

denied the rights of manhood, on account of the color of his skin, can be safe, at least from the fury of the southern robber; although, melancholy to relate! even in Canada, he is subject to the scoffs and scorn of his fair-skinned neighbors. O, it does seem as if our poor colored brethren, like the dove from Noah's ark, could find no resting place for the sole of their feet—every where, and in every place, alike subjected to the insults and abuse of the proud whites. They fly from mobs in one State, and oppression in another, to a State where they think they will be at least no worse off than they were before; but (as is the case with some of the colored people in Michigan,) they are disappointed. Then they conclude to leave the country where they have had their birth, and where their friends reside, and take refuge under the protection of the British lion, fondly supposing that, under a government which has done so much for their race, their rights will be given them.—But alas! even there, although the laws protect their persons and property from injury, yet they have to encounter the same fiendish 'prejudice against color' as they do in these United States. Their children cannot receive the advantages of education in their schools on account of it; they are deprived of some of the facilities for obtaining a livelihood which are granted to the whites; and they are insulted, not only by the white inhabitants, but by those who are travelling through the country. About the place where I resided, a mutual spirit of hatred between the blacks and whites seemed to prevail. As far as I could observe, the colored people seemed to have more clean, and their dwellings presented a neater and better appearance. As to temperance and religion, they are far before the whites. In the place where I was, there was but one individual who was in the habit of drinking to excess; while the whites all around, with very few exceptions, were given up to this habit, and frequently lost their lives at 'raisings,' &c. in consequence of it.—At one white settlement, there had not been a religious meeting for years; while the colored had services every Sunday.—Those who have been slaves agree, with scarcely an exception, in expressing their detestation of slavery, and in fully substantiating the accounts we have read of its horrors and cruelties. Their universal feeling is, that they would suffer any deprivation, and death itself, before they would go back. Said one woman who was struggling with poverty, when I asked her if she did not wish to return to the South and be as she was before.—'No! I would rather live on bread and water all my days than do it. I recollect walking through the streets of Detroit one day, with a man who had been a slave. All at once he started to run, laughing most heartily all the time. I asked him what the matter was. 'Oh,' says he, 'I feel so free. I used to have to skulk around, looking this way and that way to see if any one was observing me; but now I can stand up straight, like a man, and do as I please.' This man, the first year after he commenced work, after leaving the South, laid up his wages, besides boarding and clothing himself, \$200, was then paying for his board in Detroit, and attending school.—Such facts need no comment. The feeling seems to be pretty generally prevalent among the colored people, that they would never get their freedom without fighting for it. They seem to be discouraged, and to think that the abolitionists will not succeed in abolishing slavery.—This feeling I labored to do away with, as I am a non-resistant, and do not believe in fighting in any way, although at the risk of losing my reputation as an anti-slavery man among them. It is certainly a hard case to decide, to say that a slave does wrong in defending himself when escaping from slavery; but the gospel seems to forbid every thing of the kind.

I was traveling, last fall, with a gentleman from Louisville, Ky. who was a decided abolitionist. He said there were as many as fifty in that city, of the same opinion with him, though they were afraid to come out openly. They conversed some with their slaveholding friends, which had a good effect. He said they were watching the abolitionists of the North, and would gather courage in proportion as they succeeded. He said they must go on, and just in proportion as they exerted themselves, and spread light and truth around, would the overthrow of slavery be hastened. If the abolitionist should cease their efforts now, he said a great work would have been accomplished at the South.—Their consciences were awakened, and they regarded the abolitionists, not as incendiaries and cut-throats, as they formerly did, but as respectable and intelligent men.

Your sympathising brother,
CHARLES STEARNS.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.
Wednesday, July 14, 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.

NOMINATIONS.—We published last week a call for a convention for the Counties of Eaton and Ingham. We republish to day a call for the friends of liberty of Jackson Co., to meet on the 17th instant. We expect to hear of a spirited meeting and a very general attendance. If we remember right, Jackson County, last fall, gave a greater vote for the Liberty ticket, than any other county in the State. If, however, one town, at the Spring Election, gave half as many votes as the whole county gave last fall, we shall look for a large increase at the coming election. Washtenaw will soon be forth coming. Let us hear from the Western counties. The cause of liberty has this advantage, that it has nothing to fear except from indifference and inaction.

publish to day the account of the visit of this distinguished philanthropist to our national metropolis. Have we not reason to be proud of our domestic institutions as here delineated by a foreigner? The address to the President of the United States by the Committee of the British and Foreign A. S. Society, of which he was the bearer, we have not room to publish. It takes the ground that the negro is by nature equal with other men; and that to hold slaves is a crime against God, contrary to Christianity, and the moral sense of mankind. It is couched in very respectful terms, and is signed by the venerable Clarkson. Would it have been at all undignified or improper, if the President had politely acknowledged its reception?

Congressional.
IN THE SENATE, JUNE 23.—Petitions from all quarters came in for a general bankrupt law, with occasionally one against it.
Mr. Berrien from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the 25th, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.
JUNE 24.—An abstract of the new census was laid before the Senate; ordered to be printed.
Mr. Smith, of Ia., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back to the Senate the bill to distribute the sales of the public lands equitably among the States, and to grant certain lands to certain States.
Mr. Clay's project of a fiscal agent was called up and discussed.

