THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

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

N. SULLIVAN, PRINTER.

TERMS.—\$2,00 per annum, in advance. \$2,50 in six months. \$3,00, if payment be delayed to the close of the year. A strict adherence to the above TERMS will be observed in every case.

ADVERTISEMENTS thankfully received and inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity.

Any friend of humanity desiring to aid the cause of Liberty, is authorized to act as

All REMITTANCES and all communications designed for publication or in any manner relating to the "Signal of Liberty," will be hereafter addressed (F post pard f) "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY; Ann Arbor, Mich."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Sixth Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

The Michigan State Anti Slavery society convened at the court house, in Jackson, agreeably to adjournment, at 10 o'clock A M., and was opened by prayer by the President, Rev. J. P. Cleveland. The minutes of the last annual meeting

were then read. On motion, T. Foster was appointed as-

sistant Secretary.
Messrs. G. W. Clark, J. T. Gilbert and

R. B. Bement were appointed a committee to form a roll of members.

Resolved, That all persons who are members of any A. S. society, or who are prepared to join this society, be admitted as members of this meeting.

The following persons then gave their

The following persons then gave their names, to wit:

Jackson.—S. B. Treadwell, G. W. Clark,
J. D. Cowdin, M. Harrison, B. I. Mather,
W. J. Ryon, J. W. Geer, E. Vedder. Wm.
Tyler, J. A. Bannister, J. Wood, Norman
Allen, D. Rand, O. N. Ellison.

Ann Arbor.—G. Beckley, C. Branch, S.
Dumon, C. Bliss, M. Wheeler, S. Falch,
L. Townsend, Dr. J. B Baros, W. S. Bird,
T. Y. Stone, J. P. Cleveland.

Marshall.—J. S. Fitch, J. T. Gilbert, J.
A. Vanarman, N. Durfee, G. G. Lay.

Pittsfield.—Sumvel Dutton, D. Underwood, J. W. Brooks, John Ayree, Asher
Aray, James Aray.

wood, J. W. Brooks, John Ayree, Asher Aray, James Aray.

Detroit.—Doct. A. L. Porter, W. Isham, H. Hallock, H. P. Hoag, W. C. Munroe, M. S. Lightfoot, R. Banks.

Concord.—Thos. M'Gee, D. Mann, D. Torrans, J. M. Reed, C. A. Seymour, J. Taylor, M. B. Hopkins.

Albion.—E. Child, C. B. Taylor.

Ypsilanti.—H. H. Griffin, A. A. Copeland.

Eaton Rapids .- J. D. Conklin, W. Crene, W. Toles, J. S. Fifield, Geo. Shepard,

S. D. Morse. Rives.—Asahel King, J. Cole, R. Cole, H. King, S. Wilber, P. J. Miner, L.

Napoleon -J. H. Burrouss, J. S. Love, R. B. Rexford, T. Elliot, S. Morton, Leoni.-J. Marsh, A. B. Maxon, H, S. Limbocker, A. Crawford,

Limbocker, A. Crawford,
Grass Lake.—L. H. Jones, H. A. Jones.

Wm. Kirklan, Pinckney; J. Montgomery,
Eaton co.; L. T. Higgins, Cayuga; W. Smith, Spring Arbor; U. Adams.
Rochester; W. M. Sulivan, Leslie: H.
Tripp, Franklin; R. L. Hall, Tecumseh;
Litchfield T. Foster, Scio; S. Pomroy,
Thos. Cotton. Brooklyn; R. B. Bament,
Litchfield T. Foster, Scio; S. Pomroy,
Tompkins; N. Ockron, Sharon; S. Wood,
Scipici, J. H. Cole, Spring Arbor; H. Stowell, Highland; S. T. Lord, do.; N. Power,
ell, Farmington, A. L. Power, do.; L. Russell, T. J. Champion, Homer; Mr. E. Cole, Brooklyn; Marvin Allen, Adrian; J. Whit-man, jr., Springport; James Barbour, Liv-They would, therefore, most cord

Resolved, That the Executive Commit tee, with three additional members, consisting of Messrs. Kirkland, Power and Isham constitute a committee to prepare bu

siness for the meeting.

Resolved, That J. P. Cleveland, and E. Child, members of the Executive Committee, be excused, and that Drs. A. L. Porter, and J. B. Barns, besubstituted in their place, and that John A. Vanarman but the highest and most enlightened view be substituted in the place of Z. Platt, Esq. of expediency, with reference to the great

who is absent.
Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to designate the place and time of the next annual meeting. Messrs. Fitch, Lightfoot and Cotton were appointed that committee.

Resolved, That Messrs. J. T. Gilbert. W. M. Sullivan, and Mr. Higgins, be a committee to nominate delegates to attend the National A. S. Convention, to be held in New York, in May next.

Resolved, That the Society take a re-eess till half past I P. M. Closed with prayer by M. Harrison.

HALF PAST ONE, P. M.

President took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. Fitch.
The annual report of the Executive Committee was then read, which was accepted, and after considerable discussion and slight amendment, it was adopted and ordered to be published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

space we have to occupy, and the press of in violation of their avowed principles. matter on hand will prevent our giving any

thing but a bird's eye view of it.] REPORT:

Your Committee beg leave to report that owing to the extreme pecuniary pressure of the times, the unprecedented excitement of the last presidential campaign and the discouraging circumstances that no competent traveling agent could be pro-cured to enter the field, the plan adopted at our last annual meeting to support the cause in the State proved a partial failure Through the liberality of a few individuals, however, and a small amount for subscriptions, the local financial agent has received in all the past year, \$502,62, and ing off old debts of the state society-sustaining the Freeman the past year, &c., \$661,18.

The financial agent adopted, as your committee believe, the only wise and just course for the cause and for all concerned, in dividing the limited means which came into his hands towards discharging the debts of the previous year, and of furnishing the Freeman to its subscribers as often as possible. He has contracted no debts for the cause the past year which he has

not paid.
While the editor of the Freeman has paid out to sustain the cause the past year \$159.36 more than all he has received, he makes no formal demand for remuneration for services &c., any farther than the versal liberty were more budly called up-friends of the slave feel able and cheerful on than now, for united, wise and vigorous to meet.

Your committee have no evidence that the Freeman, on the whole, has not, to say the least, been as well supported since it advocated the policy of independent A. S. the ensuing year, in the support of at least nominations, as while it advocated A. S. political action, as it did from its commencement upon the old questioning and scattering system of voting between the pro-slavery parties.

Your committee believe it to be not only the privilege but the bounden duty of connection with their moral influence to the full extent of their constitutional jurisdiction for the speedy overthrow of slavery in the United States.

nection with kindred spirits in other States, seem to have led the way in what your committee regard that sound practical abolition contemplated in the constitution of the constitution o olition contemplated in the constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society-to use our rightful, moral and political power for the overthrow of American slavery. In

Your committee most fully believe from he canvass of the late presidential election, exhibiting, as it does, but here and their order. and there a solitary Anti-Slavery vote upon the old scattering system of Antisupon the old scattering system of intervention when the friends of liberty debate, and that he shall occupy but ten judged correctly who believe that a far minutes at a time. greater number would concentrate their

Anti-Slavery political action. They believe that experience, observation and

They would, therefore, most cordially recommend to all the members of the Michand the highest interest of their country of every class of their fellow citizens in this state, to associate their political as well as moral power in all constitutional ways against American Slavery, and in favor of American liberties, fully believing it not only to be right in itself so to do, of expediency, with reference to the great est possible ultimate good to the enslaved and our whole country.

Your committee can see no difference in the principle of concentrating or scattering Anti-Slavery votes except it be that the former bears the marks of an honest and open course of conduct, and the latter of a species of duplicity.

Your committee believe that the only way for men to secure public confidence in whatever correct principles they may profess, is uniformly to exhibit to the world a corresponding conduct. So far therefore from believing, that the abolitionist, who at our late presidential election of Independence.

tion, voted upon their principles in an Resolved, That we might as well think tion, voted upon their principles in an associate capacity or otherwise, have destroyed public confidence in the sincerity of their professions as abolitionists, and brown the cause back, as has by some been asserted, your committee are confident that it has in reality proved the reverse and has secured a much larger share of public confidence in the sinceri-[The following is a brief synopsis of the ty and determination of such abolitionists all this vast and complex machinery. Report. The great length of it—making than they could possibly have secured, ci- Resolved, That while we will use every Resolved, That we make the following

seven closley printed columns—the limited ther by omitting to vote at all, or by voting lawful measure in our pewer to enlighten alterations and additions to the constitu-

Your committee fully believe that the moral, religious, and ecclesiastical bearings of this great enterprise deserves a prominent place in our efforts. They are also full as confident that while the one is done, the other should not be left undone, and that correct political action against so great a political as well as moral evil is one of the most unequivocal exto sustain slavery directly or indirectly by our suffrages would most essentially neutralize our supposed or pretended moral suasion against it.

