

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, G. Beckley, Editors.

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### THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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### POETRY.

#### RISE IN YOUR NATIVE STRENGTH.

BY J. H. BUTLER.

Rise in your native strength,  
Mechanics of the land!  
And dash the iron scale  
From rude oppression's hand;  
By all the might of mind,  
Assume the place of men—  
Heed not the scoff of those  
Who scorn the artisan.

Ye sinews of a State,  
Your nation's pride and boast,  
Whose glory crowns her hills,  
And guards her native coast;  
You are her health in peace,  
Her vital breath in war,  
And when the bolts of death are hurled,  
Ye are her shields in war!

By the eternal sword,  
To stern-browed Justice given,  
By Freedom's holy self,  
The night of wrong is rent!  
Strong monuments arise,  
In record of your praise:  
Transmuting down your name,  
To men of other days.

Proclaim to all the world  
Your usefulness and worth;  
Speak out with trumpet-tongue,  
Ye mighty men of earth!  
Was not the soil ye tread,  
Won by your father's blood?  
Then on oppression's self,  
Roll back oppression's flood!

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

##### POOR LAWS.

All that men have that is valuable, is the result of labor. The inducements to labor are two; the expectation of enjoying the pleasure afforded by wealth; and the fear of the distresses of poverty.

But a man may possess himself of the property for which others have labored, by fraud. Fraud and dishonesty must be prevented by law.

The right principle upon which legislation should be based, is, that he who can work, shall work or starve. There is no hardship in this. Every thing we see is the result of labor. Now the question is, who shall enjoy the benefits of this labor, he who has worked for it, or he who has not. If it be a hardship for a man not to enjoy that for which he has labored; it is not a much greater hardship for a man not to enjoy that for which he has labored? So that if all the insolvent were sustained at the expense of the industrious, the hardship would be much greater than it is now.

If a man may be relieved from the necessity of labor by charity. The sick, the infirm, the helpless, the widow, the orphan, and the fatherless, when not relieved by private bounty, should have their necessities provided for at the public expense. Where God has taken away the power to labor, those who can labor should contribute to the relief of those who cannot supply themselves. But the mere fact that a man is poor, gives him no just claim on us for charity. Nor does it injure him to be benefactions from the public purse.

Hence those poor laws of England, and of our own country, which support the poor indiscriminately, because they are poor, are injurious; for these reasons:

1. They are opposed to that fundamental law of government by which he who is able to labor, shall enjoy that only for which he has labored.

2. They remove from men the fear of want, one of the most powerful stimulants to labor. Hence, as the stimulus is removed, less work will be done in the community.

3. By teaching a man to depend on others, the feelings of independence and self-reliance are diminished. This produces a tendency to continued pauperism. In England, it is found that when a family has once applied to the parish, it rarely ceases to apply regularly, & usually for a larger and larger measure of assistance.

4. Such a system tends greatly to increase the number of paupers. It is a doubly upon indolence, and a drawback upon industry. With what spirit will a poor man labor and trench his expenses, when he knows that he shall be taxed to support his next door neighbor,

who is as able to work as himself; but whose wants are supplied merely by applying to the overseer of the poor for aid.

5. These laws are, in principle, destructive of the right of property, because they proceed on the assumption that the rich are under obligation to support the poor. Is this so? Is he who labors under obligation to support him who labors not? If this be so, where are the limits of the obligation? Why not support the poor better? Why not support them as well as themselves?

There should, then, be no funds provided in common for the support of those who are unwilling to labor. But if a man be reduced to extreme poverty, he should be furnished with work, and remunerated with the proceeds. And those who are able to earn their subsistence only in part, should be provided for only to the amount of that deficiency. It has been found that almshouses, conducted on this plan, will pay their expenses, and sometimes more. The principle should be introduced into all penitentiaries and prisons. There is no reason why a hundred able bodied men should not support themselves, and pay for the superintendence necessary to their labor.

From the Christian Souvenir for 1843.

### THE CORAL RING; OR, THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

BY MRS. H. E. STOWE.

'There is no time of life in which young girls are so thoroughly selfish as from fifteen to twenty,' said Edward Ashton, deliberately, as he laid down a book he had been reading, and leaned over the centre table.

'You insulting fellow!' replied a tall, brilliant-looking creature, who was lounging on an ottoman hard by, over one of Dickens' last works.

'Truth, coz, for all that,' said the gentleman with the air of one who means to provoke a discussion.

'Now, Edward, this is just one of your wholesale declarations—for nothing only to get me into a dispute with you, you know,' replied the lady. 'On your conscience, now, (if you have one), is it not so?'

'My conscience feels quite easy, cousin, in subscribing to that very sentiment, as my confession of faith, replied the gentleman, with provoking sang froid.

'Pshaw!—it's one of your rusty old bachelor notions. See what comes, now, of living to your time of life without a wife—disrespect for the sex, and all that. Really, cousin, your symptoms are getting alarming.'

'Nay, now, cousin Florence,' said Edward, 'you are a girl of moderately good sense, with all your nonsense—now don't you (I know you do) think just so too?'

'Think just so too!—do hear the creature!' replied Florence. 'No, sir, you can speak for yourself in this matter, but I beg leave to enter my protest when you speak for me too.'

'Well, now, where is there, coz, among all our circle, a young girl that has any sort of purpose or object in life to speak of, except to make herself as interesting and agreeable as possible—to be admired, and to pass her time in as amusing away as she can? Where will you find one between fifteen and twenty, that has any serious regard for the improvement and best welfare of those with whom she is connected at all, or that modifies her conduct in the least, with reference to it? Now, cousin, in very serious earnest, you have about as much real character, as much earnestness, and depth of feeling, and as much good sense, when you can get at it, as any young body of them all, and yet, on your conscience, can you say that you live with any sort of reference to any body's good—or to any thing but your own present amusement and gratification?'

