

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Extracts from the first annual Report of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Presented at the Church, corner of Thomson and Houston streets, Tuesday, May 11th, 1841.

THE LONDON CONVENTION.

One of the most important of the great events of our cause the past year, is the holding of the General Convention of Abolitionists from various countries, at London, in June last. The members of this committee, at a very early period, adopted a resolution in favor of such a meeting, but in due respect to our brethren of the London Committee, the calling of the Convention was referred to their discretion, as the labor and responsibility of getting it up would devolve upon them. Nobly did they discharge the trust, and under their auspices, there was convened such a body of philanthropists, from different countries, as the world has never seen assembled before. The result of their deliberations has already been widely communicated to the public, and ought to satisfy even the careless that the day is not distant when the extinction of human slavery by peaceful means will be deemed a common interest of human nature. By the slaveholders of this country the World's Convention has been viewed with deep dismay. From the manner in which it is constantly referred to by their Governors, Editors and Members of Congress, it is clear they think the Convention a movement which they cannot but respect, however much they may hate its doings. The Abolitionists of this country have generally approved the principles on which the Convention proceeded, as well as the tone and spirit of its acts. Its attention was turned to a great variety of subjects, and a vast amount of highly important information was collected and diffused. The utmost impartiality and singleness of purpose ruled in the Convention, and the highest expectations of its friends were fully realized. Among its most important acts, there were two measures which require a particular notice, the addresses to the different governments, and the resolutions with regard to the exercise of Christian fellowship and communion towards slaveholders. The former is already preparing the way to bring the subject of emancipation into the diplomacy of all nations. The latter promises ere long to bring the power of Christianity to bear against the great strong hold which Slavery has found in the churches.

Impressed with a deep sense of the good achieved by the first convention, the committee have deemed it their duty to request the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to take measures for holding another convention, on the same principles, in the summer or fall of the year, 1842. The continued development of the blessings of emancipation in the British West Indies, the abolition of slavery by France, which will probably be effected by that time, the progress of the India question, the steady advance of free principles, in the free states of this Union, the reformation has effectually begun in the churches of this country and of Great Britain, the movements already seen in Spain, and Brazil, the trial of cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, and whatever else Providence may bring forth in a year to come will doubtless furnish ample materials for the meeting, and make it the earnest of still further benefits to the cause.

The Report next adverts to the progress which has been made among the churches towards a definite determination in regard to the question of communion with slaveholders. The decided resolution adopted by the London Convention, and sustained by many of the leading ministers of Great Britain, such as Wardlaw, Cox, James, &c., has been followed by concurrent resolutions in a large number of individual churches, in both countries. This form of operation has an advantage in being out of the contact of the larger ecclesiastical bodies, and therefore likely to be acted upon under other considerations than

those of expediency, and a temporising spirit. The committee believe the day is drawing on when churches, ministers and religious professors, who are guilty of slave holding, and who refuse to renounce their sin after proper Christian remonstrance, will be regarded in the same light as those who persevere against light in the sin of idol worship, or any other kindred enormity.

BRAZIL.

A highly important discussion connected with the subject of slavery, has lately commenced in Brazil. The discovery has been made that Slavery keeps down the price and hinders the settlement of the vast tracts of unoccupied lands in the empire. An able report has been presented by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in favor of a substitution of free labor for that of slaves, in the cultivation of plantations, with the intimation that a result may be the final division of the plantations into farms. The committee recommend renting the lands, or letting them out for a share of the products, and say that "if the lands should produce to the proprietors less than what they now apparently draw from them, this product would be a net product, and would not have to be employed again in the purchase of fresh slaves, who would disappear in succession, and perish from many cooperating causes.

The intimation thus incidentally given, of the waste of human life on those slave plantations, ought to awaken the sympathy and the indignation and the efficient interference of humanity in all countries, to insist upon the abandonment of the infamous system. The committee, however confined themselves merely to the prudential view of the subject. They recommend that the government should discontinue the employment of slaves on the public works that free labor should be relieved from certain imposts, that the price of the public lands should be reduced to 400 milrees about \$250, per square league of about 7,800 acres, appropriating the net proceeds of such sales to the encouragement of immigration from the continent of Europe. Recent accounts bring the information that the first named reform is already accomplished, and the Empire of Brazil furnishes to republican America the noble example of refusing to build its public works with the forced labor of slaves. The rest of the project was not definitively acted upon at that session, but it awakened inquiry, and the discussion has since been carried on with spirit in the public papers of the empire. The Journal of Commerce (Brazilian, not American!) of May 23, 1840, in commending the new system, urges as one of its most valuable advantages, "the powerful influence which it must necessarily exercise over the extinction of slavery among us." It says:

"Slavery is an insatiable gulf for all the goods and property of the Brazilian planter. Look to the interior, to the provinces, and you will see how the embarrassed planter sacrifices the last bag of coffee, the last bale of cotton, and the last cask of sugar, for buying more blacks, and thus, there goes off to Africa all that he possesses, like water which is absorbed by the earth without ever returning."

And, again:
"Brazil is to be likened to a patient who suffers from inveterate ulcers, which, fortunately, in God's infinite goodness are not yet incurable: one is indifferentism in religion, which is the cancer of the mind, the other is slavery, which is the cancer of the body."

All these things have at length begun to awaken the slaveholders to consider the subject of emancipation, as a practical inquiry. Of this we have several specific proofs.

1. The Hon. Mr. Cooper, member of congress from Georgia, in his speech in reply to Mr. Giddings, declared his intention of returning to his constituents, to lay the question before them for a decision at no distant day, whether they shall withdraw from the Union, or set themselves to prepare for gradual emancipation.

2. The Hon. Mr. Walker, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, in his argument before the Supreme Court appealed to that tribunal to sustain the right of Mississippi to protect herself against the overwhelming influx of slaves from the North, on the ground that, otherwise, his state would be driven to the alternative of emancipation as the only source of self preservation.

3. The Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky in his argument on the other side of the same case, urged that if it was not in the power of Congress to protect northern states, in the right of disposing of their surplus slaves, they would have to emancipate, to prevent being overrun with them.