Your committee rejoice they can on the whole report that the signs of the times clearly indicate that the overhas paid out for the cause by way of pay- throw of this common enemy to man is rapidly approaching, not only in our own country but throughout the world .-Its downfall in the West Indies; its seeming speedy termination in the dominions of France, Spain, Portugal and Denmark, -the vigorous efforts in progress to supply the world with free labor cotton from he plains of Incia-the unceasing ab horrence to slavery in the christian church in Europe and America-and the recent extensive exhibitions of its hostility to free labor in the United States -- all foretell its near and certain doom in our own land.

> In conclusion, being deeply impressed with the fact that there never was a time when all the friends of humanity and uniefforts for the triumph of the principles so dear to them. Your committee would most earnestly entreat all such in the state to rally around the liberty standard one press, one efficient lecturing agent to present the length and breadth, the heighth and the depth of the claims of our cause to all the citizens of Michigan.

Your committee fondly trust that our young and rising state will never forfeit her well earned reputation of contributing all Americans, clothed with the sacred a larger support to the true liberty ticket power of the elective franchise, to use it in 1840, according to her population, notin its wisest and most effectual form, in withstanding her immense disadvantages, than any other state in the Union.

When she remembers the auspicious commencement, may she take courage in her onward march for universal emanci-

Resolved, That Robert Banks and Nahan Power be added to the committee to minate officers.

The business Committee reported resolutions which were read and considered in

Resolved, That the great fundamental votes upon well known, and well tried men, than would scatter them to the four the Declaration of American Independent of the State Temperance Society, for Governor and Lieuteuant Governor of

of slaveholding, while they fuil to use every lawful effort to absolve themselves \$650. from all constitutional compacts in favor of slavery, and neglect to throw around fugitives the shield of a jury trial.

Resolved, That the more party victories that shall be achieved in our country, by sacrificing northern rights to southern slavery, the more hopeless will be the condition of the slave and the redemption of our own lost liberties from the slavehold-ing despotism of this nation.

that good may come, and that the end justifies the means, is at war with the Bible and the sacred principles of the declara- acter, to answer all the purposes of a bu-

f purifying the stream without first cleaning its fountain which sends forth only filthy waters, as to think of rendering the pecuniary, commercial, manufacturing and be fully set forth and steadily maintained. agricultural interests of this nation, permanently prosperous, while slavery, whose

our fellow citizens upon the evils and dan- tion of our society, viz: That that article gers of slavery we will also show to them recognizing it to be auxiliary to the Ameour abhorrence of it by withholding our political support from all men of whom we and also that it shall be the duty of all the have not satisfactory evidence that they voting members of this society to withare consistent, practical friends of the hold their votes from all candidates for

teen non-slaveholding states of the Union mediate abolition of slavery, and if elected have more than double the number of free- to office, which shall vest them with the pressions of abhorrence of the evil, and that men to the slaveholding states -- pay about power to legislate or to act in any lawful nine-tenths of the national revenue-fur- manner against slavery, they will in all nish about this proportion of the national cases use it to the extent of the American defence in times of peace and war-sustain most of the public institutions of learning in the country, and still have farnished the republic with its Presidents but 12 man, during the past year, to sustain and out of 52 years-its Speaker in Congress but 2 out of 35 years, and the other national officers not in a much larger ratio, port of practical Anti-Slavery principles, should at once lead every northern man seriously to enquire whether he did not indeed lose his liberties when Missouri was annexed to the Union us a great slave

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the house whose duty it shall be to investigate the financial concerns of the Michigan Freeman, and report to this meeting a plan by which it can be sustain-

ed another year. Messrs. Beckley, Foster, Porter, M. Gee, and Rexford, were appointed said

Resolved, That the Society now adjourn to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Closed with prayer, by Mr. Hallock.

FEB, 11 .- THURSDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK. The society met agreeably to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by Mr.

The committee to nominate delegates to the national convention, reported the following persons: J. T. Gilbert, John Vanarman, R. B. Bement, Dr. Meeker, G. W. Clark, H. Hallock, Levi Barnum, R. B. Rexford, Marcus Harrison, W. C. Munroe, Charles H. Stuart. The report was adopted.

The committee to nominate officers for accepted, amended, and adopted, as fol-

REV. J. P. CLEVELAND, President,
REV. M. HARRISON, Jackson Co., 25
J. S. Firon, Calhoun "
Dr. A. L. Porter, Wayne "
W. W. Crane, Eaton "
Luckson " REV. J. P. CLEVELAND, President, N. G. CHASE, Jackson .66 N. Power, Oakland V. S. B. TREADWELL, Cor. Sec'y. L. Townson, Rec. Sec'y. Dr J. B. BARNS, Treasurer.

REV. G. BECKLEY, T FOSTER, S. B. NOBLE, Ex. Com. MUNSON WHEELER, S. FELCH,

The Committee to whom was referred

igan State Anti-Slavery Society, as well as to all the friends of good order and of fiberty—humanity to make their suffrage which after some amendment was adopted

by him for the support of the Freeman,

3d. The amount due the Society from from the Society to subscribers, for papers nor. The votes stood thus:which have been paid for in advance, and they not supplied. 4th. That in view of the extreme sever-

ity of the times and the great consequent embarrassments at present attendant upon the support of a paper, devoted exclusively to the anti-slavery cause in this state, Resolved, That the doctrine of choosing it is deemed desirable, if practicable, to the least of two moral evils—of doing evil establish a weekly miscellaneous newspa-that good may come, and that the end just per, under the direction of the Executive Committee, sufficiently general in its charsiness and family paper, excluding all sectarianism, and all principles at present advocated by the two great political parties, and in which at the same time the principles and objects of this society shall

5th. That the interests of the cause and the support of the paper require one or for the paper.

equal rights and equal liberties of all.

Resolved, That the fact that while thir-idence that they are in favor of the im-Constitution.

Resolved, That the unwearied exertions of the editor of the Michigan. Freecarry forward the interests of our noble enterprise, his unyielding integrity in supverance in combatting the numerous opposing influences, which have greatly embarrassed the progress of our cause-paralized our efforts to advance its interests, have justly entitled him to our affectionate regard-our hearty co-operation, and to our best efforts for his liberal support, and speedy remuneration for past services.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all the friends of liberty in the State henceforth to follow the recent noble example of our eastern friends, to hold frequent county, town and district meetings for the purpose of discussing the subject of slavery as it exists in this country, for its abolition until the slave is free and our country redeemed.

Resolved, That the American Government being a Democratic Republic, or a Government of the people, every free man of full age ought to enjoy the privileges of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That the president of this so-ciety and all others who are friendly to the object of said society, and in the habit of writing for public journals of the day be earnestly requested to contribute to the columns of the contemplated organ of the society.

Resolved, That a collection be now tathe ensuing year made a report which was ken up to pay the sexton and the expenses of stationary in this meeting.

The committee reported a collection of

\$3,60.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the citizens of Jackson for their hospitalities during our present session.

Closed with prayer; singing the christian doxology, and the apostolic benediction.

E. CHILD, Rec. Sec'y. Adjourned.

Convention for Independent nominations.

In pursuance of a call, a convention of S. Felch, abolitionists met at the village of Jackson, The committee on the time and place of Michigan, Thursday, 11th of February, the next meeting, reported recommending 1841, for the purpose of nominating canhat the next annual meeting be held at didates for the offices of President and

The Society met, and was opened with prayer by Mr. McGee.

Resolved, That we fully approve the practice of of making independent nominations, and that we cardially recommend to all the friends of good order and of liberty and humanity to anire their suffrages upon well tried men of their own selection, who shall have absolved all connection, who shall have absolved all connection, who shall have absolved all connection with pro-slavery parties.

