

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

The inviolability of individual Rights, is the only security of Public Liberty."

T. Foster,
G. Beckley. } Editors.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN UPON A SEA-GULL.

BY LORD MORPETH.

Fly on, fly on, thou noble bird,
What hand could aim against thy life,
When you so nobly brave the storm,
And gather pleasure in the strife;
Fly on, fly on, and boundless roam
Far, far o'er thine own lake and sea,
Since their high waves thou mak'st thy home,
Since their fierce storms are bliss to thee.

But stop, oh stop! I pray thee tell,
(If aught of good be in the tale.)
What impulse makes thee kiss the swell,
And why you court the rising gale—
For oh I feel, when fate doth bring
Its storms upon life's troubled sea,
'T would be a glorious, happy thing,
Could we but brave those storms like thee.

Then pry' thee tell, when storms o' cast,
When hearts and hands begin to fail,
When cars that first but blew a blast
Have risen quite to blow a gale—
Oh tell us how with hearts as light
As seems thy will, thy wing, thy form,
How we may live in such a night,
How we may brave our such a storm.

When slander's tongue, its arts employ
To blight a virtuous, honest name,
When envy's hand would smite the boy
Who seeks to gain a living fame—
Oh tell them how such storms to brave,
For much they need thy magic tale,
Already are they on the wave,
Already yield they to the gale.

And when some poor and honest man
Is struggling manfully against his fate,
Or when some youth has formed a plan
(And hard's his task!) to rise, be great,
Or when some tender heart's exposed
To vile temptation's gilded form,
Oh teach them how such gales to oppose,
And how to live out such a storm!

Or should some noble, free-born man
E'er say or hope that free they'll be,
Or should some despot's iron hand
E'er tempt to grasp or bind the free—
Oh pry' the tell them then thy tale,
How wide you roam, how far you range,
How you oppose the fiercest gale,
And yet you never, never change.

And 't seems to me that 'twould be sweet,
When malice swells its hideous form,
When all the perils deign to meet,
Or envious critics raise a storm—
That 'twould be sweet to learn from thee,
How unconcerned we then might sail,
Or how to ride this troubled sea,
And laugh at all the furious gale;
Hail of Lake Ontario, June, 1842.

MISCELLANY

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WASHINGTONIAN MOVEMENT.

The following particulars of the commencement of the Washingtonian movement are given in the Report of the Maryland State Temperance Society. They will be read with deep interest.

Six individuals who were in the habit of associating together, were seated as usual, on Friday evening, the 2d of April, 1840 in Case's tavern, in Liberty street, Baltimore, where they used to meet almost every evening, for the purposes of enjoying mutually all the benefits which the conveniences of the establishment and each other's society could afford. These were Wm. Mitchell, tailor—John F. Hoss, carpenter—David Anderson, blacksmith—George Steers, wheelwright—James McCurley, coachmaker, and Archibald Campbell, silver-plater. A clergyman, who was preaching in the city at that time, had published that, on that evening, he would deliver a discourse on the subject of temperance—upon his lecture the conversation of our six heroes presently turned—whereupon it was determined that four of them should go and hear it, and report accordingly. After the sermon they returned and discoursed upon its merits for some time; when one of the company remarked that "after all, temperance was a good thing." "O," said the host, "they'er all a parcel of hypocrites." "O yes," replied McCurley "I'll be bound for you, it's your interest to cry them down any how." I'll tell you boys, said Steers, "let's form a society, and make Bill Mitchell president." "Agreed," cried they. "The idea seemed to take wonderfully, and the more they talked and laughed over it, the more they were pleased with it. After parting that night they did not meet until Sunday; when they took a general stroll, and between walking and treating they managed to arrange the whole matter to their entire satisfaction. It was agreed that one of them

should draw up a pledge, and that the whole party sign it the next day. Accordingly on Monday morning Wm. K. Mitchell wrote the following pledge:—

"We whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a Society for our mutual benefit, and to guard against a pernicious practice which is injurious to our health, standing and families, do pledge ourselves as Gentlemen, that we will not drink any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider."

And went with it about 9 o'clock to Anderson's house. He found David still sick in bed from his Sunday adventure.

He arose, dressed himself, and after hearing the pledge read, went down to the shop with his friend for a pen and ink, and there did himself the honor of being the first man that signed the Washingtonian Pledge. After obtaining the names of the remaining four, our worthy president finished his noble achievement by adding his own. On the evening of that day they met at the residence of one of their number, and duly formed themselves into a society, by assigning to each the following office:—President, W. K. Mitchell—Vice President, Archibald Campbell; Secretary, John F. Hoss—Treasurer, James McCurley—Standing Committee, George Steers and David Anderson. Having thus summarily provided themselves with offices, they next turned their attention to obtaining members, and to devising means to defray the expenses of their meeting—so it was agreed that each man should bring a man, and every one should pay 25 cts. upon joining, and 12 1/2 cents monthly thereafter. The next debate was upon what name they should give to their society. A variety were proposed, among the rest that of Jefferson; when it was agreed that the President and secretary, Capt. Hoss, should be appointed to draw up a constitution and select a name, which they did, and gave it the name of the Washingtonian Temperance Society. At their second meeting they had two new members—after this they met for some time, every week, at their old rendezvous in Liberty street; but the land-lord's wife complaining of their company being no particular advantage to the house, the lady of the President kindly offered them one of her own rooms; where they continued to meet until their numbers had so far increased as to make it necessary for them to seek more extensive accommodations. Their next move was to a carpenter's shop in Little Sharp street, where they remained until some weeks afterwards, when they removed to their present quarters. At this time the society had enlarged so considerably that it became a question how they could employ their time so as to make meetings interesting—their worthy President, ever ready with expedients, suggested that each member should rise in his place, and give in his experience; and, by way of commencement, he arose and told what he had passed through in the last 15 years, and the advantages which he had derived from signing the total abstinence pledge. This was the first of that most excellent plan which the Washingtonian Society and all her auxiliaries have adopted, for giving interest and effect to all their meetings. From this time the society increased very rapidly. It was proposed that they should hold a public meeting—and arrangements were made for one to be held on the 10th November, in the Masonic Hall, in St. Paul's street. At this meeting Mr. Mitchell and others gave in their experience with great effect; a number of signers were obtained, and the attention of the public was attracted to the movements of the society.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. ASCENDENCY OF THE SLAVE POWER.—No 2.

HYPOCRISY OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The slave power presided at our national birth. Had it not, we should happily not have fallen into the hypocrisy of saying, that all men are created equal whilst holding one sixth of our native American population as slave.

Surely there were Republicans among the Fathers of '76, who would have "suited the action to the word," but they suffered themselves then, and afterward in the Convention of '87 and, as we do now, to be hoodwinked, bamboozled, befooled. Such an act of hypocrisy persisted in has almost done its perfect work upon us. Our morals are corrupted—our notions of national honor, low; the restraints of religion—indeed, all reverence for it—are fast disappearing. Anarchy is preparing his throne, and the old fashioned notions of legal subordination are passing away from the minds of the people as rapidly as do the incumbents of office from their places on the coming in of a new administration.

All this is the legitimate consequence of the hypocritical act, by which as a people we signaled the 4th of July, 1776. Who that has any knowledge of his own moral and mental nature would expect any other from it? For do we look for honor, morality, truth, or religion, in the petty thief who, for 20 years, has been engaged in robbing your hen roosts—or for meanness, and lying and the grossest self-disrespect? Taking the slave-power as the moral exponent of this nation and testing crime by the degree of light against which it is committed, and we are the guiltiest people under the sun. And we are becoming as distracted and as wretched as we are guilty.—We have sown the wind—we are reaping the whirlwind.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The government of the United States possesses no original, but only delegated authority. Its "powers" are specifically enumerated in the Constitution, and the National Legislature formally invested with them. To these powers and to the making of all such laws as may be necessary and proper for carrying them into execution, Congressional legisla-

tion was intended to be limited. To establish slavery is not one of the enumerated powers of Congress. It could not be, for it contradicts the very objects the people professed to have in view in making the Constitution.

