

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Speech of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 9, 1841, upon the proposition to appropriate "one hundred thousand dollars for the removal &c. of such of the Seminole chiefs and warriors as may surrender for emigration."

Mr. Giddings, said he rose to congratulate the country upon the prospect of bringing this unhappy war to a close. I am, said he, however, in some degree incredulous as to its speedy termination, by the means proposed by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Thompson.)

While I would go as far as any member to bring this war to an immediate close, I think it important that we should carefully examine the causes that brought it on; the reasons of its repeated renewal and continuation, in order that we may be able to adopt such measures as will ensure peace at the earliest possible moment. In think the plan proposed is defective in one particular; and before I take my seat I intend to offer an amendment, which, in my opinion, will correct the omission.

This war has become a subject of deep interest to the people of the nation. It has continued to occupy the attention of the government and the efforts of the army for more than five years. Our officers and soldiers have fallen victims to the climate, and to the hostile tribe with whom we have been contending. Nearly forty millions of the national treasure have been swallowed up in this most unfortunate contest. The attention of our people has also been called to these facts; while few, very few, of them have been fully informed as to the original exciting cause of this war, or the manner in which it has been renewed and conducted. Our army has been defeated; and I fear that our national honor has not remained altogether untarnished. "Rumor, with her thousand tongues," has whispered of transactions, which, if real, ought to be known; if not, these rumors should be forever silenced. The able speech of the gentleman from Vermont, over the way, (Mr. Everett) in 1836, gave us some ideas of the manner in which the Indians with whom we are now contending were treated. Our own violations of the treaty with them, while we required a rigid observance on their part of all its terms, were clearly and ably expressed by him. It is not my intention to review our treaties with those Indians, or to speak of the manner in which those treaties were effected, or of the great injustice done to the Indians, except where these subjects have manifestly conducted to the disastrous war now under discussion. It is, however, my purpose to call the attention of the committee to the causes which led to these hostilities; to that policy which has involved us in the vast sacrifice of life and treasure, expended in Florida during the last five years; and to the effect which that policy has had upon the rights and interest of the free States, I also propose to examine, for a few minutes, the manner in which this war has been conducted, as well as the effect which the conduct of our high officers of government must have upon the feelings of the people of the free States, and upon the honor of our nation. In doing this, I intend to test the constitutionality of that policy, by those plain and fundamental principles of our government to which I think we must all yield assent. In claiming for my constituents and the State which I in part have the honor to represent, as well as for the free States generally, the rights and privileges which I think should be held sacred by every officer of government, I shall rely upon no principle that has not been frequently asserted by the slave States, and by both of the great political parties. Indeed, I intend to assert no principle but such as will command the assent of every member on this floor.

I have made these preliminary remarks in order that the committee may the better understand what I intend to say hereafter; and, having stated my premises, I will enter upon an investigation of the causes

which led to the Florida war. Before I do this, however, I will take occasion to say that the lands occupied by these Indians formed no inducement for us to enter upon this war. General Jessup says "Those lands would not pay for the medicines used by our troops while employed against the Indians." The Seminole Indians, by the treaty entered into at Payne's Landing, on the ninth of May, A. D. 1832, agreed to emigrate west of the Mississippi upon certain conditions. I shall not inquire whether those conditions were performed on our part, or whether the Indians were or were not morally bound to the observance of this stipulation. It is well known that they refused to emigrate, and that such refusal induced General Jackson to order the military force of the United States to Florida to compel them to emigrate. This attempted compulsion brought on the hostilities which still continue. The important question now proposed, and which I intend to answer, is, why did they refuse to emigrate? The answer, however, may be found in executive documents of the 24th Congress, at its first session (House doc No. 271, p. 8.) in an official letter of Wiley Thompson, Indian agent, to Wm. P. Duval, Governor of Florida, dated January 1, 1834, nearly a year previous to the commencement of hostilities. Speaking of the unwillingness of the Indians to emigrate, Gen. Thompson says: "The principal causes which operate to cherish this feeling hostile to emigration are, the fear that their re-union with the Creeks, which will subject them to the government and control of the Creek national council, will be a surrender of a large negro property, now held by those people, to the Creeks, as an antagonist claimant."

Thus, sir, we have official intelligence that the principle cause of the war, was the fear of losing this "negro property."—And are we led to inquire into the history of these conflicting claims to the "negro property" between the Creeks and Seminoles.

In the letter above quoted, General Thompson, speaking further on the subject, says: "The Creek claim to negroes now in the possession of the Seminole Indians, which is supposed to be the first cause of hostility to the emigration of the latter tribe, grows out of the treaty of 1821 between the United States and the former." We have now traced the original and principal cause of this war, as given by the Indian agent, to the treaty of Indian Spring, made on the 8th January, 1821. This is an official report of an accredited officer of the Government, who had long mingled in the councils of the Indians, and who was most familiar with their views, and whose word, I presume, was never doubted. I will now ask the attention of the committee for a moment, while I relate some of the historical facts that brought about this treaty.

We are aware that the Indians frequently commit trespasses upon the property of their white neighbors. In 1802, Congress passed a law by which the people of Georgia received pay for all such trespasses, committed subsequently by the Creek Indians, from the public treasure, and the amount thus paid was retained from the annuities or other monies due the Indians. By the treaty 1821, an attempt was made to obtain for the people of Georgia, pay for slaves who had left their masters and taken up their residence with the Indians prior to 1802; and an agreement was obtained from them, consenting that the United States should pay the people of Georgia the amount found due them for such losses prior to 1802, and retain the amount thus paid out of the money due the Indians for the lands sold to the United States; provided the sum thus found due should not exceed \$250,000. The indemnity sought for the slaveholders of Georgia by this treaty was for losses sustained twenty years prior to the treaty, and extending back an indefinite period.

Under this treaty the Creek Indians were compelled to pay for slaves that had left their masters forty or fifty years prior to the date of the treaty. Nor were they compelled merely to pay for slaves that lived or had taken up residence with the Indians; but they were charged for the value of the slave when shown to have left his master without proof that he was with the Indians, or had any existence in their country. I speak upon the authority of Mr. Wirt, late Attorney General, as expressed in Executive document, No. 128, 1st session, 20th Congress. Nor were these abuses unaccompanied with others of equally flagrant character. Mr. Wirt, in the same communication assures the President that the price allowed for a slave was two or three times his real value. Yet, after paying for all the slaves that could be shown to have left their masters, at two or three times their real value, together with other property taken or destroyed by the Seminoles prior to 1802, it was found that the whole amounted to but \$101,000, leaving in the hands of the Government \$149,000, belonging to the In-

dians. This money, however, was not returned to the Indians, but was retained by government until 1834, when the owners of the fugitive slaves petitioned Congress that it might be divided among them.—This petition was referred to the Committee on Indian affairs, and the Chairman, an honorable member from Georgia, (Mr. Gilmer,) reported in favor of dividing the money among the owners of the fugitive slaves as a compensation for the offspring which the slaves would have borne had they remained in bondage. This plan, which I think sets at perfect defiance all Yankee calculations, was rejected by Congress. But a bill was subsequently introduced, providing for a division of this money among the owners of those slaves by way of interest, in direct violation of the treaty, and notwithstanding they had previously received two or three times the real value of their slaves; and this bill soon passed into a law. This was done in 1834. These slaves had most of them united with the Seminoles or runaways in the peninsula of Florida, and the Creeks, (from whom the Seminoles had formerly separated) having paid to the people of Georgia two or three times the value of those slaves, now claimed them as their property. The Creeks had mostly gone west of the Mississippi, and their agents were in Florida demanding these negroes of the Seminoles. The Seminoles, in the mean time, it is said, had intermarried with the negroes, and stood connected with them in all the relations of domestic life.—If they emigrated west, their wives and children would be taken from them by the Creeks as slaves; if they remained in Florida, they must defend themselves against the army of the United States.—With them, sir, it was war on one side and slavery on the other. This state of things was entirely brought about by the efforts of our government to obtain pay for the fugitive slaves of Georgia.

This interference of the Federal Government in behalf of slavery in Georgia, appears to have been the origin of all our Florida difficulties.

[Mr. Warren, of Georgia, called Mr. Giddings to order on the ground of irrelevance.]