Resolved, That it is in vain for the northern people of this union to attempt to screen themselves from the sin and guilt of slaveholding, while they fuil to use eventual manning to the support of the Freeman, and the subject of the Michigan Freeman, and the subject of the subject of S Pomroy, J Whitman, jr, Nelson Ockrow.

After calling the roll of members, the convention proceeded to an informal balsubscribers is about equal to the amount due lot for Governor and Lieutenant Gover-

For Governor. Jabez S. Fitch, 36 Dr. A. L. Porter, Thos. M'Gee, J. P. Cleveland, For Lieut. Governor, 39 Nathan Power, Jabez S. Fitch,

Whereupon, it was unanimously resolvd, that Jabez S. Fitch be our candidate for Governor, and Nathan Power our candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for President and Vice resident of the United States.

On balloting the result was as follows:

For President. James G. Birney, Thomas Morris, For Vice President Thomas Earle, - Alvan Stewart,

It was then resolved, that James G. Birney be our candidate for President, and Thomas Earle our candidate for President, subject to the decision of the National Convention, which is to be held in New York in May next.

The following persons were then ap-pointed delegates to the National Convention, in addition to those appointed by the state society, to wit: Jabez S Fitch, Na-than Power, W. Isham.

After the appointment of the delegates, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed with

the proceedings of the convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of liberty an early nomination of members of Congress in this State, after the new apportionment of our congressional representation shall have been determined.

Resolved, That we hail the national convention to be held in New York on the 2nd Wednesday in May next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. They have now, however, the sat-1844, as an auspicious era of better days enemies of impartial liberty, that they have for the slave and the country, and that we made such arrangements as will secure its therefore appoint delegates to attend said convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of Liberty in this State, to hold meetings in the several counties and towns, for the purpose of efficient organization, that they may be able to carry out the great objects of the national liberty forts to extend its circulation: party by electing men to office who, in a private or public situation will be true

Resolved, That S. B. Treadwell, of Jackson, A. L. Porter, of Detroit, and J.

T. Gilbert, of Marshall, be a correspondlimits of the paper will permit, and they

ing committee.
Resolved, That this Convention do now

adjourn, sine die. THOMAS M'GEE, Chairman. G. W. CLARK, Sec'y.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS .- The jeering of bitter opponents and unbelieving friends at the result of the Independent Anti-Slavery vote, last fall, never disturbed us, for we observed that the slaveholders never exulted at it-save the few who were soft enough to believe what the parto be an abandonment of abolition. But the tide has turned. At the recent election in New Hampshire, the Liberty vote was trict election in Maine, occasioned by Mr. which may be due to them, and to com-Evans' resignation, a similar increase was gained. In the elections in the Worcester, Mass., and Ontario, N. Y. Districts, occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Lincoln and Granger, we look for still greater results. The Connecticut election this week, although entered upon under the greatest disadvantages, is, so far as we have learned, equally encouraging .- E-

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—This body were to adjourn on Monday last. The Jury Mr. Bliss, was indefinitely postponed, on Calhoun, Lenawee, and some other parts of the 18th inst, by a vote of 34 to 32. To the State. report, and indefinitely postpone this bill is all that the "reformed" branch of the Lecame before the Society, were animating and spirited. With regard to the necessity and spirited. With regard to the necessity and expediency of political action, and of independent nominations, the delegates appropriate the society of political action, and of independent nominations, the delegates appropriate the society of political action, and of independent nominations, the delegates appropriate the society of political action, and of independent nominations, the delegates appropriate the society of the soci ted it exceedingly. One member said, he would not for \$50 have had the vote giverents, we did not hear but one dissenting the above scene. The vast multitude the negative, seemed to take upon them- the different sections of the State, and learnselves all that chagrin and mortification ed, that in their respective vicinities, there is which really belonged to those voting in a spirit of inquiry in reference to the facts the affirmative-to those who betrayed beretofore nonnulvated by Abolitioniststheir trust .- Oberlin Evangelist.

dent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing ferent parts, told us that the meetings had the occasion, respecting the talents, wisfrom Louisville, Ky., says:-

"Take my word for it, THE ABOLI-TIONISTS HAVE WON KENTUCKY, whether through the success of Gen. Harrison or not, time will decide."

A confidential letter from a friend at Frankfort says:-

maintained here, that the cry of abolition many of the Delegates had returned home, has entirely lost its force, and can no lon- which accounts for the fact, that the number ger retard the extermination of slavery in of members in the Convention was less than act of his life, touching this great question, attended the polls, we should have been der his direction, in supporting the cause this State."

He adds that the leading members of both parties in politics, feel alike about the matter.—Freeborn American.

SLAVE FACTORIES .- The British ships ed several slave factories, recently; among others, the factory from which the versor, and it will doubtless be responded to AMISTAD captives were exported. At Pedro Blanco's factory at Callinas, (within lected had the qualifications requisite to semount of property was destroyed, and cure unanimity. Mr. Fitch is a resident of 1500 slaves freed. One of our northern Marshall, Calhoun County, and is engaged papers calls it a piracy. Another factory, in the mercantile business. Nathan Power at New Cesters, also in Liberia, was giv- is a resident of Oakland County, and a su ben up, the owner pledging himself to trade stantial farmer. They are both, gentleman

from England to the Baptist Churches in and unwavering devotion to the cause of unithis country has been appointed by the versal liberty-a combination of qualities London Board of Baptist Ministers to which will secure to them the undivided supwrite an essay on the duty of churches port of all the abolitionists in the State. with regard to slaveholders professing Christianity.

TRUTH, like the sun, it may be obscured for a season, but the clouds of error will pass away, and it will shine out appareatly more bright than ever.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, April 26, 1841.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, of New York. For Vice President, THOMAS EARLE, of Pennsylvania. SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF NAT'L. CON.

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."

This paper takes the place of the Michigan Freeman. The Executive Committee regret that owing to circumstances beyond their control, its publication has so long been dent of the United States for the canvass of isfaction of announcing to all the friends and publication every week regularly, throughout the year. This paper will be sent to the subscribers of the Freeman. Those who are friends to the enterprise, and desire its advancement, are requested to patronize the paper and make immediate and vigorous ef-

> In addition to the usual Anti-Slavery intelligence, the Committee intend that the Signal shall contain such information concerning the general topics of the day as the hope to render it, in all respects, useful to the cause, and satisfactory to its patrons.

IT In consideration of the pressure of the times, some of our friends who have subscribed for the Freeman for a year, and have paid in advance, have signified their willingness to relinquish the remaining numbers of the Freeman which are requisite to complete the year, and have subscribed anew for the "Signal of Liberty," to commence at the present time. If the subscribers to the Freeman generally would feel disposed to adopt ty papers told them, that voting for the Whig ticket was intended by abolitionists by in our pennion method and making the same course, it would help us materially in our pecuniary matters, and would encourage us in our enterprize. The terms for the present paper are the same as they upwards of 2000. At the fall election it were for the Freeman. Those subscribers was only 111, showing an increase of to the Freeman who are willing thus to cantwenty fold in four months. In the dis- cel their claim for the remaining numbers mence anew with the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, are requested to forward their names and the amount of their subscription without delay.

The Anniversary at Jackson.

We publish, to-day the proceedings of the Anniversary meeting of the State Anti-Slavery society, held at Jackson on the tenth and eleventh of February. It will be seen that one hundred and three delegates attended, representing the counties of Wayne, Trial Bill, reported by our Representative, Washtenaw, Oakland, Livingston, Jackson,

Indeed, some of those who voted in voice. We conversed with delegates from heretofore promulgated by Abolitionists- ly a labored and eloquent productionlistened with attention and candor.

The Convention.

The Convention was held in the evening "Emancipation is so openly avowed and of the second day of the Anniversary, after had been called to meet at an earlier period, but was deferred on account of a press of business in the Society meeting.

It will be seen by the proceedings, that the of war on the African coast have destroy- Convention was unanimous in their choice of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Gothroughout the State. The candidates seof intelligence, sound judgment, practical Rev. Dr. Cox, known as a delegate business habits, unblemished moral character

To the Public.

We are authorized by our esteemed friend, Amasa Gillet to say, that the report so industriously circulated of late, that his daughtor has married a "nigger," is entirely false. President HARRISON.

Change of Administration.