4. The Rev. Richard Fuller, Baptist minister, Beaufort, S. C., in a letter to the Biblical Recorder, March 26, 1841, says that, "as the universal feeling at the north renders more than problematical a continuance of coneracy if slavery continue; and above all, as great abuses will be inevita-

ble while the institution lasts, ought not patriots and Christians throughout the land to mingle their counsels and their prayers, and seriously ask, what can be done?" And he desired that the country may yet unite in arresting and achieving some project, by which at as moderate a price as possible, our slaves may be slowly freed and colonized—leaving only a sufficient number to cultivate the soil as hired laborers!" How many are to be required "to cultivate the soil?" of one-half the Union, and by what means are they to be kept in the condition of "hired laborers probably the gentleman has not fully settled in his own mind, nor how "slowly" those should be "freed," who are to be left among us for that purpose. "Leaving only a sufficient number to cultivate the soil." We have no objections against colonizing the rest, with their own consent nor would we care how "slowly" those are freed, provided the others are bona fide and at once placed in the condition and protected in the rights of "hired laborers."

5. The recent discussions in the legislature of Kentucky, have settled the policy of that state in favor of the extermination, rather than the extension of slavery; and the leading papers of both parties admit, that whenever the question comes before the people, the great majority will be in favor of abolition. The numerous and burdensome absurdities of the State Constitution cannot be borne much longer and whenever its revision is undertaken, the people will have the power to act on the subject of slavery.

Progress Retrograde.

The following facts are extracted from a communication of H. C. Wright in the Liberator, giving an account of the doings of the General Assembly in reference to slavery.

In 1794, the Assembly say, (in a note on the command, 'Thou shalt not steal,') 'The law was made for man-stealers.—This crime among the Jews, exposed the perpetrators of it to capital punishments; and the apostle classes them with sinners of the first rank. Stealers of men are all those who bring off slaves of freemen, and keep, buy or sell them. To steal a freeman is the highest kind of theft.'

Thus, 47 years ago, the Presbyterian church and clergy declared all slaveholders to be 'man-stealers.' 'Sinners of the first rank,' and guilty of the highest kind of theft.

In 1816 the Assembly passed the following:

"Resolved, That in printing future editions of the Confession of this church, the note, in which the nature of the crime of man-stealing and slavery is dilated upon, BE OMITTED!" (Digest, p. 126.)

Thus the Presbyterian church and clergy, in 1816, struck from their Confession the declaration made in 1794, that slavery is 'the highest kind of theft'—'slaveholders, slave buyers, and slave sellers, man-stealers, and sinners of the first rank.'—Why? Had slavery become less atrocious during these 22 years? Slaveholders less 'man-stealers'? 'Man-stealers' sinners of 'lower rank'? No. 'Man-stealers' were the same first rate sinners; but they had greatly increased in number and influence among the members and ministers of the Presbyterian church. So at their dictation, solely, to please them and preserve the peace and unity (not purity) of this brotherhood, consented to strike it out!

In 1835 the following was introduced. "Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, holding our fellow-men as property is a highly aggravated sin, and ought to be so regarded by all the judicatories of the church." Rejected by a vast majority.

In 1836 the Assembly had a slaveholding moderation—Witherspoon. Slavery was brought before the Assembly. Dr. Hoge moved—"That the whole subject be indefinitely postponed." Carried, 150 to 84.

In 1839, the New School General Assembly referred the whole matter to the Presbyteries.

In 1840 the New School Assembly, having found that agreeably to the vote of 1839, some of the Presbyteries had acted on Slavery, and voted to exclude slaveholders from their communion and pulpits, instructed those Presbyteries to rescind such votes—i. e. to continue to fellowship slaveholders as Christians and ministers. Then voted not to meet again for three years. The Old School acted not all.—Both gave efficient support to slavery—all slaveholders asked. They ask only to be let alone as their prototypes did.

FOUR NEW STATES.—During the next Congress, the Territories of Iowa, Wisconsin, and the two Floridas, will probably ask for admission into the family of the American Union.

Com. Adv.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Abolition is Democracy.

Does any one doubt the truth of this caption? If the conduct of the Democratic party is taken for evidence, every one may well doubt it. When we look at the bitter hostility exhibited by members of this party, to anti-slavery agents and papers and measures, we should naturally conclude, that the principles of the two classes were the direct antipodes of each other; that they possessed a repulsive power that would forever separate them, and that they could no more mingle in the same creed, than sin and holiness can unite in heaven. But party spirit will stoop to any thing. There is no independence about it. Yet it dreams of liberty and equality, when the fetters are fastening upon its ankles, and its hands are bound. Like a maniac in his cage, the democratic party prate of equal rights and universal liberty, while southern mad-caps dictate their measures, and guide them at their pleasure. There is not a man at the North, of information sufficient to judge correctly upon the subject, who will deny that slavery is both a political and moral evil. But the South say if you meddle with it, 'you will lose our votes!' And northern democracy would as soon tread on the tail of a Boa-constrictor, as to irritate southern chivalry. Mercy on us!—they are ready to cry; what could we do without your votes!! But democracy and abolitionism are in reality the same in principle, and all the malice displayed by the democratic party against abolitionists, is an attack also upon their own principles. It has been shown time and again that the foundation principle of both was the same: "equal rights." It is a declaration of our Constitution—and every body is crying, "equal rights," "equal rights!" But when I compare their actions with their words, the conduct of democratic politicians toward the slave, reminds me of a demon, who will lure a soul to hell by preaching the gospel of Christ.

I have collected a few resolutions passed at democratic conventions the past winter, to illustrate this position; and I call upon the delegates to those conventions to reconcile them with slavery.—The Rockingham Councillor District Convention resolved "that all laws in a republican government should be based on equal and exact justice to all." Here is a declaration of sentiments that every abolitionist would subscribe;—but the difference is, the one would carry his sentiment out in practice, and the other would tar and feather him for doing so. Again, the Senatorial Convention, District No. 1, resolved "that in supporting democratic principles, we are governed by good will to all; that our object is not to molest the rich, but to do justice to the poor; that government was instituted for the common benefit—not to bestow exclusive privileges; that whenever the tendency of legislation has been such as to pervert government to private uses, rendering the condition of men unequal, and injurious to the common good, it is the right, it is the duty of the people to seek redress in any rational manner." Who that has witnessed the conduct of the democratic party for a few years past, would have thought such a resolution would have originated and been adopted in such a meeting? I verily believe if P. Pillsbury, or S. S. Foster, were to introduce the same, in a similar convention, he would be hissed out of the company. Did the delegates to this condition mean to say it? or was it a trick played off upon them? Was it the deliberate opinion of that convention that "the people ought to seek redress in any rational manner," when the tendency of legislation was such as to render the condition of men unequal? If so, why do they not attempt to obtain a repeal of the slave laws, the most abominable code of usurpation and tyranny on the one hand, and of degradation on the other? If it is their "object to do justice to the poor," as they tell us, where can they find a better opportunity to display their benevolence than in doing justice to the slave?—for of all the poor men in this miserable world, he is the poorest; his very person is not his own.—If it is objected that as citizens of New-Hampshire the subject is beyond their province—I ask if New-Hampshire democracy and southern democracy are not the same. Are they not in full fellowship with each other? Do they not commune at the same table, and worship at the same shrine? Indeed they are the same. Southern democracy is slaveholding, and Northern democracy is aiding and assisting—and the contemptible hypocrisy that will pass such a resolution, under such circumstances, is absolutely repulsive to every reflecting mind, that will take the trouble to look at it. Abolitionists are only asking the democracy of our country to carry out their own declared principles—to be consistent with themselves—"to show their good will to all"—"to do justice to the poor"—"not to bestow exclusive privileges"—nor "to render the condition of men unequal." We only ask for this, and what do we get in return? Let democrats an-

