

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, Editors.  
G. Beckley.

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All remittances and all communications designed for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paid, to the Signal of Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich.

## POETRY.

### A HYMN OF THE SEA.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

The sea is mighty, but a mightier sways  
His restless billows. Thou, whose hands have  
scoured  
His boundless gulfs and built his shore, thy  
breath,

That moved in the beginning o'er his face,  
Moves o'er it evermore. The obedient waves,  
To its strong motion, roll and rise and fall.

Sill from that realm of rain thy cloud goes up,  
As at the first, to water the great earth.  
And keep her valleys green. A hundred realms  
Watch its broad shadow warping on the wind,  
And in the dropping shower, with gladness, hear  
Thy promise of the harvest. I look forth,  
Over the boundless blue, where, joyously,  
The bright crests of innumerable waves  
Glance to the sun at once, as when the hands  
Of a great multitude are upward flung  
In acclamation. I behold the ships  
Gliding from cape to cape, from isle to isle,  
Or stemming toward far lands, or hastening home  
From the old world. It is thy friendly breeze  
That bears them, with the riches of the land,  
And treasure of dear lives, till, in the port,  
The shouting seamen climb and furl the sail.

But who shall bide thy tempest, who shall face  
The blast that wakes the fury of the sea?  
Oh God! thy justice makes the world turn pale,  
When on the armed fleet, that royally  
Bears down the surge, carrying war, to smite  
Some city, or invade some thoughtless realm,  
Descends the fierce, tornado. The vast hulks  
Are whirled like chaff upon the waves; the sails  
Fly, rent like webs of gossamer; the masts  
Are snapped asunder; downward from the decks,  
Downward are slung, into the fathomless gulf,  
Their cruel engines, and their hosts, arrayed  
In trappings of the battle-field, are whirled  
By whirlpool, or dashed dead upon the rocks.

Then stand the nations still with awe, and pause,  
A moment, from the bloody work of war.  
These restless surges cut away the shores  
Of earth's old continents, the fertile plain  
Walters in shallows, heads and crumbles down,  
And the tide drifts the sea-sand in the streets  
Of the drowned city. Thou meanwhile, afar,  
In the green chambers of the middle sea,  
Where deepest spread the waters and the line  
Sinks deepest, while no eye beholds thy work,  
Creator! thou dost teach the coral worm  
To lay his mighty reefs. From age to age,  
He builds beneath the waters, till, at last,  
His bulwarks overtop the brine, and check  
The long wave rolling from the Southern pole  
To break upon Japan. Thou bidst the fires,  
That smoulder under ocean, heave on high  
The new made mountains, and uplift their peaks,  
A place of refuge for the storm-driven bird.  
The birds and waiting billows plant the reefs  
With herb and tree; sweet fountains gush; sweet  
airs

Ripple the living lakes, that, fringed with flowers  
Are gathering in the hollows. Thou dost look  
On thy creation and pronounce it good.  
In valleys, glorious with their summer green,  
Praise thee in silent beauty, and its woods,  
Swept by the murmuring winds of ocean, join  
The murmuring shores in a perpetual hymn.

—[Christian Examiner.]

## MISCELLANY.

### NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY. OF NATURAL AGENTS.

The advantages of inanimate over animate natural agents, are several.

1. Inanimate agents, in a small space, with little weight, produce more power. Thus a steam engine, small in bulk, will do the work of two hundred horses.

2. Inanimate agents never need rest.—Animals must spend the greater part of their time in feeding or in repose. A horse cannot labor severely for more than eight hours in twenty-four. Hence, to keep your machinery in motion, three relays of horses must be provided.

3. They are much cheaper. Inanimate agents are liable to no diseases, require no food, and create expense only when at work. Were the labor now performed by steam to be performed by horses, the price of the ordinary necessities of life would be quadrupled. The use of steam power and other inanimate agents, has a tendency to increase the amount of agricultural products. Suppose, on a certain railroad, steam does the work of one thousand horses. A horse requires as much sustenance in a year as would support eight men. Consequently on the land where form-

erly was raised hay for a thousand horses, can now be raised wheat enough for eight thousand men. This, at first, would reduce the price of wheat; and the result would be that the district would support eight thousand more men than before.

4. There is commonly a gain in personal safety. Animals are endowed with passions and will, which men can often neither control nor influence, whereas inanimate agents act under laws which may be known and obeyed. Notwithstanding the dreadful accidents that occur on steamboats and railroads, there is reason to believe that a greater amount of human life would be sacrificed, if the same number of persons were transported by horses.

5. Inanimate agents can be used without the infliction of pain. Where labor is severe, or where great speed is required, animals are soon destroyed. Inanimate power never endures pain from being overdriven.

6. Animate power decreases with velocity. There is a limitation to its speed that cannot be passed. Suppose the tractive power of a horse, at two miles per hour, to be represented by 100, at the rate of three miles his force will be 81; at four miles, 64; at five miles, 49; at six miles, 36; at the top of his speed, he can carry no more than his own weight.—An engine can be made to work as powerfully at one degree of velocity as at another.

From these causes inanimate is fast taking the place of animate agents. They produce a great economy in time; they are much more certain; and the expense of transportation is materially reduced by the use of them.

But power may not only be created by natural agents, but combinations of matter may be formed by which mere human force may be applied to greater advantage. These are called the mechanical powers—the lever, the wheel and axle, the inclined plane, the screw, the pulley, and the wedge. These powers are usually applied long before the creative agents are known. Archimedes had made great progress in the mechanic arts, when flouring mills, saw-mills, steam engines and brick chimneys were entirely unknown.

These two forms of natural agency are often combined in a single machine. Man is successful just in proportion as he can throw upon nature the burden of producing those things which he desires; since nature always works with undeviating accuracy, with unerring skill, with indefatigable perseverance; and she always works for nothing.

By the application of the mechanical forces, we can change the direction of the momentum produced by natural agents.

2. We can change power for velocity.—The ponderous revolutions of a large wheel can be made to produce every degree of velocity over a whole factory.

3. We can thus exert forces too great for animate power. The power required to forge anchors, propel steamboats, &c. is greater than could be exerted by any animate force, unless applied in combination with the mechanical powers.

4. We can execute operations too delicate for human touch. The most delicate fabrics are invariably wrought by machinery.

5. By means of machinery, we are enabled to accumulate power. We exchange a continuous small force for a sudden and violent one, as is the case with the pile driver, and the common beetle and wedge.

6. We can exchange a short and irregular effort for a continuous and regular one. This is done in clocks, watches, &c. Here we spread the action of a minute over a day or a week, with almost mathematical accuracy.

From the National A. S. Standard.

## TEETH.

The prevalence of defective teeth in this country is the general subject of remark by foreigners; and whoever has traveled in Spain and Portugal is struck with the superior soundness and whiteness of teeth in those countries. Though not a cleanly people in other respects they wash their teeth often, and by means of tooth-picks, carefully remove all substances from between them, after meals. A little silver porepencil, with holes all over its back, to insert tooth-picks, is a common ornament on the dining tables of Spain and Portugal. The general use of them creates so large a demand, that students at Coimbra sometimes support themselves by whitening tooth-picks, which are sold, tied in small bunches, like matches. They are made of willow, on account of its toughness and pliability. Tooth-picks of metal are too hard, and are apt to injure the gums. There is the same objection, in a less degree, to quills. But willow tooth-picks are preferable to all others; and they have the advantage of being the most cleanly; for they usually break in the using and are thrown away. Few sights are more offensive to a person of refinement, than a tooth-pick that has been much used; it is moreover uncleanly, and not healthy for the teeth. Food allowed to remain between the teeth, particularly animal food, is very destructive, it should be carefully removed after every meal, and the mouth thoroughly rinsed. This may seem to many like a great talk about small matters; but these are simple precautions to take, and very slight trouble, compared with the agony of aching teeth, or a breath so offensive that your best friend does not wish to sit near you. I can see no reason why a man's complexion should exclude him from a dining table, but I do see a very good reason why he should be banished for not taking proper care of his teeth. A bad breath is such a detestable thing, that it might be sufficient reason for not marrying a person with otherwise agreeable qualities. It is moreover, perfectly inexcusable thus to transform oneself into a walking sepulchre. Nobody needs to have an offensive breath. A careful removal of substances from between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals, and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth

will always cure a bad breath. Charcoal used as a dentifrice, (that is, rubbed on in powder, with a brush) is apt to injure the enamel; but a lump of it held in the mouth, two or three times a week, and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth, and purify the breath.—The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums; and it is the acid which destroys the teeth. A dear friend of ours had, when about twenty years of age, a front tooth that turned black gradually, crumbled and broke off piecemeal. By frequently chewing charcoal, the progress of decay was not only arrested, but nature set vigorously to work to restore the breach, and the crumbled portion grew again, till the whole tooth was as sound as before. This I know to be a fact.

Every one knows that charcoal is an antiputrescent, and is used in boxing up animal or vegetable substances, to keep them from decay. Upon the same chemical principle, it tends to preserve the teeth, and sweeten the breath.

There is no danger in swallowing it; on the contrary, small quantities have a healthful effect on the inward system, particularly when the body is suffering from that class of complaints peculiarly incident to summer. It would not be wise to swallow that, or any gritty substance, very frequently; but once or twice a week, a little would be salutary, rather than otherwise. A bit of charcoal, as big as a cherry, merely held in the mouth a few hours, without chewing, has a good effect. At first, most people, dislike to chew it, but use soon renders it far from disagreeable. Those who are troubled with an offensive breath, might chew it often, and swallow it but seldom. It is peculiarly important to clean and rinse the mouth thoroughly before going to bed; otherwise a great deal of the destructive acid will form during the night.

If these hints induce only one person to take better care of the teeth, I shall be more than rewarded for the trouble of writing. I am continually pained to see young people losing their teeth, merely for want of a few simple precautions; and one cannot enter stage or steam car without finding the atmosphere polluted, and rendered absolutely unhealthy for the lungs to breathe, when a proper use of water and charcoal might render it as wholesome and pleasant as a breeze of Eden.

L. M. C.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

The election for this State is over. With it has passed away political excitement, and reason again resumes her dispassionate way over mind. In this interval of sober judgment, it may be profitable that each elector should ask of himself, what good has he accomplished by his recent vote. In reviewing by gone life, we can ever clearly see errors, imperceptible during their enactment. We can best redeem their baneful consequences, by making the lessons of past folly the index of future wisdom, and thus turn to profit, what else must ever remain a dead loss, on life's account. As in the natural, so is it in the political life. How common is it to hear regrets from numbers, that they had voted for particular individuals. Large was the party, who bewailed that Jackson had occupied the presidential chair by their suffrage, and still larger is that now "clothed in sackcloth and ashes," or maddened into rage, because they have helped the elevation of John Tyler. But all these hopes to be more wise hereafter.