'What a shocking aspersion!' replied the lady, 'prepared, too, by a three story compliment! We'll, being so affronted, I must think to the best of my ability. And now, seriously and solemnly, I don't see as I am selfish—to all that I have any occasion to do, for any body. You know that we have servants to do every thing that is necessary about the house, so that the only occasion for my making a display of house-wifery, is to exhibit an ill will on mamma if she has a headache, and hand papa his slippers and newspapers, and find uncle John's spectacles for him twenty times a day, (no small matter that) and the like.'

'But after all, what is the object and purpose of your life?'

'Wh—! I haven't any. I don't see how I can have any—that is as I am made. Now, you know I've none of the fusing, baby tending, herb-tea making recommendations of aunt Sally, and divers others of the class commonly called useful. Indeed, to tell the truth, I think my few persons are commonly rather finny and stupid. They are in it like the bonnet, and hurehound and catina, very necessary to be raised in a garden, but not in the least ornamental.'

'And you charming young ladies, who philosophize in kid slippers and French dresses, are the thimble and roses—very charming, and delightful, and sweet, but fit for nothing on earth but parlor ornaments.'

'Well, parlor ornaments are good in their way, said the young lady, coloring, and looking a little vexed.

'So you give up the point, then,' said the gentleman, 'that is all you girls are good for—just to amuse yourselves, amuse others, look pretty, and be agreeable.'

'Well, and if we behave well to our parents, and are amiable in the family—I don't know—now yet,' said Florence, sighing, 'I have often had a sort of vague idea of something better that we might become—yet really, what more than this is expected of us? what else can we do?'

'I used to read in old-fashioned novels, about ladies visiting the sick and the poor,' replied Edward. 'You remember Cecilia in Scotch of a Wife?'

'Yes, truly; that is to say, I remember the story, part of it, and the low scenes; but as for all those overblowing conversations of Dr. Dowler, Mr. Stanley, and nobody knows who else I skipped these of course. But really,

this visiting and tending the poor, and all that seems very well in a story, where the lady goes into a picturesque cottage half overgrown with honeysuckle, and finds an emaciated, but still beautiful woman, sitting propped up by pillows. But come to the downright matter of fact of poking about in all these vile dirty alleys, and entering little dark rooms, and troops of grinning children and smelling codfish and onions, and nobody knows what—dear me, my benevolence always evaporates before I get through. I'd rather pay anybody five dollars a day to do it for me than to do it myself. The fact is, I have neither fancy, nor nerves for this kind of thing.'

'Well, granting, then, that you can do nothing for your fellow creatures unless you are to do it in the most genteel, comfortable and picturesque manner possible, is there not a great deal for a woman like you, Florence, in your influence over your associates? With your talents for conversation, your tact and self-possession, and lady-like gift of saying any thing you choose, are you not responsible, in some wise, for the influence you exert over those by whom you are surrounded?'

'I never thought of it,' replied Florence.

'Now you remember the remarks that Mr. Fortescue made, the other evening, on the religion, services at church?'

'Yes, I do; and I thought then he was too bad.'

'And I do not suppose there was one of you ladies in the room that did not think so too; but yet the matter was all passed over with smiles, and with not a single insinuation that he had said any thing unpleasing or disagreeable.'

'Well, what could we do? One does not want to be rude, you know.'

'Do!—could you not, Florence, you who have always taken the lead in society, and who have been noted for always being able to say and do what you please—could you not have shown him that those remarks were displeasing to you as decidedly as you certainly would have done if they had related to the character of your father or brother? To my mind, a woman of true moral feeling should feel herself as much insulted when her religion is treated with contempt as if the contempt were shown to herself. Do you not know the power which is given to you women to awe and restrain us in your presence, and to guard the sacredness of things which you treat as holy? Believe me, Florence, that Fortescue, unfeeling as he is, would reverence a woman with whom he dared not triffling on sacred subjects.'

Florence rose from her seat with a heightened color, her dark eyes brightening through tears.

'I am sure what you say is just, cousin, and yet I have never thought of it before. I will—I am determined to begin, after this, to live with so much better purpose than I have done.'

'And let me tell you, Florence, starting a new course, as in learning to walk, taking the first step is every thing. Now, I have a first step to propose to you.'

'Well, cousin—'

'Well, you know, I suppose, that among your train of admirers you number Colonel Elliot?'

Florence smiled.

'And perhaps you do not know, what is certainly true, that among the most discerning and cool part of his friends, Elliot is considered as a good man.'

'Good heavens! Edward, what do you mean?'

'Simply this, that with all his brilliant talents, his amiable and generous feelings, and his success in society, Elliot has not self-control enough to prevent his becoming confirmed in intemperate habits.'

'I never dreamed of this,' replied Florence.

'I know that he was spirited and free, fond of society, and excitable, but never suspected any thing beyond.'

'Elliot has just confessed never to appear in Ladies' society when he is not in a fit state for it,' replied Edward; 'but yet it is so.'

'But is he really so bad?'

'He stands just on the verge, Florence—just where a word fitly spoken might turn him. He is a noble creature, full of all sorts of fine impulses and feelings, the only son of a mother who dotes on him, the idolized brother of sisters who love him as you love your brothers, Florence; and he stands where a word, a look—so they be of the right kind—might save him.'