JUNE 25.—Mr. Calhoun spoke in opposition to the bill, and was replied to by Messrs. Mangum and Graham.
The bill to provide for the family of Gen. Harrison was brought to a third reading.—It was opposed by several, chiefly on account of its unconstitutionality.
IN THE HOUSE, JUNE 23.—Mr. Adams offered a resolution, which was adopted, that so much of the Message as relates to the African slave trade be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with instructions to report to the House such measures as "the highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity" require for the suppression of the trade.
Mr. C. H. Williams offered the following which lies over one day.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of six members, one from each State, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report a bill to this House, as early as practicable, for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the sixth census.
JUNE 24.—Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing a loan not exceeding \$12,000,000 for the relief of the Treasury, redeemable any time after Jan. 1, 1850.
W. C. Johnson, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and granting pre-emption rights. Referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.
A message was received from the Secretary of the Treasury containing his project for a National Bank. Referred to a Select Committee on the currency.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.—The mortal remains of President Harrison were taken from the vault of the Congress burying ground, for the purpose of removal to the neighborhood of Cincinnati, where a monument is to be erected at the expense of the people of that place. A committee of Congress, headed by Mr. Adams, accompanied the corpse to the Railroad depot, where it was met by the President and heads of department.

MONDAY, JUNE 28.—Both houses adjourned to attend the funeral obsequies of Gen. Maomb, the commanding General of the army. He was appointed to that situation in 1823 by Mr. Adams. He entered the military service in 1799.

Providence Conference.
Many preachers of this body held a meeting, June 11, during the sessions of the conference at Providence, and organized an anti-slavery Society. They resolved, that duty requires each member of this Society to preach at least once during the conference year, expressly on the subject of slavery, and to make the subject a prominent one in their pulpit exercises.

Many of the members of this conference are among the oldest and most successful preachers in the M. E. Church, and from what we know of them, we cannot doubt that their interest in behalf of the slave, will be manifested by the most energetic exertions. What a contrast between the sayings and doings of the eastern preachers of the M. E. Church, and those of our own State!—There they seem to have cut loose from the shackles of prejudice and selfishness (if they were ever bound by them,) and have enlisted in all the benevolent enterprises of the age, and the poor slave comes in for his full share of sympathy. Here they seem to be men of "one idea," as a general thing and feel no special interest in any thing beyond the precincts of their own church.

The *Missionary Herald* for November and December, 1840, and January 1841, acknowledges the receipts into the treasury of the American Board of Foreign Mission, during those months.

From the Free States,	\$56,365.30
From the Slave States,	3,099.00
Total,	\$59,464.30

If slavery be neither a sin nor a curse, but "a practical blessing," as they contend at the South, why this difference in the contributions from an equal number of States? How can it be accounted for? If it be said that the number of professed Christians in the slave states is smaller, or that they are poorer, or less devoted to the cause of missions, may not all these differences be traced to that peculiar system which they so much admire as a practical blessing?

The Rev. Mr. Davis, a Baptist slaveholder, who owns 30 slaves, is making a tour through the North, lecturing on slavery, and challenging the abolitionists to defend their principles, if they can. At the latest date, he was in Utica, holding a public debate with Wm. Goodell and Beriah Green on the question, "Are the Southern professors of religion who hold slaves, doing right?" He maintains that slavery is a Bible Institution. He admits that the slaves are not allowed to read, and regrets that it is so. But then they have oral instruction! Many at the South would like to extend to them the blessings of knowledge, but the law would not permit, and the agitations of the abolitionists have obstructed their endeavors to alleviate the condition of the slave, &c. Anti-slavery readers are familiar with all the arguments he advanced. Mr. Davis is helping the cause he opposes more than he could by directly advocating it.

Illinois.
The State A. S. Society held its anniversary at Galesbury, June 10. One hundred and twenty five members were present.—The State Society is hereafter to publish the *Genius of Liberty*, which has heretofore been published by a County Society.

The following resolutions on political action were adopted.
That this Society recommend to all the abolition voters of the State that they give their suffrages only to anti-slavery men to hold legislative and executive offices.
That this Society requests all the auxiliaries to take action on the subject of carrying their anti-slavery sentiments to the polls, and that they report by their secretaries to the Corresponding Secretary of the State A. S. Society.

A Convention of the delegates of the third Congressional District held a meeting, during the anniversary, and nominated for representative to Congress, Frederick Collins, of Adams County.

Abolitionism in the Genesee Conference of the M. E. Church.
At a meeting of the members and ministers of the Genesee Conference, at Palmyra, June 12, an Anti-Slavery Society was formed and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the recent attitude assumed by a large portion of the M. E. Church in relation to slavery, makes it incumbent on every consistent abolitionist in said Church to bear his decided, unequivocal testimony against this great abomination.
That Methodism and abolitionism are legitimately conjoined; and that the doctrines, government and institutions of the M. E. Church, when truly and equitably administered, are exactly in accordance with the principles of the anti-slavery cause.
That the elective franchise is not only the most effective medium through which to effect the extirpation of slavery over those sections of our country where we exercise the legal jurisdiction, but is consistent and comports with moral suasion.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, vs. Abolition.

