise measure. couched on party politics, and mentioned some who prophesied that this session would come to nothing, and that it was all into effect in all parts of the State. A little

humbuggery. He was called to order. Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, called on the whig party to proceed to action.— The responsibility rested on them. The party had forty majority in the House; if could proceed under the Parliamentary aw, as was practiced by the English House of Commons. He mentioned that the character of the House was fast sinking in the as friends for the purpose of devising meas estimation of the people. The last Con- urcs to promote the cause: but there is no and now again, a fortnight had been consumed in the same preliminary process;and he admonished them that the time must come, and will come, when another Crom- nection of his anti-slavery friends. well will be justified by the people, in purging these Halls. In this House it was begun to organize in earnest. The comnothing but words, words, words. He closed by entreating gentlemen to act.

Mr. Stanley of N. C, asked him if he did in the city that they may divide it into not thank those Northern members of the wards and districts. They intend to nomopposition, who voted with him on this question, and did he not thank them for passing the rule by their vote last year?

Mr. Stanley said: No, sir: I never did, and do not thank them. They are entitled to no thanks. The hypocritical wretches voted for party purposes. I said so last year; my reported speech will show it. I do not thank them, for the Globe said they were forced to vote as they did. And they have not stuck to us. We had fewer this exceeded all the anticipations which the year than we had last. Does this deserve great gratitude? I cannot trust them, I that and can do so again. And these are June 5. proposition to establish a rule which should the friends of the South for whose valuable forbid the reception of abolition petitions service the gentlemen from Virginia and during the whole Congress, except such as North Carolina, (Messrs Wise & Rayner,) might be signed by the residents of the are so overwhelmed with gratitude! The slaveholding territories, asking for the acgentleman from Pa. (Mr. Ingersoll) will tion of Congress in reference to the par- present abolition petitions, and the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Brown,) says

Mr. Brown here rose, and asked Mr. S.

Mr. Stanly said he apologized if he had said any thing to the House, which he ought not to say; but the gentleman from ment. It was known in Liverpool on the Philadelphia (Mr. Brown) might take it to the 2nd that 148 Tories, and 145 Liberals to submit. Said he, with the South it is the himself if he pleased out of the House. Let the gentlemen understand it was meant gle man that has the soul of his fathers in for himself. He, (Mr. S.) was at his ser-

established rejecting abolition petitions al- all lengths with the South, to be told to together. Ought not every Southern man their faces that they were hypocritical and to stand like the Rock of ages, and suffer insincere, and if they chose to be dissatisfied with such treatment, they could of the day all over England and Ireland .tion according to the most approved style were shot in Liverpool. law to any rules the House had ever of honor, by being shot through with a riadopted.

Mr. Habersham, of Georgia, contended ly meant to insult the members referred the House had no right to pass in any shape to, calculating probably that he could do it upon the question of abolition: no, not with impunity. These Southern people chiefly between 18 and 25 years of age.—

vor of abolition, Congress could not take tion of maintaining his own independent are described as field hands. For incourse, without asking who was on the stance, Fanny, a No. 1, field hand, good right hand or on the left. He had entered plougher and cotton picker." into no understanding for the present or South had lost much from having taken future. He thought those who were so wrong ground. It must be manifest to eloquent about delay, would do better if has been appointed State Treasurer, in the every body that it would be impossible they would debate less. They did most place of Robert Stuart, resigned.

Mr. Winthrop, of Mass. wished to call on the side of the North, under the new the attention of the country to a single that so many northern men are placed on census, would render the hope of this fu- fact: this House had once been organized. Congressional committees; and in referfact: this House had once been organized. Congressional committees; and in refer-How had it happened that we were disor- ence to the appointment of Mr. Giddings,

Liberty Party Prospects.

We have the most cheering reports from different parts of the State. The abolitienists of Michigan certainly have "two ideas," and they know how to put them together. They abhor Slavery, and they will show their abhorrence by their works. A friend in Adams, Hillsdale county, lately States were all imaginary.