The Chairman, Mr. Clifford, of Maine, decided that the remarks of Mr. Giddings respecting the origin of the Florida war were in order; and Mr. G. proceeded.]

I think this interposition of our Federal Government unconstitutional and improper, and will assign the reasons of that opinion.

[Mr. Habersham, of Georgia, called Mr. Giddings to order, and stated the gentleman from Ohio had intimated his intention to offer an amendment to the proposition before the House, and was proceeding to make a speech pretty freely interlarded with abolition, while this committee were yet uninformed as to the terms of the amendment he intended to offer.]

The Chairman stated that the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio had reference to the proposition before the House, and were therefore in order.

Mr. Habersham desired to hear the amendment.

Mr. Giddings resumed. I arose Mr. Chairman, to discuss the Florida war, and I intend doing so, and cannot be drawn off upon any collateral points, nor frightened from it by the cry of abolition.

I will, however, say to the gentleman from Georgia, that I have not said, nor do I intend saying one word upon the subject of abolition, although I may perhaps touch upon the doctrine of State rights and strict construction.

[To be continued.]

AGGRESSIVE PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.—While in a period of 64 years, the total acquisitions of Russia have equaled her whole European empire before that time. The acquisitions from Sweden equaled the now kingdom of Sweden; from Poland, a territory equal to the Austrian Empire; from European Turkey, a country equal to Prussia, exclusive of the Rhenish Provinces; from Asiatic Turkey, a territory equal to the German small States, Rhenish Prussia, Holland and Belgium; from Persia an extent of country equal to England; and from Tartary, a country equal to European Turkey, Greece, Italy and the whole of Spain. The Russian frontier has been advanced by these acquisitions about 700 miles towards Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna and Paris; 500 miles to Constantinople; 630 miles to Stockholm, and about 1000 miles to Tehran. The estimated population of Russia in 1689, at the accession of Peter I., was 15,000,000 at the accession of Catherine II., in 1762 it was 25,000,000; and at her death in 1796 it was 35,000,000; whilst at the death of Alexander, in 1825 it was 58,000,000.

When I see a man quit his work because he has three or four men to oversee it, I guess he will have to go to jail to pay them.

The Legislature of Maryland has released the banks of that State from the penalty for suspending specie payment.

Right of Suffrage in Michigan—action of the Colored People.

It is really inspiring to see the effect of the Albany Convention upon our brethren of other States, and how easily they take fire, from the action of that body. Some of our brethren are for urging a National Convention, with reference to producing some simultaneous movement for our advancement in this country. While so similar is our condition in all the States, that any prominent movement in one State, with respect to the advancement of the people of that State, is readily adopted, if not in its exact formula, in the leading measures, by our brethren of other States, and thus our movements not only become simultaneous, but universal, and superseding the necessity for such an assemblage.

Our people in Michigan, like our people in most of the other States, are a disfranchised body. They have, to some extent, the present season, petitioned the legislature, now in session, to extend to them the right of suffrage. In order to bring the matter more directly before the people, and to operate upon the minds of the Legislature, they called a meeting on the evening of the 23d ult., in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, to discuss the subject, and invited the members of the Legislature to attend. The meeting, we are informed, was crowded to overflowing. Our noble, spirited and enterprising friend, Robert Banks, assisted by Wm. C. Munroe, occupied the evening by directing the attention of the audience to their claims and grievances. Taking the ground taken by the fathers of the revolution—the right of the taxed to vote—the natural equality of rights, &c.—and that their fathers waded equally with others, through the revolutionary struggle, and the war of 1812—that they were now taxed for the support of the government, and the education of the whites—that they had no voice or vote in the arrangements of the government, and their children were thrown out of the schools, and they claimed not social equality, but political.

The addresses, as we are informed by the Detroit Daily Advertiser, were extempore, and were listened to with interest, and often cheered by the audience. The editor speaks of the speeches in the highest terms, and pretends not to have done justice to them.

The Ministry.

A similar argument is also in use with regard to "the ministry," and people speak and write as though "the ministry" were a peculiar order of beings, possessing an inherent monopoly of holiness, or a patent right for being good. Now there is no ground for this idea; ministers are merely men, living among folks, and sharing the varied influences of society, education, public opinion, &c. In themselves they are no more pure than other men; and so far as circumstances influence character, subjected to things favorable and others unfavorable to high moral excellence.—Probably, on the whole, they possess just about the common average—like priest, like people. They possess no attributes of moral worth by virtue of their office.—They have duties of their own, arising from their employment, and we suppose are, and may rationally be expected to be, just about as consistent and thorough in performing their duties, as religious people generally are in performing theirs.

If we look at their conduct in relation to the Anti-Slavery subject, we shall find that a fair proportion of ministers have taken up in favor of the slaves, and that ministers have performed as much labor, and made as many sacrifices, as any equal number of their fellow Christians—taking into view all the opportunities and obligations on the one hand, and all their liabilities and temptations on the other.

To single out "the ministry," therefore, as the peculiar subjects of reproach in regard to the anti-slavery cause, is both unjust and unwise. It is calculated to perpetuate the evils it complains of. There is a superstition sometimes created by the poetry of "the ministry," which injures both priest and people. It tempts the former to think they can lord it over God's heritage, and it induces the latter first to leave too much to the ministry, and when that expectation fails, then to lay a weight of blame just as disproportionate as the former confidence was unreasonable.

It follows that a reform of "the ministry" is to be effected, just like the reform of "the church," viz: by making each individual better. Ministers have minds, that are to be wrought upon by motives, just like the rest of the people. Indeed they are so entirely identified with the rest of the community, that we are not likely to see them taking a stand, on any subject, greatly in advance of the body of the people.—It is therefore of small use to vex ourselves, or agitate the community, or worry the ministers, with vain endeavors to get out of "the ministry" that which is not in it. A goodly portion of ministers have come forward, with noble zeal; others come a part of the way, others hang back,

and a few openly oppose our cause. So it has ever been. And that which has been is that which shall be.

We have but little expectation of carrying forward "the church" or "the ministry," except by those means which affect the mass of the people. Accordingly, we find that the late movement to elevate the standard of consistent abolitionism in regard to political action has, in many parts of the country produced immediate and most desirable results in religious associations.—*Emancipator.*

From the N. Y. Evangelist. Letters from the South.

Charleston, January 1841.

Charleston is situated at the confluence of the Cooper and Ashley rivers. The plain at one extremity of which it stands, being a dead level, unvaried so far as I saw by a single eminence, gives little variety to the city so far as nature is concerned. In the southern part of the city, and along the bank of the river, are many mansions, which, though not possessing much architectural beauty, appeared from their size and antiquity to belong to families whose names were associated with the early history of our country, such as the Laurens, the Pinckneys. I do not remember, to have seen any thing that looked so much like aristocracy, since I left Summer street, in Boston.

A large portion of the business part of the city was destroyed by the great fire three or four years since. Soon after that disastrous event, the State loaned to the owners of the buildings which were destroyed, about two million dollars, to be applied to the erection of new stores and houses, which amount was to be reimbursed by annual payments. The natural result of this unwise policy ensued; many buildings were erected, far too expensive for the wants of the place; some of which have already been sold, in consequence of the non-payment of the interest and instalments, at a very great sacrifice.—Among them the Charleston Hotel cost nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and now is not worth more than one third of that sum. A gentleman from Philadelphia observed in my presence, that he wished that so splendid a building were in his own city; to which it was replied, that the people in Charleston concurred in the wish, for it was too expensive a luxury for them. These fine buildings are surrounded by vacant lots, still retaining the marks of fire, and seemed to me to present a strange mixture of beauty and deformity.

Unlike most of our great cities, Charleston is declining in population, and apparently in prosperity. In the number of its inhabitants, and probably in the extent of its business, it surpasses every city between Baltimore and New Orleans; but Richmond will soon pass it, and Mobile perhaps is not far behind. A very large amount of cotton and rice is shipped from this port, and merchandise in considerable quantities is sold to the interior. Still every thing tells of the past rather than the future. South Carolina is a poor State, its soil worn out, and its energies depressed; and until there is an active change in the social system, and in the habits of the people, it cannot well be otherwise. But pride and poverty have long been associates, and although South Carolina has not as many white inhabitants as Vermont, its inhabitants talk and feel as if it were the central point around which the whole Union must revolve.