'And why, then, do you not speak to him?'

'Because I am not the best person,—Florence. There is another who could do it better—me whom he admires, who stands in a position in which would forbid his feeling angry—a person, come-in, whom I have heard in gay moments say, that she knew how to say any thing she pleased, without offending any body.'

'O, Edward! said Florence, coloring, 'do not bring up my foolish speeches against me—and do not speak as if I ought to interfere in this matter, for indeed I cannot do it. I never could in the world; I am certain I could not.'

'And so,' said Edward, 'you whom I have heard say so many things which no one else could say, or do to a man, you who have gone on with such laughing assurance in your own powers of pleasing, shrink from trying that power which a noble and generous heart might be saved by it. You have been willing to venture a great deal for the sake of amusing your self and winning admiration, but you dare not say a word for any high or noble purpose. Do you not see how you confirm what I said of the selfishness of young women?'

'But you must remember, Edward, this is a matter of great delicacy.'

'That word delicacy is a charming cover all, in all the cases, Florence. Now, here is a fine, noble-spirited young man, away from his mother and sisters away from all family friends who might care for him, tempted, betrayed, almost to ruin, and a few words from you, said as a woman knows how to say them, might be his salvation. But you will look coolly on and go to destruction, because you have too much delicacy to make the effort, like the man that would not help his neighbor out of the water because he had never had the honor of an introduction.'

'But Edward, consider how peculiarly fastidious Elliot is—how jealous of any attempt to restrain and guide him.'

'And just for that reason it is that men of his acquaintance can do nothing with him.—But what are you women made with so much

fact and power of charming for, if it is not to do those very things that we men cannot do? It is a delicate matter—true; and has not Heaven given to you a fine touch and a nice eye for just such delicate matters? Have you not seen, a thousand times, that what might be resented, as an unpertinent interference on the part of a man, comes to us a flatterer's expression of interest, from the lip of a woman?'

'Well, but cousin, what would you have me do? how would you have me to do it?'

Florence earnestly.

'You know that Fashion, who makes so many wrong turns, and so many absurd ones, has at least made one right one, and it is now a fashionable thing to sign the temperance pledge. Elliot himself would be glad to do it, but he foolishly committed himself against it in the future, and now he feels bound to stand by his opinion. He has, too, been rather rudely assailed by some of the apostles of the new state of things, who did not understand the peculiar points of his character; in short, I am afraid that he will feel bound to go to destruction for the sake of supporting his own opinion. Now, if I should undertake with him, he might offer to shoot me; but I hardly think there is any thing of the sort to apprehend in your case. Just try your enchantments: you have bewitched wise men into doing silly things, before now; try, now, if you can't bewitch a foolish man into doing a wise thing.'

Florence smiled archly, but instantly grew more thoughtful.

'Well, cousin,' she said, 'I will try. Though I think you are rather liberal in your ascriptions of power, yet I can put the matter to the test of experiment.'

(To be continued.)

### Selections.

#### ABOLITION AT THE SOUTH.

The proceedings in the Latinian case have much alarmed the slave breeders of Virginia. The leading papers are discussing the important question—'What shall be done?' And the conclusion is—'nothing! We find the following in the Albany Patriot:

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

'We are for draining the cup of forbearance to the dregs—but when we are driven to the wall, we are then in favor of using all the weapons in our hands to overpower our assailants. One of these means is to "abduct" these negro-stealers; for they can not be arrested—to bring them before our tribunals of justice—to give them a fair trial—and to punish them if they are found guilty—as we would arraign and punish a negro-stealer or kidnapper, caught in the act of seizing or running off his stolen goods. The N. Y. American declares that this is a "radical proposition," and is content to see it in this paper, which has pledged to compliment for the general moderation of its tone. But does the American suppose that Southern people have no Saxon blood in their veins! Does he suppose that we do not know our rights—or that, knowing, we have not the spirit to maintain them? Let the able editor of that paper imagine, if one whom he deems so temperate can counsel so "radical" a proposition, what must be the state of sentiment among the people generally—and to what a fearful state of excitement public feeling will reach, if these outrages be repeated. We again warn the people of the North, beware off.'

The Richmond Whig, the leading paper of the most favorable party to abolition south of the Potomac, in commenting on the above, avouches equal violence of disposition with a still greater and more intelligent consciousness of the utter impracticability of doing any thing for relief. It is a pitiable condition the slave holders find themselves in, to see their idol displaced, and their glory trampled under foot, while they are not a thing to help themselves. It is enough to make them frantic.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 7, 1842.

'In every sentiment of detestation expressed by the Virginians of the doings of the mad and mischievous Fanatics, we entirely concur.—There is no step, however extreme and violent, which could be taken to arrest these disturbers of the public peace, which we would not readily adopt. But that step, to command our approbation, must be effective, or at least his fair to be so. We confess ourselves at a loss to know what this step is. The manufacture is, that we have ere this written, as well as without. We can not, however, appear all the Southern men. This was generally demonstrated some three years ago, when the Southern members of Congress held a meeting to devise some measure to stay the progress of Abolition. It was found, on comparing opinions, that a large portion of those present were, in effect, very little better than Abolitionists; and a character strong enough to produce any good.—The fact is, we have a great party in our ranks, who are constantly preaching universal equality—the very essence of Abolition—and if their preaching has effect, it must weaken the cause of domestic slavery, and will, in the end, totally subvert it. We do not wish to see justice totally destroyed; but we do wish to see the result. But it is the inevitable effect of the full development and fruition of the doctrines they inculcate. The common mind can not draw those nice distinctions, which assert that it is the first law of God and Democracy, that all men are equal, and at the same time that it is right and proper that Africans shall be deprived of this equality and held in bondage. Messrs. Jefferson, Randolph, and Ritchie & Co. who with very discriminating powers, enjoy a great elasticity of conscience, may recede these contradictory conclusions.—But their followers will be unable to keep pace with them; and they will find, we fear, when it is too late, that they have sown the whirlwind. This notion of universal equality, it may be observed by the way, is a French notion—a discovery of the French Philosophers, who planted the seeds of the French Revolution. It is no Anglo-Saxonism in it. Our English ancestors always looked at human nature as it is, and had too much sense to conceive such an absurdity.—No, it originated with the French—that gallant and mercantile people, who with all their virtues, never had any just conception of the means for preserving genuine freedom, and for the want of common sense which banished every distinction; and John Bull and his Anglo-Saxon blood wherever it is found, never enjoyed the blessings of well regulated liberty. Universal equality is but an unwholesome stamp, and a long catalogue of bloody victims.'