A friend in Adams, Hillsdale county, lately
Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, (late Governor) sent us a list of subscribers, and adds as

"I think, could there be an organization Congress. He thought there was a mate-rial advantage in that.

of a Society in this county, by a proper a-gent, much might be done at the ballot box this fall, as there are many abolitionists who are tired of the present party, or of ing, the standard was raised. Township ists, and against them were united the whigs and democrats. The result was seven. The abolitionists elected all the by their efforts to trample on the rights of others in which the parties did not act in

Hillsdale, compared with some other counties, is new and the population sparse, it said, that northern men had said, that and very few votes were given in that ters gave one-seventh part as many votes as the whole State of Michigan at the previous general election. Those politicians who desire to be popular, will do well to notice the signs of the times.

### Organization.

Our friends will see to it that the simple and yet efficient plan of organization, adopted by the National Convention, published in our paper last week, is carried reflection will convince any one, that something of the kind is absolutely necessary, in concentrating the action of many minds to accomplish a single result. This they could not agree on all the rules, they seems to embrace all that is necessary, and yet there is nothing objectionable in it .-Let the advocates of Liberty meet together gress had spent thirty days in organizing, necessity that any one who cannot agree to each particular nomination or resolution, should therefore be cast out of the con-

The liberty party in Pennsylvania has mittee for Philadelphia has advertised for Mr. Wise, in answer to some remarks of a catalogue of all the names of abolitionists wards and districts. They intend to nominate abolitionists for every office for which they have a right to vote.

### Foreign News.

The Brittania steamer arrived at Boston on the 3rd inst.

The great debate in the House of Commons, on Sir Robert Peel's motion that ministers do not sufficiently posses the confidence of Parliament to enable them to

The vote stood for Sir Peel's motion, 312 Against it, (whig and radical,)

Majority against Ministers,

dissolved about the 22nd ult. The coming elections would be most furiously con-

LATER .- The Caledonia left Liverpool on the 4th July, and brings news of the election of the new members of Parliahad been returned to Parliament. Serious riots have taken place in Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and many other (This was rather hard usage, after going places; several persons were stabbed, and some died of excitement. Rioting, fighting, murder and bloodshed, were the order have the privilege of obtaining satisfac- Four men, one woman and one policeman

> SLAVE TRAFFIC .- J. A. Beard & Co. have advertised to sell at public auction, chiefly between 18 and 25 years of age .-Titles undoubted. Many of the females plougher and cotton picker."

> George W. Germain, of Lenawee Co. place of Robert Stuart, resigned.

The Charleston Mercury is indignant tile, and he held it better that we should do voluntarily and in time, what we should eventually have to do, whether willing or not. But what then? Was the Southern who was responsible for this state of things, what then what the service of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on claims, the editor despairingly asks: "Suppose a negro killed in the service of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on claims, the editor despairingly asks: "Suppose a negro killed in the service of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on claims, the editor despairingly asks: "Suppose a negro killed in the service of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on claims, the editor despairingly asks: "Suppose a negro killed in the service of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on claims, the editor despairingly asks: "Suppose a negro killed in the service of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on claims, the editor despairingly asks: "Suppose a negro killed in the service of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on claims, the editor despairingly asks: "Suppose a negro killed in the service of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on claims, the editor despairingly asks: "Suppose a negro killed in the service of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on claims, the editor despairingly asks: "Suppose a negro killed in the service of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on claims, the editor despairingly asks: "Suppose a negro killed in the service of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee of Ohio, chairman of the committee on claims, the editor despairing the committee of the spointment of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, chairman of the committee of Ohio, chairman of the committee of Ohio, chairman of the committee of Ohio, chairma of Ohio, chairman of the committee on who was responsible for this state of things.

The vote was finally taken ayes 119

United States—what chance would such a United States—what chance would such a claim have before such a committee?"—
Not a very good one, we guess.—Standard, change for the "Signal of Liberty." cause to be considered as lost, if a nasty, fluty, contemptible abolition petition should find its way into the House? If so, then voted in the negative.

The vote was finally taken ayes 119 United States—what chance would such a committee?"—have before such a committee?"—Not a very good one, we guess.—Standard

Meeting in Kalamazoo.