Long before I reached Charleston, I felt the influence of its peculiar institutions. On going aboard the steambath at Wilmington, we were summoned to the captain's office, not to "settle our passage," but to report our names, ages, occupation, place of birth and residence. Inquired the cause of this peculiar requisition, and was told that it was made by order of the city authorities of Charleston. I immediately suggested to one of my companions that he must report himself as an abolitionist. I may be mistaken, but I cannot believe that this regulation would survive the extinction of slavery for one month. In almost every walk through the city, I saw something to remind me that I was not in a free State. On inquiring the name of a large building which I saw, I was told that it was the State arsenal, where, in the preparations for war of nullification, in which South Carolina intended, "solitary and alone," to fight and conquer all the rest of the Union, were stored an abundant supply of arms and ammunition. At the close of the war, it was found on close examination, that the five-zincs were worthless, and that peas had been provided to load them with instead of lead.

Among the public edifices of Charleston is the guard-house, a large and handsome building near the centre of business. The building is used as a house of detention for all persons arrested by the police; but its inmates are principally blacks, who are found in the street in the evening without a pass. Any slave found in the street after a certain hour, is arrested by the police and is subject to severe punishment.

WIT.—An American once at a dinner in Europe, heard a toast from the English minister.—"The King of England, the sun who illumines the Globe." The French minister, gave as his toast—"The King of France, the Moon of the continent who enlightens it in its dark hours." The American determined not to be outdone gave as a toast,—"George Washington, the Joshua of America, who commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still and they obeyed him."—*Cherry Valley Gazette.*

SLAVES are tortured, that their masters may be pampered.

**From the Pennsylvania Freeman.
Colored People in New York.**

The colored people in New York are manfully contending for the recognition of their political rights. A State Convention was held some time ago to devise measures for the attainment of that object, and a central committee was appointed, one of whose duties was to bring the subject before the Legislature at its present session. H. Garnet, chairman of that committee, has accordingly been at Albany for some time past, attending to the duty of his appointment, and from a letter from him, the last Colored American, it appears that he has had a hearing before the Judiciary Committee, to whom had been referred the petitions of his constituents.

In his address to the committee, his letter informs us, he aimed to establish, 1st, the citizenship of the colored people, on the ground of their birthright and of their services to the country, both in war and peace; 2d, the republicanism and loyalty of their conduct when they enjoyed the elective franchise; 3d, the fallacy of the reasons urged for the act which disfranchised them; 4th, the injurious effect of that disfranchisement in discouraging their exertions, and producing among them pauperism and crime; 5th, the unsoundness of the policy which oppresses and degrades any class of people; 6th, that the public mind is prepared to do them justice in this respect; 7th, the certainty of the triumph of their cause, and their determination not to cease their efforts till successful; 8th, their willingness to do their part in every thing tending to enrich and honor the common country of white and colored; and finally, the glory which awaits those by whose instrumentality the barriers shall be removed, which obstruct the way of an innocent and unfortunate yet aspiring people.

The letter states that the chairman of the Judiciary Committee had authorized the expectation of a report in a few days, and it adds:

"There is no doubt but that it will be a favorable one. It is the general sentiment about the capitol that the bill will pass the House by a great majority, and will go through the Senate almost unanimously; the members, or a majority of them, of both parties, being decidedly in favor of the measure."

Census of Michigan.

Annexed is the official census of the several counties of the state in 1837 and 1840.

	1837	1840.
Wayne	23,400	24,167
Oakland	20,176	23,650
Washtenaw	21,817	23,539
Lenawee	14,868	17,890
Jackson	8,702	13,135
Calhoun	7,960	10,609
Monroe	10,646	9,748
Macomb	8,892	9,721
Livingston	5,029	7,420
Hillsdale	4,729	7,241
Kalamazoo	6,367	7,138
St Joseph	6,337	7,055
Branch	4,016	5,719
Cass	5,296	5,711
Berrien	4,863	5,000
St. Clair	3,673	4,265
Genesee	2,754	4,265
Lapeer	2,602	4,256
Kent	2,822	2,593
Ingham	822	2,498
Eaton	913	2,346
Shiawassa	1,184	2,060
Iona	1,028	1,912
Van Buren	1,262	1,910
Allegan	1,469	1,752
Clinton	569	1,640
Barry	512	1,063
Mackinaw	664	922
Saginaw	920	892
Ottawa	628	674
Oceana	none	31
Chippewa	336	533
	175,247	311,705
		175,217
Increase,		36,488

White males, 113,104; white females, 97,897—black males, 384—black females, 384—deaf and dumb 46—blind, 32—idiots and insane, 69 agriculturalists, 57,793 trades and manufacturers, 7640—commerce, 993—navigation, 217 learned professions, 983.

The only counties that have fallen off in population are Monroe and Saginaw—the former 898, the latter 28. The greatest increase is in Jackson, being 4,433.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ON ABOLITION.—While uttering these sentiments his countenance wore a playful smile, but suddenly it assumed a sterner cast, as with increased energy of manner and voice, he enquired: "But how could a Virginian, who sees in every thing around him the reminiscences of his youth be an abolitionist? How could a Virginian bred and born on the Lower James River, bred in a house noted for some memorable incidents in the Revolutionary struggle be an abolitionist? How could a Virginian whose sires received many distinguished tokens of confidence and esteem at the hands of this virtuous old commonwealth be an abolitionist? How could a Virginian be so irreverent to the ashes of his honored ancestors, as to be an abolitionist? Could such a Virginian, be called an abolitionist by another Virginian and that other a true-hearted Virginian and sound to the core? The thing was impossible.—The beam could not be freed from taint that harbored such a suspicion.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, May 5, 1841.

For President,
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."

Influences adverse to Slavery.

We have read many articles in anti-slavery publications concerning the power of slavery. There can be no question but that Slavery is powerful, and by adroit management, for years past, it has governed the nation; and yet, at the same time, it may be absolutely sinking under the weight of influences and circumstances which it can neither control nor resist. Let us look, for a moment, at some of those circumstances which indicate the speedy downfall of the system.

1. The number of slaveholders in the United States, compared with the remaining population, is small. They are estimated at 250,000. Among these are many females, minors and aged persons. Some also are desirous of emancipation. There are many who have bought one or two slaves for domestics, merely as a matter of convenience, and who have no permanent interest in the continuance of slavery. Contrast the number of slaveholders with the million and a half of voters in the free States, and the difference is great.

2. The number of slaves, compared with the number of their masters, is about ten to one. The interests of ten slaves, then, in all respects, are directly antagonist to those of one master.

3. The influence of the free blacks, both in the slave and free states, in some respects, operates against slavery.

4. In the slave states, a great majority of the white population do not own slaves; and it is for their benefit that slavery should be abolished, because the slave laws and institutions are disastrous to the prospects of the white laborer.

5. The increased facilities for the escape of fugitive slaves. They find friends almost as soon as they enter a free State. There is reason to believe that some thousand escape every year, and the number is perpetually augmenting. In 1839, it was estimated that 800 passed through Ohio alone, on their way to Canada.

6. The laws that have been passed in several States granting a trial by jury to fugitive slaves. These laws are exceedingly annoying to the slaveholder. He might as well relinquish the hope of regaining possession of his slave at once, as to attempt regaining him through the verdict of a jury of twelve freemen. According to the tenor of the law recently enacted in Vermont, the slave is nearly as safe in that State as he can be in Canada.

7. The increasing difficulties between the free and slave States, which are aggravated by the absurd and insolent conduct of the slaveholders.

8. The moral and political elevation of the colored population in the free States operates unfavorably on the perpetuity of slavery.

9. The petitions on slavery that have been presented to the National and State Legislatures, and the discussions and resolutions thereon, have done much to keep up an interest in the public mind, and to bring to light the abominable principles of slavocracy.

10. Anti-Slavery societies, by means of the press and of agents, have been very efficient in spreading information through all classes in community, and in associating and directing the wide-spread anti-slavery influences, and bringing them to bear effectually on the institution.