But touching a remedy for the evils we labor under. We have already stated that we know of none. As to a Southern Convention—what can it do? Our fears are that it would evaporate in a smoke or worse. It partly could be kept out of a strong resolution—those great and wide implications of Southern writers—would be admitted, and the members would return to their homes perfectly satisfied that they had slain the

monster. In this way, a new delay of decisive action would arise, and we should be worse off than we are now.

We have thought that the best thing for the South was to bring matters to a crisis as soon as possible—before the defection among ourselves shall, from the causes above adverted to, have spread throughout our entire limits, and rendered all resistance or even an effort at any, futile and unavailing. If a Convention could hasten the catastrophe, it should have our hearty support.—In the mean time, however, until we see that it can produce this effect—the only good one, we can imagine—we must be content to await some other and more potent remedy.'

'Some other and more potent remedy' must be waited for, but after all, none other is suggested. Is not that giving it up? Observe that the advocates of law and order is ready for any deed—'however extreme or violent,' that the diabolical imagination of the overseers can devise, but it must 'at least bid fair' to be effective, and they are desperately 'that a loss to know what this step is,' that will even promise relief. Observe, too, the sad confession that the slaveholders 'are now more than ever assailed by the abolitionists, and "less able than ever" to repel them, and as to a remedy—"WE KNOW OF NONE." That's honest; they have no remedy but one, and that that is abolition. Try honestly, gentlemen. Abolition in Virginia would speedily cure abolition in New York.'

#### Washington Correspondence of the Emancipator.

#### WHEAT TRADE THROUGH CANADA.

I find in the best informed quarters here, a fixed belief that the wheat trade between the North-Western States and England, via the St. Lawrence river, is unquestionably about to be rendered legitimate, at a merely nominal rate of duty. That is, the importation of American wheat into Canada, will be allowed at a fixed duty of three shillings per quarter, or nine cents per bushel, and then it will be admitted in England as Canadian wheat, at one shilling per quarter, or three cents a bushel. This will be a great advantage to the North-West—it will make a market for all the wheat they can raise. It will also benefit Canada first by the duty; secondly, by the tolls on the Canadian canals; thirdly, by concentrating the flour trade there; and fourthly, by the immense facility it will give to a smuggling trade in British goods, all along our Northern frontier. It will greatly vitiate the tariff of the Atlantic States—especially New York, and Pennsylvania—first, by cutting off their hopes of paying for their public works by the tolls on western wheat, and on the return goods; secondly, by diverting the trade of the North-West away from New York and Philadelphia; and thirdly, by cutting off the tolls on the canal of American wheat, which now binds these States to North-West. It will also benefit the British shipping interest, at the expense of our own, because they will monopolize the freight of this immense product.—In short, this will be a master stroke of British policy, to relieve her own poor, without a direct and open affront to the landed interest, and to extend her own shipping, and build up her own colony, and open a market for her goods, with the least possible advantage to us, and with the effect of severing the interests of two powerful sections of the confederacy, and so far weakening the concentrated energy of the Union.

#### From the Iowa Territorial Gazette.

#### LARD OIL.

We are now writing by the light of a specimen of lard oil, manufactured at the establishment of Bridgman and Parrish, by Messrs. Farmer and Kennedy, and a better light, or a clearer article of oil we have never seen.—Messrs. Farmer and Kennedy own the patent for the manufacture of this article in this Territory. We have been politely furnished by them with a few items concerning the manufacture of this article which we apprehend will be not a little interesting to our readers.

The cost of the machinery and fixtures here is from a 150 to 200 dollars, and one man can manufacture from 60 to 65 gallons of oil per day. The lard from corn fed pork will yield about 50 per cent. of oil, and 40 to 45 per cent. of stearine. The lard from meat or slaughter fed pork will yield from 70 to 80 per cent. of oil. The process of its manufacture is a combination of chemical and mechanical operations. This oil will stand the cold until it reaches 7 degrees below freezing point, or 25 degrees above zero. A good article will weigh about 7 and one half pounds to the gallon. The present price is one dollar per gallon at retail, and seventy-five cents at wholesale.

#### SPIRIT IN VIRGINIA.

Ten or a dozen Justices of the Peace in Logan county, Virginia, have advertised that they consider the Bankrupt Law both unconstitutional and unjust, and that they shall therefore continue to render up judgments in cases of insolvency against debtors who are in the bankruptcy process. The same as if there had been no such law. Who will say the Bankrupt Law is not dead notwithstanding the use of Congress spending time to repeat it.—Emancipator.