These objects, set forth in the preamble to the Constitution, are 1st. To form a more perfect union [than existed under the articles of Confederation.] 2. To establish justice. 3. To ensure domestic tranquility. 4. To provide for the common defence. 5. To promote the general welfare. 6. To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

To each of these objects, slavery is opposed either directly or argumentatively. Without going over all the ground, and showing the particular points of opposition, it will be enough to say,—if the people of the United States intended to "establish justice" as an element or principle of government, they intended that slavery should not be established; for slavery and justice have in all ages been regarded as in point blank opposition. If they intended to secure the blessing of liberty to themselves and their posterity, they must have intended that no one should, in virtue of their Constitution be enslaved.

If, then, the power to establish slavery be not among the powers specifically granted to the National Legislature; and if, slavery be downright hostility to the elements of the Constitution, it would be superfluous to attempt to show more plainly than this simple statement does, that to establish it cannot be "necessary or proper" for carrying into execution any of the enumerated powers.

If there be no error in the foregoing positions, is it not true, that Congress have no constitutional right, authority or power to establish it in the District of Columbia—and that, therefore, every one held as a slave in that District, is, under the Constitution of the United States, free?

The fact, however, that slavery has continued to exist in the District from the time it came into the possession of the General Government, and the simplicity of the foregoing premises, may lead some to doubt the accuracy of the conclusion to which these premises so directly lead. To remove any such apprehension, I must go still further into detail.

The acts of cession of Maryland and Virginia contain no limitation, condition or qualification whatever—except, that, out of abundant caution, there is inserted, as a proviso, in the Virginia act, that nothing in it should be construed to vest in the United States. The cession is as complete, as unconditional, as language can make it. Indeed had it been encumbered with any condition, in however small a degree incompatible with the "exclusive legislation" of Congress over the ceded limits, or repugnant to any of the principles of the constitution, Congress could not have accepted the grant.

The cession being in its terms absolute, the moment it was accepted every law or institution within the district, at variance with the Constitution of the United States, ceased.

Had a religious establishment existed by law in Maryland and Virginia, at the time of the cession—extending, of course, to the ceded portions of these States respectively—would it not have fallen to the ground at once on the transfer being made? No one will doubt this. And is a religious establishment more hostile to the constitution than slavery is? If not, slavery, then, in the district, on the transfer being made, became *ipso facto* extinct. Congress could do no act for its support or continuance any more than it could for the support or continuance of a state religion, or of an order of nobility before existing within the ceded limits by the laws of Maryland and Virginia. Congress has authority to act (within the scope of its specifically delegated powers) for the establishment of justice, but none for the establishment of its opposite, slavery. What it did for the continuance of slavery in the district was not an abuse of power—for this always implies power to be abused—but it was an assumption of power for which it can find not an atom of ground in the charter under which it acts; it was a nullity, which the judiciary of the United States within the district ought long since—ought now *ex-officio*—without waiting for any suggestion *alunde*, to declare such.

Now for the fraudulent influence of the slave power. To pass a law in so many words for the direct establishment of slavery within the district was more than its modesty (!) would permit it to ask for. It seemed too sudden, too abrupt a breach of the Constitution just adopted. It went no further than to enact, that the laws of Maryland, and Virginia heretofore existing in the respective portions of the Districts—laws which recognized slavery, and authorized its atrocities—should remain in force till Congress should repeal them. That Congress could continue in force, and ought, for the time being, to have continued in force, all the laws by which the ceded parts of the District had before been governed so far as the laws were not at variance with the principles of the Constitution—so far as Congress would have been competent itself to enact such laws—until better laws could be substituted for them, no one doubts. But there was not an atom of constitutional authority in Congress—and this is one

of those cases in which time can confer none—to give any support direct or indirect to a system, whose operation is direct hostility to the principles of the Constitution.

The deceitful promise implied in the words of the act that all inexpedient laws should be repealed by Congress has, of course, never been complied with so far as slavery is concerned. But that body has proceeded from one step of legislative authority to another till the atrocities of the slave system, established by congressional authority at the Capitol would disgrace a horde of Algerine land-pirates.

PHOCION.

Selections.

Extract from an Address of the Whig Convention of the Fourth Senatorial District. Presented by Hon. H. W. Taylor, and adopted by the Convention.

TO THE LIBERTY PARTY.

To the Third Party—to which we willingly accord their own chosen name, 'the Liberty Party'—we offer a few remarks for consideration. To you we ascribe no selfish, no unworthy motives of action. For the purpose of our present argument, we are willing to allow that the political, moral and social evils of which you complain, are every way as great as you represent them (!). And having made this concession, we honestly ask, Are you wise in the course you are pursuing? It is surely not possible for you, intelligent and patriotic as we know many of you to be, to shut your eyes to the fact, that there are other interests of a national and state character of overshadowing magnitude, not to say, as vitally important to us as those which you are unwearied in sustaining (2). Is there one of you who does not feel a deep interest in the welfare of our own State? We assume that as men with us constituting the members of one great and glorious republic, your hearts are all moved and animated with a sincere desire to promote all the great policies which are indissolubly linked with the welfare of our common country (3).

Can you do it by persevering in the support of an independent ticket? Admit what is probably correct, that you number more supporters than you did one year ago. Admit if you please, a far more remote and improbable contingency, that you can, namely, at some future election, carry the whole state of Michigan, at the polls; will that avail any thing? Let us see.

The 26 States of this Union constitute one republic; every alteration of our fundamental law, must be accomplished either by violence or by the same social and political consent, by which it was originally framed. No such alteration can ever be made without primarily the assent of two thirds of both Houses of Congress, or two thirds of all the States of the Union, and finally, the assent of three fourths of the States, after amendments shall have been proposed. Of the States, one half adhere with increasing pertinacity to this degrading feature of our social system. Is it, then, within the reach of human probabilities that this sore upon the body politic, acknowledged to be of the most formidable and threatening aspect, can be cured by peaceable means and in the constitutional manner, within the next fifty years—or before a period when the changes brought upon us by an overruling Providence will render any interference of ours, or our children's a work of supererogation? (4).

Perhaps you imagine that by perseverance you may finally triumph in a majority of both Houses of Congress, and thus secure the enactment of such just and salutary laws as will eventuate in the final overthrow of slavery.—But have you counted the cost? Do you anticipate a revolution so complete and so astounding in the political world, as that Slave States will send anti-slavery senators to Congress?—and without this what can you do?—In any controversy merely political, relating to slavery, you have to begin with the hostility of the 15 southern States in one solid, unbroken and immovable phalanx (5)—and does the history of this subject for the last half century encourage you to hope that for fifty years to come, these States cannot command a force sufficiently large from their natural allies at the north, to defeat any movement you may make (6)?

But to bring the subject nearer home. Admit again, if you please, for the argument sake, that Mr. Clay will be one candidate, and what is almost as certain, that John C. Calhoun will be the other, of the two great parties, for the Presidency. Is there any intelligent man in all Michigan, who believes, that with these two candidates in the field, in 1844, Mr. Birney, estimable as he is admitted to be, can command a single vote in the electoral college? Nay more:—is there a sane man who believes that, upon an independent ticket, one abolitionist can obtain a seat in our state or national legislature? Most assuredly not. Is it not, then, unwise for you to flatter away the strength which you really possess, (7) in an impossible and hopeless effort of patriotism, when you may at no distant day hold the balance every where throughout the northern States, and by casting your votes where every vote will count, you may give a character, instinct with the purest principles of human liberty to our legislation, both at home and at Washington? (8).

We believe you to be men of intelligence; but men of intelligence and political sagacity always adapt their means to the end to be accomplished; but if there be one proposition more indubitably true than another, it is that under the present constitutional form of our government and the present condition of our social system, your energies are lost; and your political aims by any distinct party organization, are as unattainable as a railroad to Heaven (9).