11. The practice of Independent Anti-Slavery nominations has aroused the fears of the South, quite as much as any measure that has been used.

12. The discussion of the subject in the various Ecclesiastical bodies, together with the rules which have been adopted in some of them, excluding slaveholders from the churches, has also been very unfavorable to the claims of this peculiar institution; for slavery always suffers by discussion. It seeks for darkness, "neither cometh to the light because its deeds are evil."

13. The Anti-Slavery truths of the Bible. It begins to be felt both at the North and South, that the Bible is an Anti-Slavery volume.

14. The general literature of the world, as well as the natural feelings of humanity, are adverse to slaveholding.

15. The influence of Foreign Philanthropists is not in vain. The World's Convention at London has produced quite an effect on the more intelligent and influential slaveholders.

16. The discussions on slavery perpetually progressing to a more or less extent, in the fifteen hundred newspapers in the United States, are gradually undermining public confidence in the institution: for slavery cannot endure discussion.

17. The public documents, showing how thirty or forty million dollars have been expended in catching slaves in Florida, will be used with much advantage by the abolitionists.

18. The poverty, general bankruptcy, and slow increase of population and wealth in most of the slave States will cause them to be entirely outstripped in the National councils by the gigantic growth of the free States, particularly of the north-west.

19. The results of emancipation in the West Indies, showing that it is perfectly safe, and for the mutual benefit of the master and slave.

By this enumeration, which includes only a part of that great combination of forces which are marshalling for the overthrow of slavery, we see that the slaveholder is hemmed in on every side. Whichever way he turns he meets with adverse influences. If he looks at home, the interests of the slave, the free negro, and the white laborer are all arrayed against him. If he visits foreign nations, he finds that being a slaveholder is a poor certificate of character to take with him. If he sits down in his library, or takes up a paper, he is still reminded of the odiousness of the patriarchal institution in nearly all the civilized earth. If he visits Washington, he hears the thunders of Congressional eloquence for days and perhaps for weeks together, "doing battle" on this mighty subject. If he says, "surely I shall find refuge in the church, there I will have peace and quiet," he finds, alas, that there is no division of the church wherein the sinfulness of slaveholding is not discussed and argued to a greater or less extent. We see no other resource for him but to do, what some of the slaveholding members of Congress have threatened to do, go home and emancipate in self-defence.

Slavery in the Churches.

We published last week the rule adopted by the session of the Presbyterian church in Webster, excluding slaveholders from the fellowship and membership of the church. We think this is the right ground. If slaveholding be a sin, why should it not be put upon the same footing with other sins? During the last five or six years, the Synod of Michigan, and some, if not all the presbyteries, have borne their testimony against slaveholding as a sin of no ordinary magnitude, and have published to the slaveholder and the world, their solemn convictions of its wickedness. Shall they leave the matter there? Would any church judicatory feel that they had done all their duty toward a brother of the church who continued to get intoxicated year after year, simply because they had continued to admonish him from time to time? They would feel, that when the sin was persisted in, something further than mere admonition was demanded alike by the honor of the church, and the good of the offender.—It is the same in the case of the slaveholder. The Presbyterian churches have borne testimony against the evil for a long time. The General Assembly has refused to do any thing on the subject, and has solemnly referred the whole matter to the lower Judicatories. The whole jurisdiction of the case has been put into the hands of each individual church, and it is time for each individual church to act. There is no reason for delaying the matter. If it is proper ever to act on the subject it is proper now.

We would wish to ask every abolitionist connected with the Presbyterian church in Michigan, whether that church with which he is connected ought not to take some action on this subject, and if so, whether he is not the man to propose what that action shall be, and see that it is immediately made effectual.

PREACHING PROPERTY.—The Alabama Baptist Association have deemed it advisable for the spread of the Gospel, to own a colored preacher, Caesar Blackmoor, who preaches according to the directions of his owners. This is not so bad an idea after all, although it appears rather singular at first sight. There is one advantage in it. The churches can be sure of having sound doctrine, while they own the Minister. If any heresy is tolerated, it must be the fault of the church.

Joseph Sturge, Esq., arrived New York, in the British Queen, the 4th ult.—Mr. Sturge is a member of the Society of Friends, and a distinguished abolitionist. May the blessings of Heaven attend his efforts in the cause of human rights, while in this land of oppression.

National Fast.

President Tyler has appointed Friday, the 14th day of May, to be observed as a National Fast throughout the United States, at which time all the people of every denomination are invited to meet for solemn worship, according to their respective creeds and forms, to acknowledge their dependence upon the Almighty Disposer of events, in view of the removal of the President of the United States by death. All must be convinced that the present is a very appropriate time for this nation to humble itself before Heaven. And to the above call we give our hearty response; merely suggesting that the enslaved millions in our land should come in for a large share in our sympathies and prayers on the occasion. Let us also pray that God would dispose the hearts of our rulers to "undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free."

Adjournment of Legislature.

The legislature of this State adjourned, April 14, at three o'clock in the morning, after a session of nearly three months and a half, or nearly one third of the year. During the session, they have passed several important laws, among which are the two thirds appraisal act, (so called,) and an act granting to the banks the privilege of suspending specie payment until required to resume by the Legislature.

Suspension acts have also been passed, we believe, by most of the State Legislatures in the South and West. It is an act of stern necessity. There is such an utter falling away of all confidence in banks in the Western and Southern sections of the union, that it is impossible for a bank to keep out any considerable amount of circulation, and at the same time be liable to redeem it at sight.

Our Legislature has authorized the issue of a certain amount of state scrip redeemable by the state treasury. This will add somewhat to the amount of circulating currency among us, and will probably be received with greater confidence than the bank paper already in circulation.

LAND PIRACY IN OAKLAND COUNTY.—It will be recollected by many of the citizens of this State, that in November last, certain persons to the number of twenty or thirty, assembled upon the farm of Phineas Davis, in the town of White Lake, Oakland county, and consummated a scene of plunder and robbery that would have disgraced a tribe of barbarians—destroying and carrying off property to the amount of \$5,000. At the recent term of the circuit court in that county, David Parker, Jesse Chapman, Duncan McCall, Geo. Milholland, James Milholland, George W. Burrows, Benj. Sowles, Samuel Bennett, Luman Bennett, David W. Bennett, Abel Buck, and James Foreman, were severally found GUILTY of maliciously destroying the property of Mr. Davis. The penalty is a residence at Jackson. Although much has been said about politics in connection with the White Lake piracy, it is but justice to say, that the respectable portion of all parties in the vicinity of the scene, speak of the affair with becoming indignation.

PRODUCE.—Those of our subscribers who live in the neighborhood of Ann Arbor, are informed, that Produce of every description will be received in payment for the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. All who can make payment in this way, during the present month, shall receive their paper at \$2.00 for the year.—This proposition is made to all who may choose to avail themselves of its benefits.

TOWN ELECTIONS.—In Washtenaw county, at the recent town election, it is stated that the Democrats had a majority in thirteen towns, and the whigs in seven, being a decrease in the number of whig votes since the fall election.

Gov. Porter of Pennsylvania has vetoed the bill which passed the Legislature of that State legalizing a suspension of the banks.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on the 29th ult. having passed during the four months of its session, 33 general laws, 237 local laws, and 46 joint resolves.

TEMPERANCE.—We are rejoiced to learn that the largest distillery probably in the Empire State, and perhaps in the United States, is about to close its operations, for the want of sales at home and abroad for its "fiery waters." The owner says the late temperance movement has ruined him. Poor man, how we pity him.

CHINA.—The ship Panama arrived in New York, on the 16th ult., bringing the latest news from China, from which it appears that hostilities were about to be recommenced on the part of the English.—There was no prospect of an adjustment of the difficulty. This war is a disgrace to the Christian World. May God speed the right.

REVIVALS.—In several parts of New England the cause of religion is reviving, and great peace and harmony prevails in the different churches.

Mr. Giddings' Speech.

We commence, to-day, the publication of this valuable document. It is one of those productions which tell effectually upon the thinking part of community. He takes his positions, and substantiates each one by undeniable facts. Mr. Giddings deserves well of his country for bringing to light hidden enquiries of this Florida war.