swer it—they very well know it. But the new County of Belknap starts off in real old fashioned Seventy-Six style. She will yet have to take a lecture for her rash resolves. Modern democracy can't bear them—or rather it can't bear to be told of them. Just look here!—"Resolved that we are for equal rights against partial legislation!"—"Resolved, that we are in favor of universal education!"—"Resolved, that we are in favor of universal suffrage!"!! Now I ask the delegates to this Belknap County Convention—holden at the Coffee House at Meredith Bridge, Honorable Samuel Tilton, Chairman, and Col Joshua L. Woodman, Secretary—to sit down and look at these resolutions.— They will not deny that such were passed at the convention; but I presume they were forgotten before the delegates left the Coffee House. And after they have well digested the subject, if a humble and despised abolitionist, a tiller of the soil, with "huge paws" may presume to ask so great favor, I would request some one among them to tell what they meant by "equal rights," "universal education," and "universal suffrage." Would they elevate the black man so high as to make his rights equal to their own? No—this can hardly be expected. It is feared that after all, equal rights in their vocabulary, means partial rights or no rights at all when applied to a negro. This again, is democratic consistency. But this "universal education." What would the good democrats of this State and Connecticut, who have been engaged in breaking up schools for the blacks think of that? Oh they would think, no doubt, it is a very fine thing to pass such resolutions, but it is a most nefarious business to practice them. The passage of them shows a liberal spirit.— The resolution has passed, and to be sure, it embraces negroes, we are sorry for it, but there is no help for it now. This will be the reflection, or something similar to this, by those democrats who moved off the Academy, and brook up Miss Crandall's school, while all the party approved of it. But Belknap won't say so next year. Then there is this "universal suffrage." What! would go to the ballot-box beside a negro! No, no—we don't mean so. Universal means—it don't mean universal. Walk to the ballot box with a negro! No—we would not sit in the room, nor walk the street, if we could help it, nor go to meeting with him, unless he had an enclosure in one corner of the meeting-house, where he could be caged up by himself.

Belknap displays in her resolutions, the most rank abolitionism. I do not know a single individual in the County, but I do know what democratic consistency is, as it is generally exhibited, and judging by this should conclude that Belknap was one of the most bitter Counties, in her opposition to abolitionists, to be found in the State.

In conclusion, let me ask if it would not be more honest in all parties, to act out their principles, than it would to pass such resolutions as the above and then violate every principle they contain? These resolutions are in truth democratic; and they are such only in theory—while the abolitionists are democratic in theory and practice both—at least they would carry their principles out farther, and show less inconsistency in their conduct than democrats do.

S. FLINT, Jr.

March, 1841.

*I make use of this expression because demagogues of late, in one party at least, have a great regard for the "huge paw," and am led on this account to look more confidently for answer.

ABOLITION OF CAPITOL PUNISHMENT.—A report has been presented to the Legislature of New York, proposing to abolish Capitol punishment, and substituting imprisonment for life and solitude and at labor; and also to take away from the Governor the power to grant a pardon for treason, murder, or arson in the first degree. No law shall be passed in any of the said cases, to pardon and mitigate the sentence of any prisoner convicted of the crimes just mentioned, within twenty years from the date of such conviction, and then such a law must have the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each branch of the Legislature. The report is yet to be acted upon.

SLAVERS.—The British brig Wasp, arrived at this port yesterday, left at Sierra Leone, about fifty days ago, twelve prizes, slaves, belonging to different nations.—

Left at Rio Nenez, 1st January, U. S. schooner Grampus and U. S. brig Dolphin—came there to demand the satisfaction of the King Sara for some damage he had done to an American vessel. The dispute was amicably settled.

Capt. Ward, a passenger on board the ship Grotius, below at Boston, from Man-illi, and the last from St. Helena, with 780 slaves, prizes to H. B. M. cruisers on the West coast of Africa. The last that arrived (March 2d) threw over board sixty dead slaves in the sight of St. Helena.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

FELLOW CITIZENS—You have been assembled in your respective halls of Legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen, who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people, to the discharge of the important functions of the Chief Executive office—upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country, during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of Government, in view of a residence of four years, must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burthen the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend to the serious embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected, have devolved upon me; and in the disposition of the representatives of the States and of the people, will be found to a great extent, a solution of the problem to which our institutions are, for the first time, subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I do not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever, therefore, may have been my opinion originally as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of our late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish, under such circumstances, would necessarily have been to have called to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself, so soon after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and People.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary, on this occasion, to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. The Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain, founded on express treaty stipulations; and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject, may lead, ere long, to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty accredited to this Government on the subject of Alexander M'Leod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state, that Alexander M'Leod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that court has not as yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends upon the course of this Government our relations of good will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations to the weakest of the family nations as well as to the most powerful.—Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, our numbers scarcely equalled 3,000,000 souls. They already exceed 17,000,000, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about 23 years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the Columbia River, about 270,000,000

of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly growing family, and for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions and thereby preserving our liberties. No motives exist of foreign conquests—we desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wilderness, and to introduce into their depth the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire, over our acknowledged possessions, to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions.—The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government those of general importance, admits in the safety of the greatest expansion; but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist, at all times, an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the power granted to this Government and those reserved to the States and to the people.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury you will perceive that the fiscal means, present and accruing, are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year. The balance in the Treasury on the 4th day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at \$860,000. This includes the sum of \$215,000 deposited in the mint and its branches to procure metal for coinage and in the process of coining, and which could not be without inconvenience—thus leaving subject to drafts in the various depositories, the sum of \$645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund on hand of \$6,058,000.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes, redeemable in the current year, and interest thereon to the estimated amount of \$5,280,000.—There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in the whole, or in part, in former years, which will exhaust the available fund means of the Treasury, and leave the accruing revenue reduced as it is in amount; burthened with debt, and charged with the current expenses of the Government.