We call upon you then as patriots, not to permit yourselves to be made the dupes of a few designing men, (10) who are set to decoy

you away, hoping thus to weaken us, and secure the supremacy of Locofocoism (12).

We call upon you, as fellow members of this great confederacy, equally interested in its prosperity and permanency, to go with us in prostrating that system of selfishness, which demagogues have constructed by artifice and fraud, at the expense of the prosperity and happiness of all alike (12).

(CONCLUSION.)

We call upon all our fellow citizens, by whatsoever name they may hitherto have been designated, to shake off the trammels of party, and in a rational exercise of their inestimable privilege of self-government, come forward to our aid, in placing the government of this our own commonwealth, in the hands of those who will exert their influence to restore us to the palmy days which preceded the iron reign of Locofocoism, when the benign councils of wise and good men, shed the blessings of peace, prosperity and happiness, as wide as our country, and as impartial as the dews of Heaven.

1. Nothing more is here conceded than is true. 2. That they are of magnitude, we admit; that they are as "vitally important," we deny.

3. Liberty men are patriots, and feel an interest in all the political measures in progress in their country. But they look beyond the success of a single measure of either party. Let us explain our position. The slaveholders govern the slave States. They have 25 votes in Congress on account of their slaves. A very few statesmen wield the entire energies of the South, and by these 25 votes in Congress—by having a slaveholder, or a devotee to slavery in the Presidential chair—by continual unanimity of action—and by throwing their influence, first for one party, then for the other, as may best promote Southern interests, they govern both parties, and cause the great measures of government to swing backwards and forwards like a pendulum. Both parties submit to this domination, and neither can obtain or retain power without yielding to it.—Now, what we hold to is this—and we appeal to every candid and sensible man to pronounce on its correctness—that the country suffers more from the perpetual change and instability in the leading measures of its administration, than it would do from any system of finance which has yet been proposed. Free labor can and will accommodate itself to any financial system, that shall be made permanent, and let alone. It can do well with or without a national bank, with or without a protective tariff. We do not say that one of these would not be better than the other; but we say that if made permanent, our laborers and capitalists would so arrange their affairs as to thrive under either.

Look at the present condition of affairs. We now have a protective tariff, passed by a majority of one in the Senate, and two in the House, and signed with hesitation by the President. But its effects are all important. Manufactures and commerce wear a new face. Prices are rising—business is brisk—factories are building and repairing. But the ink with which the President signed the act is scarcely dry, ere a hundred presses are sounding the cry of "Repeal—Repeal!"—thus calling into new life and activity the energies of a party devoted to its overthrow—a party well disciplined, unscrupulous, unimpaired. Should that party succeed—an event not wholly improbable—in two or three years the protective part of the tariff will be repealed, and then down will go the factories, and the capital invested in manufactures, and general distress and stagnation of business will ensue. Whether that party will succeed, depends on a few planters of the South. Should they fancy this tariff to be injurious to their interests, it will be repealed. There will be no help for it. A very few southern votes will turn the scale, and sink or exalt either party. So completely are we subjected to the will of the slave power!

Knowing these things, a large share of the Liberty Party have not thought it worth while to engage in conjunction with the pro-slavery parties in carrying out the extreme measures of either party, so long as the continuance of those measures depend on the caprice of half a dozen slaveholders. Abolitionists, as a body, so far as we know, are unanimous in the support of such a tariff as will replenish the national treasury—of such protection as the duties necessary to accomplish that result, will afford. There are many who believe that free trade among all nations is the order of nature, but few who believe the system practicable at present, attended as it must be by direct taxation. Mr. Taylor's assumption that we are interested in these matters of public policy, is correct; but it does not therefore follow that we must unite ourselves to the pro-slavery parties which advocate them, and become identified with them.

4. We have several things to say of this argument. First, it assumes that nothing can be done without an alteration of the national constitution. Such is not the fact. Many thousand slaves are now held by authority of Congress: their liberation, and the express prohibition of the slave traffic on our coast, would exert a tremendous moral influence on the slave states. The slavebreeders are aware of this; and hence they have opposed all movements of the kind, at the threshold.—Secondly, it assumes that we are already so completely subject to the slave power, that nothing can be done, by ourselves or our child en, to remove slavery from the nation. It is confessed to be a degrading feature of our social system—and "a sore upon the body politic of the most formidable and threatening character,"—but any "interference" with it is a "work of supererogation"—it must all be left to an "overruling Providence"—it cannot be cured "by peaceable means in the next fifty years." Such is the doctrine of "the party most favorable to liberty," as officially announced. Remember it.

Thirdly, the argument derives all its force from assuming that all things will go on for the next fifty years as they now do—that slavery will continue in every state—that the political parties will all be pro-slavery, and the liberty party will

then have a few hundred voters, as at present, or it will be utterly extinct and forgotten. Taking these things for granted to begin with, it will be easy enough to prove that all our efforts will be fruitless. But is that the proper way of viewing the subject? Great changes take place in human affairs in fifty years. In the last half century, how has the face of nations altered! The governments of the most stable monarchies of Europe have been overturned, and a gradual alteration has taken place in the character of nations—in their arts, sciences, institutions, laws and customs. In America, a considerable number of independent nations have sprung up.—In the last fifty years, millions of slaves have been liberated—probably more than are now in the United States—slavery has been abolished in the free States—and while all things else change—and change, on the whole for the better—shall southern barbarism alone remain? Shall moral midnight brood there while it is fleeing from every other portion of the earth? Of all the human race, will the slaveholders alone be blind to their own pecuniary and moral interests? We think not; and though we should esteem it miraculous that anti-slavery senators should represent slave States, yet we should think emancipation no more strange in Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky, than in Pennsylvania and New York, where slavery has been abolished by law.

5. Here again the perpetuation of the present state of things is taken for granted. Our contest with slavery is not "merely political"—we have reason, conscience, the slaveholders' pecuniary interest and political advantage—the spirit of the age, and the influence of Christianity, all on our side. The writer leaves these entirely out of view.

6. Yes, and it seems the whigs have now joined them. They are for letting slavery alone for fifty years, to see if Providence will not interfere! Women and children ought to be sold at auction, by order of Congress for fifty years longer! This is *whig* doctrine!!

7. Abolitionists are too intelligent not to know their strength, and know, too, how to use it.—They know they can accomplish more by political concentration than in any other way. That it is not now "frivolous" is evident from this very address. Why did Henry W. Taylor prepare this elaborate address to the Liberty party—why was it adopted by the Senatorial Convention, and ordered to be printed in all the whig papers in the District, in the *Lugham Telegraph*, and the *Detroit Advertiser*? Why, because the heaven of political abolitionism was diffusing itself among the people, and a general effort must be made to stay it. The whig leaders see that it already threatens the overthrow of their party in this state as well as elsewhere. Do you ask how? Because so many are leaving them that they will soon be in a continual minority; and when they become uniformly in the minority, year after year, how much better will be their prospects than those of the Liberty party?

8. If this means any thing, it says to abolitionists, "vote for the Whigs, and they will do all you want done." We are disposed to treat all men with candor and courtesy, but we cannot regard this hypocritical, deceptive proposition in any other light than as an insult to us. The very persons who make the offer, know that it would never be fulfilled. More than that—there is no intention of fulfilling it. To prove this, suppose we take the whigs at their word. They promise to carry out "the purest principles of human liberty at home and at Washington." Very well; suppose we forsake our nominations, and bestow our suffrages for whig candidates, H. B. Lathrop and J. Wright Gordon are the nominees in the 4th District. Will they go for the extension of the elective franchise without distinction of color? Suppose we ask them. They will either give us a flat denial, or leave the question unanswered. Neither would they support the principle in the Legislature. They will not—that *dare* not come out openly in favor of this "pure principle." Yet abolitionists are called on to vote for them as the advocates of their principles.