At a meeting of the Abolitionists of the southern part of the county of Kalamazoo, held at the Baptist meeting house in Schoolcraft, on Thursday, the 8th day of July, B, C. Simmons was called

Dr. N. M. Thomas, Col. A. McKinstrey, Wm. Woodruff, Esq., Delmore Duncan and Wm Taylor.

In the absence of the Committee, the men upon the propriety of Independent political action.

following preamble and resolutions were out the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars. submitted by them:

Whereas, Slavery, as it exists in the District of Columbia, under the immediate observation of the representatives of the people, is a great national evil which Price, fifteen dollars. tarnishes the national honor, and is at variance with the great doctrine of American Independence, which declares as self evident truths, that all men are born equally free, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Therefore, Resolved, That slavery as it exists in

the District of Columbia, ought not to continue any longer, and as Congress has the power to abolish it, that power should, therefore, be exerted to effect it.

Resolved, That as the power of Con-gress is exerted to sustain slavery in numerous instances, for which acts the pecple are responsible; and as the people possess the the power of remedying political grievances, the ballot box being the most potent agent at command that can he used for that purpose, they ought there fore to appeal to it for the removal of these enormous evils.

Resolved, That as independent potitical action is the best plan of rendering the efforts of abolitionists efficient, it is the efforts of abolitionists efficient, it is therefore the duty of the abolitionists of TUITION. this county to resort to it.

The above resolutions were freely debated and unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That a general meeting of all those in Kalamazoo Co. who are favorable to immediate emancipation, will be held at the Court House in Kalamazoo on the first Saturday in August, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of more efficient organization. A general attendance of those favorable is solicited.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Kalamazoo Gazettee.

Delmore Duncan, Isaac Briggs and Dr. N. M. Thomas were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangments

for the county meeting.
BENJ. C. SIMMONS, Pres't. S. B. THAYER, Sec'y.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Abolitionists of Oakland County, which convened at Pontiac, June 22, special invitation great gratitude? I cannot trust them, I carry into effect measures deemed by them is hereby given to all the friends of the cause know they are not sincere. I have proved important to the public welfare, was closed that and are not sincere. And these are on the TENTH DAY OF AUGUST next, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to be sup-ported at the ensuing Election for member dejority against Ministers,

It was expected Parliament would be choice of a person well qualified to fill that station.

URI ADAMS, WM. Y. STONE, NATHAN POWER. 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 correspon-dence in reference to the call of a county convention for nominating candidates for the Legislature of this State, and county offi-

cers, 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 diatinct political action, to call meetings for the purpose of designating delegates to a county convention to meet at Dearbonville 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

Com.

the independent electors.
CHARLES H. STEWART, CHARLES H. STEWAR MARTIN WILSON, WILLIAM H. PETERS, JOHN DYMOND, A. L. PORTER, Detroit, July 15, 1841.

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. delivered. RUFUS T. Plymouth, July 28, 1841.

Wood! Wood! Wood!

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

HE undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann

and Schoolcraft, on Thursday, the Sind day of July, B. C. Simmons was called to the chair, and S.B. Thayer appointed a Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by Dr. Thomas, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions:

Dr. N. M. Thomas, Col. A. McKinstrey, Wm. Woodruff, Esq., Delmore Dunger of two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POW.

ERS 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 Powers can be used with two, three or four Three men with horses to good advantage. two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels meeting was addressed by Mr. Wm. Wheeler of St. Joseph Co., Mr. Barker of Calban Co. and a second of the commuter, the continue 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 Calhoun Co., and numerous other gentles put in a common waggon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with Upon the return of the committee, the the Thresher for one hundred dollars; with-

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

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

OF SMUT MACHINES of superior con-struction. Invented by S. W. Foster. Price, sixty dollars.
S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-1y GRASS LAKE ACADEMY.

TEACHERS SEMINARY.