The Editor of the Emancipator, who was present, gives the following account of its effect on the House:

"This speech, which took nearly three hours in the delivery, was carried through by Mr. Giddings with the most perfect calmness and self-possession, although the House was all the time agitated like the waves of the sea. Every position was sustained by an appeal to the documents of the government, by volume and page, and the passages referred to, read and explained, so as to leave no room for mistake. The members gathered thick around him, some to sustain him by their countenance, and others to intimidate him by their frowns. Mr. Adams came across the hall, and stood for a while in the open area before the Speaker, and took a seat as near as possible to Mr. G., his whole countenance glowing with the interest he took in the proceeding. In giving the above meagre sketch of some of the principle points of the speech, I have omitted to notice in their places the numerous interruptions to which he was subjected by the southern members. The Georgia men in particular, seemed to be in agony. Besides the instance of Mr. Warren, Mr. Habersham thrice rose to order. He first called him to order for irrelevancy. The chair ruled that the remarks were not irrelevant. Mr. G. went on, and soon Mr. H. called to order again, not only on the ground of irrelevancy, but because it was introducing a subject and cause of remark which was to compel the southern members, and particularly those from Georgia, to reply. The chair decided that this was not a sufficient reason why he should be stopped, because if he went on, gentlemen would wish to reply. Pretty soon he rose again, and begged Mr. G. to read his amendment. Mr. G. calmly replied that he should read it in proper time, of which he was the judge. Mr. Campbell, of S. C. called for the reading of the 21st rule—THE GAG—which was read. He then insisted that Mr. Giddings was violating the spirit and intention of that rule, which was designed to preclude all debate whatever, on the subject of slavery.—The chair was of the opinion that the gentleman from Ohio had not as yet transcended the terms of the rule, but admonished him that slavery or abolition was not in order as a subject of discussion.—Mr. G. said he understood that very well, and should keep entirely within the rules of the House. Mr. Black, of Georgia, made some very violent remarks in interruption. Mr. Campbell insisted that it was a mere abolition speech, and destroyed the effect of the 21st rule, which was designed to preserve the peace and harmony of the House (!) The chair said he was not at liberty to impute any such motives to the gentleman from Ohio, in the face of his own avowal, that his sole object was to show the causes of the Florida war in order to effect its termination.—Mr. Campbell said, if the motive of the gentleman was not obvious to the chair, he had no more to say. The chairman said that whatever might be his private opinion on the matter, he was not at liberty, in that place, to ascribe any motives to gentlemen contrary to their own avowal. Campbell. Has not the gentleman assailed the institution of slavery? Chair.—The gentleman from Ohio will be careful not to transcend the rules of the House.—He will proceed. And so it went on.—Numerous gentlemen went up to the chair, apparently to urge plans or means for arresting the speech, but none could avail, the gentleman from Ohio had examined his ground too carefully to make a mistake, and they were obliged to let him go through."

CUBA.—The Express has a letter from Havana, by which it appears there was a rumor in circulation, that the negroes on the south side of the Island, near Trinidad de Cuba, were plotting an insurrection; and that the new Governor, Valdes, had ordered a regiment of troops there immediately. We would suggest to his Excellency the propriety of calling to his aid a supply of bloodhounds. Perhaps we might spare a part of those which were purchased by our government for the purpose of catching runaway slaves in Florida.

Richard Houghton, Esq., editor of the Boston Atlas, died a few days since.—He had made preparations to leave for Europe in the Acadia, on the day of his decease. He was one of the most able political editors in this country.

Mr. C. F. Mitchell, a member of Congress from Northern New York, has committed extensive forgeries, and fled to Texas. He will probably feel himself at home on his arrival there, as he mingles with kindred spirits.

The present administration has appointed, as Governor of Florida, General Richard K. Call, the man who imported the bloodhounds into Florida.

Trial by Jury.

LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN.

IN SENATE.—March 4.—PETITIONS.—Of Nathan Power and others of Oakland County relative to trial by jury of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Fuller moved its reference to the committee on State Prison.

Mr. Adam thought the matter involved a constitutional question, and moved its reference to a judiciary committee.

Mr. Barry concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Adam. He said that our southern friends contend that the Legislatures of the free States had no right to pass laws interfering with their rights by granting to slaves who are fugitives from justice a trial by jury. The other states had not passed any such law as is contemplated by the petitioners. When a demand was made for such fugitive, the southern owner had the right to take back to the state from which the fugitive escaped, his property. Under the circumstances he was of the opinion that the judiciary committee was the appropriate committee for the petition to be referred. And it was so referred.

We believe that this was the first, if not the only petition to secure the right of trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, which has been presented during the session. The assertion of Mr. Barry that other states had not passed any such law as was contemplated by the petitioners, is incorrect. Such laws have been passed and are now in full operation in the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Jersey, and New York. There ought to be such a law in Michigan, and there will be before many years elapse.

Mr. FULLER proposed to refer this petition to the committee on the state prison. This motion was evidently made for the purpose of insulting the petitioners, and, through them, all the abolitionists of the State. We cannot regard it in any other light. It also displays an utter contempt of the sacred right of trial by jury for which the petitioners asked. In addition to this it was a premeditated insult. It was not the hasty ebullition of animated debate. It was a piece of Legislative wit, intended to show forth his indifference to the rights of man, and his contempt of the advocates of those rights. It answers the intended purpose: it develops most clearly his real opinions.

The votes of a considerable number of abolitionists helped materially to swell the majority that gave to Mr. Fuller, his seat in the Legislature. Mr. Fuller, previous to the election, professed a high respect for the abolitionists of the state. Every one of them is decidedly in favor of such a law as was asked for by the petitioners. We would respectfully ask those abolitionists who voted the Whig Ticket, whether they are not bound, by their own feelings of self-respect, (if by nothing more,) to withdraw entirely from the support of a party whose most prominent leaders thus use their official influence for the purpose of subverting, in the minds of the community, the principles of liberty, and holding up a very respectable portion of their own constituents and political friends to ignominy and scorn.

Since the above was prepared for publication, we have had an interview with Mr. Fuller, who explained to us the reason why he moved that that petition be referred to the committee on state prison, by stating that he was the chairman of that committee, and if the petition should come into his hands, he would have an opportunity to do justice to the petitioners, and the object of the petition, as he was friendly to the passage of such a law as was petitioned for. Mr. Fuller also stated in addition, that although he was in favor of granting a jury trial to fugitives from slavery, he was opposed to extending to the colored citizens of Michigan the privilege of the elective franchise.

BRAZIL.—The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, of February 10, contains an interesting article relating to Brazil. The facts are of the most important and cheering character, showing that the empire of slavery is tottering there, from centre to circumference, through the influences originating in that country.

The papers announce the decease of Hon. MYRON HOLLEY, a gentleman well known in New York. He was endowed with great intellectual energy, and strong moral feelings. He took a conspicuous and decided part in the Anti-Masonic controversy, and has been distinguished, in his later years, for his energetic labors in the cause of emancipation.

A new Quarterly Review is about to be published simultaneously at Charleston and New Orleans. It is to be devoted mainly to the defence of southern institutions and the establishment of a sectional literature.

An Adventurer.

Our city is often honored with the visits of the Agents of Southern Slaveholders, in pursuit of their negroes, who avail themselves of the open arms of the Queen, over the water, to secure their freedom. Such visits generally produce commotion in our quiet community; for even here there are those who delight to thwart these catchers of dark skins, in their laudable efforts to secure their decamped "property." Some of the most serious rows which have ever occurred in our city, have grown out of these visits of these distinguished gentlemen. Dirks, bludgeons, pistols, and those battering-rams of nature,—a negroe's head—have all been called into requisition, upon more than one occasion of this kind. Blood has been spilt—eyes have been blackened—coats have been torn, and shins mangled—in struggles for the freedom of the dark eye'd ones who have fled for "life liberty and happiness," to the "delightful and salubrious banks" of our majestic river. But, in these struggles, the law has generally triumphed; for, however our citizens may deprecate the existence of slavery, so long as the laws of the land recognize the right of property in negroes, that right must be protected.