Again, we have Whig members to Congress. Have they ever advocated "the pure principles of human liberty" there? Have they ever said a word respecting the slave markets there? Nay, have they ever defended the rights of their constituents, when they have been trampled on in both Houses? But it may be thought they will do better in future. What guaranty have we for that? But to test this point thoroughly, let us apply to Mr. Taylor himself, the originator of this proposition. Suppose that he is a candidate for Congress, (an event not impossible) and we ask him if he will sustain "the pure principles of human liberty" as contended for by abolitionists, and advocated by Mr. Giddings. Should the case supposed occur, he would not defend those principles, if elected? not would he promise to do it before or after his election. How absurd, then, yea, how insulting is it for whigs to call on us for our votes, and endeavor to obtain them by insinuations of a support of principles, which when put to the test, they would not defend, and dare not openly avow!

9. This is mere assertion. Our energies are sore lost. If they were, this address would not have been written.

10. What designing men? Are the prominent men of the Liberty party here meant to be characterized as knaves and hypocrites? Is this the best way to get our votes, by vilifying our noble-hearted friends?

11. Aye, there's the rub. Unless the Liberty party can be broken up, the Locos will succeed. So that we are called upon to disband for the express purpose of securing the supremacy of the whigs. A very philanthropic object, no doubt!

12. What system of selfishness is here meant, we know not, but conclude it must mean nothing less than the overthrow of the locos.

The strong terms in which the supremacy of the slave power over the nation is asserted in it

Address are worthy of notice. Shall we cease to resist because the slaveholders and their allies are so mighty, or shall we not rather use greater exertions for that very reason?

The whole of this Address may be summed up in two lines. Join the whigs, support a protective tariff, break down the locos, and leave the anti-slavery cause to Providence.

From the N. Y. Evangelist. SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

One of the reasons always adduced for not interfering with slavery in the District of Columbia, is, that "Slavery exists there in a very modified form," that we there "behold its mildest features."

I do not doubt this; and having myself witnessed Slavery in the District, I confess I am prepared to believe the truth of that vast collection of horrors and astounding cruelties charged upon the system generally in the District of Columbia, is, that "Slavery exists there in a very modified form," that we there "behold its mildest features."

NEGROES WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase immediately, a number of negroes, for which he will pay the highest cash price. He can at all times be found at the corner of 7th street and Maryland avenue. All communications addressed through the post office will be promptly attended to.

This shameless human flesh dealer has the use of a private slave prison, standing midway between the Capitol and the President's House, in the city of Washington, on the lowlands below Gadsby's, where he secures the poor heart-broken captives that he purchases. Could that old prison reveal all the agonizing scenes, and publish abroad all the cruelties, groans, and tears its gloomy walls have witnessed, I do not think every freeman would exclaim, that the system "in its mildest form," had in it enough of the elements of human misery and wretchedness, to provoke the exclamation—"Cursed be Slavery and let all the people say, AMEN!"

An owner of a slave in the District, who from losses at the gaming table or race course, from extravagance, improvidence, or other cause, determines upon the sale of his slave, will most assuredly, from motives of shame, make a secret sale to Mr. Joshua Staples.—The first notice the poor slave has of his sale for a Southern plantation, may be, that he or she is suddenly drawn and locked into that private "pen," as it is called, having been sent there, under pretence of carrying a letter, or doing an errand! Occasionally an incident occurs, which affords a glimpse at the deeds of darkness and infamy practised there, and of the keenness of the misery, and the desolation of hopes, experienced by the captives who are shut within it. For the truth of the following occurrence, I might refer to at least one member of Congress, as well as to many of the citizens of the District, who saw and heard of the transaction at the time.

A small and active female slave was placed in this prison, having been sold for the southern market, and the time of her departure was at hand. Her particular history I cannot give. Whether it was the dread of the cruelties and starvation of a Southern cotton plantation; the dread of the abuse and violence of some licentious purchaser; or the grief of being suddenly and forever separated from husband, children, and the friends of her youth, that drove the unhappy woman to adopt, not only in theory, but in practice, the sentiment of Patrick Henry—"Give me liberty, or give me death." I know not. Whatever was the cause, the sentiment was adopted; and at dusk of the evening previous to the day when she was to be sent off, as the old prison was being closed for the night, she suddenly darted past her keeper, and ran for her life. It is not a great distance from the prison to the long bridge, which passes from the lower part of the city across the Potomac, to the extensive forests and woodlands of the celebrated Arlington Place, occupied by that distinguished relative and descendant of the immortal Washington, Mr. Geo. W. Custis. Thither the poor pursued fugitive directed her flight.—So unexpected was her escape, that she had quite a number of rods the start before the keeper had secured the other prisoners, and rallied his assistant in pursuit. It was an hour when, and in a part of the city where horses could not readily be obtained for the chase; no bloodhounds were at hand to run down the flying woman; and for once it seemed as though there was like to be a fair trial of speed and endurance, between the slave and the slave catchers. The keeper and his forces raised the hue and cry on her pathway, close behind; but so rapid was the flight along the wide Avenue, that the astonished citizens, as they poured forth from their dwellings to learn the cause of alarm, were only enabled to comprehend the nature of the case, in season to fall in with the motley mass in pursuit, or, (as many a one did that night) to raise an anxious prayer to heaven, as they refused to join in pursuit, that the panting fugitive might escape, and the merciless soul-dealer for once be disappointed of his prey. And now, with the speed of an arrow—having safely passed the Avenue—with the distance between her and her pursuers constantly increasing, the poor hunted female gained the "Long Bridge," as it is called, where interruption seemed improbable, and already did her heart begin to beat high with the hope of success. She had only to pass three-fourths of a mile more across the bridge, and she could bury herself in a vast forest, just at the moment when the curtain of night would close around her, and protect her from the pursuit of her enemies.

But God by his Providence had otherwise determined. He had determined that an appalling tragedy should be enacted that night, within plain sight of the President's House and the Capitol of the Union, which should be known, of the unconquerable love of liberty the heart of the slave may inherit; as well as a fresh admonition to the slave dealer, of the cruelty and enormity of his crimes. Just as the pursuers crossed the high draw for the passage of sloops, soon after entering upon the bridge, they beheld in the distance, three men slowly advancing from the Virginia side. They immediately called to them to arrest the fugitive, whom they proclaimed a runaway slave. True to their Virginia instincts, as she came near, they formed in line across the narrow bridge, and prepared to seize her.—Seeing escape impossible in that quarter, she stopped suddenly, and turned upon her pursuers. On came the profane and rascal crew, faster than ever, already exulting in her capture, and threatening punishment for her flight. For a moment she looked wildly and anxiously around, to see if there was no other hope of escape. On either hand, far down below, rolled the deep foamy waters of Potomac, and before and behind the rapidly approaching step and fierce and noisy shout of pursuers, showed how vain would be any further effort for freedom. Her resolution was taken. She clasped her hands convulsively, & raised them,

as she at the same time raised her eyes, towards heaven, and begged for that mercy and compassion there, which had been denied her on earth; and then, with a single bound, she vaulted over the railing of the bridge, and sunk forever beneath the waves of the river!

Slave trader! "thy prey hath escaped thee," and if thou comest up to the judgment without deep repentance for thy damnable traffic, as thy deeds of wickedness shall one after another be passed in review before an assembled universe, and thou shalt be driven away from the presence of God and the Lamb, will not all created intelligences cry out, AMEN, to thy sentence, when they shall see that thou didst persist in buying and selling the bodies and souls of thy fellow-men, after being warned of the tendency and cruelty of thy villainous trade, by the self-destruction of the poor hunted fugitive upon the "Long Bridge?"

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Infatuation.—The whigs, in spite of all we can say or do, are determined "to throw away their cards." They know they cannot beat their candidates. It is possible, and they have put up a man only to be shot down. But that is not the worst of it. By voting for Mr. Robinson, who cannot be elected, they will be very likely to let Mr. Fairfield come in, and thus vote indirectly for a "loco." What say to this logic, gentlemen?—*Liberty Standard.*

SOUTHERN DICTATION AND NORTHERN SUBMISSION.