THE TRUSTEES would inform the pub lic, that the Winter term of this Insti-TUTION will commence on Wednesday, EIGHTEENTH OF AUGUST,

and continue twenty-two weeks, under the Superintendance of Mr. Lucien H. Jones, the present incumbent. They would also say that this School has been respectably sustained during the present pecuniary pres-sure that has crushed so many of the Litera-ry Institutions of our country; and that there a disposition with all concerned to sustain

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 denom-mations. No Student will be received for less than half a Term; and no reduction made for absence except for continued sick-ness. FOSTER TUCKER,

Grass Lake, June 23, 1841. 10-4

JEW DAVID'S

HEBREW PLASTER.
The peculiarities of this Chemical Com-

pound, 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 Agreeably to a vote of the Convention of bolitionists of Oakland County, which conneed at Pontiac, June 22, special invitation hereby given to all the friends of the cause tism, and in all cases where seated pain or

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

health became permanently re-instated. It has likewise been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as weaknes 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 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 cer-

tain cure for corns. A liberal discount made to wholesale pur-

chasers.
Directions accompany each box. Price

50 cents.

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan.
Country agents supplied by M. W. Birch and & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon: D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton F. Hall, Leoni; G.G. Grewell, Grass Lake

Keeler & Powers, Concord. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

Produce of every Description, ECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the "Signal or Liberty," if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of I. Beckley, & Co.

THE HEART! THE HEART!!

BY ELIZA COOK. The heart-the heart! oh! let it be A true and bounteous thing, As kindly warm, as nobly free, As eagle's nestling wing. Oh! keep it not, like miser's gold, Shut in from all beside, But let its precious stores unfold,

In mercy, far and wide. The heart—the heart that's truly blest, Is never all its own: No ray of glory lights the breast,

That beats for self alone.

The heart-the heart! oh! let it spare A sigh for others pain; The breath that sooths a brother's care Is never spent in vain.

And though it throb at gentlest touch, Or sorrow's faintest call, Twere better it should ache too much, Than never ache at all.

The heart-the heart, that's truly blest,

Is never all its own; No ray of glory lights the breast, That beats for self alone.

#### Slave Markets,--- United States, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

"Let us proceed, gentlemen," cried the seller of human flesh, in a stentorian voice "let us proceed; a woman for sale!"

"An excellent woman; not a fault! And a little boy in the bargain. How much for the mother and child! 250 dollars; very well sir, 250 to begin.—Some one has bid 250. Truly gentlemen, they sell cattle for a larger price. 250! look at these eyes, examine these limbs-shall I say 260? Thanks, gentlemen, some one has bid 260. It seems to me that I heard 275; -go on, gentlemen; I have never sold such a bargain. How? 280 for the best cook, the best washer, and the best dress maker in Virginia?-Must I sell her for the miserable price of 280? 800; two gentlemen have said 300 Very well, gentlemen; I am happy to see you begin to warm a little; some one bid 310—310, going 330-325-340, going; upon my honor gentlemen, it is indeed a sacrifice to lose so good a cook: a great bargain for 340 dollars. Reflect upon it boy in the bargain.

Here our auctioneer was interrupted in his harangue by one of his customers, a man whose appearance had inspired me from the first moment, with a feeling of horror, and who, with the indifference and hypocritical, a mere self seeking man! sang froid of an assassin, made to him the following observation: "As for the negro child, it is good for nothing; it is not worth a day's nourishment: and if I have the mother, I will give away the child very quick; the first bidder will be able to

have it a cheap bargain."

I glanced at the unfortunate mother, proposal would have upon her. She did from decisive measures, lest his motives not speak, but a profound sadness was impressed on her countenance. The little make the crooked things straight in a per-innocent which she held in her arms fix-ed his large eyes upon her, as if saying comes a high duty to sacrifice reputation. ed his large eyes upon her, as if saying comes a high duty to sacrifice reputation, mamma, why do you weep?' Then he to place one's self in even suspicious cirturned to the witnesses of this heart rending scene, with an expression that seemed to ask what they had done to his moth-er to make her weep so bitterly. No, never not misunderstand us. All apprehensions will this moment escape my memory; it has confirmed me for all my life in the horror that I already felt at this infamous traffic. The auction continued, and finally purchaser. The other slaves were sold in the same manner as poor Betsey.Julia was sold at 336 dollars, and Augustus at 105. They both fell to the same individual who

had purchased the former lot. Arfrewdsen.