Reader, does your late vote now satisfy you? It was grateful to the excited politician, but is it approved by the calm, and reflective citizen? If you are a democrat, the triumph of your creed may prompt a ready affirmative; the season for unperturbed thought has not arrived for you—some months hence the question will be more appropriate. But are you a whig? How has the whig doctrine, "Don't throw away your votes," prospered with you? You were well warned that this unholy doctrine—this injunction to abandon principle, that you might herd with victory, would place you in the democratic ranks. Do you feel that you have used the freeman's greatest privilege wisely and conscientiously? If you have voted to sustain honest conviction, and to promote principle, rather than party, you have done well; but if principle was merged to subserve party, the result has proved that even in politics, as on other subjects, abandonment of honest principle carries with it its own punishment.

What good can your third party men accomplish? was the wise question before election.—What good have you whigs accomplished, now that it is past our answer, with this difference, however, that ours is a gaining—yours a losing minority. From an almost ideal party we are fast swelling into greatness—from a giant you have already faded to dwarfish stature; and though the prediction doubtless seems to you the dream of fevered fancy, yet rely on it, the whig party will soon be among the things of the past, and if aught of its principles is to triumph, it must be under a new name, and with a changed organization. Old leaders interested and backed in political trickery—must be put away, and the whole mass be regenerated by a purifying principle.

We liberty men can no longer be despised; already our infant strength is felt. In Ohio, New York, Massachusetts and this State, our organization has left the whigs to earn the wages of broken faith, and hypocritical promises. In Michigan we have recorded the sentiments of over two thousand voting citizens in favor of liberty, and free labor, against slavery, and unpaid labor, and this amount of testimony, otherwise lost, by the ballot box is now concentrated into indisputable shape, and sent to the nation to exert its moral influence, in mitigating the political, the moral, and the social evils of slavery.

But is there any thing to be expected of the whigs, favorable to liberty? the question is asked as to them only, because as yet democracy has professed entire opposition to us, and the whigs using so many honied, and "blarney" professions, delude many to continue in their ranks from the hope that liberty will receive its triumph with theirs. A late writer in the Free Press, in two articles, disclosed a startling amount of whig slavery measures, since their short elevation to power; they are too numerous now to repeat.—

But see what the Advertiser, the whig organ, professes, now that election is past.

In its number of 23d of November is a leading editorial, headed "Right of Petition;" it advocates this right, but as if to do away with the effect of this single liberty principle, it avows, that it is "not prepared to say that slavery should be abolished in the District of Columbia." It says in fact to Congress—receive petitions, but do not grant their prayer. Take in every petition for abolishing slavery, but heed them not; humour the petitioners, while they are in fact far as ever from attaining their desires. In truth this is a perfect commentary on the whig treatment of us at all times.

Let every person, halting between the whigs and liberty read this avowal of whig principles in this State.

But on reading to the end of this article, it will be found, that even this miserable advocacy of the right of petition, clogged as it is with a destructive adjunct, is founded, not on general principle, but to subserve whig ascendancy. "Above all," says it, "we adjure the friends of Henry Clay to pause and ponder," and why so, reader? Let the Advertiser answer! "Already there are many at the north, who will hesitate long before they will vote for ANY SLAVEHOLDER FOR PRESIDENT, and the number is daily increasing!!!"

And yet this is the journal that prates about its "excessive attachment to the North," and with bold daring sticks these very words directly beneath the banner display of the "principles of the whig party, as defined by Henry Clay," the very man for whose election it labors so hard.—And when the whig principles, the progeny of this great whig dictator, are searched for evidence of excessive attachment to the north," is it to be found? there is the currency question—and the tariff—and the war of spite with Tyler—and the distribution of land money, and economy, the catch suffrage of every party—and a single presidential term, another catch suffrage of the president seeking candidate—all these are plainly set out, but this "excessive attachment," where is it? No doubt, like all overpowering excesses, it is too big for utterance, or perhaps like the Kilkenny cats, it has gone through a self-devouring feat.

H. H. H.

## TO THE EVANGELICAL MINISTERS OF MICHIGAN.

DEAR BRETHREN:—At a meeting of the friends of the Sabbath, recently held in the city of Buffalo, for the purpose of organizing a Sabbath Union; securing the employment on the lakes of first six day steamer, supplied with Chaplains, and bibles; tracts, &c. to be distributed, and to concert other means for the better observance of that holy day, the undersigned was requested to act as their several agent. It being impracticable and unnecessary that he should visit you all in person, he takes this method most respectfully to make the following request of each of you. 1st. That if perfectly consistent with your own views of duty and propriety, you would be pleased, if Providence permit, on the next New Year's Sabbath, (Jan. 2, 1843,) to preach to your people on the claims of the Sabbath, and secure the adoptions as extensively as possible, of the following Sabbath pledge.

RESOLVE.  
We the undersigned engage to observe the Sabbath as a day of rest from worldly business, cares, and amusements, and to discountenance its desecration by others, by our influence as well as example; and that we will patronize those public carriers by land or water, and those engaged in other business, who observe the Sabbath, in preference to all others.

2. That you would enquire for individuals among your hearers and friends who will take shares, or become subscribers to any amount in the contemplated Bethel steamers, the management of the stock and steamers to be in the hands of the following Board of Trust, whose characters we presume will be a sufficient guarantee of its good management, and of your success in both these respects, you are requested to make a reasonable report to Mr. E. Bingham, of Detroit.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trust:  
Rev. J. C. Lord, D. D., of Buffalo, Deacon Stephen Whitaker, Cleveland, Edward Bingham, Detroit, Dr. Justin Rice, Mackinaw, Rev. Professor Dewey Rochester, Rev. John McLane, D. D., Princeton, Rev. Ralph Emerson, D. D., Andover, G. N. Tracy, Esq. New York, and E. Goodrich, Esq. Hartford.

NOTE.—Subscribers to this enterprise are to receive a dividend of eight per cent. per annum. Policies of Insurance of the steamers to be put in the hands of the Board as security to stockholders, or subscribers. A Chaplain of evangelical piety to be appointed to each steamer, as one of the officers, whose duty it will be to preach the gospel and distribute Bibles and Tracts.

D. M. SMITH, Agent.  
P. S.—I would also request the Presiding Elders of the respective Methodist Circuits, the Stated Clerks of the respective Presbyteries and Associations to act as agents to promote the foregoing objects by correspondence and otherwise, as they may think best.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
ANTI-SLAVERY IN KALAMAZOO.  
Schoolcraft, Nov. 23d, 1842.

Messrs Editors:—We have just received the official canvass for the county of Kalamazoo.—We have no means at command by which to ascertain the number of votes polled; the highest number cast for one officer was for treasurer 1434; the highest number for any Liberty candidate 200; the next 190, the first for Senator, the other for Representative. The highest for county officers was 182, the lowest 73, was in consequence of a bad nomination, owing to

the convention not making themselves sufficiently acquainted with the standing of one of the nominees. I presume from 182 to 185 is a fair average of the Liberty vote. I have not seen the official vote of the different towns; it is said that the three parties tied on some of the officers in the town of Climax, and that Richland gave a majority to the Liberty party.

The Liberty vote in 1840 was 27, in 1841, 102. We hoped to have doubled the vote of 1841; though we did not succeed as we wished, we do not feel discouraged.

Dr. Bement delivered a series of lectures in this county, (one in each town) a short time before the election, it is generally admitted with decidedly good effect, but too near the election to increase the number of votes, as it takes more than a few weeks for men who have floated with the current to gain moral strength and courage enough even after they are convinced of the necessity, to stem it sufficiently steady to break the bands of party.

The town of Flowerfield in St. Joseph Co. gave the Liberty party a majority over both the others.

Respectfully,  
JESSE THOMAS.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

I last week took some notice of Henry Clay's Speech: [if it deserve so dignified an epithet,] but as I then told you, I but partially reviewed it. I shall for the present, be content with a few remarks upon Mr. Clay's concluding advice to Mr. Mendenhall, as follows: "Go home, and mind your own business, and leave other people to take care of theirs. Limit your benevolent exertions to your own neighborhood."

The first thing which strikes the mind of a freeman of the North, on reading the above is the peculiar style of the address, precisely in the character of a slaveholding tyrant—a supercilious, dogmatical, overbearing style of command. Indeed, one would almost imagine Mr. Clay had forgotten he was speaking to a freeman—and supposed himself in the midst of his domestic circle, administering his customary rebuke to his slaves. But there is one feature of this laconic, dictatorial order, not only supremely absurd, but which to a reflecting mind, places the speaker in a most ludicrously awkward position. Mr. Clay very kindly advises Mr. Mendenhall "to confine his benevolent exertions to his own neighborhood." It is very natural to inquire where was Mr. Mendenhall's "neighborhood?" Precisely where he then was. But might not Mr. M. with much force retort upon Mr. Clay, inquire where his neighborhood was? And whether the advice he volunteered to others might not apply with equal or greater force to himself. Mr. Mendenhall was at home, in his own State of Indiana—Mr. Clay was not at home—but was on a pilgrimage to Ohio, very kindly, to help others—to mind the business of others—to help the Whigs of Ohio on the eve of an annual election.

But there is another view of this insolent, Caesar-like command, which induces me to believe Mr. Clay has very imperfectly studied the science of government, and is very superficially acquainted with human responsibility—especially republican responsibility. What? as social beings, is it none of our business how our neighbor conducts? As dependant beings, is it none of our business how private individuals use their influence, their money, their example, their precept? Yes—we are directly interested, as social, dependant beings, in all the conduct, character, habit and principles of every member of our common country—no matter how humble, retired, or secluded may be his standing among us.

Then how much more are we interested in, and therefore how much more business have we legitimately, and of right with, the man who stands before us, asking our support for the highest office in the world? Indeed! none of Mr. Mendenhall's, none of our business, whether he who asks our suffrages for the highest office in a republican government, shows himself a tyrant, by a willingness, to trample upon the rights of others? Or whether, he who pretends to "explore the existence of slavery," hypocritically defends his tyranny and despotism over the rights of others, by mainly sheltering himself under the iniquitous statutes of oppression, he has helped to make, and now helps to continue? Is it none of our business whether such a man's professions of Democracy and Republicanism are consistent with his practice? whether he avows one doctrine at one time, and another at another time? Whether in 1837 he says, "If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain (slavery) upon the character of our country, and removing all causes for reproach on account of it by foreign nations—if I could be instrumental in ridding of this foul blot that revered state [Virginia] that gave me birth—or that not less favored state (Kentucky) which kindly adopted me as her son, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy, for all the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror." A noble sentiment, worthy a republican patriot! Or whether in the Senate of the United States in 1835, he says: "As a citizen of a Southern State, I would continue to oppose any scheme whatever of emancipation, whether gradual or immediate."