Hardly a week passes but we learn of some new instance of southern dictation and northern subservience in Congress. Legislation such as will satisfy the slaveholders appears to be considered such as will satisfy the nation; and by the sycophancy of Northern representatives, Northern self-respect is undergoing a continual sacrifice. To illustrate this we will allude to a few of the many disgraceful transactions of which our present Congress has, within a few weeks, been guilty.

In the appointment of representatives for the next ten years the slaveholders determined that the relative power which they possessed in Congress should continue about the same. The House of Rep. at first, passed a bill, giving to each portion of the Union the representation to which it was entitled according to our republican principles, but, at length, by order of the Senate, the plant instrument of John C. Calhoun, the House gave way—submitted to the dictation of the slaveholders—and instead of establishing a number by which 17,000,000 of people should be properly represented, fixed upon one which, in 1832, would not have been considered a proper number for a population of 12,000,000!

The slaveholders insisted that none of that class of persons, who are indebted to their God and our God for a dark skin, should be admitted into the yard of the Capitol:—our representatives submitted to this contemptible dictation, and our Congress passed a law excluding colored people from that sacred spot!

The slaveholders insisted that Congress should pass a law offering inducements to persons to emigrate from the States into the swamps and marshes of Florida. Our Congress, as is usual when the slaveholders insist, yielded, and passed a law authorizing government to hire men, with our property, to settle in that Territory and thereby render its population sufficiently numerous to allow its admission into the Union, as a Slave State, at an early day!

The slaveholders, through Mr. Calhoun insisted that American citizens who are obliged to wear a dark skin, should not be employed in our army as sailors or soldiers. Altho' it was proved that they made some of the best sailors and soldiers, our Senate submitted to the dictation, and passed a bill prohibiting these persons from being employed in any other capacity in the army and navy, than as cooks, servants and musicians! Our House of Representatives, of course, will follow suit, and then will be added another link to the long series of outrages upon humanity, of which our nation, through its representatives, is guilty.

In view of this state of things, is it not the duty of all good citizens to see that their votes are given for men who have a proper regard for the interests of their constituents, and of the nation? who have not only capacity, but independence and honesty?—The subject is worthy of consideration.—*Bangor Gaz.*

Blasting Rocks by Galvanism.—A method of blasting rocks by Galvanism has been invented by Mr. Roberts, of Scotland. The Glasgow Courier gives an account of an entirely successful experiment of this kind, performed at the Western Graigs Quarry.

At the close of the description of this experiment, the writer says:—

"The whole face of the rock was riven from top to bottom, and from three to four tons of stone were torn from the hill, and came thundering down like an avalanche. It is impossible to imagine anything more grand or interesting than this triumph of science as applied to practical utility in rendering a hitherto most dangerous process perfectly safe and simple in its execution."

Wheat.—This useful grain is indigenous to the northernmost parts of Persia and India where it grows spontaneously.

A negro slave of Fernando Cortez, was the first to cultivate it in Mexico. He found a few grains among some rice brought over from Spain, for the use of the army, and planted them. These few grains have covered our hills and valleys with the golden harvest.

Democracy.—Last Edition.—A democratic paper called the Argus, in the State of Maine, discourses as follows:

"Lay aside all prejudices about moral questions, and unite where alone you can unite, in the support of the glorious principles of the Revolution. Leave religion to the pulpit—leave temperance to the Washingtonians, and temperance societies—leave abolition to moral sensitives—AND RALLY ONE AND ALL IN FAVOR OF DEMOCRACY AND EQUAL RIGHTS."

Paraphrase.—Throw MORALITY to the winds—RELIGION into the sea—TEMPERANCE into the gutter. Abstract all these from politics and it leaves you true democracy!—the principles of the Revolution!—*Liberty Standard.*

A Prize Fighter Killed.—A prize fight took place in the vicinity of New York on the 13th, between Christopher Lilly and Thomas McCoy, a young man 21 years of age who resided at the Dover and Water streets, New York, in which the latter was beaten to death and died in the ring. The details of this brutal affair are too disgusting for our columns. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered "that the said Thomas McCoy came to his death by blows and injuries received in a fight with Christopher Lilly, in Westchester county, on the 13th inst, in which John McCuey, Wm. Ford, James Sullivan, James Sanford, Henry Shanford, Richard Fagan, John Austin and Joseph Murphy, were engaged as principals." None of the murderers had been arrested, and we doubt not, they will all be suffered to escape the halter.—*Det. Ad.*

Why is abolition like the Ho-gout of Daniel's vision? Do you give it up? Ans. Because it "pushes Westward, and Northward, and Southward."—*Tocsin.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

For Representatives,

ALVAH PRATT, of Pittsfield,

THOMAS G. DAVIS, of Sylvan,

DANIEL POMEROY, of Salem,

PRINCE BENNETT, of Augusta,

DARIUS S. WOOD, of Lodi,

SAMUEL B. NOBLE, of Ann Arbor.

For Senators,

MUNNIS KENNY, of Webster,

FRANCIS M. LANSING, of Lodi.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

For Representatives,

THOMAS TABOR, of Adrian,

STEPHEN ALLEN, of Madison,

HENRICK WILLEY, of Blissfield,

JOHN M. COE, of Roma.

JACKSON COUNTY.

For Representatives,

THOMAS M'GEE, of Concord,

S. B. TREADWELL, of Jackson,

R. B. REXFORD, of Napoleon.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

For Representatives,

THOMAS J. CHAMPION, of Homer,

DUDLEY N. BUSHNELL, of Le Roy.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

For Representatives,

ROSAMORE RANSOM,

DELAWARE DUNCAN.

For Senators,

JAMES L. BISHOP, of St. Joseph,

JOHN P. MARSH, of Kalamazoo.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

For Representatives,

ISAAC SMITH, of Green Oak,

DANIEL COOK, of Putnam.

STATE CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty party of Michigan will be held at Ann Arbor on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. Several prominent public speakers will address the Convention, and arrangements are making to secure the attendance of Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, and of our respected friend, James G. Birney.—One or both of these gentlemen may be expected to be present.

The committee anticipate a large attendance of the friends of universal liberty from all parts of the State. Those coming from the West and the East can take the cars at Detroit at 8 A. M., and they can return on the cars the next day.—Our fellow citizens of all parties and sentiments are respectfully invited to attend on the occasion. It is expected that the ladies will also cheer and animate the meeting by their presence.

CHAS. H. STEWART,
A. L. PORTER,
JNO. DIMOND,
NATHAN POWELL,
S. P. MEAD,
State Corresponding Committee.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

Notice is hereby given that the annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists of the State of Michigan, will hold its session commencing the 20th of Oct. next, at Lapham's corner, town of Salem Washtenaw Co.

MARCUS SWIFT, } Stationary
E. R. DOOLITTLE, } Committee.
SAMUEL BEBENS, }
Sept. 19th 1842.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has a few anti-slavery books, for gratuitous distribution on demand at his office. They will be delivered on the written order of any member of the county corresponding committees, and are designed to loan, and thus circulate in every county in the State under the direction of the committees. Should more be needed, they will be furnished at moderate prices.

CHAS. H. STEWART.

Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

From the Marshall Statesman.

THE THIRD PARTY.

In noticing Mr. Slade's letter to Mr. Townsend, on the question of third party organization, we took occasion to say, that the only ground which could be taken against it [the letter] was to deny the utility of a tariff, and go for one-sided free trade. The "Signal of Liberty," the organ of the party in this state, takes occasion to say, that they take ground against the letter, as it removes an effectual means of prosecuting the anti-slavery cause. The question, then, between us on this point, is simply this: Is a third party organization the best means of advancing the anti-slavery cause? "Yes," says the Signal, and No, say we. Now, we confess, that we approach this subject with no little deference, and shall, therefore, strive to conduct our side of the question with the utmost candor and fairness, stating nothing but what we feel is an argument, without any mystification or shunning of conclusions [1].