Human nature is so constituted, that wherever power is possessed, there is great danger of its perversion. It is often employed to promote the purposes of injustice, folly or selfishness. All history teaches this fact. It is equally true that power is perverted from its legitimate end, in ecclesiastical as well as in civil governments. In both cases the rulers are men, and so far as they are selfish and sinful, selfishness and wickedness will be found to mingle more or less, in all the measures of their administration.

The persecutions and cruelties practised by the Government of the Roman Catholic Church, show how far the wickedness of ecclesiastical rules will develop itself, when not opposed by counteracting circumstances. It fills one with horror and indignation to read of the cruelties practised by the leaders of the church on thousands far better than themselves, of the delusions imposed on the ignorant and simple, and of the open and bare-faced tyranny which they exercised towards the rights and feelings of those who opposed their iniquities. Yet so far as the ruling principles of action are concerned, the M. E. Church of the United States will well bear comparison with the darkest days of Popery. True, they have confiscated no one's property, or burnt any one at the stake for heresy: but they have been guilty of oppressing and injuring more than a hundred thousand of their members who are least able to defend themselves from insult and injury. Is it asked wherein they have committed this wickedness.—We answer:

1. They have voluntarily upheld and supported the slavery of nearly one hundred thousand of their number. They have set their faces as a flint against every attempt to procure the emancipation of their brethren and sisters, unless accompanied by a system of colonization, disgraceful, ruinous and hopeless. They have become the patrons of slavery, gratuitously.—There was no need of their defending it. But now they have stepped in between their fellow Methodists in bondage, and liberty, and have virtually declared, "So far as we can prevent it, you shall not become free."

The General Conference of 1836 passed the following:

Resolved, By the delegates of the annual conferences in General Conference assembled, that they are decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish or intention to interfere in the civil and political relation between master and slave, as it exists in the Slaveholding States of this Union.

The Baltimore Conference passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are opposed in every part and particular to the proceedings of the abolitionists which look to the immediate, indiscriminate and general emancipation of slaves.

2. The representatives of the church, in General Conference assembled, May, 1840, voted to deprive a large portion of their brethren and sisters of one of the privileges granted to them by Jesus Christ when they became subjects of his kingdom. He has commanded his disciples, in certain cases where they are injured by a brother, to tell their grievances to the church: but the General Conference resolved, "That it is INEXPEDIENT and UNJUSTIFIABLE for any preacher to permit colored persons to give testimony against white persons in any State where they are denied that privilege in trials at law." Jesus Christ has commanded the colored man to complain to the church: but the Conference says it is "unjustifiable for the minister to let him complain!"

By virtue of this rule, no colored person can bear testimony against a white church member, whatever wrongs may have been received. This rule operates rigorously on some 40,000 of the female members of the church who are slaves. They have no protection for their persons or purity of character from the laws of the State.—Marriage is not recognized by law, neither are they protected from outrage and insult by public sentiment. Their only hope, then, for the preservation of a virtuous character, would be that the church, which had received them into its bosom, would listen to the story of their wrongs, and shield them, to some extent at least, by the weight of its influence, from the snares which beset them on every side. Violence and oppression of every kind may thus be practised upon the colored church member by a white Methodist brother, without the possibility even, of making his complaint

heard by the church. And if the RULERS are determined not to hear the complaints of the injured persons, how very far would they be from doing them justice! The baseness of this act of the General Conference should forever shut their mouths from uttering a word concerning the oppressions and iniquity of Popery.

3. The course taken by the authorities of the church toward the abolitionists, has been unjustifiable and oppressive. They have pursued abolition as though that were itself a crime, which would shut every anti-slavery Methodist out of heaven. The church has no authority to make that a crime which is not forbidden by the word of God, and when it does so, it usurps a power which was never conferred upon it by the great Head of the church. Nothing is properly an offence, except it be something contrary to the will or word of God, or clearly deducible therefrom. Is Abolitionism any where condemned in the Scriptures? Yet it has been accounted a crime by the authorities of the church.

The New York annual conference resolved as the sense of that body:

"That any of its members or probationers who may patronize Zion's Watchman, by writing in commendation of its character, by recommending it to our people, by obtaining subscribers, or by collecting or remitting monies for it, shall be considered guilty of indiscretion, and be censured by the Conference."

Patronizing a paper called Zion's Watchman, is made a disciplinable offence. It is not alledged that it is a licentious, immoral or infidel paper: not at all. But it is known to be an Abolition paper, and that is enough. The members of the conference had just as much authority to adjudge a church member deserving of censure, who should wear his hat in presence of the Bishop, as to pass the resolution above.

In doing either, they usurp authority never guaranteed to them by our holy religion, and expressly violate a principle laid down by the General Conference of 1828, which was as follows: "Our ministers and members of every class, are entitled to the FULL LIBERTY OF SPEECH & THE PRESS, EQUALLY WITH ANY OTHER CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES." This was in the days of her simplicity, before the hydra-headed monster Slavery had shown itself in the form of EPISCOPAL OPPRESSION and ECCLESIASTICAL MISRULE.

Patronizing Zion's Watchman is by the Michigan Annual Conference deemed an offence calling for the interference of the government of the church. This Conference has created a new crime. It declares "that those preachers which take a course calculated to injure our official periodicals to give place to abolition or other periodicals, violate their obligations to the church and should be dealt with accordingly."—What obligations have the church members entered into to sustain "our periodicals," let them contain what they will?—Is a Methodist bound to be a subscriber for life, and be liable to church discipline because he discontinues "our" paper and subscribes for another, or because he recommends to his neighbor to do the same? Besides, the rule is the most indefinite that ever was put together. "A course calculated to injure our periodicals," may mean any thing the Conference chooses to have it mean. It is a gross invasion of the rights of individual church members.