#### THE CLAY ORGAN OF THE NORTH.

The Courier and Enquirer, the great fosterer of the Whig party at the North, calls upon all those who have lost slaves by flight, to thank their vengeance on the Albany Vigilance Committee, whom it charges with a violation of the laws both of the State, and the Federal Government, and to be liable to exemplary damages. Let the slaveholders try it, if they want to.—Governor Bouck's message falls quite into the shade, compared with the editor whom Gov. Seward saved from his legal dues at Sing Sing.—Emancipator.

#### USURY.

The Synod of Kentucky, at its recent meeting adopted the following resolution, by a vote of 66 to 3.

'Resolved, In the judgement of this Synod, that the Scriptures do not fix the rate of interest on money, but they clearly and distinctly condemn all oppression and extortion, and that as the laws of the land have fixed the rate of interest at six per cent.—Therefore, we recommend to all the members under our care to abstain from and discontinue the practice of loaning money at a higher rate than that fixed by the law of the State.'

Probably forty-nine fillets of the clerical and lay gentlemen, who passed this resolution are slaveholders. They daily "extort" from their Slaves, excessive toil, without compensation, and lay upon their necks the grievous yoke of unmitigated "oppression." Yet, they capital and resolve against usurious interest on money, and quote Scripture in condemnation of it. Tell us, if this is not straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel!

In the State of New York there are fourteen thousand—say hundred and eleven professional men, or one to every one hundred and a twenty two of the population.

#### NEW YEAR'S PREACHING.

A friend in Philadelphia writes, Jan 5: 'My good pastor, Rev. Albert Barnes, in his New Year's sermon, spoke upon slavery about ten minutes. I was sorry not to hear it being in New York, but my friends say it was most admirable, and that they never knew him so animated. All who have spoken of it to me, being good anti-slavery men, have praised it in the highest terms. In the afternoon he again alluded to the subject—again in the evening at prayer-meeting; and on Monday evening at the monthly concert, at which I was present. I heard the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, in the afternoon, and he spoke a few words, very pointed on the subject, and he told me that in his morning sermon he dwelt on it much longer.'

So you see Christian ministers are beginning to be faithful. The good cause is onward. Mr. Barnes said "you might as well stop the earth in its revolution, as to stop the onward progress of the anti-slavery cause."

'A WHIG NUT FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

The Richmond Whig refers to Mr. Clay's Indiana speech in reply to Mendonhall, and observes, that 'If the Abolitionists now support Mr. Clay, or the Whigs who sustain him, they must certainly be the most forgiving of the human race!'

So we say, and not only that, which we would do for the cause's sake, but the most stupidly inconsistent, also.—Emancipator.

The Philadelphia National Gazette says that a letter has been received in that city, from a gentleman in China, which states that 'the city of Chin-Chang-Foo, 300,000 in number, committed a suicide in preference to being subjected to the savage licentiousness of the British soldiery.'

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

#### M. E. CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

Messrs. Editors:—Being a subscriber and a regular peruser of the Signal, and knowing it to be open to free discussion, I would respectfully beg leave to occupy a brief space in its columns.

I have been somewhat interested in the communications of the Rev. Mr. Scofield, which seem to have been called out by the many and uncalculated attacks made upon the M. E. Church. I profess no connection whatever with that Church, neither am I an advocate of their peculiar tenets or form of government—nevertheless, I confess I feel too much respect, both for their principles, and their integrity, to read with complacency all the calumny and contumely that has been heaped upon them, and that too, in some instances, by their avowed friends. It has therefore afforded me, and no doubt many others, much gratification to know that Mr. S. has taken a stand in defence of the Society of which he is a member. You will pardon me, therefore, Messrs. Editors, for expressing a wish that Mr. S. will continue in the field. If, as I suppose, the charges against the M. E. Church have been, in some respects, unfounded, and the Church wrongfully censured, I have no fears for Mr. S. He will, no doubt, maintain his ground, and establish his positions.

That Mr. S. has been made by the Editor, (I speak with all deference,) to assume a false position, as it respects the mode of treatment, must be apparent to every discerning mind.

I do not profess to be thoroughly acquainted with the government of the M. E. Church, and may therefore misconceive, but I cannot understand how a Conference in Michigan can be held responsible for every act of a Conference in Georgia. The fact, simply, that a connexion exists, cannot make it so. If so, then, the North is equally culpable with the South, as it respects the system of slavery, and in that case a dissolution of the Union would be the only consistent course. But thus far the most inconsiderate Abolitionists are unwilling to go.

So far as gagging is concerned, I can conceive of no way, in which Ministers, of every denomination, could be so effectually gagged as respects abolition, as the course pursued by Political Abolitionists. The Minister now, who attempts to declaim against slavery, no doubt whether he advocate moral or political influence, is condemned as a political breaker, and is accused of having prostituted his sacred office to the base design of advancing some political aspirant.

#### A FRIEND TO EMANCIPATION.

For the Signal of Liberty.

#### ASSOCIATION.

The practical operation of any system of social organization claiming to avoid most of the evils to which society is now subject, should, at least, be deemed worthy of a passing notice in a newspaper whose great object is to improve the condition of the human race. Your paper, Messrs. Editors, is truly such a newspaper, and the Fairer Association is such an organization: And as practical facts are what the people want to enable them to judge of the claims of the system, I beg the privilege of presenting to your readers the following statements and remarks, made by a member of the Roxbury Association, Massachusetts, as published in the New York Tribune.