Yes—maugre all the sophistry—all the miserable shifts—and all the overbearing pettifoggery of American citizen has the right—nay it is their duty, not only to request Mr. Clay to be a consistent, upright man, but to be also a consistent republican. They have a right to request even Henry Clay—the great Harry of the West—to cease to oppress his neighbor, before he asks their suffrages to place him a ruler over them.—Thus says old St. Jo.

November 24, 1842.

Q.

For the Signal.  
BRANCH COUNTY.  
Union City, Nov. 13, 1842.

MR. EDITOR:—

The result of the late election in the county was highly gratifying. The number of votes polled for the Liberty party Senatorial nominees were 57, which is decidedly more than was anticipated by the most ardent friends of the oppressed.

The attempt was made some weeks since, to organize a county society, which failed, owing to the ill health of some, and the absence of the remainder of those who first instigated the project. You must be aware, that a failure of the kind, has a tendency to put a damper upon the ardor of the advocates of any cause, however noble and philanthropic. To this we attributed, together with the unhappily, though avoidable calamity of being disappointed a short time previous to the election, at not hearing a highly interesting lecture delivered before our citizens, by a prominent advocate of human rights "residing somewhere in the neighborhood of your office," the want of interest that was manifested in the adjacent towns on the subject of slavery.

Out of 98 votes that were polled in this town 42 of the number were for Messrs. Hussey and Meeker. Our county ticket did not as well succeed, owing to a want of organization, which we trust will shortly be effected.

Yours, &c.

## Selections.

From the N. O. Bulletin.

SLAVERY DEFENDED FROM SCRIPTURE, AGAINST the attacks of the Abolitionists, in a Speech delivered before the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in Baltimore, 1842. BY ALEXANDER MCCAIN, Baltimore: Printed by William Wooddy, 1842.

The above is the title of a pamphlet of 28 pages, recently published, the work of the Rev. Alexander McCain. The occasion which brought out this remarkable and convincing defence of slavery, was the report of the Committee on Memorials of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, held in Baltimore, in May, 1842, in which report the committee recommended, amongst other measures, the passage of a resolution, "That slavery, as it exists in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in these United States is opposed to the morality of the Holy Scriptures, and is consequently a great moral evil."

In reply to this monstrous assertion, the Rev. Mr. McCain made a speech, which has since been enlarged, and published under the above title. It has not been our good fortune to see a production which should find a place in every city and cottage in the South; but the testimonials we append are, of themselves, a host in its favor. They stamp on it a character that no praise of ours can in the least enhance, and no revilings of our bitter enemies ever deface.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, Aug. 3, 1842.

Rev'd and Dear Sir:—I have risen from the perusal of your speech, defending slavery from the attacks of the abolitionists, and cannot but express my admiration at the manner in which the scriptural authorities in favor of Southern institutions, have been collected, collated and arranged.

You have most clearly shown, that from Noah to St. Paul—from Canaan to Onesimus—from Shem to Philemon—the relation of master and slave has been recognized by God and his special messengers. You have most conclusively maintained the affirmative proposition of "sanctioned slavery." Let the abolitionist show a negative phrase in the Old or New Testament. What do they find—either in the history of God's chosen people, or under the new dispensation, which includes the Gentiles—declarative of universal emancipation?

God made the world, and placed thereon divers orders of beings, and varied races of men—subordination runs throughout the whole arrangement—society cannot exist without it—and what is slavery but one of the modes of subordination? What is it, but compulsory labor? and what free state exists without compulsory labor, in the army, navy, apprentice, vagrant, and penitentiary system?

When driven from scriptural grounds, the abolitionists resort to the Declaration of Independence—"All men are born free and equal"—therefore they should remain equal. If this argument proves any thing, it proves that as all men are born ignorant, therefore all men should remain so. Servitude in every grade, from the most modified to the most absolute, is but the result and the manifestation of varied intelligence—and slavery, in one form or other, must exist until the minds of all men are equally illumined by the effulgence of the millenium noon.

With great respect, your obedient servant,  
J. E. HOLMES.

Rev. A. McCain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1842.

Dear Sir:—I received a pamphlet on Slavery, written by you, and have read it with great pleasure. A few more such bold and independent appeals to the Christian community of the North, if they could be circulated amongst them, would give a death blow to that class, who assume to be the self-righteous, and only true Christians. Accept my warmest thanks.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,  
P. C. CALDWELL, H. of Rep.  
Rev. A. McCain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1842.

My Dear Sir:—I have read, with pleasure, your pamphlet, entitled, "Slavery defended from Scripture, against the attacks of the Abolitionists."

You have fully and ably made good that title. You have shown, beyond all controversy, that slavery is sanctioned both by the Old and New Testament. He who denies it, if not blinded by fanaticism, must be a hypocrite.



I trust your pamphlet will have a wide circulation. It is calculated to do good, not only by repelling the assaults of the designing and fanatical, on our institutions, but also by confirming the South in its determination of upholding them.

A mysterious Providence has thought proper to bring together, in that portion of the Union, two races in nearly equal numbers, from different continents, and of the most opposite color and character of any two on the globe. They have lived together, under the same relation, for more than two centuries, in peace and prosperity, with the greatest improvement of the inferior race, physically, intellectually and morally, and without deterioration of the superior. They cannot be separated; nor can they live together under any other. Destroy it, and one or the other must be subjected, or expelled. Safety, patriotism and duty command us, then, to maintain it at all hazards; and in obeying their mandate, you have shown that we have the high and holy sanction of Scripture, despite the fury of the fanatic, or the hypocrisy of the designing.

I regret that unavoidable engagements prevented me from tendering at an earlier period, my thanks for your pamphlet.

With great respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Rev. ALEXANDER MCRAE.

From Gerrit Smith's Correspondence.

#### TENNESSEE SLAVERY.

Some months ago there was a planter in the rear part of the county of Greene eight miles distant by the name of — who died, leaving some forty-five slaves. A few weeks since, the sale of his effects and slaves took place at his plantation. One of my neighbors, Mr. —, attended. He told me, that about twenty of his slaves were the children of white fathers, that most of the 20 had colored or light mothers. Fifteen of them he supposed were the children of Mr. — himself. This is the common report. Mr. — states that their resemblance to the other children of Mr. — is so striking as to leave no doubt of the truth of the report in the mind of any one, who observes them. Whether he had any intention to provide for their freedom is unknown to me. He died leaving his estate indebted so as to render a sale legally necessary. I do not know that he left any Will. There were parents and children bound together by all those ties which could be supposed to exist in that relation, then to be separated forever. Mr. — says it was the most distressing sight he ever witnessed. All these poor slaves were in tears. The women embraced their husbands in the anguish of their hearts. The husband in quiet grief sustained his weeping wife. The child frantic with screams clung to the bosom of its mother. I did not attend the sale. It is sufficiently distressing to me to hear of it from one who did. Slavery in its best estate, is a bitter cup. But who can describe a scene like this of such unutterable woe? Would our good Christians and ministers at the North, if they had witnessed this scene of distress, have turned coldly away, and said it was a matter with which they had nothing to do? I hope and believe not. It is not because they do not realize the distress of the down-trodden, that they do not interest themselves more for him. If those, who are quietly surrounded with their wives and children in the family circles of the North, loving and being loved, could imagine what would be their feelings, if they were to be suddenly put upon a stand to be sold to the highest bidder in a slave market, and taken to parts of the world, where they could see each other no more—if they could imagine their distress in such a calamity, they can pity the slave. If they have no feelings of compassion for him, or so little, that they do not like to offend the slaveholder by making it known, why do they not be distressed to hear, "Gladly as ye did it, not unto me!" of the least of these, ye did it not unto me!

If the lovely Dr. Nelson were here with his lamb-like temper, he could preach plainly to our people on this important subject, and no one would hurt him. East Tennessee would be a safer place for him, than many parts of the free states.

The subject of a separation will be kept before the people. If we of East Tennessee can only effect a separation, we then hope to carry this important change into our Constitution. If there can be free discussion, there will be no doubt.

#### THE IRISH HEART.

Anecdotes abound to show the energetic impulsive kindness of the Emerald Isle; but we never met with one that pleased us more than the following:

A slaveholder came to New York, a year or two ago, in search of a fugitive slave. Having one day caught sight of his victim in the crowded street, he began to run after him crying, "Stop that thief! stop that thief!" A strange reversion of things, this; he being himself the thief.

An Irishman, hearing the hue and cry, of course wished to run into the uproar. Getting ahead of the flying slave, he faced him and caught him in his arms. The master came up in the midst of the struggle, and lavished a profusion of thanks, with the offers of cash in the bargain.

"I am extremely obliged to you," said he, "for catching that rascally slave of mine. I think he went run away again in a hurry." The Irishman's expressive countenance changed at once. "I thought he was a thief," said he. "Why the devil didn't you halloo, stop slave? Then I should have known what to do."

While the master was explaining, the indignant son of Erin came behind him, and with one jerk of his foot tripped him up on the pavement. "Now run! run!" said he to the astonished slave. He did run. The Irishman escaped in another direction; and the southerner never saw them more.—A. S. M-manc.

**Men of Blood.**—"It will never do for professors of religion to mourn over the sin of duelling, as if there was no hope, and to flatter themselves, though it should fester till it destroys the body politic, they are guiltless, when their number is so great, that they might make their influence felt, in every important election, from Arkansas to the disputed boundary of Maine. There cannot be less than three hundred thousand Christian electors, scattered all over this country; and whatever others may do let them see to it, that 'blood is not found in their skirts and required at their hands.' Will it not be, if they give their suffrages to elevate men of blood, to places of power and influence?"—Dr. Humphreys.

**The Odd Fellows.**—The enormous procession formed by the Order of Odd Fellows, on the occasion of the burial of Mr. Geo. Chatterton, on Sunday, excited a great deal of surprise throughout the city, which would have been increased had not some of the most numerous Lodges of the Order neglected to turn out, owing to the shortness of the notice.—The general wonder, however, is, how is it that our citizens, and those too for the most part well known and respected, have so quietly, and at the same time so quietly, embodied themselves as a band of brothers in our midst and almost without our knowledge? In Baltimore, we believe, the Order embraces

almost as many citizens as it does in this city; while in Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, and most of the other principal cities of the Union, as well as throughout the country, it has Lodges including very large numbers of the best citizens. From their notices, and other indications which we find in our exchange papers, we do not doubt the order includes as many as fifteen thousand citizens of the United States.—N. Y. Sun.

### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1842.

#### THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President.

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President.

THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO.

#### LECTURES.

G. BICKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will lecture on the principles of the Liberty party at the following places, at half past six, P. M.

At Plymouth Corners, Dec. 12.

At Nankin, Dec. 13.

At Northville, Dec. 14.

At Farmington, Dec. 15.

At Novi, Dec. 16.

At Commerce, Dec. 17 and 18.

At Highland, Dec. 19.

At Milford, Dec. 20.

At Kensington, Dec. 21.

The friends in the above places are requested to make the necessary arrangements for the meetings. Our subscribers in those places who are in arrears, are earnestly requested to make payment to the lecturer.

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers are aware that by the terms of our paper, we are entitled to Two dollars and fifty cents from all who have not yet paid their subscriptions; but as we are very much in want of our dues, we will take two dollars in full for the year, if forwarded to us by the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society, which takes place at Ann Arbor, on the first of February. But do not wait till that time. Send immediately through your postmasters, who will transmit the pay without expense.

#### THE ELECTION.

The Liberty vote for Senators as far as heard from is as follows:

|             | 1841. | 1842. |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Wayne,      | 138   | 127   |
| Calhoun,    | 37    | 155   |
| Oakland,    | 190   | 331   |
| Jackson,    | 144   | 300   |
| Washtenaw,  | 260   | 306   |
| Hillsdale,  | 87    | 175   |
| Branch,     |       | 57    |
| Kalamazoo,  | 100   | 200   |
| St. Joseph, |       | 87    |
| Lenawee,    | 48    | 142   |
|             |       | 1360. |

We have heard nothing from Ingham, Eaton, Genesee and Livingston.

The Liberty vote in the State will be more than 2,000. This is about as we expected.—The vote last year for Governor was 1213; for Lieut. Governor, 1252. But votes were given last year for Governor in counties in which no county nominations have been made; consequently, no Liberty votes were given in those counties this year.

We intended to double our vote this year, but it seems we have fallen somewhat short of it. Perhaps we may account for it as satisfactorily as the whigs do for the smallness of their vote, by saying it was only a local, county election.

Next year we must more than double our vote, and continue doing so. Let us work, while others prophesy.

The Free Press says the Liberty vote of Lenawee for Representatives was 142. The County vote was much less.

#### PROSPECTS OF FARMERS.

"God helps them that help themselves," was a saying of Dr. Franklin, and our farmers would do well to remember it and act upon it. We have seen that State legislation can do nothing to relieve their embarrassments, and that national measures to secure an adequate market will not be adopted while those who live by robbing slaves are at the helm of government. Our next inquiry is, what can the farmer do for himself? We shall just throw out our views; the reader will agree with them or not, as he finds reasonable.

1. The farmer who would be prosperous in these times must avoid the customary practice of buying goods on credit. It is one of the principal sources of pecuniary loss and personal unhappiness among farmers. In the first place, he who buys on credit pays for his goods from ten to thirty per cent more than he who pays for them when he purchases them. This is a large amount to pay for six or nine months credit. Again, the farmer has but so much value to buy with, and if he buy on credit, the price will be higher, and of course, he must purchase a less amount of goods. We are aware that the farmer or his wife, or more commonly both of them, think they must have things similar to those their neighbors have. They must do as other people do. But they should ask themselves the question, whether they can have any more things by getting in debt for them? Of two families who raise the same amount of crops, one of which pays down for every thing, and the other pays every demand at the end of an execution, which is best able to have all the articles they desire?

Secondly, he who buys on credit is more inclined to purchase what he does not absolutely need, or more in amount than he can pay for, or at a higher price than he would otherwise give. He is deceived, too,

by his hopes. He anticipates that his crops will be large; or, if otherwise, the price will be high; and in either case, he can easily pay for what he wants. Whereas in both respects the reverse is frequently the case.

Thirdly, he who makes his purchases when he carries his produce to market, can exchange it for such articles as he needs, frequently without the intervention of money; whereas he who anticipates his crops is usually obliged to pay for his goods at the end of six or nine months in "eastern funds or specie."

Fourthly, if the debtor has not the funds, the note must be sued, and then there are constables' and justices' fees to be paid. The farmer may perhaps get a little respite by staying the judgement, and thus getting one of his neighbors holden for the debt; but what satisfaction is there in that? When the judgement expires, execution is issued, property is attached, and costs piled upon costs. The debtor, reduced to the last extremity, runs around after the creditor to ask a little more lenity; and then goes from place to place to borrow or hire the money at extravagant interest; and should he succeed in either case, which seldom happens, it only plunges him deeper in the mire. After a world of trouble, anxiety, and expense, he at last has the satisfaction of paying the debt, with perhaps an equal amount to justices and constables, who thus get their living out of his hard earnings. But no blame attaches to them. They ought to have compensation for their time and labor; but in this case, the amount they receive is a dead loss to the community.

Such is the usual history of store debts.—There are, of course, exceptions; but the rule will generally hold good. Any person acquainted with the amount of time, labor, expense and unhappiness resulting from the collection of debts, cannot avoid the conclusion that it is one of the greatest drawbacks to our general prosperity.

2. As far as possible, farmers should raise all the articles they wish to consume. We need to have more branches of agricultural industry. It is by multiplying the sources of wealth that states grow rich. We believe it will be found that nations seldom grow wealthy by raising exclusively one great agricultural product, whether it be cotton or wheat, or sugar. It has a tendency to impair the productive qualities of the soil; it admits of no considerable division of labor; it is produced chiefly by simple, rough labor, with but little help from the expediting processes of machinery; only a small part of the natural resources of a country is brought into requisition; the inhabitants are dependant on foreigners for a market; and, in a word, they have but one thing to sell, and all things to buy. For these and other reasons, some of our States are offering bounties on the raising of silk, sheep, and other articles. The State of Maine, some years since, paid a considerable sum as a bounty on wheat.

The tendency of our farming has been to concentrate on the production of one or two staples, rather than to raise what is needed for consumption. What sums have been expended at the stores every year by the wheat raisers to clothe their families in woolen and silks of foreign manufacture. There are many minor branches of agriculture which would conduce to the happiness and comfort of society, and afford a large compensation to the producers. In the eastern states, great numbers become wealthy by the products of their orchards, which are sent to all parts of the globe, by the raising of cranberries, strawberries, melons, and a vast number of articles, each small in itself, but considerable in the aggregate. The same is true of their manufactures. Whereas in Michigan we cannot procure a nail, hammer, shovel, door handle, or lock without going out of the State for it.

3. Farmers should be vigilant to secure the early introduction of those chemical and mechanical processes which affect their business. They do not realize that a single invention may change materially the state of agricultural industry. It was by the invention of the steam engine that England has been able for a century to fight the battles of Europe. By means of Whitney's cotton gin, the South have supplied the world with cotton; and are there not similar inventions which will effect the interest of the Northwest? We think it is not too much to say of the mass of our farming population, that they have too little interest in improving their circumstances by keeping up with the spirit of the age. Many of them seem to think that nothing can be done more profitable than to follow the tracks of their ancestors. We would not, indeed, have the farmer implicitly believe every story of corn-stalk molasses, or lard oil, or other wonderful invention of which he may hear, but they should not pass without exciting his attention. Their utility should be examined and scrutinized. It is as absurd and unreasonable to treat subjects with supercilious contempt, as to believe the statements respecting them with blind credulity. There are many inventions yet to be introduced into the world, which were not dreamed of in our fathers' philosophy; and it should be the part of their children to give them a cordial welcome, and a fair trial.

On some future occasion we intend to show how the interests of our farmers are affected by the existence of slavery.

It will be seen by the recent elections, that since the Liberty party started, the New Englanders have great difficulty in choosing their State Senators and Representatives; and when the party progresses somewhat further, there will be scarcely an election at the first trial. Their system of requiring a majority of all the votes given is often very troublesome, nor do we see any substantial benefits in it.

#### EXTRACTS FROM MY JOURNAL.

DEAR BROTHER FOSTER.—I thought a few extracts, from my journal might not be entirely uninteresting to our readers. Much, however, that is new, or marvellous, in these times of general depression and stagnation of business will not be expected.

A simple narration of facts as they have occurred from day to day is all that will be looked for.

Monday, 14th.—Left Ann Arbor, and by dint of perseverance found my way to Sylvan through as great a variety as could well be had in one short day. Snow, rain, mud, and occasionally fair weather and pleasant roads were among the variety that interested my attention. I found a small congregation of attentive hearers, that were willing to listen to the story of the colored man's wrongs, and give their influence in favor of humanity and equal rights. I spent the night with my old friend Rev. Mr. Hall, with whom I was intimate in by-gone days in our beloved New-England.

15th.—Visited Grass Lake, and lectured in the evening to a respectable audience, and tarried for the night with our friend Jones.—Made some collections for the Signal, but find money extremely scarce. Yet our friends are true as the needle to the pole, their subscriptions will be paid.

16th.—Found my way to Jackson, and was much rejoiced that our old and tried friend, S. B. Treadwell and family, (by whom I was hospitably entertained) were in excellent health and spirits. Lectured to a fine congregation in the Baptist meeting house.—It was solemn and attentive, and I doubt not but the impression made will be lasting and valuable.

At midnight, the slumbers of the family were disturbed by a rap at the door. It was that of a fugitive slave; a young woman of twenty three. She appeared intelligent and seemed sensible of her situation.—spoke respectfully of her former master with whom she had lived many years, but was sold by him as he was about to emigrate to Europe. Her new master and mistress were not kind; they threatened to whip and sell her, and when an opportunity presented itself, she absconded.—She has gone to Canada, no more to participate in the blessings of our democratic—our free institutions. May the blessings of Heaven attend her.

17th.—Lectured at Napoleon. Found some warm-hearted friends here that will not tire until the principles of our holy cause triumph, and the slave is free from his master. I am always refreshed, when I mingle in the society of those in whom intelligence and virtue are prominent characteristics. In the family of our beloved friend Rexford, I could but feel at home. He and some of his neighbors have done and are doing much for the slave. May heaven crown their efforts.

18th. At Barry. The weather is exceedingly boisterous and cold, and the travelling almost insufferable. The friends did not assemble for a lecture, but they were entertained a few days since by Dr. Bement, who did the subject, I am told, ample justice. He is deservedly popular as a lecturer in all this region, and has done more to arouse the public mind, and give it a right direction on the subject of political action than any other man in State. I am glad to learn that he is still at work.