### Charleston, S. C.

I saw droves of the poor fellows driven to the slave markets kept in different parts of the city one of which I visited.— The arrangments of this place appeared something like our northern horse markets. having sheds, or barns, in the rear of a public house, where alcohol was a handy ingredient to stimulate the spirit of jockey ing. As the traders appeared, lots of negroes were brought from the stables into the bar room, and by a flourish of the whip were made to assume an active appearance. "What will you give for these fellows? How old are they? Are they healthy? Are they quick?" &c. At the same time the owner would give them a cut with a cowhide, and tell them to dance and jump, cursing and swearing at them if they did not move quick. In fact, all transactions in buying and selling slaves partake in jockeyship, as much as buying and selling horses. There was a little re-gard paid to the feelings of the former as we witness in the latter.

From these scenes I turn to another,

which took place in front of the noble exchange buildings, in the heart of the city. On the left side of the steps, as you leave main hall, immediately under the windows of that proud building, was a stage built, on which a mother with eight children were placed, and sold at auction. I watch ed their emotions closely, and saw their feelings were in accordance to human nawho, being struck off to the highest bidder the bodies and souls of his fellow Ameriwas taken from the stage or platform by cans."

stowed away, to be carried into the country; the second and third were also sold and so on until seven of the children were torn from their mother, while her discernment told her that they were to be separated probably for ever, causing in that moth er, the most agonizing sobs and cries, in which the children seemed to share. The scene beggars description; suffice it to say it was sufficient to cause tears from one at least "whose skin was not colored like their own," and I was not ashamed to give vent to them .- Stone.

## Obvious necessity of political ac...

The support given to slavery by the the legislation of the free states; the corruption and perversion of our general government by the slaveholding power; the disturbance this has produced and still pro duces in the policy of the country; its inurious influence over the politics of the free states-are all subjects of great political importance. They are political evils, and can be remedied in no other way than by political action. Dr. Channing insists upon the duty of freeing ourselves from all obligation to sustain slavery under any form. We must suppress slavery in the District of Columbia, and the domestic slave trade; we must seek an amendment of the constitution so as to relieve ourselves from the engagement to surrender up fegitive slaves; we must not suffer the power of the federal government to be abused for the support of slavery. These in his view, are duties of the citizens of the free states. But, they are political duties, and can only be fulfilled through political instrumentalities. This being granted, it is in vain to talk to us of the danger of losing our reputation for phi-lanthropy, and incurring the odium of place and power seekers. I have yet to learn that it is a disgrace to seek power, so long as no correct principle is violated. I cannot understand why Wm. H. [Harrison or Martin Van Buren may aspire to office, and that too at the expense of their integrity, with out being censured for their conduct; while James G. Birney must be denounced as dishonest for accepting a nomination, and at the same time maintaining his integrity and boldly avowing the genuine principles of republicanism. The man, who bows his neck, and receives the mark of the beast in his forehead as a a little, and do not forgat there is a little passport to office, shall go unquestioned boy in the bargain. The abolitionist, who stands stiff in his principles, and while asking the suffrages of his fellow citizens, points to his hatred of slavery as the ground of his claims, is insincere

But, allow that it is disgraceful to be an aspirant for office, even on right principles and that political abolitionists will render themselves liable to this grave imputation, it is nothing to us. We were not sent into the world to nurse our reputations, but to act out right principles. A good name is I glanced at the unfortunate mother, a good thing, but it may be bought at too anxious to see what effect this barbarous dear a rate. He who is forever shrinking should be disparaged, is not the man to cumstances, for the sake of accomplishing a great good-and the only consolation is,

WORTHY OF NOTICE .- Of 21 Committhe crier, striking a heavy blow with a ham ted States, the chairman of eleven are supmer, pronounced the award to Mr.—, for 360 dollars. The victim descended the greatest number of important committees are headed by slaveholders. The military departments, as we have often re marked, are chiefly controlled by them.— Thus, while a Tennessean stands at the head of the war department, and a North-Carolinian is secretary of the navy; in both Houses of Congress, the chairmen of the several committees on naval and military affairs are slave holders. The impor tant committee of nine on the currency, in the House, contains but two members from free States. Are these peculiar apportionments accidental? They occur too often to warrant such a supposition. Let it be recollected that the freemen of the free states, are twice as many as those of the slave states. How happen s it then, that in the distribution of business in Congress, slave holders stand so prominent?-Because the speakers of both houses have for a long time, been slaveholders. Such is not the case now in the Senate, but then the chairmen of its committees this season were ballotted for, not appointed by the chair .- Philanthropist.