It has been the policy of the "prime ministers," to drive abolitionists from the church, as far as possible. Heretofore, however, only a small portion have thought it necessary to secede. The greater part of them have dreaded the evils of disorganization, and have probably agreed in feeling with the sentiment of Edmund Burke, "that with or without reason, a revolution will be the very last resort of the thinking and the good." But there is reason to believe that even this last resort will be adopted by the abolitionists in the M. E. Church, unless the unjust and vindictive policy which has been pursued towards them by the authorities of the church shall cease. It is their undoubted right to withdraw from all connection with an ecclesiastical government which fails to fulfil the purposes for which it was first established, and this right they will most assuredly use when they shall have become fully convinced that all hope of a return, by the great body of the church, to primitive purity, truth and righteousness, has forever passed away.

Dissolution of the Union.

It is disgusting and fatiguing to read again and again the everlasting threats made by members of Congress, of committing high treason against their country.—One speech frequently contains this word out threat half a dozen, or a dozen times. We are tired of hearing about it at the north. If they will set up an independent government, and thereby destroy themselves, why let them go about it. We have no particular inclination that way ourselves, and they need not wait for us to set them the example.

MR. WISE.
This would-be leader of the Whig party has, thus far, been a nuisance in the House of Representatives, and as such he is very generally viewed by the Whig press. Some of them beseech him, in justice to the party, to abandon it, and join the enemy openly, if he will continue to co-operate with them in frustrating the designs of the whigs. But for him the House might have been half through with the business of the extra session.

O. Free Press.
Gov. Seward, of New York, declines becoming a candidate for re-election.

The Fugitive Law.

Suppose that, by the laws of this State, judgment should be rendered against you by a single magistrate, upon a forged bond and that by the terror of the law, the whole proceedings should be so conducted that no opportunity should be given you for obtaining counsel or procuring witnesses, or having the cause adjourned, or of a jury trial, or appealing from the decision of the justice, but the decision should be rendered instantly, and your whole property sold without redemption, and yourself and family obliged to find a home in the poor house, would you not complain of the injustice of such proceedings?

Now compare this supposed case with the law of the United States respecting fugitives from slavery, by which the liberty and all the earthly interests of some hundred thousand of our free inhabitants may at any moment be forever decided, and you will readily perceive that injustice is done by them, even to a greater extent, than in the case supposed.

The law of the United States is as follows:

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the Northwest or South of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit, taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the State or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or territory from which he or she fled."

Let us examine the actual operation of this law as it affects the rights of the colored population.

1st. It is for no crime that the negro is hauled up before a justice or a judge, and placed on his defence. If he be actually a fugitive slave, which frequently is not the case, he has only escaped from the dominion of his master—of a fellow man, who could show no better title to his property than that which brute force can give. He has only done the same thing which the justice or the claimant would have done in like circumstances.

2. It devolves on the claimant to show that this identical negro owes him service or labor by the laws of another State, and that he has fled from that State. He ought in equity to prove these points by such testimony as is allowed in courts of justice generally: but this law only requires him to prove them to the satisfaction of the justice. The claimant's own oath or affidavits taken without the knowledge of the defendant, may be admitted as good testimony in determining whether the man claimed is entitled to his liberty.

3d. By the laws of this State, the defendant can examine the witnesses personally which are produced by the plaintiff; or, if affidavits are to be taken, a notice must be served upon the defendant, that he may be present, and examine the witnesses when the affidavits are taken. The Statute declares expressly that no ex parte affidavit, (that is, one taken by one party without a notice to the other,) shall be received as testimony in any court. Where as by the law of Congress, for any thing that appears to the contrary, the testimony may be partly or wholly produced to the justice before the person claimed is arrested, and an order made out to consign him into slavery, without his ever having an opportunity to know upon what evidence he was made a slave.

4th. There is no provision in the law by which counsel can be obtained, or can be heard when procured. If any be obtained or heard, it is by the favor of the justice, and not by virtue of the law.

5th. There is no provision for an adjournment in any case. Adjournments are usually granted for the purpose of securing the rights of the parties: but in this case the rights of one party at least do not come into the question: the great object is to satisfy the justice!

6th. It does not appear that the defendant can compel the attendance of witnesses to testify in his behalf, so that unless

they will come voluntarily, the testimony must be only on one side.

7th. No bail is required of a claimant, and he can imprison and harass a free man, to any extent, and put him to great expense and trouble, besides jeopardizing his liberty, and unless the claimant owns property in the State no damages can be recovered.

8th. There is no privilege of appeal to a higher court. By the laws of our State, any judgment of a magistrate for the sum of ten dollars or more, may be appealed from to the circuit court, and there be tried by a jury of twelve men. But in this case, when the liberty of a man is brought in question by the claim of a slave holder or frequently of a kidnapper, no appeal can be entered from the decision of a magistrate, selected exclusively by the claimant himself. Is not the liberty of a man worth ten dollars?