'I have got fairly at work at my business, which is now perfectly delightful, being free from anxiety on the score of purchase and sale. I find myself surrounded by, and enjoying social intercourse with, persons whose education, accomplishments and manner are such as would win approbation and esteem any where, and as united in interest, that no doubt can arise in the mind of the freeman of each for the welfare of all, or of the dependency of all for each of the members of this Community.'

Mrs. EDITORS:-

A long time has ensued since election, and we of Lenawee county have neglected as yet to give you any account of it.

Our vote in this county was not as large as was anticipated by some, but I think we did pretty well considering the embarrassments under which we had to labor.

After the report was read, the President stated if any gentlemen present wished to say anything, they were now at liberty to do so.

Messrs. Hall, Walker, Lightfoot, Hoyt, Calvin Jackson, Munroe, Willson, Clark and Tucker, addressed the meeting very eloquently.

On motion, our thanks were returned to the assembly for their liberality, and kind attention during our meeting.

On motion of Mrs. Walker, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Signal of Liberty.

After that difficulty is overcome, a very great share of the work is supposed to be accomplished. I think that the same principle might be applied with propriety to our cause.

The question is not unfrequently asked by many of intelligence how are you going to effect your object if you get a majority in the State; we think if we get a majority in our State, we will stand a good chance to get a majority in some others.

What I wish more particularly to suggest now, is the propriety of our all becoming one body. This I understand to be the desire of many of you, and perhaps of all.

The convention to be held in the Spring will exercise the power of a general conference; as it will be necessary then and there to complete our organization, arrange our discipline, divide the work into annual conferences, and make some disposition of the whole, for the time being.

Will you not, dear brethren, do all you can to circulate the True Wesleyan? This we want you to do on two accounts. 1st. That you may know what is going on, and secondly, the paper needs your aid.

I am yours for truth and liberty. O. SCOTT.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 16, 1843.

The Wesleyan Methodists in this State have not, we believe, recognized in their discipline a Local Ministry.—Ed. Sig.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction reports that the whole number of children, between the ages of 5 and 17 years, is reported at 54,720; under 5 and over 17, at 10,081.

On January 17th, the meeting assembled according to appointment in the Methodist Church at 1 o'clock. The President took the chair, and called the house to order.

The average wages of teachers in 44 districts have been about \$19 50!

Yearly Report of the Detroit Female Benevolent Association.

SISTER MEMBERS, you are aware of the fact that it is not customary for females to speak or read in public; but since it has fallen to my lot, I sacrifice all feeling of diffidence, and yield to your request.

This evening one year ago, feeling ourselves far behind the intelligence of the age, we assembled in this church for the purpose of organizing a benevolent society, and accordingly it was done, and on that occasion every thing was conducted with patriotism.

After the report was read, the President stated if any gentlemen present wished to say anything, they were now at liberty to do so.

Messrs. Hall, Walker, Lightfoot, Hoyt, Calvin Jackson, Munroe, Willson, Clark and Tucker, addressed the meeting very eloquently.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE LIBERTY PARTY.

No. 1.

Mr. Treadwell's sentiments, as expressed in our last number coincide with our own. We must have "wise and strict organization," "sound principle" and "intelligence," or—perish as a party.

We must have "wise and strict organization," "sound principle" and "intelligence," or—perish as a party. No alternative between perfect triumph, and utter ruin is presented to us.

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The noble emulation to do the most for the cause of God—of man, and of country. But honest convictions may suggest differing views of duty, and in that case we should submit with cordial grace to the good republican principle—the dominion of mind—ever recollecting how much our cause requires of sacrifice and conciliation.

Bidding you farewell till we meet in State Council.

We are your brethren, C. H. STEWART, A. L. PORTER, JOHN DIMOND, NATHAN POWER, S. P. MEAD.

Central Com.

ST. CLAIR BANNER.

The Signal of Liberty says that the abolition vote in eight counties in this State is 1655. Will the "Signal of Liberty," be so obliging as to state that not one of them was given in the county of St. Clair.

In the same column is the following: "Remember the poor, ye who have a comfortable fire, warm clothing, and an abundance of good things. Think of those who are suffering for all these comforts, and stretch forth your hands to succor them."

In pleading the cause of the Slave, and sustaining his rights, we do most emphatically remember the poor—those who are poor indeed—so poor that they have no "warm clothing" of their own, nor any "good thing" whatever.

Slavery vs. Literature.—A writer in the Charter Oak sums up the literature of the Slave and Free States as follows:

The following resolution was adopted at an anti-slavery Convention in Ohio: Resolved, That the African kidnapper, the American slaveholder, the domestic slave-trader, the free state kidnapper, and the citizen, constable, or magistrate of a free state, who betrays, seizes or surrenders up, a fugitive slave, are all criminals of the same stamp, guilty of the same atrocious crime.

A New Paper.—Notwithstanding the hard times, new papers are constantly appearing. We have received the first number of the Clintonian, published in Clinton County, the Livingston County Courier, and the Michigan Argus, of this village.

That Fine.—The proposal to refund the fine of \$1000 to General Jackson, with interest, has not only been discussed by Congress, but by a number of the State Legislatures.

Wholesale Villainy.—The N. Y. Express gives the following list of embezzlements in New York during the past year. The amounts, of course, do not pretend to perfect exactness.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. 1-Cashier of the Commercial Bank, 50,000; 2-Thomas Lloyd, Collector of the city revenue, 100,000; 3-James F. Schermhorn, Secretary of Ocean Insurance Co., 150,000; 4-John Ahen, Mayor's Clerk, 50,000; 5-James Ward first marshal, 50,000; 6-Pollock, Clerk in the Bank of America, 20,000; 7-E. A. Nicoll, secretary of the New York Life and Trust Co., 250,000. Total \$670,000.