A writer in the Emancipator, says:

"Who first suggested the idea of petitioning President Tyler to emancipate his tioning President Tyler to emancipate his of the country.

Those who find disease fast increasing upslaves? I like the measure. Let the ball be kept in motion, While in Europe last year, the taunt was often cast in my teeth, that with all our boasted love of liberty, we were practically a nation of slaveholders Then let petitions breathing a tone of ear. nest but respectful remonstrance throng around our chief magistrate, urging him to save the Republic from the scorn and contempt which will be hissed upon it by every enemy of liberty in Europe; that 'the free United States,' who proclaim the perfect equality of man as their fundamenture. The sale began with the eldest child tal law, are ruled by one who traffics in

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 effica-cious Family medicine, that has yet been used in America. If every family could be-come acquaiated with their Sovereign Pow er over disease, they would seek them and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

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

the directions. CERTIFICATES. Rochester, Sept. 1849.

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

Can recommend them to the public.

Drs Brown, M'Kensie, & HalstedRochester, 1840.

10 MOTHERS.

Messrs. E. Chase & Co

Gents—Hearing much said about extraordinary effects of the Resurrection or Porsian Pills, upon those about to become Moth ers, 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 ex- blood. 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 a tend 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 confine ment where these Pills are taken. We unitedly say, let none neglect taking them for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which females can easily procure which bids to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands

which otherwise would be lost.

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

A. O. ROBERTS.

Gents .- I wish you to send a quantity of our 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 he was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I 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 vitice of the fluids which produced symptoms of almost every disease. It would be too tedious for me to give give you a history of all my difficulties. I was weak,dnll, stopid and re-duced 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 con-sumptive—her liver was much affected, her legs swelled—a harsh cough constantly troubled her. One box of your Pills entire-ly relieved her from all those symptoms. 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

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

Those who follow this course will find them a sure and never failing preventive. Those whose diseases are stubborn, should

take a sufficient quantity of the pills to vomit them once or twice, say every third night till their disease is subdued, then take them in smaller doses until every vestige of it is exterpated.

Be no longer imposed upon by "Tonic Mixtures," "Tonic Bitters," or any medicine recommended to break the Fever and close, &c. —For sale at this office. Ague; as they all contain more or less quis Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

the purchaser, and led to his waggon and THE RESURRECTION OR PERSIAN ne and arnsmc, which, if they break the A-

THE RESURRECTION OR PERSIAN.

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.

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. Mc.Lean Jackson; Dewy & co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pearson, Clinton I. D. Kief, Manchester; T. Hull, Leoni; C. G. Grevell, Grass-Lake; Keeler & Powers Concord.

#### Merchant's improved compound Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA.

For removing diseases arising from an abuse of Mercury, chronic and constitutional diseases, such as scrofula or king's evil. secondary syphillis, ulcerations, corro-sions of the threat, 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 cleaning spring med-

This compound fluid extract is Alterative Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Laxative, Arometic, and slightly stimulent, and may be used successfully in scroffulous and syphiloid dis-eases, and that shattered state of the constitution which so often follows the abuse of mercury, exotoses or morbid enlargement of the bones, supiginous mustules of ring-worm; ulcerations generally; caries of the hones; cartileges of the nose, mouth, with the other diseases above mentioned, and all diseass arising from a morbid state of the

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 mefficacy 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 this remedy in a very short time.

Within a very short poriod, there has been great improvements in France, on the pharmacentical and chemical treatment of Sarsa parilla, and it has been fully proved that nine tenths of the active principles of that valuable root is actually lost in the usual

mode of preparing it for medical use.