9th. A trial by jury is the great safeguard of every one's rights. A single magistrate is sometimes corrupt, or partial, or ignorant, or prejudiced, sometimes incompetent, and always liable to error. Many justices that are upright in principle, are ignorant of law, and are therefore liable to be greatly misled. So important was this feature of our Jurisprudence deemed by our forefathers, that they incorporated an article into the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "in suits at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved."

The law is disgraceful to the nation.—Here is a man who claims property in a human being, and instead of requiring him to prove his property as in other cases, and obtain it in a State Court, Congress is apprehensive that he will not be able to sustain his claim successfully, and therefore steps in and becomes a slave catcher for him, and secures him the property, by declaring that the justices of the peace in the several States shall deliver up the man claimed. The slave-catching by national authority that was perpetrated in Florida, as brought to view in Gidding's speech was not the first service of the kind that the nation has performed at the bidding of the slaveholders. That was done by the Executive Department: but this plan of slave-catching by national legislation has been in use nearly half a century.

11th. A trial by jury has been secured to alleged fugitives by law in Vermont, Massachusetts; New York, and New Jersey, and their example will doubtless be followed by all the free States. Another session of the Legislature should not be allowed to pass, without the united efforts of the friends of liberty to secure the enactment of a similar law in our own State.—Such an effort will certainly succeed.

Compare them.

Massachusetts doctrine in April, 1838, as declared by the Legislature, and approved by Governor Everett:

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and there is nothing in the terms or circumstances of the acts of cession by Virginia Maryland, or otherwise, imposing any legal or moral restraint upon its exercise.

Resolved, That the inhuman traffic in slaves, carried on in and through the District of Columbia, is a national disgrace, and a national sin, and ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery in the territories of the United States.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish the traffic in slaves between different States of the Union.

Resolved, That the exercise of this power is demanded by the principles of humanity and justice.

Resolved, That no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union, whose Constitution of Government [sanctions the institution] of domestic slavery." DANIEL WEBSTER'S DOCTRINE, OCT. 5, 1840.

"THERE IS NO POWER, direct or indirect, in Congress or the General Government, to INTERFERE IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER, in the slightest degree, WITH THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY, or the institutions of the South."

"These memorable words," said Mr. Rives in the Senate, Feb. 23, 1841," are on record. They were taken down at the time, and they have been given to the world under the revision of the Senator from Massachusetts himself."

Speaking Out.

The State of Vermont has one representative in Washington who dares avow his sentiments. The following is reported concerning Mr. Mattocks:

"Mr. MATTOCKS, of Vermont, presented the petition of Jonathon P. Miller and 168 others, citizens and freemen of the 5th Congressional district in Vermont, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the territory of Florida.

Mr. M. said he was not about to present the petition for the idle purpose of voting himself against it, but he should present it because he believed in his soul that the prayer thereof ought to be granted, so as to relieve this land of liberty from the national and damning sin of slavery in this our own bailiwick, the District of Columbia. He presented the petition, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, consisting of one member from each State in the

Union; and on the question of reference, he demanded the yeas and nays.

The question of the reception of the petition was laid on the table by a vote of 155 yeas to 28 nays, all the other members from Vermont voting in the affirmative.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MESSENGER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Having just returned from a visit to the south part of Ohio, and resuming my labors again as agent of the Michigan Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society in our beloved State, will you permit me to lay before the readers of the 'Signal' some incidents which occurred during my trip? They may be of some interest to your readers, as they appertain to the subject of abolition. My visit was to that city in the Queen State famous for mobocratic violence at the opening of our late spring—the city of Dayton where my friends reside. I arrived there just in time to witness an abolition excitement, and, to some extent, an abolition triumph. I arrived on Tuesday, and on Thursday of the same week an appointment for an anti-slavery lecture by a Mr. Thomas, of Hamilton, was announced in the city papers. The Daily's were teeming with many fearful prognostics of the consequences which should result from so bold an introduction of abolition into the place, and so soon after their late troubles by riots, &c. Especially the Transcript, a daily paper edited, as I was informed, by a Universalist preacher, was very profuse with matter, well calculated to ignite the combustibles of which a mob is generally made up. The city council were petitioned by one hundred and eighty signatures, to prohibit the lecture. The city council had now an opportunity of redeeming the reputation of this otherwise noble city.—They did it! They immediately made a formal report to the citizens; a valuable document, with but one exception, and that was an allusion to the objection now perfectly stale, where abolition is known, that of Amalgamation. The document as I judged it, was calculated, with respect to this particular, to leave the impression that amalgamation, was an element of abolitionism, and designed as one item of consummation, by abolitionists. Why this was lugged into the report I could not tell—I could see nothing in the circumstances of the occasion to require any opinion, or even allusion to it. The remaining part of the document simply announced that they possessed no constitutional right to prohibit the lectures, and that they were bound by their oaths of office to protect the liberty of speech, and should do it to the extent of their ability. No sooner was this determination of the city council published in the papers, than the elements which were before lashing themselves into a sufficient fury to riot at noonday upon the person of some defenceless friend of the slave, immediately subsided into a law abiding calm. Whatever may have been this official fault heretofore, it is certain the conduct of the Mayor, Marshal and other city officers, in the announcement they made of their full purpose to sustain law, and their presence at the anti-slavery meeting was worthy of note. Suffice it to say, that the hour arrived for the meeting, and with it came not only the speaker for whom the appointment was made, but also our distinguished friend, James G. Birney. Mr. Thomas's and Mr. Birney's addresses were listened to with profound attention. They were eloquent! Mr. Birney's remarks were principally upon the righteousness and rightfulness of the late decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, which declared that with the consent of his master, the moment a slave "touched the soil of Ohio, that moment the shackles fall." It was truly a theme for such a mind as Mr. Birney's. After the audience was kept in attendance upwards of two hours, I made a few remarks, and closed with prayer. I felt it to be a pleasure in the place where I have spent childhood and youth, the most interesting portion of human life, and where I have the best of earthly friends, to plead the cause of the oppressed.