We presume some of the thieves who stole this large amount of property, averaging nearly a hundred thousand dollars each, are still gentlemen at large, and admitted to the best society. Had they been poor and merely stolen a coat, or something which they needed, they would have found a judgment in the State Prison.

Capital Punishment.—The propriety of capital punishment is becoming a matter of general discussion through the country, and the number in favor of expunging it from the statute book seems to be fast increasing. We have not examined the question very thoroughly, but from what we have thought and read upon the subject, we are inclined to favor its abolition.

We have lately been favored with a number of poetical articles, with a request to publish them. We are sorry that we cannot comply with the wishes of the authors. Good poetry is generally admired. But a poor or commonplace article receives but little favor.

The True Whig, Mr. Clay's organ at Washington, is defunct. Some of Mr. Clay's friends have been subscribers to the amount of from 20 to 50 numbers a week.

In his Message to the Legislature, Gov. Bouck, of New York, discusses the subject of slavery, and has yielded the ground contended for by Governor Seward, in the Virginia controversy.

It is said there are only seven Loco members of the present Congress who believe in free trade and direct taxation. Some of the Whigs believe in it as a theory, but there is no danger of its being reduced to practice for many years.

The American Citizen, formerly published at Rochester, has been merged in the Tocsin, at Albany. This has exchanged its application for the Patriot, and is now published daily and weekly.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Liberty vote for Governor was 6,452. On the 12th, the House proceeded to fill 16 vacancies in the Senate. These were filled by Democrats, excepting Appleton Howe, who is a Liberty man.

The Richmond (Va) Whig proposes a scheme for staying the threatening progress of abolition. It admits however, that "this too may fail, but if it does it will be a demonstration that any other or all others would have failed."

We cut the following from the Free Press. It is an instance of the speed with which public opinion changes. As such it is calculated to give encouragement to the Liberty party.

Onward.—In alluding to the present state of the parties in the Massachusetts legislature the Post asks: "Do you not remember the time eight years ago, when Mr. Robinson, then of Marblehead, was in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, with but 47 democrats to 500 whigs, and was scarcely tolerated, as he brought forward and sustained measures to abolish the monopoly of the Bar rules and to give to physicians without as M. D. the legal right to collect their fees?"

Houses assembled in convention, in the very hall where he formerly stood as one of an inflexible minority of less than one to ten. Such has been the progress of democratic principles and just views in our good old Commonwealth.

The correspondent of the Liberty Press writes from Washington that Mr. Giddings has been preparing a series of articles for the press on the constitutional rights of the North which have been very extensively published in the political papers of Ohio.

Amongst others, one view presented is that while the Constitution gives the master a right to pursue and recapture if he can, his slave escaping into a free State, that neither by force of the Constitution nor any law of a slave State, is there, or can there be any legal or moral obligation on the part of the slave, when he has passed the line of a free State, to submit to his master and be retaken.

We approve of stories that are well written, and have a favorable effect on the mind and heart. The one on our first page, is of this character. The young ladies may read it with profit.

The Lattimer Petition, which has been circulating in Massachusetts has already received forty-three thousand signatures. These petitions are to be presented together on the first of February.

Next week we intend to publish a speech of Mr. Giddings on a proposition to pay for certain slaves lost by citizens of Florida about thirty years since.

Elements of Political Economy. By Francis Wayland. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lyon. Fourth Edition, stereotyped. This is one of the best works upon Political Economy that has ever appeared. It is the production of one of the first minds of the age.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In SENATE.—Mr. Howell proposed that the members of the Legislature by a joint resolution, should give themselves the privilege of riding on the railroad free of charge.

On Saturday the House had under consideration a bill for the abolition of capital punishment in this State. Messrs. Littlejohn, Bush, Livermore, Johnson, Wm. Gage and O'Keefe, made powerful and eloquent appeals in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Anderson, Purdy, and Vickery, were clear and forcible in their remarks in opposition.

On a subsequent day, the clause making the imprisonment solitary for life, was stricken out. The bill was then passed by the following vote.

YEAS.—Messrs. Andrews, Axford, Barnard, Beach, Bush, Cady, Carpenter, J. L. Gage, William Gage, Goodell, Goddard, Goodwin, Haggaman Howe, Johnson, King, Lacey, Lothrop, Lawrence, Lee, Littlejohn, Livermore, McCamley, Motran, Murray, O'Keefe, Olds, Fatterson, Poppleton, Pratt, Rice, Rix, Schoolcraft, Seely, Wade, &c. AYE 45.

RETIRES for extending the right of suffrage to negroes were presented from Ingham, &c. The State printing business has been very thoroughly discussed. A week ago, the legislation already spent on it was estimated to have cost fifteen hundred dollars.

The Senate bill for amending the Constitution, so that elections shall be held on one day instead of two, passed the House—aye 44, nays 1.