The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations, on the 4th day of March last, was \$33,429,616 50, of which \$24,210,300 will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department, additional appropriations to the amount of \$2,511,132 98, the special objects of which will be seen by reference to the Report of the Secretary of War. The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to the demand. The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year, and the first quarter of the present year, amounted to \$12,100,000. The receipts for lands for the same time, to \$2,742,430 60, showing an average revenue from both sources of \$1,236,860 per month.

A gradual expansion of trade, growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expense of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs—they are estimated for the residue of the year, from the 4th of March, at \$12,000,000. The receipts from the public lands, for the same time, are estimated at \$2,500,000, and from miscellaneous sources, at \$170,000, making an aggregate available fund within the year of \$15,315,000, which will leave a probable deficit of \$11,406,132 98. To meet this some temporary provision is necessary, until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months Treasury Notes of the issue of 1840, including interest, about \$2,850,000. There is chargeable in the same period, for arrearages for taking the Sixth Census, \$294,000, and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about 8,100,000, making the aggregate demand upon the Treasury, prior to the first of September next, about 11,340,000.

The ways and means in the Treasury, and estimated to accrue within the above named period, consist of about \$694,000, of fund available on the 28th ultimo, and unissued balance of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841, amounting to \$1,955,000, and estimated receipts from all sources of \$3,800,000, making an aggregate of about \$6,449,000, and leaving a probable deficit on the first of September next, of \$4,845,000.

In order to supply the wants of the Government, and intelligent constituency, in view of their best interests, will, without hesitation, submit to all necessary burthens. But it is, nevertheless, important so to impose them as to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country grow-

ing out of pre-existing laws. The act of the second March, 1833, commonly called the Compromise act, should not be altered, except under urgent necessities, which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by law, at which time provisions made by the same law, and which then will be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results.

Under a system of discriminating duties, imposed for purposes of revenue, in union with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy in future will be fixed and permanent—so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus maintain a position, which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating, with greater effect, unjust regulations.

In in connection with the question of revenue, is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent, capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great, multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent depends, in an eminent degree, the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of so great importance to all the essential interests of society, and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends. So intimately interwoven are its operations, not only with the interests of individuals, but of States, that it may be regarded, to a great degree, as controlling both.

If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation and the power be vested in the Government of issuing it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other; or, if Banks be used as the public depositories, with liberty to regard all surpluses, from day to day, as so much added to their active capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctuations, and industry to severe suffering. In the one case, political considerations directed to party purposes may prevail in the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession—the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces States as well as individuals—the other causing a fall in prices, and accomplishing an entire change in the aspect of affairs. Stocks of all sorts rapidly decline, individuals are ruined, and States embarrassed—even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interest on their debts. Such unhappily is the condition of things now existing in the United States. These effects may readily be traced to the causes above referred to.

The public revenue being removed from the then Bank of the United States, under an order of a late President, were placed in selected State Banks, which, actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same. Large dividends were declared, which, stimulating the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush to be made to the Legislatures of the respective States, for similar acts of incorporation, which by many of the States under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted—and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, produced a most fatal delusion. An illustration derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded \$2,000,000 per annum. In 1834, they attained in round numbers to the amount of \$6,000,000, in the succeeding year of 1835, they reached \$16,000,000, and the next year, of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of \$25,000,000—thus crowding into the space of three years upwards of seventy-three years' purchase of the public domain.

So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive Department assumed the highly questionable power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment, by different classes of public debtors. A discrimination which was doubtlessly designed to correct the most ruinous state of things, by the exaction of specie in all payments of public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demand for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks, to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to censure pre-existing administrations of the government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. If then any fiscal agent which may be created, shall be placed without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government, or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aggrandizement may seduce the first and the promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure

of Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security. Within a few years past three different schemes have been before the country. The charter of the Bank of the United States, expired by its own limitations in 1836; an effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the President exercised the veto power, and the measures were defeated.

A regard to the truth requires me to say, that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor to the Chair of State unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people. After the public moneys were withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposite with the state Banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did not receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiment. The existing sub-treasury system does not seem to stand in high favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly to admit of a doubt. Thus in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having condemned each of these schemes of finance to which I have adverted.

As to the first, it was introduced at a time (1836) when the State Banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether if the U. S. B. charter, which expired in 1811, had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payments during the war, and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is to say the least, problematical: and whether the U. S. Bank or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine—certain it is that for the first years of the operation of that Bank, its course was as disastrous, as its latter years were useful.

As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant treasury, which continued to increase, until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute the surplus revenue among the states—which, operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involved the country in the greatest embarrassment. And as the third, if carried through all the stages of its transmutation, from paper and specie, to nothing but the precious metals, to say nothing of the insecurity of the public moneys, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country, in its unqualified condemnation.

What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American people, on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining, but by appealing to their more immediate representatives. The late contest, which terminated in the election of General Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly declared; and while the sub-treasury received in the result of the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seemed to be concurred in. To you, then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents I submit the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions.

I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure, which may, in my view of it, conflict with the constitution, or otherwise jeopardize the power of the country—a power which I could not part with, even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition.

I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the accompanying report from the Secretary of War. Besides the present state of the War which has so long afflicted the territory of Florida, and the various other matters of interest therein referred to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has instituted an inquiry into abuses, which promises to develop gross enormities in connection with Indian treaties which have been negotiated, as well as in the expenditures for the removal and subsistence of the Indians. He represents also other irregularities of a serious nature that have grown up in the practice of the Indian Department, which will require the appropriation of upwards of \$200,000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences, which the introduction and the use of power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maritime States.—We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in beligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science

of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skillful of other nations, if the genius and enterprise of our fellow-citizens receive proper encouragement and directions from government.

True wisdom would, nevertheless, seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extensive maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption—but no time should be lost in placing our principle cities on the sea board, and the lakes, in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the Old World, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserving a regularly organized staff, sufficient for the command of a large military force, should the necessity of one arise, is founded as well in economy as in true wisdom.

Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file, which can readily be done on any emergency, for the introduction of a system of discipline, both prompt and efficiently. All that is required in time of peace, is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia; they constitute the great body of national guards, and inspired by an ardent love of country, will be ready at all times and at all seasons to repair with alacrity to its defence. It will be regarded by Congress, I doubt not, at a suitable time, as one of its higher duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

I cannot avoid recurring, in connection with this subj ct, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure, whereby the unlimited creation of banks by the States, may be corrected in future. Such result can be most readily achieved by the consent of the States, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government. A consent which might, in the present emergency of the public demands justifiably be given by Congress, in advance of any action by the States, as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender. Such a measure, addressing itself to the calm reflection of the States, would find in the experience of the past, and the condition of the present, much to sustain it—and it is greatly to be doubted whether any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time successful, while the States shall continue in the unrestrained power of creating banking corporations. This power can only be limited by their consent.