Our reader will doubtless have seen the particulars of the death of President HAR-RISON. He died at Washington on the fourth of April, precisely one month from the day in which he took the Inauguration oath .-By his unexpected decease, the administration of the national affairs, has devolved upon John Tyler, of Virginia. What the principles of his administration will be, is a question in reference to which the public mind has been quite unsettled. In order to alleviate this suspense, President Tyler, has published an address to the people of the United States, setting forth the principles which will govern his political course .-We hasten to lay it before our readers, that they may form their own judgemnt upon the prospects of the nation. The address is short, and carries with it an appearance of straight forward determination, which is quite in contrast with the circuitous and elaborate style of his predecessor.

In reference to the cause of human liberty, so far as present appearance indicate, we cannot reasonbly expect more from the present incumbent than from President HARRI-RISON. Mr. Tyler is a Virginian-a slaveholder, and President of the Virginia colonization society, and is devotedly attached to Slavery, and has no particular sympathy with northern interests or feelings.

The Eulogy.

The citizens of our village joined by those of the surrounding country, as sembled, on the 22d inst., to commemorate the LIFE AND DEATH OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNI-TED STATES.

The procession was formed under the direction of Thomas Moselev, Marshall OREER OF PROCESSION.

- 1. Ann Arbor Band.
- 1. Washtenaw Guards, under command
- of Capt. Cobb. 3. Ladies.
- 4. Town Council of Ann Arbor.
- 5. Clergy.
- 6. Committee of Arrangements.
- 7. Citizens and strangers.

The procession (about 2000 in number) neved at two ockock, P. M., through the different parts of the village, during which the minute guns were fired from the head of Huron street, accompanied by the toll-

The procession entered the public square and were seated in the front of the Court House where a temporary stand was erected for the accommodation of the speakers, and the following were the on-DER OF EXERCISES:

- 1. Voluntary by the Ann Arbor Band. 2. Selections of Scripture by Rev. Dr.
- 3. Dirge by the band.
- 4. Prayer by the Rev G. Beckley.
- 5. OJe by the choir. 6. Eulogy by Rev. J. P. Cleveland.
- 7. Anthem by the choir.
- 8. Dirge by the band. 9. Benediction by Rev. G. Beckley.

bung with almost breathless attention for one hour and a half upon the lips of him who pronounced the Eulogy. It was truand the reasons for independent nominations. abounding in "thoughts that breathe and SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY .- A correspon- Several gentleman who have lectured in dif- words that burn." All that was said on been generally full, and sometimes crowded, dom, eloquence, philanthropy, piety and and that the audiences, in all cases, have inflexible perseverence of Gen. Harrison for ought we know may be true to the life -but touching the question of "equal rights," it is known to all that Gen. Harrison, like most other statesman in our country, was emphatically opposed to the emancipation of slaves, and nearly every in the Society meeting. The Convention went in favor of the present continuance of American Slavery, and not unfrequentstability of the institution.

But he is gone, and we are willing that his ashes should rest in peace, and all the

TEMPERANCE .- It will be cheering, to the friends of temperance, to learn that an effort is being made to revive and advance the good cause in our village, with the prospect of abundant success. Let a united and systematic effort be put forth by all the friends of the cause, throughout the state, and the hydra-headed monster, intemperance, will soon disappear.

Those to whom the first number of the Signal is sent, who do not choose to become subscribers are requested to return it without delay.

Congress meets on the 31st day of May next, agreeably to the proclamation of

FAGENCY .- We have taken the liberty to insert in another page, the names of several of the true friends of our cause, in different parts of our State, whom we desire to act as Agents for the Signal of Liberty. [See terms on first page.] We hope those named in the list, together with many others with whom we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, will immediately set about the work of procuring good paying subscribers; and we hope they will not rest content, unul each for himself, shall have furnished a list of subscribers as long as ---- as long as an (friend G. we thank thee for that word) ANACONDA. And may their remittances, not unlike the locusts in Egypt, crowd in upon us, until we can say with truth, all have done their duty. More anon.

To ADVERTISERS .- It is probably well known to many, that the organ of the State Anti-Slavery Society of Michigan has had, and it is hoped will still have a more general circulation throughout the State, than any other paper within its borders. Those, therefore, who desire to impart information to every part of the State, will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the columns of the Signal of Liberty; -besides all that-the patronage thus afforded, will furnish no small item toward sustaining the only paper in this State, devoted to the cause of Liberty and Human Rights. A word to the wise is sufficient?

The article on our last page from the Union Herald is worthy the special attention of our readers. It is replete with sound, still greatly rejoiced to learn that there is accurate, good sense. It will repay an attentive perusal.

(F The exchange papers of the Michigan Freeman are requested to direct to the "Sig-NAL OF LIBERTY," Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Ecclesiastiacal action on Slavery.

At a meeting of the session of the First Presbyterian Church, in Webster, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted by the session:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church did, in the year 1839, "most solemnly refer to the lower Judicatories the subject of Slavery: leaving it to them to take such order thereon, as in their judgment will be most judicious and adapted to remove the evil:

And whereas, we believe that the hold-ing of human beings in slavery is not only an evil, but a sin against God, and an in-fraction of the rights of man, and, as such, should come under the cognizance of the church Judicatories, therefore,

Resolved, That this session will not re-ceive into this church, any person who is

a slaveholder. Resolved, That we regard slaveholding as a crime, which should, in all cases, be followed with the usual steps of discipline in the church.

Resolved, That no slaveholder shall be admitted to the communion of this church.

The hurry and bustle necessarily attendant on commencing operations is our only apology for any want of variety or recent news in our first number. We hope hereafter to be able to keep pace with the times, and give our readers early information on all subjects in which they may feel

For the Signal of Liberty.

MESSES. EDITORS: -So far as heard from the liberty ticket has more than doubled of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society, since the fall elections. This certainly is a source of great encouragement to the ing resolution was unanimously adopted:few that stood unmoved in the midst of the political whirlwind, during the Presidential contest.

The town of Ann Arbor has more than doubled her vote on the side of human rights. The inflexibility of forty-seven men who carried their principles with them to the polls, came well nigh defeating the whig justice, who is usually elected by a majority of from forty to sixty-in this case he had only six. If all those whom we know to be political abolitionists, had proved true to their principles, and had six months in advance of where we now are-from the fact, that the whole whig ticket would have been defeated by the ly did he labor for the enlargement and Anti-Slavery influence. But this grand impression is deferred until the fall campaign, which must and will be done. Not that we aim at the overthrow of the whig party, any more, than of the Democratic sayings and doings of his life in favor of party. Neither do we aim at the subver tion. Research than those principles come in collision with the great principles of truth and justic.

It strikes us that the whigs have been very unwise and impolitic in passing resolutions at their primary meetings, disoffice is concerned, who happen to be so best wishes for their present happiness, very unfortunate as to conceive it to be and future joy, where the wicked cease their duty to carry out their principles at the polls. We hope and believe that great good to our cause will be the result of such a course, by demonstrating to the minds of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society the half-way abolitionists, who still cling for just services as Editor of the Freeman, to their old pro-slavery parties, that nei- if he can be paid \$159,67, which is the ther of those parties as they now exist, amount he has paid out over and above his have any sympathy in common with the receipts to sustain the cause, Therefore, hated doctrine of abolition. And we would submit to the whig abolitionists of Treadwell, and that an immediate appeal lutions of so exceptionable a character.

The town of Salem did nobly. Out of 202 votes cast 42 were thrown by good and true Freeman, which secured the election to the Democrats, with a majorty over the whigs of 23 votes. Like results were produced in Scio by the same

If we may be allowed to judge of the future, from the past and present tone of feeling, we most certainly shall hold the balance of power in this state at the fall election, although we may as a party, appear insignificant, and contemptible in the eyes of our neighbors.

Let the friends of Equal rights rally around their organ, the "SIGNAL OF LIB-ERTY," and see to it, that it has a wide circulation throughout the State, and the

For the Signal of Liberty. To the Abolitionists of Michigan.