During these frequent visits, our citizens have been enabled to study the open generosity of the southern character, for, although it is to be presumed that those who follow the vocation of negro catchers, are the mere negro drivers of chivalrous masters, still they seemed to have imbibed much of the southern nobleness of manner—that grace of carriage and liberality of expenditure, which marks the noble fellow of every region, but particularly of the South. These traits in the character of our visitors, have had the effect to make them exceedingly popular, among those who could appreciate virtues of so exalted a description; and the result has been, that whenever one of the fraternity honored our ancient city with his presence, he has been hailed as the embodiment of the "nobility of nature—as the personification of the "chivalry of the South"—as one who has imbibed blandishments congenial to balmy climes—as a sort of beau brummel among boors, or, in other words, "a touch among the vulgar." In their presence beauty has been wont to assume an extra tint; politeness an additional element of smiles; and ginslings, cocktails and whiskey punches to flow with redoubled impetuosity. And all from the best of motives; a desire to teach our brethren at the South that we are determined that their rights shall be preserved.

Well, in the course of time, that is, some 3 weeks ago, one of these "chivalric gentlemen" came among us, armed and equipped with all the dignity properly belonging to one in his vocation, and a beautiful brunette besides! Whether it was this addition to the ordinary equipage or not, that secured for this gentleman the extra civilities which were shown him, we can not say; but certain it is that he was "the load stone of all eyes" and "the admired of all admirers," for more than a week. Every honor which hospitality could dictate, was shown him by those who cherished, as sacred, the untarnished honor of Southern chivalry. And he seemed grateful. He occupied well furnished rooms in our best hotel, and were ever open to his friends. The beautiful brunette danced attendance upon her kind master with the grace of a gazelle, and his stay among us seemed to glide on "merrily as a marriage bell."

Nor did a little adventure which occurred, at all interfere with the respect entertained for his exalted dignity and high-souled honor. One of the servants in the hotel having dared to utter an insinuation against the virtue of the dark eye'd nymph, our hero, as in duty bound, ventured to cane the impudent "black woman," that she might be taught, by a master-hand, how preposterous it was for any of "womankind," as old Monk barons would say, to miscall the companion of a gentleman! It is true that he was arrested for the assault, and carried before a justice, but so much was said about the "sensitivity of Southerners to any thing like impudence from persons of color," and "the customs and the "chivalry" of the South that he was let off by paying \$10 and the costs. And, as in duty bound, with cane in hand, and pistol and bowie-knife in pocket and belt, he demanded satisfaction of the counsel of the assaulted, for having dared to insinuate, during the trial, that he was, in all probability, a "blackleg" and a "swindler." But no satisfaction having been given, and, like many others who have gone before him, not wishing at that time, to enforce his threats, he retired, not only from the lawyer's office, but from the city, "in disgust" taking his "angel" with him, and leaving his unpaid bills behind, together with a large number of admiring friends, to sigh over the hasty departure of the "chivalrous southerner."

He proceeded to Pontiac, to which place he was pursued and found. Graver charges than simple debt having meanwhile been preferred against him, he was bro't back; examined upon a charge of having stolen \$600 while he was a steward upon board a Mississippi steambot; and committed to jail to answer the charge hereafter!

We have heard nothing for a few days, about "southern chivalry" and we presume that the overthrow of this embodiment of "high-souled honor," will have the tendency, to convince us all upon the border, that "every thing is not gold that glitters."

The foregoing article from the *Detroit Daily Advertiser*, is one of deep and thrilling interest, and it shows up in a sarcastic manner (in our opinion) the real character of most of those, who, from time to time are prowling around our cities and villages in order to kidnap, and if possible, hurry off to the Southern prison-house, any who may chance to have a "skin not colored like their own."

One would suppose from the very nature of the case, that the people of the North would become indignant on seeing innocent men, women and children torn away from all that is dear to them on earth, and thrust out to toil without wages in weariness and want until time with them is no more. But it is not so, for a vast multitude stand gaping ready to apologize for these land pirates—these monsters in human form; and when they arrive among us, all must give attention, and with hat in hand, make way for these slave-hunters, and do them homage just in proportion to the number of human beings they profess to own, and fugitives they have returned to the enjoyment of the "Patriarchal Institution." If a word of remonstrance is uttered—"HUSH!" is heard from ten thousand voices, "these are the most hospitable, kind-hearted and benevolent persons in all the world; perfect gentlemen in every sense of the word;" and when under the influence of the "good crater," they become saucy, impudent and even quarrelsome, it is all attributed to their peculiar temperament—the customs of the South, &c." rather than any want of good breeding or regard for the rights of man. With regard to the real patriotism and benevolence of the South, many honest and well disposed persons, have been and still are deceived. They have supposed, that if the two sections of country were to be weighed in the balance, that the North would, in point of donations, for benevolent purposes, be miserably deficient, compared with the South, whereas the reverse of this appears to be true, as the following statistics abundantly show:

Contributions to the American Board of Foreign Missions, during the month of January, 1830.

Slave States,	75 77
Free States,	8,733 65
To the same, during the month of November, 1837.	
Slave States,	1,553 00
Free States,	21,626 04
To the same, during the month of December, 1837.	
Slave States,	190 00
Free States,	19,699 10
To the same, during the month of November, 1838.	
Slave States,	219 25
Free States,	13,189 01
To the Home Missionary Society, for the year 1831,	
Slave States,	700 00
Free States,	48,000 00
To the American Bible Society, during twenty years,	
Slave States,	70,000 00
Free States,	300,000 00
American Tract Society in 1836,	
Life members in Slave States	35
“ “ “ Free “	3 08
Donation to the same, exclusive of life membership,	
Slave States,	8 25
Free States,	11,014 06
American Temperance Society in 1832,	
Members in Slave States,	26
“ “ “ Free “	308
Of Auxiliary Temperance Societies, there were in the Slave States	300
Free States,	1,800

These items are not selected with unkind discrimination. They are brought forward with all possible fairness. And by comparing donations any given months or years, taken as they are made, similar results will be produced. Let the reader ponder well the above facts, and we have no doubt but he will come to the conclusion that the reputation for southern benevolence which is so prevalent in the country, has originated in extravagant expenditures of southern men when among us, and their good table and excellent living which they furnish for their northern visitors when they are at home. Can there be any great merit in dispensing with a prodigal hand, that which is earned by the labor and toil of others? Who could not be liberal on such terms?

LICENSE LAW.—The Legislatures of several States have recently altered their license laws. Pennsylvania has enacted a law which is rather peculiar. It requires all applicants for tavern licenses to publish their intention to apply, together with the names of the persons recommending them, six weeks before making the application.

A writer in Zion's Watchman informs us that in Maryland the penalty for lending an Anti-Slavery newspaper is ten years' imprisonment without discretion of Court.

LIBERTY TICKET.—At Cato Four Corners, N. Y., 18 votes; last fall, 11. At Galen, Wayne county, 30; last fall 1. At Lockport, about 70; last fall, 40. In Penn Yann, a "No License Ticket" was elected by a majority of 75. In Honeoye, Ontario county, the liberty ticket, 78: last fall, 40. In Mount Morris, 28; last fall 11. The Friend of Man states that the result was similar in other towns.

William Ladd, of Minot, Maine, who has been well known for many years as President of the American Peace Society, died recently at Portsmouth. He was on his way home from a tour of six months through the State of New York. During that time he visited the principal places in the State, and lectured upon Peace principles to crowded houses.

THE PHOENIX BANK.—It is stated in the Express that of the \$300,000 put down as lost of the capital of the Bank, two-thirds is in Southern notes and bonds, chiefly of the Vicksburgh Bank. The same article states that the expenses of the Bank have recently been reduced to one half, and that of the new loans made within the past year, not a note has failed to be paid at maturity.—*Jour. of Com.*

That is probably about the average cause of losses throughout the country, "two-thirds." But two hundred thousand dollars lost by one Bank, in southern bonds and notes, is not a trifle. It shows where the capital of the country is gone. How will you get it back, Mr. Clay? or Mr. Webster? Will a national bank turn the hundred millions of negro debt of Mississippi into gold? We shall see. *Emancipator.*

IRELAND AND HOLLAND.—Mr. O'Connell in a speech recently delivered at a repeal meeting in Dublin, made the following observation:—"Mr. Barret stated on last night, in his address at Drogheda a most important fact, namely, that the whole soil of Ireland belonged to 10,000 Individuals; while the soil of Holland, which is not more than one third the size of Ireland is divided between 385,000 proprietors of land."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—HORRORS OF IT.—The Portuguese brig Three-Brothers, from the African coast, with a cargo of 380 slaves was brought into Rio Janerio in charge of a British brig-of-War. One hundred and forty of her slaves had died on the passage.—*Lowell Courier.*

The Baptist Church, in Leverett and Montague, Mass., have voted to exclude slaveholders from their communion.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at St. Johns, on the 17th ult., in which a number of buildings and several lives were lost.