While in Dayton, I visited the prison and conversed with the unfortunate colored man who stands indicted for murder in the second degree. The particulars of the affray, which resulted in the untimely death of a young man, have been given in the anti-slavery papers generally. I think prejudice is giving way to some extent, against him. Repeatedly was it said to me by citizens of worth in the place, that were he a white man it could easily be determined what would be the result of the case before the civil court. The abolitionists of Dayton, what few there are, are in the best sense of the popular phrase, "good men and true." The meeting above referred to was held at the dwelling of Mr. Luther Bruin, one of the earliest citizens of the place, and one of the first to espouse and defend the 'oppressed.' I should have noticed the presence also of Mr. Augustus Wattles at the late meeting above named. He tarried some days in the city for the benefit of a sick child and I enjoyed the pleasure of hearing him relate the success of his mission for the instruction of the colored people of Mercer county, Ohio. He informed me that much proficiency was made by a number of his scholars, and much prosperity attended his efforts, all things considered; and every thing would move on in the colony to a charm, were it not for a dissatisfaction existing in the minds of some white inhabitants because they live in the same county with themselves, and some of them professors of the religion of the Bible. Professors only, of

course, they must be. Few persons, even among abolitionists know what such men as Augustus Wattles and Hiram Wilson, of Canada, are suffering in consequence of prejudice against color, by certain pale faces, as the Indians call them, who happen to reside near their respective fields of labor. For the present we can only bid them look for safety and support to that God who has made of one blood all nations that dwell on all the face of the Earth.

Affectionately yours,
WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN.

Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Columbia on the 16th inst., news was brought eight days later from Europe. Hostilities had been revived in China, and the British had taken possession of the Bogue forts and the factory of Canton. Great Britain was thoroughly agitated with the corn law question, and in Ireland immense meetings were constantly held in behalf of the repeal. Thanks to God and father Matthew, these great assemblages are no longer disgraced with drunkenness and riot. The Irish are regenerated. Having gained such a victory over whiskey, the 'repeal' of the Union will be an easy matter. The chartists are as busy as ever, and obviously England is to have free trade and free bread, or—a revolution.—Free American.

A FEMALE SLAVE.—I had purchased her for her great beauty, but soon found that she was active, intelligent and lively. At first our only means of conversing was by signs, and her eyes sparkled with pleasure whenever she succeeded in comprehending my meaning. After the task of preparing our evening meal had been concluded, I frequently called her to my side and endeavored to acquire her language, which was of a silvery sweetness, every word terminating in a vowel. Sometimes she sang the wild and plaintive airs of her country; and when I had explained to her that this also was not my native land, she would point me in the direction of her own, and her eyes would fill with tears at the recollection of her own happy home.—Wellsted's City of Caliphs.

The total number of slave vessels which have been captured by the British cruisers, under the late treaty with Spain from 1837 to 1840, inclusive, is said to be seventy-nine!

Castor oil is manufactured in large quantities in Illinois, and as a material for light, is preferred to sperm oil. A thousand barrels are said to be made annually in Randolph county alone.

The Printers of New York have formed a Temperance Society. About 50 signed the pledge at their first meeting.

The Court of Sessions in the city of New York is composed of three judges, one a protestant, the second a Catholic, the third a Jew!

The greatest benefactors of the world are those who contribute to make mankind the most happy.

SPECIAL MEETING, OF THE Michigan Wesleyan A. S. Society.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that there will be a meeting of the above Society, held on the 18th of day August next, at the Corners, six miles north-west of the village of Plymouth, Wayne county, near the dwellings of Rufus Thayer and Rev. Samuel Behrens. The object of this meeting, after strengthening each others hearts and hands by the exchange of the friendly salutation, and the adoption of such preliminaries as usually take place at such meetings, to secure, if deemed practicable, certain important Amendments to our Constitution, either at this special meeting or at the next annual meeting: amendments, suggested by many, to affect vitally the interests of Abolition in the Methodist church. The members of the Auxiliaries, already formed; and members of the M. E. Church; Abolitionists and Anti-Amalgamationists, and members of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and all other churches, who feel so disposed, are invited to attend.

I am authorized to announce that ample accommodations will be provided for by the friends in the vicinity, for all who may attend. It is probable the meeting will last 2 days. Opening exercises will commence at 11 o'clock, Wednesday, 18th of August.

V. MEEKER, Rec. Sec.

July 6, 1841.

JACKSON COUNTY CONVENTION.

There will be a Convention held at the Court House in Jackson, on Saturday, the 17th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. by the friends of "INDEPENDENT LIBERTY NOMINATIONS" for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the next State Legislature. All the friends of Independent Anti-slavery nominations in the county are earnestly invited to attend.

MANY FRIENDS OF LIBERTY. Jackson, July 5, 1841.