DEAR FRIENDS:-In the last aunual re-

ort of the Executive committee of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society, it was distinctly announced that having for some time devoted considerable time and means in endeavoring to promote the An-ti-Slavery cause, I was no longer able to do so without the necessary remuneration to support my family. I feel in duty bound to say, that I believe the late board have made suitable effort to raise means to sustain the printing department of the Freeman, together with an Editor, and hat such is the unprecedented condition of the pecuniary affairs of the state, that they have not fully succeeded. While I am thus reluctantly compelled to decline accepting the editorial department of the Freeman. to which I have again been invited, I am so much enterprise and determination, on the part of the present able and enlightened board that they have resolved, "that for the want of means to employ an Editor, they will edit the Freeman themselves."

May great success attend their very arduous and praiseworthy undertaking .-May they ever find a ready response in the hearts and purses of the friends of freedom in Michigan-and may the noble cause move onward to a speedy triumph under their supervision-and the blessing of heaven. Permit me briefly to say, that if my labors and sacrifices in Michigan in behalf of my enslaved fellow men and my country, amid some trials and many disadvantages, have been productive of any good, I shall ever be satisfied on the re-flection that my lot had been cast for a time to toil in common with the friends of the slave in the Peninsula State. I shall ever have the consolation of having aimed during my labors with you, to do from time to time, what seemed to me to be called for, to sustain and advance the cause in which my heart was engaged. That I may not sometimes have erred in expressions it would be vanity to pretend. But all my friends, doubtless feel, that "to err, is hu-man, and to forgive, divine." In the main principles and measures, however, which I have strenuously advocated, I yet see no cause for regret. May the God of the op-pressed everthrow a shield of protection around all who still remain upon the "bat-tle field of liberty," whether acting in the responsible capacity of editors, or in any manner as their co-workers. May union prevail among the friends of freedom, and their motto ever be onward, till the slave is free and our country redeemed.

Permit me now, friends, to take my leave of you, in an affectionate farewell.

Your fellow-laborer in the cause of humanity S. B. TREADWELL,

At a meeting of the Executive Committee

WHEREAS, S. B. Treadwell, the Editor of the Michigan Freeman, has requested of this Committee, that, on account of the pecuniary circumstances of the Society. his connection with the Freeman may be dissolved, and he be released from his situation as editor of that paper: Therefore,

Resolved, That while we sssent to the request of Brother Treadwell, we deem it proper, at the same time, to express our entire and hearty approval of the consistant and straight forward course, which has generally, and especially in reference to independent political action, and we be . lieve that the present favorable position of the Anti-Slavery cause in this State, is, in a great measure, the result of his zealous, self denying, and persevering efforts in sustaining the Freeman, amidst pecuniary embarrassments and political opposi-

Resolved, That on taking leave of our respected and much esteemed friend, S. B. Treadwell as editor, we tender him our warmest thanks for the self-sacrificing spirit he has manifested in sustaining the cause of freedom in this State, and that he franchising all whig abolitionists, so far as and his beloved family shall ever have our

from troubling and the weary are at rest. Whereas, S. B. Treadwell has in kindness offered to relinquish his claim upon

Treadwell, and that an immediate appeal Ann Arbor whether they will abide reso be made to the friends of the cause in this State for funds to mest this demand.

For the Signal of Liberty. A Fragment.

It was at twinght's meditative hour, that I sauntered out to enjoy a moment in reflection. And to this end I directed my steps towards a grave yard, but a short distance from my dwelling. Ah! thought I, here we may learn a very important and instructive lesson, viz: our own mortality. Here we can converse with both worlds. The future, although a blank beyond which is taught in the volume of inspiration-yet there is a sufficient incentive, one would suppose, to prepare for the decisive day, when the book shall be opened, and we judged according to what is therein contained, "whether we have done good unto the resurrection of life-or evil unto the resurrection of damnation."-Here lies, without distinction, the high and low, the rich and poor, the hoary-headed sire who has passed his three score years and ten, and the smiling infant who just drew the hold our future destiny mirrored forth in large and legible characters, too plain to be misunderstood; for mortality is incsribed upon every thing of an earthly nature. Then why cling we to earth with such fond tenacity, and hold the world with such an unvielding grasp, when death is the gate to introduce us to the portals of endless bliss? O! who would live always, away from his God? Away from bright Heaven-blissful abode? Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plain, and the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns. Oh, how many immortal beings, who are now writhing under the galling yoke of oppression, would gladly exchange a life of servitude, for a quiet resting place in such a sequestered spot as this.

They would ask no "marble bust or storied urn" to tell of their wrongs and suffer ings-but simply the feathered songsters to warble a requiem o'er their sleeping ashes. It cannot be supposed that their minds, narrowed down to earth by their base oppres sions, and scarcely a ray of light other than the dim taper of nature, can stretch the soaring pinions of thought and bask here, in future anticipation of immortality, beyond this vale of sorrow and sighing. Judging fram the past, their future prospect is desolate and dreary. They have nothing to effect but a life of toil, degradation and misery. No wonder, then, they sigh for a resting place on which to repose their weary limbs. But what an aspect has the grave to their tyrannical masters! Ah! appalling beyond description! Could the silent chamber speak, and the midnight hour tell its tale of awful forebodings, when conscience is speaking in its thunder tones-bidding memory do its office work, in calling to mind the many stripes inflicted-the many orphans made-the separation of husbands and wives-the manacles -the clanking chains-the blood extorting whip, and the very ground itself drenched in human gore !-all, all call for vengeance on his devoted head. "Oh! my soul! come not thou into their secret; neither let thine honor with theirs be united."

CORA MIRANDA.

Ann Arbor, April 1841.

For the Signal of Liberty. I rejoice to learn that the Freeman is about to be resuscitated, and again take its place among the numerous periodicals of the day, and be as formerly, the fearless advocate of the slave. I hope that it may be conducted with a liberal spirit; firm in its principles; mild in its measures, and courteous to all; ever bearing in mind that the great and fundamental principles of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society, can be best promoted by avoiding the too frequent practice of impugning the motives of our opponents, and that ever to be detested private bickering. If it is as we believe it to be, morally wrong to hold our fellows in bondage, it follows, as a matter of course, that it is right to let them free. But, say our opponents, they are not prepared for freedom, and should be liberated gradually. Let me ask them when they are expected to be better prepared for their freedom than they now are, when laws are made expressly prohibits ing under the severest penalties to teach them to read, the word of God not excepted. We cannot then expect them to become more enlightened under their present disabilities. Let them be forthwith liberated and treated as men; if ignorant instruct them; if hungry feed them, if na-

For the Signal of Liberty. How it looks.

do unto us."

ked clothe them, and employ them, paying

an equivalent for their services, thereby

doing "unto others as we wish others to

JUSTICE.

The Declaration of Independence says, "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And yet we find that one sixth part of the whole population are in the most abject bondage deprived of their social, civil and religious privileges. How it looks to see a slaveholder, snugly seated in the Presidential chair with nearly three millions of human beings writhing under tortures of the lash, and himself assuming property in a part of them. How it looks to find the word "liberty" in bold relief upon the coins of the United States, and inscribed upon our flag fanned by the breeze ted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order on all the navigable waters of the Globe- to perpetuate his authority or to hand it o-

public auction, almost daily and not far ject. from the White House at the capitol of T these States. How long shall these things LOOKER ON. continue?

Letter from Rives.

DEAR SIR:-If the following should be considered of sufficient importance, you will please give it an insertion in the Signal of Liberty.

A Sign.

At the recent Town Election held in the and their opponents, whigs and democrats, joining their forces. The abolitionists resolved at their caucus that they would vote for no pro-slavery man for office .-Our town is small-containing about 80 or 90 voters. We polled 76 votes and elected clerk, one school inspector and one constable. We think that most of the othvital breath and then expired. Here we be- er officers might have been elected with proper management. The number of ab-olitionists have nearly doubled since last fall election. Yours for the liberation of R. H. KING.

To Rev. G. BECKLEY, Rives, April 12, 1841.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

President Tyler's Address.

To the People of the United States: Fellow Citizens-

Before my arrival at the seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departs, of the death of WIL-LIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the U.S. Upon him you had con ferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government .-While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishment of this vitally important task have develved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test.

For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the U.S., by the happening of a contingency provided for in the constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to a spirit of lofty patriotism, may find, in this, occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilitiesse great ly augmented, to the administration of pub-lic affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the people my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all wise and all powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of the confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principle of that Constitution which I have sworn to 'protect, preserve and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office, of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a briefexposition of the principles which will govme in the general course of my administration of public affairs, would seem to be due as well to myself as to you.