19th. At Albion I received a hearty welcome from our valuable friend Rev. E. Child, who stood by and nobly defended our principles in 1840, when we were passing "transition straits." Lectured in the evening—congregation small but attentive; it was thought a lodgment of truth was made in the mind of the audience that will tell in after time.

One circumstance connected with the election in this place is worthy of note. Albion and Sheridan are two towns, but virtually the same village, being separated only by the Kalamazoo river.

The Liberty tickets for these places were sent from Marshall to this village, to the care of Enos Dutton, who keeps the Temperance house, with a request that he should see them safe in the hands of the friends. But Mr. Dutton being a whig, did not wish to have the abolitionists "throw away their votes," so he concealed the tickets, and when interrogated on the subject, pretended to have no knowledge of them whatever. Esquire Barkley, however, a member of the board said, near the close of the election, that the tickets were at Mr. Dutton's, for he saw them delivered to him the Friday previous. Accordingly J. N. Taylor went for them again, and though told by Mr. Dutton that they were not in the house, yet he urged his way to the cupboard, where Esquire Barkley told him he saw them put, and behold the "lost was found."

Mr. Dutton excused himself by saying that "he knew it would do no good for the abolitionists to vote their tickets, so he concealed them." Such is the knavery with which the friends of Liberty have to contend, and were I called upon to give advice, I would advise all the people of Michigan to shun the house of the notorious Dutton, of Albion, as they would a brothel, and give me my reason for this advice that I should not consider them safe in their property, if in their persons, while under his roof. He is not sustained, to my knowledge, by one of his neighbors, in his deeds of darkness.

20th.—Sabbath.—Preached twice in the Presbyterian house, and in the evening at the Methodist. Seriousness prevails here, and a prospect of good cheers the friends of Zion. Rev. Allen Staples, the Methodist clergyman stationed here, is a devoted friend of the slave, and goes it without a "but." The Lord will bless and reward him for his labors of love.

21st.—Visited Homer. Four Ministers were present at my lecture, all of whom are right. The congregation was respectable and I think the cause was advanced by the labors of the evening. Isaac Van Possen Esq. was present, and after the meeting adjourned, we had a little debate in which the Esquire took the ground that Congress had no power to legislate on any subject that was not mentioned in the Constitution. Consequently that slavery in the District of Columbia was under the jurisdiction of Virginia and Maryland who ceded the territory, and that these States could abolish it by a legislative act. Being driven from this position, he finally concluded that when Virginia and Maryland should alter their constitutions which tolerate slavery, that the institution would cease in the District.—Will the gentleman have the goodness to read the constitution of Virginia and point out the chapter and verse where that instrument supports slavery, or even recognizes it? Until he does this I must look upon him as ignorant beyond most with whom I have chanced to meet. However, the debate was not lost. I obtained one new subscriber to the Signal in consequence of it.

22d.—Dined with friend Fitch of Marshall, and left for Battle Creek. When within about one mile of the village, my attention was arrested by a company gathered near the house of a Mr. Stiles. It appeared that Edward H. Macy, land agent at Kalamazoo, was passing from thence to Marshall with his lady; the horse made an attempt to run, the sleigh was upset, and Mr. Macy and wife thrown out. Mr. Macy was carried into the house of Mr. Stiles and though medical aid was administered immediately, he expired in about thirty minutes. Mr. Macy was 41 years of age, had been educated among the Friends, and was a sober, valuable citizen. Mrs. Macy escaped unhurt. It was truly solemn to see a fellow-being taken from life's busy cares where all was prosperity, in so sudden and unexpected a manner. But surely in the midst of life we are in death. The horse (which by the way has a very bad reputation,) run, and by so doing broke one of his legs. Horses for a Livery stable should be perfectly gentle.—Had Mr. Macy been supplied with a kind beast, he might now have been living to prove a comfort to his companion, and a blessing to the world. I passed from this scene of death to the village, meditating on the shortness and uncertainty of life. On arriving there, to my surprise, Dea. Cross had just been taken from under the bent of a bridge that had fallen upon him. He was supposed to be dead, but immediately revived, and when I left it was thought he would recover. Surely man cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not. I lectured in this village with apparent success.

24th.—Made my way through the woods, snow and mud to Union City, and called on Br. Zimmerman, who was so introduced to friends Clarke, Stickney, Waters, Babbitt, Twiss, and others equally worthy, whose names I have forgotten. Here was a company of as choice spirits as I ever saw, full of life, perfectly calculated to make every one around them cheerful and happy. The Liberty vote here was higher than the Whig or Democratic. The lecture was well attended. I had become, however, hoarse and fatigued, and think my effort was rather faint and perhaps powerless; but I leave wishing much success to the friends of Union City.

25th.—Arrived at Litchfield; put up at a temperance house kept by L. Long. Our meeting here went off with perfect enthusiasm. Several at the close of the lecture avowed themselves political abolitionists who had never before gone in for this measure. It was remarked that when friend Stewart from Detroit was here a few weeks since, that all who were on the fence were set over and he filled it again, and that a similar operation had been gone through with again. Suitable exertion during the winter on the part of the friends will set this town right.

26th.—Hillsdale Center. The population is scattered here and the night being stormy, but few assembled, yet an impression favorable to our enterprise was made. At the close of the lecture the audience were amused by remarks from the whig representative and Democratic Senator (to our legislature) from this place, aided by Esq. Sharp, a democrat. The debate had reference more particularly to the questions involved between whigs and democrats, than between those parties and the friends of liberty. Our cause is onward.

27th. Sabbath.—Spent the day in Adams among warm-hearted, devoted friends, who go for Liberty in church and State.—Some of the town officers here, are liberty men, having been elected with the union of whig and democrats against them.

28th. Manchester.—Spoke to an intelligent and deeply interested audience. But little effort has been made in this place to advance the principles of our enterprise; still we should have polled a respectable vote here if the friends had been supplied with tickets.

The earnest solicitation of several persons induced me to give encouragement of visiting Manchester again.

29th. Safe at home—in perfect health, surrounded with all the felicities of domestic life—for which I feel grateful to the Author of my being.

#### REFLECTIONS.

1st. No people on earth have more comforts than those of Michigan. What a variety—pork, beef, venison, prairie hens, wild turkeys, quails, pigeons, fish, butter, cheese, &c. grain in an quantity and of every kind. Nature has been prodigal to our soil, and a kind providence has filled our barns and store houses with a rich and valuable variety. Are we as grateful, and as penitent as we should be?

2d. There is a general disposition among the people to hear and understand the principles of our righteous cause. Our political organization has made us respected. Our principles are being discussed in every nook and corner in the land. If the liberty friends hold steadily on their way, our success is certain, and that they will be confiding and faithful, is not too much to believe, is not much too much to expect. There is virtue and moral principle enough in this nation to enable it to arise in the greatness of its strength, and put down the SLAVE power that now controls nearly all its monied interests. Establish free institutions, and make its interests one. Friends of liberty, arouse, come to the rescue—show yourselves men, labor and toil until our principles triumph and the nation is free from its foulest, its deadliest curse.

G. BECKLEY.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 2d 1842.

#### DICKENS ON SLAVERY.

In his "American Notes for General Circulation," Mr. Dickens has entered into the merits of Slavery at considerable length, and with an unsparing hand. He evidently looks at it with the eye of an Englishman.

To shew the actual condition of the slaves, and the tone of slaveholding society, he has subjoined a great number of advertisements from Southern papers, in which women are described with yokes on their necks, iron bars on their legs, ears notched, crippled in the back, ends of their fingers missing, marked with irons, &c. &c. He then refers to the duels, assassinations, affrays, lynchings, and similar scenes common at the South, and sums up the matter as follows:

Now, I appeal to every human mind, imbued with the commonest of common sense, and the commonest of common humanity; to all dispassionate, reasoning creatures, of any shade or opinion; and ask, with these revolting evidences of the state of society which exists in and about the slave districts of America before them, can they have a doubt of the real condition of the slave, or can they for a moment make a compromise between the institution or any of its flagrant fearful features, and their own just consciences? Will they say of any tale of cruelty & horror, however aggravated in degree, that it is improbable, when they can turn to the public prints, and, running, read such signs as these, laid before them by the men who rule the slaves; and in their own acts, and under their own hands?

Do we know that the worst deformity and ugliness of slavery are at once the cause and the effect of the reckless license taken by these freeborn outlaws? Do we not know that the man has been born and bred among his wrongs; who has seen in his childhood husbands obliged at the word of command to flog their wives; women, indelicately compelled to hold up their own garments that men might lay the heavier stripes upon their legs, driven and harried by brutal overseers in their time of travail, and becoming mothers on the field of toil, under the very lash itself; who has read in youth, and seen his virgin sisters read descriptions of runaway men and women, and their disgraced persons, which could not be published elsewhere, or so much stock upon a farm, or at a show of beasts; do we not know that that man, whenever his wrath is kindled up, will be a brutal savage? Do we not know that as he is a coward in his domestic life, stalking among his shrinking men and women slaves armed with a heavy whip, so he will be a coward out of doors, and carrying towards weapons hidden in his breast will shoot men down and stab them when he quarrels? And if our reason did not teach us this, and much beyond; if we were not such idiots as to close our eyes to that fine mode of training which rears up such men; should we not know that they who among their equals stab and pistol in the legislative halls, and counting-house, and on the market place, must be to their dependants, even though they were free servants, so many merciless and unrelenting tyrants?

What! shall we declaim against the ignorant peasantry of Ireland, and mince the matter when these American task masters are in question? Shall we cry shame on the brutality of those who hamstring cattle; and spare the lights of Freedom upon earth who notch the ears of men and women, cut pleasant poses in the shrinking flesh, learn to write with pens of red-hot iron on the human face, rack their poetic fancies for lives of mutilation which their slaves shall wear for life, and carry to the grave, break living limbs as did the soldiers who mocked and slew the Savior of the world, and set defenceless creatures up for targets! Shall we whimper over legends of the torture practised on each other by the Pagan Indians, and smile upon the cruelties of Christian men! Shall we, so long as these last, exult about the scattered remnants of that stately race, and triumph in the white enjoyment of their broad possessions? Rather, for me, restore the forest and Indian village; in lieu of stars and stripes, let some poor feather flutter in the breeze; replace the streets and squares by wigwags; and though the death-song of a hundred haughty warriors fill the air, it will be music to the shriek of one unhappy slave.