With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity; measures auxiliary thereto, and in some measure inseparably connected with its success, will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. Among such, a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burthens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measure by being brought directly in aid of the States. As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of Government by the maintenance of the States in a condition the most free and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I cannot otherwise than feel desirous for their emancipation from the situation to which the pressure on their finances now subjects them. And while I must repudiate, as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this government of the debts of the State, yet I can see in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it.

The compacts between the proprietor-states and this government, expressly guarantee to the States all the benefits which may arise from the sales. The mode by which this is to be effected, addresses itself to the discretion of Congress as the trustee for the States, and its exercise, after the most beneficial manner, is restrained by nothing in the grants or in the constitution, so long as Congress shall consult that equality in the distribution which the compact require. In the present condition of some of the States, the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation. If the distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will daily become more urgent with the debtor-states for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes, often the most inconvenient and oppressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppressive. The states are emphatically the constituents of this Government, and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them, in the creation of this government.

if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a measure upon all the States, would immediately be manifested. With the debtor states it would effect the relief, to a great extent, of the citizens from a heavy burden of direct taxation, which presses with severity on the laboring classes, and eminently assist in restoring the general prosperity. An immediate advance would take place in the price of the State securities, and the attitude of the states would become once more, as it should ever be, lofty and erect. With states laboring under no extreme pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from that source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree. So far as this government is concerned, appropriation to domestic objects approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales might be abandoned, and thus a system of unequal and therefore unjust legislation, would be substituted by one dispensing equality to all the members of this confederacy.

Whether such distribution should be made directly to the States in the proceeds of sales, or in the form of profits by virtue of the operations of any fiscal agency, having those proceeds as its basis, should such measure be contemplated by Congress, would well deserve its consideration. Nor would such disposition of the proceeds of the sales in any manner, prevent congress from time to time from passing all pre-emption laws for the benefit of the actual settlers—or from making any new arrangement as to the price of public lands which might in future be deemed desirable.

The state of the Navy pension land requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1837, entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the Navy pension fund," that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions, that there will be required for the payment of the Navy pensions, on the first of July next, \$84,006,661-3, and on the 1st of January, '42 the sum of \$60,000. In addition these sums, about \$6,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions which will probably be allowed between the first of July and the first of January, '42, making in the whole \$159,006,061-3. To meet these payments, there is, within the control of the Department, the sum of \$28,040, leaving a deficiency of \$121,966,061-3. The public faith requires that immediate provision should be made for the payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the Navy a desirable efficiency, a new system of accountability may be found to be indispensably necessary. To mature a plan—having for its object the accomplishment of an end so important, and to meet the just expectations of the country, require more time than has yet been allowed to the Secretary at the head of the Department. The hope is indulged, that by the time of your next regular session, measures of importance, in connection with this branch of the public service, may be matured for your consideration.

Although the laws regulating the Post-Office Department only require from the officer charged with its directions to report at the usual annual session of Congress, the Postmaster General has presented to me some facts connected with the financial condition of the Department, which are deemed worthy the attention of Congress.

By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears that existing liabilities of that Department, beyond the means of payment at its command, cannot be less than \$500,000. As the laws organizing that branch of the public service, confine the expenditure to its own revenues, deficiencies therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of the Government. It must, therefore, be left to Congress to determine whether the moneys now due the contractors shall be paid from the public treasury, or whether that Department shall continue under its present embarrassments. It will be seen by the Report of the Postmaster General, that the recent lettings of contracts in several of the States, have been made at such reduced rates of compensation, as to encourage the belief, that if the Department was relieved from existing difficulties, its future operations might be conducted without any further call upon the general treasury.

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is even more exposed to be led into error; with anxious solicitude to select the most trustworthy, for official station, I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every applicant. I deem it therefore proper, in this most public manner, to invite on the part of the Senate, a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every person I may bring to their notice, in the regular form of a nomination for office. Unless persons every way trustworthy, are employed in the public service, corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall with the greatest cheerfulness acquiesce in the decision of that body, and regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the Executive Department in the performance of this delicate duty, I shall look to its "consent and advice" as given only in furtherance of the best interests of the country. I shall, also, at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention of Congress to such measures as, in my judgment, will be best calculated to regulate and control the Executive power in reference to this vitally important subject. I shall, also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments

for the suppression of the slave trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade.

In conclusion, I beg to invite your particular attention to the interests of this District; nor do I doubt but that in a liberal spirit of legislation, you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests. Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing sub-treasury law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposit for the public moneys, which may be required within the District must be apparent to all.

I have felt it due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection. Others with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session, will be laid before you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment, I am pleased to believe, is toward the adoption in a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interests. To cherish such a tendency of public opinion is the task of elevated patriotism. That differences of opinion, as to the means of accomplishing these desirable objects, should exist, is reasonable to be expected. Nor can all be satisfied with any system of measures, but I flatter myself with the hope, that the great body of the people, will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their happiness—to preserve the Federal and State governments within their respective orbits—to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth, on just and honorable grounds—to exact obedience to the laws—to entrench liberty and property in full security—and consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all useless expenses.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, June 1, 1841.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, June 9, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKET.

- For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, of New York.
- For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio.
- For Governor, JABEZ S. FITCH, of Calhoun Co.
- For Lieut. Governor, NATHAN POWER, of Oakland Co.

"IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY; IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

The President's Message.

We anticipate the day of our regular publication a few hours, that we may present our readers with the MESSAGE, at the earliest possible moment, which, if we mistake not, we have done, in advance of our neighbors, upwards of considerable. It will be read with much interest. We shall make a few remarks on some parts of it next week.

Piracy and Robbery.

"Man is born to subjection. Not only during infancy is he dependent and under the control of others; at all ages it is the very law of nature that the strong and the wise should control the weak and the ignorant."

"Man can have no property in man"—a phrase as full of meaning as "who slays fat oxen should himself be fat." Certainly he may, if the laws of society allow it, and if it be on sufficient grounds, neither he nor society do wrong.

It is the order of nature and of God, that the being of superior faculties and knowledge should control and dispose of those who are inferior. It is as much the order of nature that men should EN-SLAVE EACH OTHER, as that other animals should prey upon each other.