In regard to foreign nations, the ground work of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our military defences, will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concenfrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ulti mate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removng, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be declared. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until without a figure of speech, an army of officeholders may spread over the land. The unrestrained power exer-

waving in every port, when at the same [ver to some favorite as his successor, may (administration of the Government, and, time, such a mass of souls and bodies of lead to the employment of all the means men, women and children, are said at within his control to accomplish his ob-

The right to remove from office, while subject to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which in order to uphold the hand which feeds them would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of state legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will town of Rives, Jackson county, the issue at a proper time, invoke the action of Con was strictly joined between Abolitionists gress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiese in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officers has been guilty of an active psrtizanship, or by secret means-the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable-has giv en his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections.

Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American cititizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no farther." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principles of the Executive

In all public expenditures, the most riged economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends, and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than those doubtful expedients, which, ultimating in a public debt serve to embarrass the resources of the country & to lessen its ability to meet any emergency which may arise. All strictures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the government should be maintained, and speculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest demands that, if any war has existed between the government and the currency, it shall cease.-Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment shall be faithfully entorced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give sanction to any constitution al measure which, originating in congress shall have for its object the restoration of lish the publi upon the adaption of any such measures to of his death. the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all its rights.— The spectacle is exhibited to the world of Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Gov ernment, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so do ing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and States composing the Union.

The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of Union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my confiding in the protecting care of an everwatchful Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve, unimpaired, the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me, in their full force and vigor. JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1841.

Extraordinary Temperance Meet.

According to the notice in our last paper, a serious of temperence meetings has been held in this city during the past week. They have been numerously attended and addressed with great energy and effect by four reformed inebriates from Baltimore, who came on for that purpose. An incident occurred in the meeting on Tuesday evening which is thus mentioned by the ommercial.

During the first speech, a young man, rose in the gallery, and though intoxicated, begged to know whether there was hope for him, declaring his kindness to bind himself from that hour to drink no more. He was invited to come down and sign the pledge, which he did forthwith in the presence of the audience, under deep emotion, which seemed to be contagious, for others followed and during each of the speeches, they continued to come forward and sign, until more than a hundred pledges were obtained, a large proportion of which were from intemperate persons, some of whom were old and grey headed. Such a scene as was beheld at the Secretary's table while they were singing, the unaffected tears that were flowing, and the cordial greeting of the recruits by the Baltimore delegates, was never before exhibited in New York .- N. Y. Observer.

Mormon City of Nauvoo .- As this city is, in respects, a curosity, we have watched its proceedings with interest .-From the "Times and Seasons" we learn the following facts in regard to it.

The city council have probibited any person from selling whiskey in a less quan tity than one gallon; and any other liquor in less than a quart, unless on the prescrip tion of a peysician.

The Universaty of Nauvoo has been du ly organized by the election of a chancellor and trustees. James Kelley, A. M. and Alumnus of Trinity College, Dublin has been elected President of the Univer-

The Nauvoo Legion has been also organized, and officers have been selected .-The council have passed a vote of thanks to the State Government, for the favors it has conferred, and to the citizens of Quincy, for the protection received, when driv en from Missouri .- St. Louis Gaz.

Gov. Gilmer, of Va., has resigned.—Gov. Seward, of N. Y., demanded a fugitive from justice, and Gilmer refused to surrender him, on the ground that N. Y. had refused to give up men charged with aiding fugitive slaves to escape. The Legis-lature of Va., however, passed a resolve to censure Gilmer, who thereupon resigned. His temporary successor has given up the fugitive, with a letter of bravado about the magnanimity of Virginia in the matter .-The truth is, Gilmer was honest, while the Legislature were not, in the passage of the non-intercourse law with N.Y .- Free American.

"In the Midst of Life," &c .- It is stated on good authority, that Judge Barbour, whose recent decease at Washington was so sudden, wrote a letter to his family on the evening of his death. He stated to However good any internal remedy may be them that his health was never better, and this as an external application, will prove a a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-estab just and adequate rewards, and to re-estab erity. In deciding ter, carried the heart-rending intelligence

> The Liberty vote for Congressmen, in Penobscot Co., Maine, at the recent trial, was 309, being more than the liberty vote of the State, in November last. New Sharon gave 133 out of 233 votes for the Liberty candidate. So our cause "dies away, after election," as all the "clear signted" predicted it would!—Free Ame-

PHRENOLOGICAL MEETING.

On Tuesday evening the 20th inst. pursuant to notice there was a meeting held at the Academy in this village, for the purpose of forming a Phrenological Society, and John Allen, Esq., was called to the chair, and A. M. Nash appointed sec-

The object of the meeting having been oriefly stated by Dr. Denton, on motion of C. Townson, it was Resolved, That we proceed forthwith

to the formation of a Society, to be de-nominated the "Washtenaw Phrenological Society."

A constitution was then offiered to the society, by C. Townson, which, with a few amendments was unanimously adopted.

A committee consisting of Drs. Denton, and Barns, and C. Townson, was then appointed to circulate the constitution and olicit signatures, and to call a meeting of the Society at such time and place as hey should direct for the purpose of elect ting officers.

On motion of Dr. Barns it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers and pub lished in the papers of this village.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN ALLEN, Chairman.

A. M. Nash, Sec y.

April 22d, 1841.

The following persons are particularly requested to act as agents, in obtaining subscribers and making remittances 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, E. Child, Albion,
W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids,
J. S. Fifield,
do
R. H. King, Rives.
R. B. Rexford, Napoleon. J. Marsh, Leoni. L. H. Jones Grass Lake. Rev. Samuel Bebans, Plymouth, Walter M'Farlan, Samuel Mead, d Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem. do D. F. Norton, do Nathan Power, Farmington. Joseph Morrison Pontiac. James Noyes, Pavilion. N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft. W. Smith, Spring Arbor. U. Adams, Rochester.
R. L. Hall, Tecumseh.
L. Noble, Pinckney.
Dr. V. Meeker, Leslie. Clark Parsons, Manchester. Elias Vedder, Jackson, M. Aldin, Adrian. Josiah Sabine, Sharon. S. Pomroy, Tompkins.

Notice. The Livingston County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its annual meeting at Howell on Thursday, the 6th day of May next.—
A meeting for the transaction of business will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and an address from Rev. G. Beckley, of Ann Ar-bor, may be expected at 1 o'clock, P. M.

L. NOBLE, Sec'y. Pinckney. April 17, 1841.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. W. M. SULLIVAN, on the 21st. day of March Mr. WM. F. HANTOON to Miss Clarissa B. Stone, all of Leslie Ingham County.

By Rev G. BECKLEY Mr. GEO. KEAL to MISS PARMELIA STANSILL all of Ann-Ar-

MIXED COLORS.—In the city of New York by Rev Mr White, HENRY BLACK, Esq. of Orange Co. and widow ELIZA GRAY, of Green county, daughter of Henry Brown, of Bluebill, Maine.

VANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few

change for the "Signal of LIBERTY."

Wood! Wood! Wood!

Produce of every Description, ECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the "Signal of Liberty," if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of J. Beckley, & Co. April 28.

Strayed

ROM the subscriber about the first of this month a dark brown pony, with white hind feet, a white spot in the forehead and a small white stripe on one side of the neck. Whoever will return said poney to the subscriber in the village of Ann Arbor, or give information where he may be found shall be suitably rewarded.
V. H. POWELL.

Ann Arbor, April 26, 1841.

JEW DAVID'S

HEBREW PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease, or of

lism, 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 influ-ence of that balmy and delicious climate.— He put one over the region of the liver; in the mean time he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health inproving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently re-instated.

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

is intended. Those who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of this plaster, can obtain sufficient to spread 6 or 8 plasters for 50 cents, a sum not half sufficient to pay for the msertion of a single certificate into 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 com-munity; 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.

Directions accompany each box. Price

50 cents.

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan. Country agents supplied by M. W. Birch ard & 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.

Self Reproof.

BY LYDIA H. SYGOURNEY.] When injured Afric's captive claim. Loads the sad gale with startling moan, The frown of deep indignant blame Bend not on Southern climes alone.

Her toil, and chain, and scalding tear, Our daily board with luxuries deck, And to dark slavery's yoke severe, Our Fathers help'd to bow her neck .

If slumbering in the thoughtful breast, Or justice or compassion dwell, Call from their couch the hallowed guest, The deed to prompt, the prayer to swell.