The third party organization is not the best means, because

1. It does not unite ALL the friends of the slave. It of necessity shuts out those whose action is all important who reside in the slave states [2]. There the evil exists and is felt by many; and, if a scheme were entered upon, which would derive help from those means which they could extend to it, they would heartily aid it forward. It is folly to ask them to assist in third party organizations, or to call on them to flee their states, and possessions. However strong their feelings may be for the slave, the hopelessness of a third party would prevent all action. And there are many strong anti-slavery men at the north, who have been and still are active in the cause of the slave, who believe it a political question, who make it such under all suitable circumstances, yet who cannot unite with the third party organization [3]. Of this class are Giddings, Slade, Adams and thousands of the rank and file of the Whig party. It may be so of the other party, but with them we are not as familiar [4].

Now, a question of such importance as the final destruction of slavery in the U. States, one to which abolitionists attach such magni-

tude, should be made entirely free, if they desire it to succeed, from all party influences and sectional bias, and resting on its own merits, it is sure to prevail. But it will never carry a party at the sacrifice of the other great interests of the country [5]. We all have our measures which require immediate attention, and if we love our country and are satisfied in those measures, we will not barter them away for uncertainties. Is it likely that we should throw them all away for one which does not advance them, but indirectly, if at all [6]? Can we not easily persuade men to add to the objects of pursuit a greater than all, though more remotely to be effected, than we can to leave everything for the one [7]? In other words, can we, as whigs, renounce the questions of Protection, a National Currency, &c. &c., leaving the whole country open to farther misery, to live for a season into that of slavery, where our success is problematical, to say the least of it, and where nothing can be done on the other great questions of the day. If we wish this cause (anti-slavery) to prosper, we must make it distinct [8]. One only thing should be required—*Opposition to Slavery and Slave Power.*

Let him be a whig, or a democrat, a churchman, or an infidel, it should matter not, he should be admitted to the ranks, and swell the tide of public sentiment against the selfish power of slavery [9]. No body can legislate down public opinion. Unconstitutional interference with and stoppage of mails cannot interrupt its progress. It will advance and spread like the subtle and mighty gases of nature, till, north and south, the oppressor falls, and the iron arm of despotism is broken. Organizations may be broken up; and party influences, party strifes, and party jealousies and corruptions coming into the cause may destroy it. Let it be put upon a surer basis. Thousands of men can be united easier on one idea than hundreds can on the same idea, when clothed with substances which do not necessarily belong to it. Increase your circumstances, and you lose strength in the material [10]. Minor matters are those on which men most dispute, and those which lead to broadest distinctions and enmities. Let go, then, of this party, and hold up the main principle, if you would speedily bow the nation to it [11].

2. The formation of the third party forms but a common receptacle for the discontented office seekers of other parties, whose ends and aims are seen to be so selfish as to greatly injure the cause of the slave. We will allow, if you please, that a great majority of the third party are honest men, and enter upon the cause with the best of motives, yet it is plain that many of them are the disquieted of other parties; men, whose self conceit lead them to ask for office which they could not fill, till, by repeated refusals, their spleen has run over, and they have deserted to the abolitionists. The Signal will not deny there are many such men in its party. It can even say to us that men will confess that they are opposed to slavery for the sake of votes, and certainly it will not quarrel with us for taking the ground in accordance with the spirit of its own remark, that some men will be abolitionists for the sake of a lean distinction—a nomination to office. To this charge they are open, and if we have not been misinformed, many good men, political abolitionists, have greatly regretted their course in the third party organization, as it has already brought into the ranks so many mere party men, whose interest in the slave is nothing whatever, and whose objects were only those of personal ambition [12].

3. It is a manner of effecting the object, (supposing it capable to do it,) which greatly jeopardizes the permanent welfare of the colored race. If their emancipation were effected by it, such are the prejudices between the two races, the dissimilarity of habits, and the fends incident to so extended and conflicting interests, that this change, being merely political, might soon be reversed, or mooted for years, to the greatest possible disadvantages to the colored people. Party questions are never settled. One revolution follows another, and the party triumphing this year is in the minority the next. Will the anti-slavery party be different from any other which the world has ever seen? Allowing it to triumph, will the work be accomplished? Will opponents cease their efforts to effect a revolution? And may not an unhappy administration of one term lay the hopes of those who need the protection of a tariff forever in the dust? Public sentiment alone permanently settles questions, party organizations never. Will we hazard the welfare of nearly three millions of our race on the throws of a party? Never—if we are wise—never [13].

We will answer at another time the questions of the Signal, as to the position of the Whig party on this question.

1. We reciprocate the feeling here expressed, and have therefore copied the entire article into our paper, that our readers may have both sides of the question. We are after the truth. If our mode of action is not the best, show us a better, and we will adopt it.

2. We cannot perceive very much force in this objection. When discussed at all in a slave State, emancipation will be discussed as a political question: by political men—by those who have the power to act upon it definitely. The non-slaveholders far outnumber the slaveholders, and their interests, social, pecuniary, and political are decidedly anti-slavery. The system highly oppresses them, and when they oppose it, it will be politically—by invoking legislative action, and by endeavoring to send men to the legislature who will favor their views.

3. That all the sincere friends of the slave have not yet joined us, does not prove that they will not. Thousands of them have remained attached to their parties expecting they would do something for the cause; but they have waited in vain, and it is within bounds to say that thousands are now coming over to us. Indeed, they have reason for coming, when their own rights are openly invaded under a whig administration.

4. Mr. Giddings has given the best constitutional exposition of the principles of the Liberty party that has yet been published; and he was recently elected to Congress as the avowed champion of the principles he had before advanced.—Mr. Adams is not, and never has been, an abolitionist, in the common acceptance of the word. At any rate we have his word for it. We are not aware that Adams, Giddings, Mattocks, Borden, or any other Congressional abolitionists, except Slade, are now opposed to the Liberty party. On the contrary, when a Speaker of the House was last elected, they set us an example of third party nominations, by voting for Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania. The slaveholders had a Speaker for 27 out of 30 years, and these gentlemen would not vote for another from that class. They were right; and the same reasons which impelled them to a separate nomination for Speaker, impel us to make independent nomi-

nations for other officers. Why did not THEY scatter their votes upon the other two parties?

5. Does the Liberty party require the sacrifice of any of the great interests of the country? If so, of which? Let us know.

6. Do we propose throwing them away?—Where is the evidence of it?

7. Do we propose "to leave every thing?"—Where have we advocated any such thing?

8. Exactly so. That is our doctrine.

9. True again. The Liberty party admits "Whigs and Democrats, churchmen and infidels," and all who will unite with us in "Opposition to Slavery and the Slave Power."

10. Very true. Therefore it is that we hold up one "main principle," leaving the others to occupy that space to which their magnitude entitles them.

11. We hold up this main principle by means of the Liberty party as worthy of being sustained by arguments and votes. Without an organization, it would be lost sight of amid the confusion of "minor matters." Mr. Simonds here argues our side of the question admirably.

12. This objection was brought against the formation of a Liberty party before it was organized; but we do not find that it has yet practically much force. That in all large bodies, whether political, or ecclesiastical, there will be some turbulent, unprincipled, ambitious spirits, we know, for such is human nature: but these characteristics have not yet been developed among us. The Statesman concedes that "the great majority of the third party are honest men, with the best of motives;" but contends there are many, who from pure spleen and disappointment have deserted to us. We do not know of a single individual of that character. There may be such; but in our acquaintance, and that is somewhat extensive, we know of none. We cannot but think the Editor of the Statesman has been led, perhaps from some individual case, or some local circumstances unknown to us, to attribute too much weight to this plausible objection. We believe a closer acquaintance with the excellent and noble hearted men who compose the Liberty party, would tend to modify his opinion. Whatever force the objection may have in future, it is entitled to none now. We have no offices to bestow and a nomination only is such a very "lean distinction" that he must be weak indeed who could be captivated by it. Mr. Taylor, in his Senatorial Address, flings it at us that we shall not elect a single candidate this year. Ought we then with so poor a prospect before us, to be stigmatized as ambitious office seekers?