Would you do benefit to THE H'RSE or the OX by giving him a cultivated understanding and fine feelings? So far as the mere laborer has the pride, the knowledge or the aspiration of a free man, he is unfitted for his situation, and must doubly feel his infelicity. If there are sordid, servile and laborious offices to be performed, is it not better that there should be SORDID, SERVILE and LABORIOUS BEINGS to perform them?—Memoir of Chancellor Harper, read in Charleston, 1839.

The principles of a man chiefly compose the man himself. Take them away, and there is nothing left that is valuable. What is a man worth who has no guiding principle of action? Nothing.

court, admits the robbery alleged, but justifies the crime, asserts that God has licensed him in his wickedness, and gives the court to understand that the commission of facts charged cannot be a crime, because he follows robbery UPON PRINCIPLE? All community would cry out, that this justification added to his guilt: that his crime demanded punishment; and that his justification required it to be more exemplary. Just appy these positions, and you will agree with us, that so far as a man's approval and justification of others can render him guilty, Chancellor Harper deserves a permanent residence in the Penitentiary, with other criminals who openly practice those crimes which he approves and commends. Before you begin to cry out, denunciation, &c. look a little at the true nature of the case.

1. He justifies the African Slave Trade with all its horrors, which our laws have judged to be piracy, and have deemed the offender worthy of death. He says, "it is the order of nature that men should enslave each other." No limitations whatever are put in, only that "the strong and the wise should control the weak and ignorant."

2. The same principles justify every form of man-stealing and kidnapping which God has deemed worthy of the punishment of death.

3. He insists he has a right TO ENSLAVE any one, whom he is "wise or strong" enough to entrap and overcome. Animals prey upon each other—so may men—why not? Might makes right. Color—character—condition make no difference. Chancellor Harper would have no scruple to enslave General Washington—or Wilberforce—no, nor even our BLESSED SAVIOUR, the Son of God. For Jesus Christ was a man and he says "men may enslave each other." By his own principles, he claims a right to make a slave of you, or your family, or friends, and if you labor for your support, he would wish to see you approximated as near to the brute as possible. He would do what he could to make you a "sordid, servile, laborious being." He would strive to eradicate from your mind every desire for the knowledge or the noble feelings of a freeman, and blow out from the human soul the little that might remain of that Promethean fire of intellect which Heaven had in mercy bestowed. And then your female friends—how effectually would the tuition of this "wise and strong" man remove the "infelicity" arising from "cultivated understanding and fine feelings"—and how readily would the teacher be able to perceive the effect of his instruction on his pupils, by a perpetual and accelerated progress towards open and undisguised bestiality.

Finally, he not only promulgated these destructive and profligate sentiments, but has the impudence blasphemously to represent that God Almighty sanctions and approves of them.

We submit to the caudal and good sense of our readers, whether the character of the man who upholds and justifies all kinds of piracy and kidnapping should not stand on the same level with the reputation of those who merely carry out and practice the crimes which he, in his precepts and influence, supports and recommends.

Oppression in Michigan.

Our fathers took up arms to resist the power of Britain, because she insisted on taxing them without their consent. The colonists thought that taxation and representation should go together.

Another grievance was, that they were sent beyond seas for trial.

Another reason was, that in many cases they were deprived of trial by jury.

Compare these oppressions with those we practice on the colored people of Michigan. They are obliged to pay highway, town, county, State and school taxes without any representation whatever.

They may not vote, or hold any office.

Where the personal liberty is at stake, they may be carried into perpetual slavery, without any form of jury trial, by any person who chooses to lay claim to them as slaves, and who can in any manner satisfy a single justice, that they are his property.—The law does not permit any appeal, or compelling the attendance of witnesses for the defendant; or any opportunity for him to get counsel, or any adjournment of court. The proof may be made and the man may be taken off to hopeless slavery the same moment. If any opportunities of defence are given, it is through the voluntary kindness of the magistrate.

Are the grievances inflicted on the colored people of Michigan, by our tyrannical laws, any less weighty, than those imposed on our forefathers by the British Government?

If forcible "resistance to tyranny" was right in one case, would it not be in the other?

The Legislature of Rhode Island, adjourned lately, after a session of two days and a half. It will convene again in August and sit five days. This short session was signalized by calling a Convention to form a State Constitution.

For the Signal of Liberty. Temperance Movement.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me just to say to you, as an advocate of temperance principles, that the friends of this good cause in upper town are beginning to some signs of life. They have been stretching, gasping and rubbing their eyes for a long time;—until they have finally got them partly opened, and have begun to work: which, by the by, is a very favorable sign of returning life and health.

On Monday evening last, a meeting was held pursuant to previous notice in the Presbyterian church in upper town for the purpose of reorganizing the Ann Arbor Total Abstinence Society. Maj. CHAS. MOSELY was called to the Chair; and W. P. GLOVER appointed Secretary. Messrs Barnes, Wheeler and White were appointed a committee, to revise the Constitution and the list of members, and nominate officers at an adjourned meeting. Messrs Sawyer, Beach, Voorheis and Glover, a committee to procure the circulation of the Pledge throughout the community.

Messrs Brown, Ladd and Sawyer were appointed to procure addresses or debates every week, as long as it shall be thought proper. The committee are to report at an adjourned meeting two weeks hence. Addresses are expected from Messrs Sawyer, Allen, Barnes and others. It is to be hoped, that persons of all classes, grades and conditions will not fail to rally around the glorious standard of Temperance and help by their influence and example to redeem our otherwise beautiful village from under the baneful influence of the hydra headed monster Intemperance. And we call especially upon those who have entered into covenant with God "to taste not, touch not the thing that defileth;" and who have never as yet thrown their influence in favor of this cause, to come out, and no longer remain a hiss and a by word to a gain-saying world, and a stumbling block for Drunkards?

A. CITIZEN.

Ann Arbor, June 6th, 1841.

DEATH BY BROWNING.

In this village on Thursday last, GEORGE W. WAIT, aged about six years; son of JOSEPH W. and ALMIRA WAIT, was accidentally drowned, by falling into the Huron River.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING.

The friends of Total Abstinence from the use of all intoxicating drinks will hold an adjourned meeting at the Presbyterian Church next Monday evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by DR BARNES and others. A general attendance is requested.

Agents for the Signal of Liberty.

- Dr. A. L. Porter, Detroit.
- H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti.
- Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield.
- Thomas M'Gee, Concord.
- J. S. Fitch, Marshall.
- J. T. Gilbert, do.
- E. Child, Albion.
- W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids.
- J. S. Fifield, do.
- R. H. King, Rives.
- R. B. Rexford, Napoleon.
- L. H. Jones Grass Lake.
- Rev. Samuel Bebens, 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. Poinroy, Tompkins.
- M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co.