Ob, lift the hand, and Peace shall bear Her olive where the palm tree grows, And torrid Afric's desert share The fragrance of salvation's rose.

But if with Pilate's stoic eye, We calmly wash when blood is spilt; Or deem a cold, unpitying sigh, Absolves us from the stain of guilt;

Or if like Jacob's recreant train, Who traffick'd in a brother's wo, We hear the suppliant plead in vain, Or mock his tears that wildly flow;

Will not the judgements of the skies, Which threw a shield round Joseph sold, Be roused by fetter'd Afric's cries, And change to dross th' oppressor's gold

From the Union Herald.

The advocates of an independent abolition political organization or "party" are only responsible for the success of the plan in case the abolitionists of the land had unanimously esponsed it. They deemed such united action by the friends of the slave as admirably apprepriate and fitted for the speedy and certain overs the United States of course voted for the throw of that unrighteous legislation, by which slavery subsists. They had a right to expect that all abolitionists, who do not renounce the elective franchise, would unite in such action-they did, and they do stil so expect, notwithstanding the opposition the measure has met with from many abolitionists, from the entire body er, so long as both parties refuse to own of party politicians, and from the unbroken phalanx ofslaveholders. Whence this opposition? From the latter two classes ti-Slavery principles or renunciation of it can be accounted for. It might be ex- the power of truth, from associating to cused in abolitionists, if the plan involved a renunciation of the power of truth, as is alledged by some; but so long as we continue our warfare against the sin by moral means and superadd the exertion of all our political influence to overthrow a monstrously wicked institution, then, indeed, the blame rests on those who oppose us, if our course to victory and triumph be retar people to give up the constitutional, ration ded. I, for one, believe in the propriety of abolitionists, who vote, cutting loose ting politically for the election of men who, and intangible manner, their sentiments cial station for abolishing those unboly principle of righteousness. This people is laws by which our fellow men are enslav- a voting people, and as such every eleced in this land. Without the abrogation of tor is responsible for the oppression that is those laws slavery cannot be abolished.—
Individual emancipation by the simple force of moral suasion would to some exour duty. Now suppose being a friend to independent political action, I should expend a great part of my time and energies of wrong. Its voice, if once I would also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomson I would be also relate the case of Mr. Thomso pend a great part of my time and energies in efforts to prevent others from preuching, printing, and talking against the sin of slavery, and from pouring the truth into the ears of this guilty nation.—Suppose myself and my associates in this course should prophecy that the moral surgion enterprise would be a failure, and thead of the pateun. Entreuched in his legislation, should assert most continuing our hastile action, should assert most continuing our hastile action should assert most continuing our hastile action should assert most continuing our hastile action should assert most conti friend of distinct political action. I know indeed, that many, if not all of them, have small hopes from that moral suasion which preaches, prays, writes and prints, in behalf of the slave, and then votes for the slaveholder. I know, also, that many of them regard faithful, uncompromising ac-tion at the polls as a valuable instrumentality within our reach, for the subversion of the slave system; mainly because that by it, we can testify in the most emphatic and convincing manner our full conviction of the enormous wickedness of the system. We might, indeed, clear our own conscience from the charge of sustaining slavery directly, at the polls, by absenting ourselves, or by casting a scattering vote.

But of what further avail is the withconscience from the charge of sustaining

the constitution of this government recognizes slavery and war. What influence cils? Not a whit. I admire their unbending conscientiousness-and so does Henry Clay. While the whole capitol was in commotion at the insolent petitioning of voters, Henry Clay rose in his place and with the utmost complacency, presented a petition from a yearly meeting of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, meas-Friends. "The petitioners." (said he in uring 41-2 feet in diameter. In the body not propose to interfere with our institutions except to express tin this peaceful way, their conscientious views. are entitled to respect." He had no fears from such abolitionists; not he. Butwhen a few of us began to make this great question the test the news caught the ears of Henry Clay. His whole inner man was alarmed. His bowels yearned in dreadful compassion over the "time-sanctified" property of the South. He saw a cloud arising big with evil potent to the dear cherished patriarchal institution .-He took the floor and in his famons anti-ab olition speech warned the senate of danger Why so alarmed? Mr. Clay! "they are a going to regulate their votes by this question,"said he. But say some abolitionists who oppose our organization, "we can make this question the test of our votes without a party. We can scatter our votes, or prefer one party candidate to another." Votes indeed may be scattered, but will they, or have they been, in any great numbers, scattered? I doubt if the whole number of voting abolitionists who who voted the Liberty ticket. All the rest of the 100,000 voting abolitionists in oppressor, thus giving the most undeniable evidence in the moral and political integriof the slaveholder, and endorsing all of their own condemnation of him as wilful slander. As to preferring one party can didate to another, it is only preferring one supporter of a pro-slavery party to anothour principles. Besides, I can see no more danger, or evil, or dereliction of Anvote in concert for good men and true, than from associating to withhold or scatter votes, or to cast them for candidates rendered unworthy of the suffrage of freemen, by reason of their attachment and subserviency to proslavery partie

In my view it is idle to think of influencing any considerable number of our al and peaceful mode of redress, for real or imagined grievances, by the ballot box, from their respective parties, and associa- for the purpose of expressing in a negative will use the authority and influence of offi- on any question of public policy, or any tent, perhaps to a large extent, be effected. The faithful use of moral suasion, then, is our duty. Now suppose being a friend to. In seven States he wears his chains feetly satisfied with it so far as I know. I pend a great part of my time and energies own deeds of wrong. Its voice, if once should we do all this, instead of wishing our brethren God-speed in their efforts to end. She pays those men home re whom the body with the dust, by means appropriate to the Messes. H. Harris & Co.:—Sirs: I have should we do all this, instead of wising our brethren God-speed in their efforts to effect our common object in the way dictated by their judgment and conscience, would it be fair, manly or magnanimous in would it be fair, manly or magnanimous in the impossible of us to attribute to the impotence or absurdity of their measures, the slow progress of the abolition enterprise? Would it be noble, after having done all we could to them the action of the abolition enterprise? Would be noble, after having done all we could to the them the action of the abolition enterprise? Would be noble, after having done all we could to them the action of the abolition enterprise? Would be noble, after having done all we could to the matter of the action of the abolition enterprise? Would be noble, after having done all we could to the matter of the action of the abolition enterprise? Would be noble, after having done all we could to the matter of the action of the abolition enterprise? Would be not be not be not all descriptions, it is generally an effective to make the form all those symptoms.—

I have used it in a great number of the matter of the noble, after having done all we could to the matter of the abolition enterprise? Would use a finite affection of the abolition enterprise? Would use a finite affection of the abolition enterprise? Would use a finite affection of the abolition enterprise? Would use a finite affection of the abolition enterprise? Would use a finite affection of the abolition enterprise? Would use a finite affection of the abolition enterprise? Would use a finite affection of the abolition enterprise? Would use a finite affection of the abolition enterprise? Would use a finite affection of the abolition enterprise? Would use a finite affection of the abolition enterprise? I am about to remove to Burlington, and would wish an agency, &c.

STAPHEN B. LUTHER. JR. There is a pain in a great number of the abolition enterprise? The abolition enterprise? I all descriptions are finitely affective. I am about to remove to Burlington, and would wish an agency, &c.

STAPHEN B. LUTHER DEVER &c. The abolition enterprise of the abolition ent thwart our brethren, then to ridicule them because their expectations had not been fully realized? I may be told for I have heard it said, that many of the "third party leaders" do ridicule and renounce moral means as appropriate in our cause; but I have never yet heard such things from the lips, or seen them in the writings, of any friend of distinct political action. I know yading impulse of humany, under our fine matic sfections. One of my patients, aged thousand avenues of influence are open to hinder union among us for their overthrow and expenses of influence are open to hinder union among us for their overthrow. In this she must not, she will not succeed. I have the fullest confidence that ere long the great body of the voting abolitonists will see eye to eye in relation to our party, and will rally, as by a common, all preference are open to hinder union among us for their overthrow. In this she must not, she will not succeed. I have the fullest confidence that ere long the great body of the voting abolitonists will see eye to eye in relation to our party, and will rally, as by a common, all preference are open to hinder union among us for their overthrow. In this she must not, she will not succeed. I have the fullest confidence that ere long the great body of the voting abolitonists will see eye to eye in relation to our party, and will rally, as by a common, all preference are open to make after a great in more of release, the open to the body of the body of the will not succeed the bad a rhomor of the limbt at the following of the will not succeed the bad a rhomor of the limbt and a rhomor of the limbt and the following of the voting and a net of the limbt at the succeed the should be a swelling on the limbt at the limb and our country from the sin and the thraidom of legalized oppression. When I am tageted with the smallness of our recommend it to the public for a trial. taunted with the smallness of our recent vote, I forgive the taunt and overlook the figleness of soul that prompted it; whethfittleness of soul that prompted it; whether it be from an enemy or from one with whom I had taken sweet counsel; and I re Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by whom I had taken sweet counsel; and I re member that the period was one of unpre- H. HARRIS & Co., Ashtabula, Ohio-sole cedent commotion of mind, and that as the tornado is succeeded by a calm, so that on the stereotype wrapper.