On one theme, which is commonly before our eyes, and in respect of which our national character is changing fast, let the plain truth be spoken, and let us not, like standards, beat about the bush by hinting at the Spaniard and the fierce Italian. When knives are drawn by Englishmen in conflict, let it be said and known: "We owe this change to Republican Slavery. These are the weapons of Freedom. With sharp points and edges such as these, Liberty in America doth hew and hack her slaves; or, failing that pursuit, her sons devote them to a better use, and turn them on each other."

Boulc's majority for Governor of New York is 21,411.

Massachusetts.—Whig Representatives, 133; Democratic 149; Abolitionist, 1. In 54 towns there was no choice; 42 voted not to send.

WM. JACKSON, Liberty, in the old ninth district is chosen, to fill the vacancy. He will be the FIRST LIBERTY MAN IN CONGRESS; an honor his last prosperity will be proud of.

Mr. Clay says he owns fifty slaves, only one of whom he obtained by inheritance.—He can scarcely say that slavery is entailed upon him. If he has purchased or raised forty-nine more, it shows how much he loves the system.



The Detroit Advertiser takes us to task for expressing our honest conviction, that the result of the late election, when viewed in connection with the preceding elections and with the present state of the whig party, was plainly indicative of the actual strength of parties in this State. The Advertiser says this opinion of ours is "wholly fallacious." It was, notwithstanding, our honest conviction, drawn from careful observation, and it is yet unchanged. We have resided in the State many years, and from our location in the interior, we think we can form a better judgment of the state of public feeling, than can be attained by those living in Detroit.

That paper further says: "The inference it (the Signal) would doubtless draw is, that the Whigs can never succeed in Michigan, and therefore had better disband and make room for the political abolitionists. Gentlemen, we cannot so far accommodate you; and be assured, once for all, that we never shall do it." We do, indeed, draw an inference that the Whigs, under the banner of Henry Clay, or any other slaveholder, can never succeed in Michigan; and we are confident the result will justify our anticipations. As to the tenacity of the Whigs, in clinging to their slavery-governed organization, that is a matter which they can fix to suit themselves.—The consequence of their persisting in sustaining an organization that can never succeed, will be, that there will be two minorities instead of one; and the Whigs may rest assured that we can stand the contest as long with a growing minority, as they can with one continually decreasing.

A colored man was lately sold at auction at Chicago, by the Sheriff of Cook County, for one month to the highest bidder, because the said colored man was found at work quietly in a field without having a certificate of freedom. A large company assembled to witness the novel spectacle, but were unwilling to bid. At length, to save the poor fellow from being committed to jail again, one man bid him off for a month for twenty-five cents. The whole scene was disgusting to the citizens present.

An anti-abolition society has been formed in St. Charles, Missouri. The preamble sets forth that whereas the fell spirit of eastern abolitionism, like a hydra-headed serpent, is still lurking among them, producing disaffection and disturbance, whereby some of their oldest and most esteemed fellow citizens have suffered much loss, they therefore resolve to keep their slaves in subjection, and institute inquiries into the opinions of individuals. They had better exchange their property for some not so locomotive in its character.

The Tocsin says nearly 300 fugitives from slavery have passed through Albany in about a year.

Reading for Democrats.—Do not fail to read the article from the New Orleans Bulletin.—What a noble position the Democratic candidate for the Presidency occupies! "Safety, patriotism, and duty command us, then, to maintain (slavery) AT ALL HAZARD; and in obeying their mandate, we have the high and holy sanction of scripture."

Then think what a beautiful compliment Mr. Calhoun pays to the piety of a large portion of the North. "Slavery is sanctioned both by the Old and New Testament. He who denies it, is not blinded by fanaticism, must be a HYPOCRITE!"

Reader! Did you ever think of this one thing—that supposing the scriptures to sanction slavery, they never speak of negro slaves. The persons there mentioned were almost invariably white; and that authority on which Mr. Calhoun relies for holding a negro in bondage, is equally good for making a slave of you—your wife and children. Think of this fact, and then go and vote for this modern patriarch.

On our first page we have inserted, by request, a communication to the Evangelical Ministers of Michigan, respecting a plan for the better observance of the Sabbath. It is contemplated to put upon the lake a number of steamboats, to run only six days in the week, to be owned by a company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, to be held in shares of \$100 each. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the details of the plan to form an opinion of its merits.—But the object is worthy the attentive consideration of every Christian minister in the State.

Position of the Whigs.—"Let one thing be distinctly understood: In weal or woe, prosperity or adversity, hope or gloom, there is but one Whig candidate for the Presidency in '44. No fortune can alter that—Mr. Clay himself will not be allowed to retire should he wish it. For him and none other, [he being alive], the whigs will vote."—Tribune of Nov. 12.

To all this we say, amen! Let the Whigs cling to him and we will insure as rapid a desertion from their ranks as there is of rats from a ship when they find it is sinking. We only hope the Tribune speaks "by authority."—Liberty Press.

The case of George Latimer, the fugitive slave of Boston, has been adjusted by the payment of \$400 to his master. Much good may it do him. So it seems Boston is converted into a slave market, where Americans are bartered for gold!

A reply to Rev. J. Scofield's communication will appear in our next.

The New York papers speak favorably of their one day election. It saves time and expense, and is better for the morals of people. Then why not introduce it here?

Only one Whig member of Congress has been re-elected in New York.

### General Intelligence.

The town council of Liverpool has lately in the most praiseworthy manner, instituted an inquiry into the condition of the poor of the town. It is proposed to erect baths for the accommodation of the poor, and to establish public walks and places of recreation for the people, at an expense of £100,000.

Distribution of the Proceeds arising from the sales of the Public Lands.—The last num-

ber of the Madisonian says: "We learn that the accounting officers of the treasury have adjusted the accounts of the states and territories under the distribution act, and that the governors have been notified by the treasury department of the amounts payable to their respective states. The amount to be divided is \$562,144 1/2, exclusive of the 10 per centum to the states in which the lands have been sold."

MONROE EDWARDS.—The rascality of this accomplished scoundrel appears to be endless and without parallel. On Tuesday it was discovered that he had cheated his lawyer, John Edwards, by exhibiting a forged letter of credit on a house at New Orleans. We expect next to hear that he has got out of the State Prison by forging a pardon from Gov. Seward.—Morn. Chron.

The Advertiser asks us if it is just that the Whigs should be in the minority and the democrats in the majority, in consequence of the Liberty party. Really, if this were the case, we do not see what force there would be in the question. Just! What, Whigs talk about justice when they reject the petitions of freemen? when they send home their own representatives for exercising the freedom of speech in Congress! They are one of the last parties upon this footstool that should talk about justice. The Whigs pretend to say that they have done more against slavery than any other party—and that they will do all that is necessary upon this subject, if the Liberty party will unite with them. Let their whig congress restore the right of petition, if they are sincere—and then perhaps they may be regarded as a party disposed to do right when they can do otherwise—and as having some claim to talk about justice.—Bangor Gazette.

Cotton.—The Macon convention resolved, if we recollect right, that the natural price of cotton was 15 cents per lb. Nature seems to have lost all power over cotton, for the price in New Orleans has fallen to 4 1/4 cents per lb. for inferior, and the very best is only 9 cents. The theory of natural prices has gone in chase of the theory of remunerating prices.

The American Diver.—Smith, the diver, took another leap from the Sunderland Bridge, on Monday, amidst a vast crowd of spectators, but it nearly cost him his life. The height is upwards of 110 feet, but he darted into the water without fear, and afterwards arose apparently in a very feeble and exhausted condition. On being brought ashore, he was seized with convulsions when it was found necessary to bleed him. At first the blood flowed slowly, and was as black as treacle, showing the great congestion which had taken place in the lungs, together with the gorged state of the heart and blood vessels. He suffered for some time from nervous exhaustion, but ultimately rallied. A third attempt would prove fatal.—London Sun.

Beautiful Effect.—In Col. Wymer's report of the battle between the British troops and Afghans, near the city of Candahar, on the 27th March, last, he says:—"I trust I may be permitted to bring to the Major General's notice the admirable practice of the artillery under Lieut. Turner's guidance, every shot from which told with beautiful effect upon the dense masses of the enemy."

The Georgetown (D. C.) Advocate says, that within the last month, at least a hundred slaves have run away from their owners in that section of the country.

We learn from the Free Press, that the profits of the Central Railroad, in less than eight months, have been seventy thousand dollars. This is a most gratifying result.

Texas Worthies.—Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, only three were natives of Mexico, one of England, one of Scotland, one of Ireland, and 50 of the United States—all but one or two of which were from the Slave States!

According to the late census, the population of Cuba is 1,045,674—of whom 518,291 are white, and 527,383 are colored.

The strongest argument against the Liberty party, is the opinion of certain adhering members of a pro slavery party, such as Shade, etc., that to vote for a slave holder is the best way to promote freedom.

One of the Providence papers says that a young and pretty factory girl in that town has \$2000 in cash, the property of her own industry. She refuses to give her name and residence, for fear of too great a rush.

The Cleveland Herald of the 16th says, that one hundred tons of railroad iron, Pittsburgh manufacture, have arrived by the Cross-Cut Canal, for the Pontiac Rail Road, Michigan.

The Bankrupt Law.—The legislatures of Vermont, Missouri, and Tennessee have passed resolutions in favor of a repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

The Chancellor has refused to dissolve the injunction upon the Oakland County Bank on the ground that the charter had been repealed, and, if it had not been repealed, it had been forfeited by the establishment of an agency in Detroit.—A final decision will be given by the Supreme Court in January.

The Bristol (England) Mercury says, "the salted American Pork lately introduced by the operation of the new Tariff at 4d per lb. has been bought up with avidity by the working classes, and we have been informed that the more recent importations are of a very superior quality."

ANOTHER DISASTER.—STEAMBOAT ERIE SUNK.—The Steamboat ERIE, owned in this city by WILLIAM T. PRASER and others, while on her downward passage from Port Huron, on Tuesday afternoon, was so seriously damaged by coming in contact with the ice in Lake St. Clair, that she sunk in nine feet water, off Point Huron, near Belvidere. She had little freight on board, and her passengers and crew were all saved. It is somewhat doubtful whether she will be raised before spring, but an effort, we understand, will be made to do so immediately. The passengers were compelled to walk five miles through a swamp to reach Belvidere. One lady was of the number.—Mrs. William M. St. Clair of this City.—Det. Ad.

Population of Tennessee.—From a table prepared by the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature, we perceive that Tennessee has a free population of 646,150 souls. Her slaves number 183,059; and her Federal population amounts to 755,933.