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. POWELL.

Ann Arbor, April 26, 1841.

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

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

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.

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

Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

NEW CHEAP AND VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

Every man woman and child in the United States, who possesses a Bible, will surely furnish themselves with the following beautiful series of scripture illustrations. 200 pictorial illustration of the bible, and views in the Holy Land.

Four hundred pages, 8vo., fine paper handsomely bound, price only two dollars.—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Clergymen, teachers of sabbath schools heads of families, and booksellers, throughout the United States, to the above new, cheap, and splendidly illustrated work, published and for sale, at No. 122 Nassau Street N. Y. City. Its features are better defined by the title.—Two Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Scriptures, consisting of views in the Holy Land, together with many of the most remarkable objects mentioned in the old and new testaments, representing sacred historical events, copied from celebrated pictures, principally by the old masters, the landscape scenes, taken from original sketches made on the spot, with full and interesting letter-press descriptions, devoted to an explanation of the objects mentioned in the sacred text.

On examination, this will be found a very pleasant and profitable book, especially for the perusal of Young People, abounding in the most valuable information, collected with great care, from the best and latest sources. It may, very properly, be designated a common place book of every thing valuable, relating to Oriental Manners, customs, and comprises within itself a complete library of religious knowledge. A volume like the present, is far superior to the common Annuals.—It will never be out of date.—It is beautifully printed in new long primer type, handsomely bound in muslin, gilt and lettered; and is, decidedly, the best and cheapest publication, (for the price,) ever issued from the American Press.

The present work differs from all others ever published in this country. The immense treasures of Art which the great Painters have bequeathed to us on sacred subjects, are here opened to all, as far as they are capable of being diffused through the medium of wood engravings. Among our numerous numerous embellishments, will be found the celebrated

CARTOONS OF RAFFAELLE,

and the series of the prophets, so magnificently portrayed by MICHAEL ANGELO in the Sistine Chapel.

VIEWS IN EDOM (PETRA), EGYPT, &c. These latter, and all the Landscape Scenes, are represented with that fidelity which we are now able to realize through the labors of recent travellers. The other objects, whether of Natural History, of Costume, or of Antiquities, are, also, delineated with equal accuracy. Many of the illustrations require little or no comment—they speak for themselves. The work cannot fail in proving acceptable to all denomination of christians.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Persons in the country, wishing to act as agents, may obtain all the necessary information, by addressing their letters to the subscriber, No. 122 Nassau street, N. Y. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.

Clergymen, Superintendents and Teachers of Sabbath Schools, agents of religious news papers, and periodicals, Post-masters and Booksellers, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. No order will be taken from the office unless it is post paid.

May 19, 1841.

POETRY.

New York, March 29, 1841.

Dr. D. M. Reese:—After the meeting in Forsyth street, Monday evening, I was conversing with a lady on the subjects there discussed, when she told me I was almost a monomaniac, in my hatred to alcoholic drink; the following verses were written to-day, as an excuse for my warmth. Please, Sir, oblige me by handing them to Mr. Hawkins, of the Baltimore delegation, requesting him to present them to his daughter, as she also may be accused of the same fault.

ALMIRA.

Go, feel what I have felt,
Go, bear what I have borne;
Sink 'neath a blow a father dealt,
And the cold, proud world's scorn:
Thus struggle on year on year,
Thy sole relief the scalding tear.

Go, weep as I have wept,
O'er a loved father's fall;
See every cherished promise swept—
Youth's sweetness turned to gall;
Hope's faded flower's strewed all the way
That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kneel, as I have knelt;
Implore, beseech and pray,
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay—
Be cast with bitter curse aside—
Thy prayers burlesqued—thy tears defied.

Go, stand where I have stood,
And see the strong man bow:
With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,
And cold and livid brow;
Catch his wandering glance, and see,
There mirrored, his soul's misery.

Go, hear what I have heard—
The sobs of sad despair—
As memory feeling's fount hath stirred,
And its revealing's found
Have told him what he might have been
Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.

Go to thy mother's side,
And her crushed spirit cheer—
Thine own deep anguish hide—
Wipe from thy cheek the tear.
Mark her dimmed eye; her furrowed brow;
The gray that streaks her dark hair now—
Her toil-worn frame—her trembling limb—
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose pledged faith, in early youth,
Promised eternal love and truth:
But who, forsworn, hath yielded up
This promise to the deadly cup;
And let her down, from love and light,
From all that made her pathway bright,
And chained her there 'mid want and strife,
That lowly thing—a drunkard's wife!
And stamped on childhood's brow, so mild,
That withering blight—a drunkard's child!

Go, hear, and see, and feel, and know,
All that my soul hath felt or known,
Then look within the wine-cup's glow—
See if its brightness can atone:
Think, if its flavor you would try,
If all proclaimed, 'Tis drink and die.

Tell me I hate the bowl—
Hate it as a feeble word—
I loathe—abhor—my very soul
By strong disgust is stirred
Whene'er I see, or hear, or feel,
Of the dark beverage of hell!

Combe's Tour.

Since his return to Europe, Mr. Combe has published his tour in the United States. His opinion of the Americans is summed up as follows in a Scotch paper.

He was struck with the manly character of the common people, their amazing enterprise, and practical sense, their good humor, and the absence of clownishness and a rudeness, which so strongly distinguish them from the masses in other countries. On the other hand he found much more ignorance than he expected. Their schools with some exceptions, are of a very low order—some of them even worse than our own. Their teachers are wretchedly paid; normal and infant schools are nearly unknown. The children are not trained to habits of self-control, forbearance, and respect for authority, and the men are self-sufficient, impetuous, and sanguin. Owing to their ignorance they are easily deceived, and readily lend themselves to become instruments in the hands of quackish demagogues. Their self-love is pampered by the flatteries of these persons, and hence the despotism of faction reigns every where, and no man has any influence unless he belongs to a party, and adopts its dogmas wholesale. On practical questions they change their opinions frequently, without abating their tolerance of opposition. Yet in the keenest party disputes, their elections are conducted without mobbing, tumult, or outrage. Mr. Combe met with several Scotch men who had gone to America several years ago because their political opinions were too liberal for this country, but experience had convinced all of them that universal suffrage was a great evil, and enlightened and candid Americans are generally of the same opinion. It is admitted, however, that a return to a limited suffrage is impracticable, and the leading minds of both parties have at length discovered, that a greatly improved system of education is indispensable for the safety

of their institutions. With all its faults the American system of government works well. It secures life and property as well as our own, affords equal protection to all classes except the blacks, and contributes wonderfully to develop the industry and increase the wealth of the community.—The people, it is true, misled by demagogues, often give their support to bad measures, but they are soon visited with the consequences; and when they set about retracing their steps, there is no great corporation with distinct or opposite interests, like our aristocracy, to make a profit of their error, and entail its evil effects upon them forever. The state of religion was in some measure forced upon Mr. Combe's attention by the frequent introduction of the subject in conversation, and he bears strong testimony to the good effects of the voluntary principle. It has some evils he admits. It nourishes fanaticism, and in the eastern states, so far from causing a deficiency of church accommodation, places of worship are often multiplied much beyond the real wants of the community. The able preachers are handsomely paid, but the others fare poorly.—The clergy of all denominations keep aloof from political contests, and are distinguished for strict decorum in their lives and indefatigable attention to their duties. As none of these sects possess any special privilege, they all live together in harmony, and America enjoys what this kingdom cannot hope for while the established churches stand—religious peace.