13. This is a singular objection to proceed from the advocate of a political party. Let his doctrine be applied to his own party. The Statesman will admit that in our country are nearly or quite three millions of people, whose interests are materially affected by a protective tariff. Whig legislation in favor of such a tariff will greatly promote their happiness and welfare, while Democratic legislation for very low duties or Free Trade would greatly distress or ruin them. Here, then, is the welfare of three millions of our race hazarded on party legislation.—The principle of the Statesman, applied to this case, will read like this: A protective tariff ought not to be passed, because "this change being merely political, might soon be reversed, or mooted for years, to the greatest possible disadvantages to those who need protection. Party questions are never settled. One revolution follows another, and the party triumphing this year is in the minority the next. Allowing the whig party to triumph, will the work be accomplished? Will opponents cease their efforts to effect a revolution? And may not an unhappy administration of one term lay the hopes of those who need the protection of a tariff forever in the dust? Public sentiment alone permanently settles questions—party organizations never. Will we hazard the welfare of three millions of our race on the throws of a party? Never—if we are wise—never."

Now the truth is, that the welfare of men in all civilized countries is greatly dependent on legislation, and legislation will fluctuate on all questions on which the community are nearly equally divided. When public sentiment becomes established on any point, legislation is sure to follow, and become permanent. In proof of this, we might mention the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the extension of universal suffrage, and the prohibition of lotteries. Public sentiment is nothing more than the expressed opinions of the persons composing a community. It has a perpetual tendency towards stability and fixedness. A man who has never thought of a complicated question, like that of a national bank for instance, is poorly qualified to decide at once on its merits. But after hearing its qualities discussed, and reflecting on the arguments adduced, he will have an opinion of its character, whether he wishes to or not. After being informed on a subject, an opinion in his own mind is unavoidable, and that opinion will be stable and unchanging, just in proportion to the weight of evidence adduced, and its clear comprehension by the mind. It would be impossible now to restore the system of imprisonment for debt, or to restrict the right of suffrage to every twentieth man. Why? Because public opinion has set its irresistible veto upon those things.

Just so it is in relation to slavery. There is reason to believe the Liberty party will keep pace with public opinion, and, indeed, will be an index, as it is a result of it. It will grow with its growth, and strengthen with its strength; & when legislation follows, we apprehend that a public opinion, formed from an extensive knowledge of facts, thoroughly discussed for many years, will be ready to sanction and sustain just and equal laws for all our population, and render their decision irrevocable.

We hope the Editor of the Statesman will continue his discussion of this subject, which he has commenced with candor and ability, and not forget, that by its terms, as stated by himself, he must not only show that political organization is not the best means of advancing our cause, but must also point out a more eligible method.

Slave Case in Albany.—The Tocsin states that a free colored man named Burger, his wife and two children, who were slaves, and a sister in law and two children, also slaves, arrived in Albany from Maryland. Just as he was leaving for the West, he was arrested on a charge of stealing \$400 in Virginia from one Peyton, who made oath that he suspected this Burger of the theft. Burger and the sister-

in-law were imprisoned during the night.—Next morning Peyton and an overseer he brought with him were arrested by the counsel of Burgee on an action for slander and defamation; and having been discharged on that account, they were again arrested on a charge of false imprisonment of Burgee, and not being able to give bail, were committed to jail, where, says the Tocsin, they yet remain.—That paper explains:

"Reader—dear Southern reader, in particular, I want to pause at this point and upon this very thing: only think of it! Southern KNIGHTS of the WHIP and the CHAIN, taken on a writ, and thrust into a common jail for slandering the character of a NEGRO! Oh, 'tis a burning shame! Out upon such low-lived, home-spun notions of EQUAL RIGHTS!"

Burgee and his sister-in-law were released after examination, but the latter and her two children were arrested as slaves, under the Revised Statutes of New York. The counsel for the prisoners pleaded the invalidity of the warrant, the legal requisites not having been complied with, and he also demurred to the jurisdiction of the court, contending that a slave case can only be entertained in the U. S. Courts, under the act of 1793, all State laws having been annulled by the decision in the famous Maryland and Pennsylvania case. The judge released the prisoners, thus sustaining this last plea.

The whigs in Maine seem to have been considerably riled by the appeals of Alvan Stewart on the Christian duty of voting for righteous rulers. The Bangor Whig says:

"With the religious appeal, the allusions to the Saviour and the soul, to acquire political power, those engaged in it seem to have the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other, and to call upon their followers to 'trust in the Lord, but to keep their powder dry.'"

Mr. Giddings was invited to attend the Liberty Convention at Bangor, Maine, Sept. 2. He declined on account of his private and professional engagements. After expressing the gratification he should receive from viewing the country, he says in his reply, "It would give me still greater pleasure to meet the friends of freedom in your State, and to contribute any aid in my power to the cause of Northern rights and human liberty."

The following noble sentiment was adopted by the Liberty Convention of Maine. Does it not express the sentiments of the friends of Liberty in Michigan?

Resolved, That the Liberty party is not undertaken as an experiment, but as a permanent measure, not to be continued or la aside by the results of a single election, but we have entered upon it as the great political object of our lives; an object, whatever present appearances may indicate, which we will not yield, or abandon, until success crown our efforts.

John Leeds Kerr, U. S. Senator from Maryland, has very politely requested Mr. Garrison to discontinue sending him the Liberator, because his servants are all slaves, and the constant appearance of the paper in his family, wherein all the newspapers he receives are open to free perusal, "might lead to unpleasant circumstances." "This conscience makes cowards of them all."

The Elections.—The Whig vote in Vermont in 187 towns is reported at 20,587; Democratic 19,200; Liberty 1517—showing a decrease in the Liberty vote compared with last year of more than 900. The full returns may vary the sum total a little, but there has been a falling off in that State. It is attributed in part by the Emancipator to a change in the candidates, from last year. In 1832 towns towns the whigs have 96 representatives, the Democrats 73, Liberty 1, no choice 7.

Illinois.—Eighteen counties gave 724 Lib. votes: last year the same counties gave 456. The Western Citizen says:—

"By this rate of increase, the whole number of votes cast in the State will exceed 1000.—This is doubling the number at every election, which we consider a respectable increase."

Last year 19 votes were cast in Canton—this year 57. A correspondent says, "this vote was more than the friends of the slave expected, and has astonished the whigs and democrats. The increase was mainly from the ranks of the latter."

The Democratic majority for Governor as far as heard from is upwards of 6000.

Maine.—Gov. Fairfield, Dem. has been re-elected by increased majorities. The Liberty vote opens well. The returns as far as heard from are reported as follows:

	LIBERTY.	WHIG.	DEM.
	1842	1841	1842
Hallowell,	83	41	278
Augusta,	33	16	474
Winthrop,	38	40	
Gardiner,	98	27	
China,	24	4	212
Albion,	10	8	104
Greene,	8	3	114
Monmouth,	19	7	157
Pittsford,	22	5	162
Readfield,	8	1	156
N. Yarmouth,	33	61	200
Bangor,	167	66	543
Dixmont,	35	2	38
Hamptden,	43	22	89
	716	302	

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscriber informs the members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that he has issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount in pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at a profit but to subvert the Anti-Slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again.

Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement at length for three months, and their bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin	50
Anti-Slavery Manual	20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo.	25
Alton Trials	25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3	set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child	set 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.	50
Beauties of Philanthropy	33 1-2
Bourne's Picture of Slavery	50
Buxton on the Slave Trade	50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3	set 1,00
Chloe Spear	25
Channing on Slavery	25
Duncan on Slavery	25
Emancipation in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball	25
Do by do in boards with map	50
Enemies of Constitution discovered	50
Fountain, plain binding, 64mo.	12 1-2
Gustavus Vasa	50
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher	37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 7 1-2; Jay's View	50
Light and Truth	20
Life of Granville Sharp	15
Mott's Biographical Sketches	37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes	75
Do of Lovejoy	62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges	33 1-2
Pennsylvania Hall	75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo.	1,00
Rankin's Letters, 12mo. 100 pp.	20
Right and wrong in Boston	20
Star of Freedom, muslin	12 1-2
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society; Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery; Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol.	25
Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3	set 50
Songs of the Free	35 1-2
Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo.	20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo.	20
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of	25
West Indies, by Professor Hays	25
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge	75
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait	12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive	37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color	1
Ancient Landmarks	3
Apology for Abolitionists	3
American Slavery as it is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses	25
Address on Right of Petition	2
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States	1
Address on Slavery (German)	1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland	1
Address of National Convention (German)	1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance	25
Do. of Mass. A. S. Society	12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States	6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery	2
Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city.	4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child	6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents	4
Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question	12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th	12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society	3
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South	3
Bible against Slavery	6
Collection of Valuable Documents	6 1-4
Binney's Letters to the Churches	2
Binney on Colonization	2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green	6
Chippman's Discourse	3
Channing's Letters to Clay	3
Condition of Free People of Color	3
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of	12 1-2
Dissertation on Servitude	1
Dickinson's Sermon	1
Does the Bible sanction Slavery?	1
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society	1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge	25
Dresser's Narrative	3
Extinguisher Extinguished	3
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to.	2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball	12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1833	3
Freedom's Defense	6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle	6
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union	6
Generous Planter	3
Gillet's Review of Bushnell's Discourse	6
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition	12-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church	3
Liberty, 8vo. 25; do; 12mo	15
Morris's Review in answer to Clay	3
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky	12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau	6
Modern Expediency Considered	6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia	6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	5
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society	3
Pro-Slavery	3
Rural Code of Haiti	3

Roper, Moses. Narrative of a Fugitive Slave 12-2
Rights of Colored Men 12-2
Ruggles's Antidote 6
Right and Wrong in Boston 12-2
Slavery Rhymes 6
Slavery's Speech in Congress in 1833 6
Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas. Smylie 6
Do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se" 6
Southard's Manual 6
Star of Freedom 6
Schmucker and Smith's Letters 6
Slaveholder's Prayer 6
Slaveholding Weighed 6
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 6
The Martyr, by Beriah Green 6
Things for Northern Men to do 6
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse 6
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy 25
Why work for the Slave 1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

No. 1. St. Domingo,
No. 2. Caste,
No. 3. Colonization,
No. 4. Moral Condition of the Slave,
No. 5. What is Abolition?
No. 6. The Ten Commandments,
No. 7. Danger and Safety,
No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible,
No. 9. Prejudice against Color,
No. 10. Northern Dealers in Slaves,
No. 11. Slavery and Misions
No. 12. Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery.
The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

PRINTS, ETC.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 3
The Emancipated Family 25
Slave Market of America 3
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson 5
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 2
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 1
Do. with kneeling Slave sheet 1
Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 50
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Mendian fund.
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25
Argument of Roger S. Baldwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6
Congressional Document relating to do. 6
Portrait of Clinquez 1,00
March 3d, 1842.

Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture HORSE POWERS and THRASHING MACHINES, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thrasher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. H. Wadsworth's, Detroit village, and one at MARTIN WILSON'S, street agents for the sale of them.

The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a thrashing machine, with a stove or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a thrashing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 3000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE,
S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thrash as much with this power as 5 will with any other power.

The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed.

E. S. SMITH.
Scio, April 11, 1842.

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many years' experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April 13, 1842.

Woolen Manufactory

The subscribers have recently put in operation a woolen manufactory for manufacturing woolen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where they wish to manufacture wool into cloth on

shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of home industry. Wool may be left at Scio village.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April 13, 1842.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at

PIERRE TELLER'S,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist 130, Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dunn ague, chills, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety.

The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842.

L. BECKLEY

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, AND GENTLEMEN'S WORLD OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

[The Cashier and Gentleman's United.]
A new volume under the above title, of the well established and popular English Magazine, The Philadelphia Cashier in conjunction with the Gentleman's Magazine, which has been everywhere pronounced to be the most readable and popular of the day, will be opened on the first day of January, 1842, with an array of contributors secured by the union of talent, of fame, which no periodical in the country can boast or pretend to rival. The December number will however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest white paper, and with the first of a series of embellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, second to no Magazine in the Union. The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly sentimentality, and from an effusion of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be found in its pages to cause a blush upon the cheek of the most pure.

The Literary Character will be sufficiently guaranteed by the reputation of both Magazines thus united, for years past. Writers of the first rank have been regular contributors to their pages, and the tales and sketches published in them have been widely copied and read, and the firm and independent tone of the criticisms, upon the current literature of the day has been everywhere approved and commended.

The list of Contributors embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors. In addition, the distinguished services of a host of anonymous writers of no ordinary abilities have given worth and character to the pages of the Magazines. The series of well known nautical papers entitled "Cruising in the Last War," have had a run, unequalled by any series published in any Magazine, for years. The author promises to open the first of a new series of "Tales of the Sea," and from his known abilities as a depicter of sea scenes and life, much may be relied upon from him in maintaining the popularity of the Magazine. Papers may be expected during the volume also from the author of the well known articles entitled "The Log of Old Ironsides."

The author of "Syrian Letters," will also lend his powerful and graceful pen to sustain and increase the reputation of the work. The valuable aid of the author of "Leaves from a Lovers' Portfolio" has also been secured from the spacious stores which a long life in the profession has enabled him to amass. An occasional Chit-Chat with Jeremy Short and Oliver Oldfellow is also promised with a variety of choice articles in prose and verse, from various writers of celebrity, as contributors to the prominent Magazines of the country. The Editors of both Magazines continue their services under the new arrangement. With such an array of talent, a Magazine of unrivalled attractions, may safely be promised the coming volume.

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall, the ensuing volume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon for the month in which they are issued.

These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sartain, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choicest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it, so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, importunate and eventually discontinue many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, or two copies yearly for five dollars, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia periodicals, this

LIBERAL PROPOSAL is made. Five dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book for one year. Address post paid.

GEOR. GRAHAM,
South west corner of Chestnut and Third Street Philadelphia.

WOL.

F. Denison will buy any quantity of Wool, at fair prices, if delivered at his

Scio, June 10, 1842.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co. on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden Lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once—Find the name of Comstock & Co. on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES

that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOF'S SPECIFIC; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roof's Foghorn Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.

—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

[See Dr. Lin's signature, nature, thus:]

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS, or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

COLDS & COUGHS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

INDIA HAIR DYE

hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COM- POUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm—so in coughs, swollen or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by Farnestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and of our agents, Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor, Mich. n15—1y.

HOLMANS, Bone Ointment.

THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which nature is heir too, viz:—RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflammatory—Gout—Sprains—Bruises and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boils and Abscesses. Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents suppuration or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of this remedy are given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far exceeds the Opodeldoe's and Liniments of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the decided preference to every thing else. Many Physicians of eminence have used this ointment and extol its merits.

The above ointment is for sale wholesale and retail by L. BECKLEY.
Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants, to his present stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, &c. &c. comprising one of the largest and fullest assortments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found:

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English,
20 oz Sulph. Morphia,
10 oz. Aced. do
50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark,
1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,
1 Chest Rhubarb Root,
1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,
50 lbs. Calomel,
3 casks Epsom Salts,
15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil,
40 boxes Sperm Candles,
2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground,
4 casks Linsed Oil,
Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER.
159 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the