For the Signal of Liberty. To the Clergy.

We mean the Clergy of all denominations. To all our dear brethren in Michigan, we would respectfully but earnestly suggest the vast importance of embracing the excellent opportunity afforded by the approaching NATIONAL FAST, to bring before their respective congregations, the subject of our National sins. The proclamation of the President confines us to no topic, and when, dear brethren, will another occasion be likely to occur, on which those evils can be brought up, and brought out, more appropriately? Intemperance, sabbath-breaking, slavery, duelling, profaneness, licentiousness, will all be fit topics for calm, clear, full discussion. We hope, then, that on the previous sabbath, and on the previous week, every minister in the State, will exert all his influence, supported and aided by all the friends of morality and humanity, to induce an entire suspension of labor and business by all classes, ON THE FOURTEENTH INSTANT, and forenoon and afternoon, assemble at the sanctuary, "to hear what God the Lord will say unto them." I hope too, Messrs. Editors, you will add your sanction to the foregoing. CLERICUS.

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

DIED, In this village, on Wednesday last, LEONARD son of Charles and — COWLES; aged 7 months.

E. DEANS' CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

WERTFIELD, CHAUTAUQUE CO., N. Y. January 21, 1839.

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

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

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

I have used the plaster in cases of pains in the sides, back, shoulder, etc. with like good effect. Yours, &c.

DANIEL KNEELAND, M. D. Monroe, June 18, 1839.

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

J. H. REYNOLDS, M. D. The plaster is now put up in boxes at 50 cents, and one dollar each.

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

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

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

Strayed

FROM 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 pony to the subscriber in the village of Ann Arbor, or give information where he may be found shall be suitably rewarded.

V. H. FOWELL. Ann Arbor, April 26, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED the Anti-Slavery and Christian Almanacks for 1841, at Alex. M'Farren Book Store, 137 Jefferson Avenue. Detroit, Dec. 10, 1840.

Produce of every Description,

RECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of J. Beckley, & Co. April 28.

Wood! Wood! Wood!

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

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

[The following lines, from the pen of Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, were addressed to a clerical friend, on the death of his only son.—Their spirit will find a response in many a bereaved heart.]

I cannot make him dead! His fair sunshiny head Is ever bounding round my study chair; Yet, when my eyes, now dim With tears, I turn to him, The vision vanishes—he is not there!

I walk my parlor floor, And, through the open door, I hear a football on his chamber stair; I'm stepping toward the hall To give the boy a call; And bethink me that—he is not there!

I thread the crowded street— A satchel'd lad I meet, With the same beaming eyes and color'd hair; And, as he's running by, Follow him with my eye, Scarcely believing that—he is not there!

I know his face is hid Under the coffin lid; Closed are his eyes; cold is his forehead fair; My hand that marble felt; O'er it, in prayer, I knelt; Yet my heart whispers that—he is not there!

I cannot make him dead! When passing by the bed, So long watched over with parental care, My spirit and my eye Seek it enquiringly Before the thought comes that—he is not there!

When, at the cool gray, break Of day, from sleep I wake, With my first breathing of the morning air My soul goes up, with joy, To him who gave my boy, Then comes the sad thought that—he is not there!

When at the day's calm close, Before we seek repose, I'm with his mother, offering up our prayer, Whate'er I may be saying, I am, in spirit, praying For our boy's spirit, though—he is not there!

Not there!—Where, then, is he? The form I used to see Was but the raiment that he used to wear. The grave, that now doth press Upon that cast-off dress Is but his wardrobe locked—he is not there!

He lives!—In all the past He lives; nor, to the last, Of seeing him again will I despair; In dreams I see him now; And, on his angel brow, I see it written, "Thou shalt see me there!"

Yes, we all live to God! FATHER, thy chastening rod So help us, thine afflicted ones, to bear, That, in the spirit land, Meeting at thy right hand, 'Twill be our heaven to find that—he is there!

J. P.

From the Olive Leaf.

Extraordinary Temperance movements in New York.

Overflowing meetings have been held during the past week, in a number of churches, and on the afternoon of Saturday, a mass meeting took place in the Park, where the speakers addressed a mixed multitude of rum-sellers, rum-drinkers, and temperate drinkers, from a platform erected on empty rum casks. The result of these meetings, up to Monday evening, March 29th, is an accession to the ranks of temperance, of over 1700 individuals. A society has been formed of reform drunkards, called the "Washington Temperance Society of New York," of which Mr William Wisdom is President. This Society, like the Parent Society of Baltimore, is to hold frequent experience meetings.

The delegates are to continue their labors in this city, until near the close of the present week, when they will visit Philadelphia, on their return to Baltimore and deliver several addresses in that city. In the Herald we find short reports of the addresses made at the meeting held in the Methodist church in Duane street, which we transfer to our columns.

The following is the speech of Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw then rose.—Fellow countrymen, I'm a mechanic. I'm no stump orator; I'm a rum orator. (Roars of laughter in which the ladies joined.) I'm a reformed drunkard, and I don't care who knows it; I didn't use to get drunk in the day time, and roll about the streets; but I got drunk at night, and that's just as bad. For thirty years I followed this drinking rum. (Cheers and laughter.) Oh! I've been a cheerd sucker, and no mistake.—(Roars of laughter.) Well as I said, this drinking rum leads to all sorts of bad things; it leads to playing dominoes; that's a rare old sucking game. Well I've played, and got so drunk that I couldn't see the dominoes; they'd all turn black.—(Loud laughter.) I'd get half drunk, and go home and threaten to whip every body

there, and tumble down and forget to flog any body. (Cheers.) Well I quit this thing all of a sudden; and now I never means to drink another drop, whilst the sun shines or water runs. (Loud cheers.) Since then I've saved money, but I couldn't do it afore. For a drunkard's all ways in debt, and always a slave. If you drink cold water you'd never get the head ache or any other fever. You talk of going to war; well, in the last war we had generals and majors enough among us—but if it had'n't been for one Captain Whiskey, at North Point in 1814, we shouldn't have had so much blood spilt there. One Officer who was in liquor, made a false move, gave a wrong order, and lost hundreds of his men. The whist key came to North Point in hogsheads, dray loads, and wagon loads, and that's why so much blood was spilt. If war was declared tomorrow, old Shaw, by the grace of God, would be among 'em, but he'd have a cold water man for a captain. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

I could explain all this, much better if I had not been a rum sucker; but its used up my throat and split my voice. I used to get drunk, go home to my supper in the basement, and swear to my wife that she had laid the supper table in the garret. [Laughter from the ladies.] I used to kick my men's work down when it was done as well as work could be done. I used to find fault about trifles, especially after dinner, when I had a horn or two in me, and I was in an awful temper for storming out and blowing up some body in the morning, whether they deserved it or not, if I'd had a good drunk over night.

Then in the morning, when I went to take a cup of coffee, my hand would go just so, [here he shook his hand like a drunkard.] Then I'd go to the tavern, get a cold cut, drink a brandy toddy, and then I'd have to drink two or three before I could get one to stick. [Laughter.]

Well, when I was a drunkard, I didn't go to church for ten years. The second Sunday after I reformed, I said to my wife on the Saturday night, "Mother, let's have breakfast early to-morrow, for I mean to go to church." "My God," says she, "we'll have breakfast before day."—[Great Laughter.] I'm telling you facts. Not what I got out of 'em. Well, we had breakfast, and had eggs, and I love eggs. I took my daughter Kate and streaked it for church. I didn't know what church to go to, 'cause I consider 'em all alike. Well, as I was going along I met several men I know'd; they said "old man are you going to the country?" I said no I am going to church. With that they all roared; because it was just after sunrise, and church goes in at 11 o'clock in Baltimore. You see I hadn't been to church so long, I forgot all about the time. (Roars of laughter.)