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 23.

Wood! Wood! Wood!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY." June 23, 1841. 9-1f

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

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

The undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES.

The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good Threshing Machine is one hundred dollars, at the shop; without the Machine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well,) and it will not be hard work for the horse. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common waggon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; without the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.

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

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.

Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-1y

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS SEMINARY.

THE TRUSTEES would inform the public, that the Winter term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, EIGHTEENTH OF AUGUST,

and continue twenty-two weeks, under the Superintendance of Mr. LUCIEN H. JONES, the present incumbent. They would also say that this School has been respectfully sustained during the present pecuniary pressure that has crushed so many of the Literary Institutions of our country; and that there is a disposition with all concerned to sustain it till better times shall secure to it, its anticipated prosperity and usefulness.

TUITION.

For the common English branches, \$3.00. The higher Eng. br. and Mathematics, 4.00. The Latin and French Languages, 5.00.

The Tuition to be paid at the middle of the quarter, unless other arrangements are previously made. Board and washing are from 1.00 to 1.50 dollars per week, and a number of private rooms may be engaged by such as wish to board themselves. The School is open to both sexes and all denominations. No Student will be received for less than half a Term; and no reduction made for absence except for continued sickness.

FOSTER TUCKER,

Secretary of the Board.

Grass Lake, June 23, 1841. 10-4w

JEW DAVID'S

OR HEBREW PLASTER.

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

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

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe, and Palestine, in 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 effusions of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

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

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

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan. Country agents supplied by M. W. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton F. Hall, Leoni; G. G. Grewell, Grass Lake Keeler & Powers, Concord. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. 1f

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!!!

JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, &c. —For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. 1f

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Air—Auld Lang Syne. PART I.

The bells are ringing merrily, The cannon loudly roar, And thunder-shouts for liberty Are heard from shore to shore; And countless banners to the breeze Their 'stars and stripes' display: What call for sights and sounds like these? 'Tis Independence day!

Our fathers spurned the British Yoke, Determined to be free; And full of might they rose and broke The chains of tyranny! O! long they toiled, with zeal unfeigned, And kept their foes at bay, Till by their valorous deeds they gained Our Independence day!

They fought not for themselves alone, But for the rights of all, Of every cast, complexion, zone, On this terrestrial ball: To God they made their high appeal, In hope, not in dismay; For well they trusted He would seal Their Independence day!

Their creed how just; their creed how grand! 'All men are equal born!' Let those who cannot understand This truth, be laughed to scorn! Cheers for the land in which we live, The free, the fair, the gay! And hearty thanks to Heaven we'll give, For Independence day!

PART II.

O God! what mockery is this! Our land, how lost to shame! Well may all Europe jeer and hiss At mention of her name! For, while t'he boasts of liberty, 'Neath Slavery's iron sway Three millions of her people lie, On Independence day!

She may not, must not, thus rejoice, Nor of her triumphs tell: Hushed be the cannon's thundering voice, And muffled every bell! Dissolved in tears, prone in the dust, For mercy let her pray, That judgments on her may not burst On Independence day!

Lo! where her starry banner waves, In many a graceful fold— There toil, and groan, and bleed her slaves, And men, like brutes, are sold! Her hands are red with crimson stains, And bloody is her way; She wields the lash, she forges chains, On Independence day!

Friends of your country—of your race— Of freedom—and of God! Combine oppression to efface, And break the tyrant's rod: All traces of injustice sweep By moral power away; Then a glorious jubilee we'll keep On INDEPENDENCE day!

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Boston, June 17, 1841.

Quaker Slaves.

It is worthy to be recorded in the annals of bigotry, that in 1659 two of the ancestors of Joseph Southwick, formerly President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, were sentenced to be sold as slaves, for not attending the public worship of the Puritans, among whom they lived; they being members of the Society of Friends. The following order was issued by the General Court of Boston.

"Whereas, Daniel Southwick, and Provided Southwick, son and daughter of Lawrence Southwick, absenting themselves from public ordinances, have been fined by the courts of Salem and Ipswich, pretending they have no estates, and resolving not to work;" the court, upon perusal of a law, which was made upon the account of debts, in answer to what should be done for the satisfaction of fines, resolves, that the treasurers of the several counties are, and shall be fully empowered to sell the said persons to any of the English nation, at Virginia or Barbadoes, to answer the said fines, &c.

EDWARD RAWSON, Sec'y.

Edmund Butler, one of the Treasurers, for the sake of gain, sought to effect a sale; but the moral sentiments of the people, which has since changed the laws was even then beginning to go head of them. Not a sea captain was found willing to undertake the business. One master of a ship, by way of excuse, pretended that they would spoil all the ship's company with their heresy; to which Butler replied, "you need not fear that; for they are poor harmless creatures, and will not hurt anybody." "Is it so?" rejoined the shipmaster; and will you offer to make slaves of such harmless creatures?"

This disgraceful order was answered at large, in print, by G. Bishop, who quoted the Scripture where God's judgments are

*That is, would not work out the fine.

denounced against those "who sell the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes."—A. S. Standard.