DEATH & Co.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN SPIRITS,—take this opportunity of informing their friends and a discerning public, that they continue the trade of making drunkards, bankrupts, beggars, maniacs, blacklegs and criminals, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

DEATH & Co. beg leave to assure the public that the article in which they deal is the most PLEASANT POISON in the world, and has never been known to fail in a single instance where the individual has PERSEVERED in its use according to the directions, during the limited time which Death & Co. prescribe.

In order to do business in the most respectable style, the advertisers have obtained license from the State, under whose benevolent auspices they are legally authorized to bring the wives and families of their customers to MISERY, and to WOUND, MAIM, BEGGAR, drive to DELIRIUM and DEATH as many as "the public good requires."

For the accommodation of their numerous customers, and the despatch of their increasing business, Death & Co. have appointed a sufficiently large number of ACTIVE AGENTS, who will be stationed at convenient distances in the streets of cities and villages, and along the highways, cross ways, and every country district.

Death & Co.'s agents may be known by the sign Entertainment, Refreshment, Victualling and Lodging, Hotel, &c., &c., and may be found ready for business at all hours, by day or night, (Sundays not excepted.)

All Merchants, Tavern Keepers, Grocers, Apothecaries, Victuallers, and any interested, will find it very profitable and lucrative business. We particularly request that GAMBLERS, BLACKLEGS, SWINDLERS, DEBAUCHEES, and promoters of vice of every description, would continue to furnish us with their aid, as we consider our traffic very essential to their respective occupations.

Satisfactory reference can be given to almshouses, hospitals, bridewells, lunatic asylums, jails, state prisons, the gallows, or the drunkard's fireside.

N. B.—Death & Co. beg leave to caution all their friends from giving heed to what preachers, and medical men, and all advocates of total abstinence, or Temperance Societies, may say against spirit-drinking, as these gentlemen are avowed enemies to this respectable life and health destroying business.

KIDNAPPING IN OHIO.—Another barbarous act of this kind has been committed in Hamilton, Ohio, and the miscreants have gone off unpunished, to repeat their deeds whenever it may suit their convenience. It appears that two or three white men seized upon a colored man, under pretence of his being a slave, and hurried him into slavery without any legal process. The inhuman creatures were arrested and brought to trial, but could not be convicted, because the only testimony against them, was "colored testimony," and this is invalid against a white man in this State. Another fruit of that most infamous law. How long will the people of Ohio allow their statute books to be defaced by so cruelly unjust and disgraceful a law.—Col. American.

Wool.—The Albany Cultivator estimates the number of sheep in the North at 15,000,000; and that at the rate of three pounds per fleece, the clip of 1839 was forty-five millions of pounds. The census shows fifteen millions, six hundred thousand sheep in the North, but only 21,254,306 lbs. of wool—not a pound and a half per fleece. The returns of the census, we presume, are wide of the truth sometimes.

Bank of Michigan.—The notes of the above Institution, will be received at Par on subscription to the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if payment be made immediately.

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 in 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 store of J. McLean, 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. POWELL. Ann Arbor, April 26, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED the Anti-Slavery and Christian Almanacs for 1841, at Alex. McFarren Book Store, 137 Jefferson Avenue.

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 22.

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.

THE RESURRECTION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

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

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

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

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely, when needed, no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, 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 fulfill their advertisement, in answering as a substitute where calomel is indicated, we can recommend them to the public. Drs. Brown, McKensie, & Halsted-Rochester, 1840.

TO MOTHERS.

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.

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

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

Gents.—I wish you to send a quantity of your Persian Pills to this place, for I am sure they would meet with a ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that he was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I may safely say that they have done more for myself and a half sister of mine, than \$300 which I had paid to Doctors, and for other various prescriptions and medicines. I have used 28 boxes of Brandreth's Pills, which gave me some partial relief. But your Pills went right ahead like a man of war. What passed off looked like ink. My disease has been named differently by every Physician; but my idea is, that it was a general vitiole of the fluids which produced symptoms of almost every disease. It would be too tedious for me to give you a history of all my difficulties. I was weak, dull, stupid and reduced to a skeleton. All hopes of being restored had been given over, except by my brother-in-law. I took two boxes of your Pills, and am able to perform my duties in the counting room. My sister was consumptive—her liver was much affected, her legs swelled—a harsh cough constantly troubled her. One box of your Pills entirely relieved her from all those symptoms.—I am about to remove to Burlington, and would wish an agency, &c. STEPHEN B. LUTHER, JR. FEVER & AGUE, CHILL FEVER &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Merchant's improved compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

For removing diseases arising from an abuse of Mercury, chronic and constitutional diseases, such as scrofula or king's evil, secondary syphilis, ulcerations, corrosions of the throat, nose, cheeks, lips, ears and other parts of the body, eruptions on the skin, rheumatic affections, white swellings, pains in the bones and joints, fever sores, obstinate old sores, 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 Alternative 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, exotoses or morbid enlargement of the bones, suppurating mustules of ring-worm; ulcerations generally; caries of the bones; cartilages of the nose, mouth, with the other diseases above mentioned, and all diseases arising from a morbid state of the blood.

There is hardly a physician who has not had occasion to observe with pain, the phag edenic variety of herbs; and in spite of all their remedies he could bring against this cruel disease, was compelled to acknowledge their inefficiency 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 the valuable root is actually lost in the usual mode of preparing it for medical use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The above article may be had at the store of J. McLean, Jackson; Hale & Smith, Grass-Lake, and by the principle druggists throughout the state. W. J. and J. W. Maynard, and Lund and Gibson, Agents, Ann Arbor. Jackson, July 4th, 1840.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!! JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, &c. &c.—For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. tf