I had a friend who I liked to see much. He and I have been drunk together a hundred times. Now I am a sober man I hate to see a drunken one. And I'd go from Georgia to Maine, to get five men to sign the pledge. A man never thinks of dying when he's drunk; and I'll tell you more, a man never says his prayers when he's drunk. Who'll help a drunkard. I wouldn't lend him sixpence.

Voice in the crowd.—Wait 'ill you're asked. Speaker.—Who'll have a drunkard in his house?—Nobody. He says Oh, he is drunk—turn him out. There's no pleasure in being drunk. If you go to a theatre you can't see the play; and you loaf about up stairs, and drink, and make a fool of yourself. If you go to a circus, you can't see any thing. Why, I've gone to a circus before now, when I've been so drunk that I couldn't see the horses go round.—(Roars of laughter.) I went once to see a balloon go up by a man called Durant.—Well, I went on to drink, and I got into the balloon. And the boys said "there goes the balloon," and I went to look up for it, and I was so drunk, I fell over a bank 30 feet, and never saw the balloon, but for my breeches most off my back.—(Screams of laughter.)—and got 'em all dirted all over, and had to go to a little house, and get a fisherman's young wife to sow up my pantaloons, before I appeared decent to go home.

I once went to Virginia to set up a steam boiler, I had no liquor for five or six weeks. Coming home, I got a board the steamboat and poured the brandy toddy into me no ways slow. At last I got into my berth, and a nervous gentleman lay underneath me. The boat lurched, and I fell out on the cabin floor. The gentlemen, jumped up in a fright, and cried out "what's the matter? Is the biler burst?" Said I—"No, my friend, it's my biler that's burst!" (Shouts of applause.) He hauled on one boot and picked up his panaloons and in that condition ran right in the biler's cabin crying out "where is my wife?"—Now if any thing serious had happened to him or any body else, or if he'd picked up some strange lady, and jumped overboard I should have been guilty of murder or manslaughter at least. (Screams of laughter.)

Come then and sign the pledge. Some tell you you'll die if you do; I tell you, you won't. There is no fear of your dying from drinking cold water; you'll die if you drink rum. Look at me, my flesh was as soft as a boiled turkey's, now it is as hard as a brickbat. Come up then and sign, and have your whole system renewed and hardened like mine is.—(Cheers.)

The banks of Richmond, Va., have suspended specie payments.

Sale of Slaves in a Meeting House.

Extract of a letter from Rev. S. J. May:

"Now, that I am writing, let me tell you a story which I have recently heard.—Brother Leavitt may, perhaps think it worthy of a place in the Emancipator.

"A young lady, who has recently returned to this town, from Virginia, where she has been keeping school in a village called ———, states that on the first day of January 1840, an auction sale of slaves took place in ———. It commenced on the public square, but the weather being very cold, the company, including several ministers of the gospel, with one consent adjourned into the meeting house. The auctioneer took the pulpit, and over the cushion waved his mallet, and made sale of men. The transaction did not escape unadversion there; many were scandalized, not however, because human beings were sold, but because they were sold in a meeting house."

A WASTE.—The parliament of Great Britain allows the Queen 1,750,000 dollars for her support, 133,000 for her husband, and for horses and hounds, 310,000 more, making in all 2,190,000 dollars.—The same parliament allows only 133,000 dollars a year for purposes of education.—This shows what a burden people will bear to promote the grandeur of some great ones, clothed with power, when in all probability, one half as much to educate the rising generation would be considered too grievous to be endured.—Morning Star.

FLORIDA WAR.—During the winter's campaign about 500 Indians have come in or been captured. Nearly 100 of these are warriors. Two hundred and twenty of these have embarked for New Orleans, on their way to their new home. It is believed the war is at an end. This, however, depends on whether the African blood has all been carefully extracted. If not, the war must be continued. Our southern friends have a strong sympathy for the Africans; they cannot think of having them sent off to the far west.

ABOLITION IN INDIANA.—At the Anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society in this State, held at New Garden, Wayne co., Feb. 8th, about two thousand abolitionists were present. Well done Indiana. The same day the State Political Anti-Slavery Convention convened at Newport, and appointed delegates to attend the National Anti-Slavery Convention to be held in this city in May next. Our Indiana friends, we learn, appear to be but little, if any, divided upon this measure.—Better still.—Emancipator.

Governor Porter has vetoed the bill releasing the banks of Pennsylvania from the penalty for refusing to redeem their bills with specie. The Locofocos in the Legislature have got up a project for the relief of the banks. It does not allow them to issue bank notes. That would be a breach of Democratic principles! But it allows them to issue paper in the similitude of bank notes. That is purely democratic!

HEBREW PLASTER.

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

However good any internal remedy may be this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in case of Local Inflammation, Scrofulous Affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe, and Palestine, in 1850, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of Jew David's Plaster; and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate.—He put one over the region of the liver; in the mean time he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently re-instated.

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

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

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, is a certain cure for corns. Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan. County agents supplied by M. W. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton F. Hall, Leoni; G. G. Grewell, Grass Lake; Keeler & Powers, Concord.

THE RESURRECTION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATES.

Rochester, Sept. 1840.

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

Dr. Brown, McKensie, & Haisted, Rochester, 1840.

TO MOTHERS.

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.

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

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

S. ROBERTS, A. O. ROBERTS.

ROBERTS.

Gents.—I wish you to send a quantity of your Persian Pills to this place, for I am sure they would meet with a ready sale. My brother-in-law well passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that he was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I may safely say that they have done more for myself and a half sister of mine, than 2400 various prescriptions and medicines. I have used 25 boxes of Brandreth's Pills, which gave me some partial relief. But your Pills went right ahead like a man of war. What passed off looked like ink. My disease has been named differently by every Physician; but my idea is, that it was a general vitic of the fluids which produced symptoms of almost every disease. It would be too tedious for me to give you a history of all my difficulties. I was weak, dull, stupid and reduced to a skeleton. All hopes of being restored had been given over, except by my brother-in-law. I took two boxes of your Pills, and am able to perform my duties in the counting room. My sister was consumptive—her liver was much affected, her legs swelled—a harsh cough constantly troubled her. One box of your Pills entirely relieved her from all those symptoms.—I am about to remove to Burlington, and would wish an agency, &c.

STEPHEN B. LUTHER, JR.

FEVER & AGUE, CHILL FEVER &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sold by Doct. McLean Jackson; Dewey & co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton I. D. Kief, Manchester; T. Hull, Leoni; C. G. Grewell, Grass-Lake; Keeler & Powers Concord.

Merchant's improved compound

Fluid Extract of

SARSA PARILLA.

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

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

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

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

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

G. W. M. taking advantage of these facts has adopted an improved process for extracting the medical virtues from the active ingredients of this compound fluid extract, which are nine in number, without heat; that is to say neither concoction, infusion, or maceration are made use of; nor is the temperature of the menstrum allowed to exceed 80 degrees Fah. until every particle of active principle is exhausted, leaving a tasteless mass behind; thereby obtaining the whole of the soluble active principle in a highly concentrated state, leaving out the fecula, woody fibre, &c., which encumbers the extract obtained by decoction. The proprietor therefore has not only the satisfaction of assuring the medical faculty and the public, that this remedy is prepared according to strict chemical and pharmaceutical rules, but that he also united some of the officinal valuable and active vegetables, all of the choicest selection which materially enhances its value in the treatment of the diseases above named. He is therefore induced to offer this fluid extract to physicians and others under the fullest conviction of its superiority over that in common use.

Physicians will find great advantage in the use of this extract, and a great relief from the perplexities attendant upon the treatment of those obstinate cases which bid defiance to every remedy; their confidence prompts them to prescribe such a diet and regimen as in their judgement the case would seem to indicate;—they by 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. McLean, 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 Almanacs for 1841, at Alex. McFarren Book Store, 137 Jefferson Avenue.

Detroit, Dec. 10. 1840.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!!!

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

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office.