Salt.—The Grand Rapids Enquirer says that Mr. Lyon, of that place, is now manufacturing fifty bushels of salt a day of the purest quality.

Remedy for Sea Sickness.—Take as much Cayenne pepper as you can rightly bear in a basin of hot soup, and all sickness, nausea, or squeamishness will disappear.

### COMMERCIAL.

Wheat is selling in our village at 47 cents per bushel. Flour retails at \$2.75.

Since the cold weather commenced, Pork has been brought in freely. It brings cash at \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred.

#### CHICAGO WHEAT TRADE.

The amount of wheat exported from Chicago, for the quarter ending September 30th, ultimo, was 230,570 bushels. This may appear very large, to those who are unacquainted with the amount of grain annually raised on the lake border, but there is but little doubt that the amount for export would have been doubled if the price of it had kept up.

It is said that there is not as much money in circulation in Ohio as is necessary to pay the taxes. The taxes amount to \$1,800,000.

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Circulation—Ohio Banks, | 1,300,000   |
| Other Banks,            | 200,000     |
| Specie,                 | 200,000     |
|                         | \$1,700,000 |

Two hundred bales of new crop cotton were sold at Natchez on the 23d ult., at prices averaging about five cents per pound.

#### TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan State Temperance Society, have engaged Mr. Samuel Chipman, of the State of New York, to lecture throughout the State. Mr. C. was an early worker in the cause, and personally examined every Jail and Poor House in the State of New York, and many in other States, and thus authentically ascertained the result of alcoholic drink in causing crime, taxation, poverty and destruction to life and morals. His statistics—the most valuable on the subject—contain startling disclosures.—The State Society of New York, published 100,000 copies of the work, E. C. Delevan, after much commendation declared "a copy should be placed in every family in the nation, and be republished in all printed languages"—and it has already become the text book for reference in Ireland and England. Since then Mr. C. has added largely to his statistics, increasing not only those previously made, but deaths—and he has arranged and classified the whole, making it a text book for the Temperance Lecturer. It is of unappreciable value, no less to a tax-paying community, than to the investigator of truth, and its small price (two shillings) places it within the reach of the poorest.

The want of funds precludes the undersigned from paying Mr. Chipman for his time, or even his expenses. He can look for remuneration only to the sales of his work. We therefore commend him to the hospitality of all Temperance friends, and solicit for him their co-operation in his objects. We hope they will spare no pains to bring within the beneficial reach of his lectures, large audiences and that each one will purchase "A Temperance Lecturer," thus not only to possess himself of a work far exceeding the value of two shillings, but also to support so cheaply a Lecturer for the State.

In lecturing, Mr. C. will avail himself not merely of his experience, and statistics, but will exhibit Dr. Sewall's large plates of the human stomach, manifesting the effect produced on it by liquor.

CHARLES H. STEWART,  
H. H. ENIMONS,  
R. K. SMITH,  
THOMAS ROWLAND,  
W. M. A. HOWARD,  
A. M. FITCH,  
MORGAN BATES,  
Ex. Com. of M. S. Temp. So.

Editors through the State are requested to give the above as extensive a circulation as possible, thus to aid a good cause.

#### ANN ARBOR YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM.

A Lecture will be delivered before the above Society, on Thursday Evening, Dec. 8th, at half past 6 o'clock, by Dr. H. R. Schetterly, at the Court House, upon the following subject:—"Atmospheric and other gaseous fluids, showing their adaptation in promoting the happiness and welfare of sentient beings, and the means of avoiding the fatal effects which those who are ignorant of their properties frequently suffer." A general attendance of citizens is respectfully requested.

B. FRANKLIN BROWN,  
Secretary.

### WOOD! WOOD!

OUR Subscribers are requested to bring us any quantity of DRY WOOD, immediately, in payment of their subscriptions.

Dec. 2, 1842.

#### MAP OF WASHTENAW.

BY THE STATE GEOLOGIST.

THE Subscriber is appointed agent for the State, to sell the Map of Washtenaw county. He will have those maps in his store for sale in a few weeks. Price about 63 cents.—He is also agent for several other counties in the State. An elegant map of each county may be expected in a short time, and a map of the entire State.

JONATHAN LAMB.

Editors will please copy the above notice and oblige the public.

#### DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable.

A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dunt ague, chills fever, 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.

#### CLINTON SEMINARY.

The fifth term of this institution will commence on Monday, Nov. 14, and continue 12 weeks.

Having procured the assistance of two experienced and successful Teachers, the principal is better prepared than heretofore, to meet the wants of the community by giving a thorough English and Classical education.

Tuition, for studies pursued by small children, in the Primary Department, \$2.00—for common English branches \$3.00—for the higher English branches, as Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Book-Keeping, Chemistry, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric &c. \$4.00, Latin, and Greek, \$5.00, French, and Hebrew, \$6.00.

Students will be charged tuition in advance, from the time they enter till the close of the term, but it will be refunded to any who may be detained by protracted sickness.

Board may be had in good families at a very reasonable price. A few may obtain board with the teachers. A short lesson in the theory and practice of vocal Music will continue to form a part of the daily exercises.

No pains will be spared to preserve the youth, who may be entrusted to our care, from immoral influences, and to render them wiser and better.

Other information will be cheerfully given to such as address us by letter for that purpose.

We would express our gratitude to those Editors who have favorably noticed us. Those who will insert this advertisement shall be entitled to tuition to the amount of their bill.

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Principal.  
JAS. S. SMEDLEY, Teacher of French and Hebrew.

Clinton, Oct. 4, 1842.

NOTICE.—As some young ladies regard it as a matter of consequence to attend school where one of the teachers is a female, we wish to say that we have very unexpectedly been deprived of the labors of our female teacher, and know not that her place can be permanently filled before the commencement of the spring term.

G. W. B.

Clinton Seminary, Nov. 16, 1842.

#### FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.—T.

Freeman returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and earnestly solicits further continuance of the same.

He also wishes to purchase a quantity of false hair, for which he will pay a liberal price, for the purpose of manufacturing ringlets.

Mr. Freeman hopes not to give offence to his old customers, when he informs them, that hereafter his shop will be closed during the Sabbath day. He will be very anxious and happy to accommodate them, by working a little later and more industriously on Saturday evenings.

T. FREEMAN.

October 3, 1842.

#### YPSILANTI ACADEMY

Teachers Seminary.

The tenth term of this institution will commence on Monday, Nov. 23, and continue 11 weeks.

Having procured the assistance of two competent and successful Teachers, the principal is prepared to give a thorough English and Classical education. He will devote his whole attention to the English department as heretofore. From 20 to 30 minutes is daily occupied by the principal in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus and minerals, or otherwise.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c. to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Tuition in the English branches, from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per term; Latin and Greek, \$3.00; French, \$3.00; English and Classical studies united, \$6.00 only; Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffin.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.

Board, including room and washing, for \$1.50 per week. For further particulars enquire of the principal.

H. H. GRIFFIN, Principal.  
CHAS. WOODRUFF,  
Teacher of Latin, Greek and French.

Miss CAROLINE A. HAMMOND, Assistant.

Ypsilanti, Nov. 16, 1842.

#### GRASS LAKE ACADEMY & TEACHERS SEMINARY.

The Winter term of this institution will commence on the first Monday of November, under the instruction of Mr. BARRIS, A. B. Good board can be had, with use of room and washing, for one dollar per week.

Tuition—from 3 to \$5.

NOTE.—Mr. Barris is an experienced teacher, and will, doubtless, give general satisfaction.

ALONZO BREWER,  
Chairman of Trustees.

F. TUCKER, Clerk.

#### GRAVESTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, TABLES, &c.

The subscriber has a large assortment of Marble of the best quality, suitable for GRAVE STONE MONUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap to cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand No. 90, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please.

WM. E. PETERS.

Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842.

#### NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES

CURRENT.

Nov. 23, 1842.

ASHES, Pearls, 100 lbs. \$5.50 to 5.62 to 5.75

Pots, 6 to 7 1/2

COFFEE, St. Domingo, lb. 2 to 1 1/2

Other kinds, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2

COTTON, Upland, lb. 5 1/2 to 5 3/4

New Orleans, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4

Texas, 7 to 8 1/2

FISH, Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$1.87 to 1.90

Salmon, bbl. \$14 to 15

Mackerel No. 1 and 2 \$9 to 11 1/2

Raisins, bunch, pr box 3 1/2 to 4

Figs, lb. 3 1/2 to 4

GEORGE, Genesee, \$4.50 to 4.75

Ohio, 4.44 to 4.60

Michigan, 4.44 to 4.60

Baltimore, to 4.60

GRAIN, Wheat Northern bush. — to —

do Southern — to —

Rye, 58 to 60

Oats, 24 to 26

Corn, Northern, 54 to 56

do Southern, 50 to 52

MOLASSES, Havanna, gal. 15 to 17

Porto Rico, 16 to 18

New Orleans, 16 to 18

PROVISIONS, Beef, mess bar. \$7.00 to 7.75

Prime, 3.00 to 3.50

Pork, mess, 7.50 to 8.50

do Prime, 5.25 to 6.00

Lard, lb. 6 to 7

Smoked Ham, 4 1/2 to 5

Butter, 12 to 17

Cheese, 6 1/2 to 7

New Orleans, lb. 5 to 6

St. Croix, 6 to 8 1/2

Havanna, brown, 5 to 6

do white, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2

Loaf, 12 to 15

Young Hyson, lb. 27 to 35

Japural, 51 to 80

TALLOW, lb. 6 1/2 to 7 1/2

Wool, Am. Sax. fl. lb. 34 to 38

Full blood Merino, 30 to 34

Native and 1/2 blood, 18 to 20

#### BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly by J. Thompson, Exchange Broker, 52 Wall street New York.

All the good Banks in the States mentioned are to be found in this Table. All other Bills of these States not found here may be considered worthless.