POLITICAL ACTION IN OHIO.—We are happy to place on record the following testimony, coming as it does from a strong friend of the old organization. We quote from a letter of E. D. Hudson, giving an account of the anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, published without comment in the National Anti-Slavery Standard. What opportunity the writer had for ascertaining what proportion of the Ohio abolitionists are friends of the old organization, we cannot guess; but we are sure we may now reasonably ask some people not to charge all the ludicrousness of third party upon new organization.—The liberty party is neutral ground in regard to the unprofitable controversy which has split the anti-slavery body. It is the ground where the great mass, East and West, can and will meet, and act with a peaceful and overwhelming efficiency.—Heaven bless the abolitionists at Ohio, no matter of what organization.

The abolitionists of Ohio are fierce for independent nominations—and still nine-tenths of them are decided and uncompromising friends of the old anti-slavery society, and contend for its broad platform.—Their sympathies are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, with the American Society. They are firmly and fiercely in favor of equal rights—of all, men and women—as of political organization. New organization and political organization are not synonymous here, as in the eastern states. Neither do they contend that political organization must be the "living principle" of an abolitionist. As a body, they are firm friends of Garrison. Even those who call themselves non-resistants, believe it to be the most expedient course of those who go to the polls, to organize themselves into an independent party—at the same time not so far committing themselves to their own party, but that they would make the candidates of other parties their own.

Political organizationists in Ohio are altogether of a different character and sentiment from political organizationists in the Eastern States. They are democratic; willing every one should act as he (or she) thinks fit; anti-sectarians—uncompromising advocates of equal rights, of men and women, and opposed to all proscription for opinion's sake.

There was a perfect fanaticism among the abolitionists with regard to politics—fierce for the onset at the ballot box. The consequence was, (which I believe to be inevitable tendency of entering this or any other moral question into the political arena,) the convention assumed more of the political than a moral character; and the moral question of slavery in the main had the go-by. Still I must say it was good for me to be there. There was a noble enthusiasm and spirit of philanthropy, which I never before witnessed, in most of the members of the convention. Young men and women came up thirty, forty and fifty miles on horseback, to the gathering. One four-horse team, with a long wagon, (a low, black schooner, swift sailer, called the "LIBERATOR," constantly engaged in transporting "happy slaves from Virginia Kentucky, to Victoria's land.) came up two hundred miles, loaded down with men and women, to the convention. It was a grand sight, and nobler still to witness their entire devotion to the cause of human liberty, and their "go ahead" spirit in every human and philanthropic enterprise.—Free American.

From the Free American. Church Action.

Here are some resolutions of the right stamp, from the Congregational church in Marlboro', Mass. The first passed with three neutrals, the second with one.

Resolved, That regarding slavery in all its forms, and under all the circumstances in which it is at this moment upheld and practised in our country, as a sin of awful magnitude in the sight of God,—as in most direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of our holy religion—as a tremendous obstacle to the spread of the Gospel of Christ, and as having a direct and powerful tendency to corrupt the purity, disturb the harmony, and destroy the influence of the church; we will not, knowingly, suffer a slaveholding minister to enter our pulpit, nor a slaveholding professor to sit at our communion table.

Resolved, That the cause of the slave is entitled to the sympathies, the contributions and the prayers of all, and we hereby add the Massachusetts Abolition Society to the list of benevolent societies, to which have pledged to countenance and support.

DEFEATING LAW.—At the regular May term of the Circuit Court, in Phillips Co., Arkansas, a large amount of property was to be sold, and a petition signed by above 200 names was presented to the Judge, praying him not to hold the court. Disregarding this, however, in the manly discharge of his duty, Judge Baker proceeded to the court, when he found the hall of justice in the possession of about twenty armed men, who refused admission to any one, and threatened the Sheriff with death if he showed resistance. The Sheriff made a requisition on the colonel of the county for an armed force to suppress the rebellion. He then resigned his office and the power to appoint a successor devolving on the Coroner, who was himself among the insurgents, the holding of the court was wholly prevented.—Record.

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' 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 be made acquainted with their Sovereign Power over disease, they would seek them and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease; and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

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

CERTIFICATES.

Rochester, Sept. 1840.

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

Drs Brown, M'Kenzie, & 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 unhesitatingly 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 Caldonia 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 \$400 which I had paid to Doctors, and for other various prescriptions and medicines. I have used 23 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 vitia 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-

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

These pills do not break the Ague leaving the scattered fragments in the system, to show themselves in every other form, but by their cleansing properties they root out every vestige of disease, leaving the system free and healthy, and the constitution not only unimpaired but improved. Those who wish a tonic bitter 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; Dawy & Co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pearson, Clifton 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 Alterative Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Laxative, Aromatic, and slightly stimulant, and may be used successfully in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases, and that shattered state of the constitution which so often follows the abuse of mercury, 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 phagedenic variety of herbs; and in spite of all their remedies he could bring against this cruel disease, was compelled to acknowledge their inefficacy and allow the monster to corrode and destroy the nose, cheeks, lips, eyelids, ears and temples; parts of which this maldy generally affects a preference. But in this extract, will be found a perfect remedy, in all such cases, and where the disease has not produced a very great derangement of structure, it will even yield to this remedy in a very short time.

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

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

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

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

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

Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of G. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport N. Y. N. B. A liberal discount made to dealers and Physicians.

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

W. S. and J. W. Maynard, and Lund and Gibson, Agents, Ann Arbor. 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. —For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

E. DEANS' CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

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

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

WERTFIELD, CHAUTAUCQUE 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 13, 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

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