The compound extract being a very nice pharmaceutical preparation, requires the most rigid care and skilful management, and not without strict reference to the peculiar active principle of each of its constituents. The French chemists have ascertained by actual experiment, that the active and have accurate the proper proper that the active and have accurate the constituents. ed 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

tive ingredients of this compound fluid extract, which are nine in number, without 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 pub-lic, that this remedy is prepared according to strict chemical and pharmaceutical rules, but that he also united some of the officinale valuable and active vegitables, 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 oth ers under the fullest conviction of its supe-

riority 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 giv-

ing 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 ac-tive 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. Mc'Lean, Jackson; Hale and Smith, Grass-Lake, and by the principle druggists throughout the state.

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

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!!

TUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assort.

E. DEANS' CELEBRATED
CHEMICAL PLASTER.

a important discovery for Rheumstism
Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Burns, Swelled Throat

in Sourlet Fever, Quinsy, c. THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important emedy for all those who are afflicted with inflammatory complaints, by its easing pains, inflammatory complaints, by its easing pains, counteracting inflammation, and giving speed by relief, by its active, strengthening, and sudorific properties.—An effectual remady for inflammatory rheumatism, ague in the breast, cramp, burns, bruises, scrofula, old sores, ulcers of almost every description, cankered and swelled throats arising from cankered and swelled throats arising from scarlet fever, felons, white swellings, chilplains, &c. Persons suffering from liver complaints, pulmonary diseases, inflamma-tion on the longs, 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 to valuable an article ought to be extensively made known to the afflicted, I have made arrangements with H. HARRIS & Co., of Ashtabula, Ohio, to manufacture and vend Ashtadua, Ohio, to maintacture and vening it in my name as my sole successors. This, therefore, may be relied on as the genuing article heretofore prepared by me,

As witness my hand,

ERASTUS DEAN.

Wertfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y.

January 21, 1859.

Penn Line, Pa. April 7, 1840.

Messrs. H. Harris & Co.—Sire:—Since I was at your store in July last, I have used E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, which I have 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 a case has it felled of giving relief. and in no case has it failed of giving relief where it has been applied according to di-rections, and all who have used it are per-fectly satisfied with it so far as I know. I have also applied it in some severe cases of

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

pain at night.

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

I have used the plaster in cases of pains

in the sides, back, shoulder, etc. with like good effect. Fect. Yours, dc. DANIEL KNEELAND, M. D.

Monroe, June 18, 1839. Messrs. H. Harris & Co.:—Sirs: I have sed E. Dean's Chemical Plaster for more than four years past, and do cheerfully rec-ommend 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. materials rendered mert 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 little medical virtues from the accordance of the second system. swelled to an enormous size, twice its usual bigness; every thing had been done without success until we commenced using Dean's ordinary business. Such has been our success with the article, and we now willingly recommend it to the public for a trial.
Yours &c.

J. H. REYNOLDS, M. D. The plaster is now put up in boxes at 50

cents, and one dollar each.

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

None genuine unless signed by H. Harris

on the stereotype wrapper.

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

Agents for the Signal of Liberty, Dr. A. L. Porter, Detroit. H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti. Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield. Thomas M'Gee, Concord. J. S. Fitch, Marshall. J. T. Gilbert, do. E. Child, Albion, W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids, J. S. Fifield, do R. H. King, Rives. R. B. Rexford, Napoleon. L. H. Jones Grass Lake. Rev. Samuel Bebans, Plymouth, Walter M'Farlan, do Samuel Mead, do
Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem.
D. F. Norton, do
Nathan Power, Farmington. Joseph Morrison Pontiac,
James Noyes, Pavilion.
N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft,
W. Smith, Spring Arbor. U. Adams, Rochester.
R. L. Hall, Tecumseh.
L. Noble, Pinckney.
Dr. V. Meeker, Leslie. Clark Parsons, Manchester. Vedder, Jackson, din, Adrian. iah Sabine, Sharon. S. Pomroy, Tompkins. M. Lang, Northfield, Wash, Co.