|                          |            |    |
|--------------------------|------------|----|
| MAINE.                   | Housatonic | do |
| Agricult' l Bk. no sale. | do         | do |
| Androscoggin             | do         | do |
| Augusta                  | do         | do |
| Bangor Commer'l          | do         | do |
| Bangor b'k of            | do         | do |
| Belfast                  | do         | do |
| Brunswick                | do         | do |
| Calais                   | do         | do |
| Canal                    | do         | do |
| Casco                    | do         | do |
| Central (Vassalboro)     | do         | do |
| City                     | do         | do |
| Commercial               | do         | do |
| Cumberland b'k of        | do         | do |
| Eastern                  | do         | do |
| Ellsworth                | do         | do |
| Exchange                 | do         | do |
| Frankfort                | do         | do |
| Franklin                 | do         | do |
| Freemen's                | do         | do |
| Frontier                 | do         | do |
| Gardner                  | do         | do |
| Granite                  | do         | do |
| Kenduskeag               | do         | do |
| Lime Rock                | do         | do |
| Lincoln                  | do         | do |
| Manufacturers'           | do         | do |
| do & Traders'            | do         | do |
| Maine (Cumberland)       | do         | do |
| Machias                  | do         | do |
| Mariners'                | do         | do |
| Medford                  | do         | do |
| Megunticook              | do         | do |
| Merchants                | do         | do |
| Merchandise              | do         | do |
| Negunkeag                | do         | do |
| Northern                 | do         | do |
| People's                 | do         | do |
| Portland                 | do         | do |
| Sagadahock               | do         | do |
| Skowhegan                | do         | do |
| South Berwick            | do         | do |
| St Croix                 | do         | do |
| Thomaston                | do         | do |
| Ticonic                  | do         | do |
| Vassalborough            | do         | do |
| Waldo                    | do         | do |
| Westbrook                | do         | do |
| York                     | do         | do |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.           | do         | do |
| Ashuelot                 | do         | do |
| Cheshire                 | do         | do |
| Chamilton                | do         | do |
| Commercial               | do         | do |
| Concord                  | do         | do |
| Connecticut River        | do         | do |
| Derry                    | do         | do |
| Dover                    | do         | do |
| Exeter                   | do         | do |
| Farmers                  | do         | do |
| Gratton                  | do         | do |
| Granite                  | do         | do |
| Lancaster                | do         | do |
| Lebanon                  | do         | do |
| Manufacturers'           | do         | do |
| Mechanics                | do         | do |
| Merrimac                 | do         | do |
| Nashua                   | do         | do |
| N. Hampshire             | do         | do |
| N. H. Union.             | do         | do |
| Pemigewasset             | do         | do |
| Piscataqua               | do         | do |
| Portsmouth               | do         | do |
| Rochester                | do         | do |
| Rockingham               | do         | do |
| Stratford                | do         | do |
| Winnisissogee            | do         | do |
| VERMONT                  | do         | do |
| Bennington               | do         | do |
| Bellows Falls            | do         | do |
| Poultney b'k of          | do         | do |
| Bartlettboro b'k of      | do         | do |
| Burlington b'k of        | do         | do |
| Caledonia b'k of         | do         | do |
| Commercial               | do         | do |
| Farmers                  | do         | do |
| do & Mechanics           | do         | do |
| Montpelier b'k old       | do         | do |
| do b'k new               | do         | do |
| Middlebury b'k of        | do         | do |
| Manchester               | do         | do |
| Newbury                  | do         | do |
| Oleams Co                | do         | do |
| Orange Co                | do         | do |
| Rutland                  | do         | do |
| St. Albans               | do         | do |
| Vergennes                | do         | do |
| Windsor                  | do         | do |
| Woodstock                | do         | do |
| MASSACHUSETTS            | do         | do |
| Adams bank               | do         | do |
| Agricultural             | do         | do |
| Amherst                  | do         | do |
| Andover                  | do         | do |
| Asiatie                  | do         | do |
| Atlantic                 | do         | do |
| Atlas                    | do         | do |
| Attleborough             | do         | do |
| Barnstable               | do         | do |
| Bedford Commer'l         | do         | do |
| Beverly                  | do         | do |
| Blackstone               | do         | do |
| Boston                   | do         | do |
| Brighton                 | do         | do |
| Bristol Co               | do         | do |
| Bunker Hill              | do         | do |
| Cambridge                | do         | do |
| Central                  | do         | do |
| Charles River            | do         | do |
| Charlestown              | do         | do |
| Chickopee                | do         | do |
| Citizens Bank            | do         | do |
| do Worcester             | do         | do |
| City Boston              | do         | do |
| Cohannet                 | do         | do |
| Columbian                | do         | do |
| Commercial Boston        | do         | do |
| Concord                  | do         | do |
| Danvers                  | do         | do |
| D-dham                   | do         | do |
| Dorch. & Milton          | do         | do |
| Duxbury                  | do         | do |
| Eagle                    | do         | do |
| E. Bridgewater           | do         | do |
| Essex N. Andover         | do         | do |
| Exchango                 | do         | do |
| Fair Haven               | do         | do |
| Falmouth                 | do         | do |
| Fall River               | do         | do |
| Fitchburg                | do         | do |
| Framingham               | do         | do |
| Freemans                 | do         | do |
| General Intere           | do         | do |
| Globe                    | do         | do |
| Goucester                | do         | do |
| Granite                  | do         | do |
| Granite                  | do         | do |
| Greenfield               | do         | do |
| Hamilton                 | do         | do |
| Hamden                   | do         | do |
| Hampshire Man'rs         | do         | do |
| Haverhill                | do         | do |
| Higham                   | do         | do |



## ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscriber informs their member of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have 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 Haver 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; on pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this discount below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at a profit but to subserve 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.

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. 25  
12mo. 25  
Alton Trials 25  
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50  
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 57 1-2  
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50  
Beauties of Philanthropy 33 1-3  
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 100  
Chloe Spear 25  
Channing on Slavery 25  
Duncan on Slavery 25  
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball 50  
muslin 50  
Do by do in boards with map 25  
Enemies of Constitution discovered 12 1-2  
Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 25  
Gustavus Vassa 37 1-2  
Grinke's Letters to Miss Beecher 50  
Jay's Inquiry 57 1-2: Jay's View 20  
Light and Truth 15  
Life of Granville Sharp 37 1-2  
Mott's Biographical Sketches 75  
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes 62 1-2  
Do of Lovejoy 53 1-3  
North Star, gilt edges 75  
Pennsylvania Hall 75  
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 100  
Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. 20  
Right and wrong in Boston 12 1-2  
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 33 1-3  
Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20  
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20  
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of 50  
West Indies, by Professor Hovey 75  
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 57 1-2  
Address to the Free People of Color 3  
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 5  
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 6  
Bible against Slavery 6 1-4  
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4  
Birney's Letters to the Churches 2  
Birney on Colonization 2  
Cattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6  
Chipman'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 5  
Extinguisher Extinguished 5  
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2  
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2  
Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 6  
Freedom's Defense 6  
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle 6  
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6  
Generous Planter 6  
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse 6  
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2  
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 13  
Liberty, 8vo. 25; do, 12mo 15  
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 12-2  
Mahat's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12-2  
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 6  
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society 6  
Pro-Slavery 6  
Rural Code of Haiti 6

## Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive Slave

Rights of Colored Men  
Ruggles's Antislavery  
Right and Wrong in Boston  
Slavery Rhymes  
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1838  
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie  
Do. Letter to Henry Clay  
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se."  
Southard's Manual  
Star of Freedom  
Schmucker and Smith's Letters  
Slaveholder's Prayer  
Slaveholding Weighed  
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany)  
The Martyr, by Beriah Green  
Things for Northern Men to do  
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse  
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau  
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review  
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy  
Why work for the Slave  
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation

## 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 Missions  
No. 12. Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery.

## PRINTS, ETC.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 25  
The Emancipated Family  
Slave Market of America  
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson  
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2  
Printer's Picture Gallery  
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 15  
Do. with Kneeling Slave sheet 15  
Payer 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. 1,000  
Portrait of Clinquez 1,000  
March 3d, 1842.

## Thrashing Machins.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Thrashing Machins, 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.

## 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 8000 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.

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

## SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$50. 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, 18, 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 he 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 18, 1842.

## Peters pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

A L. minkind throughout their wide and immense circulation, that ever try them continue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has some what distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late G. V. Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivaled in their results. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unimpaired by age or situation, and this is the voice of a grateful community proclaimed. Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing bilious fever, ever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, flatulency, indigestion, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, obstruction, headache, and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulency, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, bloated, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known to keep them immortalized and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in the healing science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. "This perfect, and its process is imparted to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters' Pills, and the world takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be heard for them—resistless—do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pills, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are not mistaken.

CERTIFICATES.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Pills, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The "resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears. Their happy influence on young ladies while enfeebled under the usual changes of life as disordered by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lily and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples; a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. "Tis fun to get well with Peters' Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.

## TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.

Quite astonished Old Pluto came to New York. (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work.) To resign his commission, his hour glass and scepter.

I have come to deliver them all up to you—Sir, my calling over—my business is through; I have been for three years in a terrible stew, and I really don't know what on earth I am to do. Not of your mighty eye do I come to complain, But a tamed New Yorker, one PETERS by name; The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find? I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay; But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his sway.

While musing in cognate what course to pursue, That Engine of Peters broke forth into view. The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was turned to bile, At that unending scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills.

These Pills M. Peters' stop the slaughter, And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all; For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all who try continue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickinson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor; Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Millard & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; J. S. Hayward, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. D. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Ston. Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Edwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmon & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago; and almost every where else.

Oct. 19, 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 139, Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

## ESTATE OF ELLEN WILMOT DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said County, and has given bonds according to law. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS.  
Ann Arbor, June 30, 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 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 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 ROOFS' SPECIFIC; and Foundered horses entirely cured by ROOFS' Founder 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, and DROPSY

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

## CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

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 Fahnestock, 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.

Do not see 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—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—

## 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 dissolves 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 fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far exceeds the Opodeldoo'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. Acet. 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 Linseed Oil,  
Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Plating Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER,  
139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

## TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop. These who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call.  
Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. tf

## DR. BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THIS pill has not only been used by myself, but by a number of Physicians of high standing, both in this and other States, to great advantage.

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my friends, I have consented to offer them to the public as a most efficacious remedy for all those bilious diseases originating in a new country.

The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail by

Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th 1842. 9

## TO CLOTHIERS.

THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIER'S JACKS, AT TINE-WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

These goods (coming as they do direct from first hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell lower than any other house west of New York, he therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock and prices before going east or purchasing elsewhere.

PIERRE TELLER,  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

## ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for payment.

GEORGE E. LAWTON,  
DAVID T. M'COLLUM,  
Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton.

Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

## TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

BY

ROBERT & TERHUNE.

(CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are clean, ant, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable.

FARE, very low, and accommodation good.—Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense.

Detroit, April 27, 1842.

## "ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE Subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for a quantity of good clean SWINGLETOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

JONES & ORMSBY,  
Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. tf

## NEW GOODS!!

F DENISON has just received a complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND CROCKERY, which will be sold very cheap for money or most kind of produce. Descriptions and prices will be given at the Store.  
Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

## SALARATUS—A prime article in boxes or

barrels, for sale at the lowest prices by