The above article may be bad at the store with the store of the store of the store of the store. The above article may be bad at the store of cedent commotion of mind, and that as the proprietors.

holding of votes? Votes decide what is history of our enterprise. I feel it, there public opinion in a popular government. fore, in my heart to invite those who have The Covenanters, as a body, and many of hindered us, to review the ground of their the Friends refuse to vote at all, because opposition, confident that such a review by magnanimous minds, will result in that union of action among the friends of the have these no-voters on the public coun-slave which can be bailed as the harbinger of his speedy deliverance.

EDWIN W. CLARKE. Oswego Feb. 17 1841.

INTERESTING ANCIENT RELIC.—In 1834, white oak tree was cut in the town of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, meassubstance,) are conscientiously opposed to of the tree, about 3 1-2 feet from the slavery. They have no connection with ground, was found a large and deep cutmodern practical abelitionists. They do ting by an axe, severing the heart of the tree, and exhibiting with perfect distinctness the marks of the axe at the present time. The whole cavity thus created by the original cutting was found to be encased by 460 years growth of the wood-i. e. was concealed beneath 460 layers, which had grown over it. Consequently the original cutting must have been in the the year 1374, or 118 years before the discovery of America by Columbus .-

E. DEANS' CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

An important discovery for Rheumatism Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflamma tion in the Eyes, Burns, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsy, &c.
The Chemical Plaster is an important

medy for all those who are afflicted with flammatory complaints, by its easing pains, ounteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief, by its active, strengthening, and dorific properties .- An effectual remedy for inflammatory rheumatism, ague in the breast, cramp, burns, braises, scrofula, old sores, ulcors of almost every description. scuttered their votes at the recent election would amount to one-twentieth of those blains, &c. Persons suffering from liver blains, &c. complaints, pulmonary diseases, inflamma-

To whom it may concern.
This may certify that I, Erastus Dean, he proprietor of E. Denn'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 o that extent which the interest of the suffering community demands; and feeling so valuable an article ought to be extensively made known to the afflicted, I have made arrangements with H. HARRIS & Co., of Ashtabule, Ohio, to manufacture and vend

As witness my band, ERASTUS DEAN. WERTHELD, CHAUTAUQUE Co., N. Y. January 21, 1003.

Penu Line, Po. April 7, 1340. Messrs. H Hanns & Co.—Sirs:—Since I was at your store in July last, I have used E. Dean's Chemical Pluster, which I have received from you at different times, and feel myself in duly bound to you as proprie-tors, and to the people generally, to recom-mend the same as a safe and efficacious remedy for those complaints for which it is recommended. I have used it in several cases of inflamed eyes, in some of which its effects as a curative have been very decided, and in no case has it failed of giving relief

vading impulse of humanity, under our and a portion of the limb in the plaster, and evergreen oanner, for the redemption of in three days the swelling entirely disapour brother imbruted by law, of ourselves peared, and in ten days he went about his

J. H REYNOLDS, M. D.

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 lox. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of certificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.

Superior to the Hygeran, Brandreth's, Evan' tomatto, the Matchless (priced) Sunative, or any other Pills, or Compound, before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others. Let none condomn them until they have tried them, and they will not. It is now a settled point with all who have

used the Vegetable Persian Pills, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious Family medicine, that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign 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. 1840.

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

Drs Brown, M'Kensie, & Haisted. Rochester, 1840. TO MOTHERS. Messrs. E. Chase & Co.

Gents.—Hearing much said about extra-ordinary effects of the Resurrection or Persian Pills, upon those about to become Moth tion on the lungs, with pains in the back, them. My wife was at that time a mount and breast, pain and weakness in the back, will find relief. In all cases it may be used with safety.

WILLIE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC.

The safety of 5 children, and had suffered the most exercicating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every taken much medicine, but found 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 Ashtabule, Ohio, to manufacture and the in my name as my sole successors. This, herefore, may be relied on as the genuine advise all those about to become Mothers to make use of the Persian Pills. All those make use of the Persian Pills. 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 ppear to be half the danger of other difficulties setting in after confine ment where these Pills are taken. which otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14th, 1840; corner of Cal edonia square, Edingburg street. For par ticulars; see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS. A. O. ROBERTS.

Gents .- I wish you to send a quantity of your Persian Pills to this place, for I am sure facts has adopted an improved process for they would meet with a ready sale. My extracting the medical virtues from the acduced to a skeleton. All hopes of being restored had been given over, except by my brother in law. I took two boxes of your Pills, and am able to perform my duties in the counting room. My sister was consumptive-her liver was much affected, her legs swelled—a harsh cough constantly troubled her. One box of your Pills entire-

Those in health who live in marshy counries, and unbealthy climates, can avoid the disease to which their situations are sub-ject, by taking the Persian pills once, and n some instances perhaps twice a week, to cleanse the system and purify it from the small accomulation of effluvia, which causes the different diseases, in different situations of the country

Those who find disease fast increasing upon them should take 6 or 8 pills on going to bed, which will generally operate as a gentle emetic and cathartic; after which pontinue 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 in smaller doses until every vestige of it is exterpated.

THE RESURRECTION OR PERSIAN (nine and arsnic, which, if they break the A gue, injure the constitution, often causing the patients to linger out a miserable existence, subject to every other disease.

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

Doolittle and Ray, State Agents for Mich-igan. Orders addressed to M. W. Birchard

Sc. co., will receive attention.
Sold by Doct. Mc. Loan Jackson; Dewy & co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pearson, Clinton I. D. Kief, Manchester; T. Hull, Leoni; C. G. Grevell, Grass-Lake; Keeler & Powers

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, corrosions of the throat, nose, cheeks, lips, ears and other parts of the body, eruptions on the skin, rheumatic affections, white swellings, pams 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, the binoc. Also, nanitual costreness, piles, chronic affections of the liver, lungs and chest, pains in the stomach and sides, night sweats, &c. It is likewise much recommended as a cleansing spring med-

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

There is hardly a physician who has not had occasion to observe with pain, the plug 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, checks, lips, cyclids, cars and temples; parts of which this malady generally effects a pref-erence. But in this extract, will be found a perfect remedy, in all such cases, and where the disease has not produced a very great derangement of structure, it will even yield to this remedy in a very short time.

Within a very short poriod, there has been great improvements in France, on the pharmaceutical 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. tedly say, let none neglect taking them for most rigid care and skilful management, they are in the reach of the poor as well as and not without strict reference to the pethey are in the reach of the pool as were as the rich. We are truly thankful that there culiar active principle of each of its constitues a remedy which females can easily procure which bids to lessen the world of sufed by actual experiment, that the active fering, which many of them have to bear, principle of Sarsaparilla is either destroyed and perhaps save the lives of thousands by chemical change, or driven off by the heat of boiling water; consequently the preparations from this root in general use, (which are also frequently prepared by persons unacquainted with pharmacy, and from materials rendered mert by age or otherwise, (can have little or no effect upon the

system.
G. W. M. taking advantage of these offer this fluid extract to physicians and others under the fullest conviction of its superiority over that in common use.

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

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 Jackson, July 4th, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED the Anti-Slavery and Christian Almanacks for 1841, at Alex. M'Farren Book Store, 137 Jef-

ferson Avenue. Detroit, Dcc. 10, 1849.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!! UST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank Summons, Subpœnas, Executions, &c. &c .- For sale at this office.

Ague; as they all contain more or less quis