The Legislature, yesterday, finally succeeded in passing a printing bill, after so long and painful an agony. It gives the public printing to Ellis & Briggs, and continues the Free Press as the



### ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

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

**LEWIS TAPPAN.**  
New York, March 1st, 1842.

### BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin	50
Anti-Slavery Manual	20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll.	25
Alton Trials	25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3	set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child	37 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.	10
Beauties of Philanthropy	53 1-2
Bourne's Picture of Slavery	50
Buxton on the Slave Trade	50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3	set 1,00
Chloe Spear	25
Channing on Slavery	25
Duncan on Slavery	25
Emm, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball	50
Do do in boards with map	50
Enemies of Conviction discovered	50
Fontaine, plain binding, 64vo.	12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa	50
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher	37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 57 1-2; Jay's View	50
Light and Truth	50
Life of Granville Sharp	15
Mott's Biographical Sketches	37 1-2
Memor. of Rev. Lemuel Hanes	75
Do do Lovejoy	62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges	53 1-2
Pennsylvania Hall	75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 3vo.	1,00
Rankin's Letters, 12mo. 100 pp.	20
Right and wrong in Boston	20
Star of Freedom, muslin	12 1-2

Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society; Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery; Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25  
Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50  
Songs of the Free 35 1-2  
Thomson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20  
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 25  
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of 25  
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 50  
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75  
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait 12 1-2

### PAMPHLETS.

Seta A. S. Almanac, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive	37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color	1
American Landmarks	3
Apology for Abolitionists	3
American Slavery as it is—The Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses	25
Address on Right of Petition	1
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	1
Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York City.	6 1-4
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
Annal Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 54, 55, 56, 57 and 58	12 1-2
Annal Reports of N. Y. City Ladies' A. S. Society	3
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South	3
Bible against Slavery	6
Collection of Valuable Documents	6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches	2
Birney on Colonization	2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green	6
Chippin's Discourse	3
Channing's Letters to Clay	3
Conditions of Free People of Color	3
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of	3
Dissertation on Servitude	12 1-2
Dekinson's Sermon	1
Does the Bible sanction Slavery?	1
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society	1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge	25
Dresser's Narrative	3
Extinguisher Extinguished	3
Elmore Correspondence; do in sheets 4to	2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball	12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1835	5
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	5
Labret, 3vo. 2; do; 12mo	13
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay	5
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky	12 1-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau	6
Modern Expediency Considered	6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia	6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	3
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society	3
Pro-Slavery	3
Ritel Code of Haiti	3

**Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive Slave** 12  
**Rights of Colored Men** 12 1-2  
**Ruggles's Antislavery** 6  
**Right and Wrong in Boston** 12 1-2  
**Slavery Rhymes** 6  
**Slade's Speech in Congress in 1835** 3  
**Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie** 6  
**Do. Letter to Henry Clay** 6  
**Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se,"** 6  
**Southern's Manual** 4  
**Star of Freedom** 4  
**Schmucker and Smith's Letters** 1  
**Slaveholder's Prayer** 1  
**Slaveholding Weighed** 3  
**Slavery in America (London); do. (German)** 3  
**The Martyr, by Beriah Green** 5  
**Things for Northern Men to do** 5  
**Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse** 5  
**Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau** 6  
**Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review** 25  
**War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy** 6  
**Why work for the Slave** 1  
**Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation** 4

### TRACTS.

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

### PRINTS, &c.

Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 5  
The Emancipated Family 2  
Slave Market of America 2  
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson 5  
Do do Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2  
Printer's Picture Gallery 5  
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 15  
Do do with kneeling Slave sheet 1  
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 Mendon fund.  
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25  
Argument of Roger S. Baldwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2  
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6  
Congressional Document relating to do. 6  
Portrait of Clinch 1,00  
March 24, 1842.

### Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Honsk Power-driven Thrashing Machines, two and a half and three-horse powers, at 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 two 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 of any power that was from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.  
All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to inquire of those who have used them—There will be one for examination at N. H. Wigg's, *Dexter village*; and one at *MERRIS WIGGSON'S storehouse in Detroit*—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.  
The price will be \$120 for a four-horse power, with a thrashing machine, with a save or wooden cylinder, and \$130 for a horse power, with a thrashing machine with an iron bar cylinder.  
The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.  
**S. W. FOSTER & CO.**  
Scio, April 20, 1842.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 3000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power—more of the underdrift has been used, and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.  
**H. CASE,**  
Scio, January, 12, 1842.  
This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months—and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power, with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe four horses will thrash as much with this power as five will with any other power.  
The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed.  
**E. S. SMITH.**  
Scio, April 11, 1842.

### SMUT MACHINES.

THE subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$500. 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 woollen 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

shores, or to pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen and are confident that work will be executed. They therefore respectfully ask a share of the 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. I. malking 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 distinguished himself as a man of science, and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action; thorough in their operation, and unrivalled 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 unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaims.—Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing bilious fever, liver and ague, dyspepsia, liver colic, griping, sick headache, jaundice, sea sickness, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholera, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, ineffectual diarrhoea, flatulence, 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 of them to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in medical 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 imparts 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 are all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the tongue—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be heard for them—resistance—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 colonel and knaves are getting partially into disuse we are only 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 irresistible 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 will suffer us to see the usual changes of life as directed 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 in medicine, as it takes two or three at a time, without in the slightest degree incuring the hazard of an abortion, which facts are of the utmost importance. Examples: a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grate a to him for the restoration of her beauty than it had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with them, 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 sceptre.  
I have come to deliver them all up to you—Sir, my calling is over—my business is through. I have been for three years in a terrible sweat, and I really don't know what on earth I am to do.  
Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain. But a trivial New Yorker, one PETERS by name.  
The disease my mind, in this war of my kind, Am 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 nursing in cognized what course to pursue That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.  
The King of terrors looked a while, At that snoring scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Pills of 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: For those the cheeks, a marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.  
**Look here! all who try continue to buy them!** For sale as follows, by **MERRIS WIGGSON** and **Alied G. Grinnell**, P. J. C. Penn, Maynard, & Co. G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickson & Co. J. H. Jones, Ann Arbor; Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Miller & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. Shaw, Lion; J. C. Winnans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leon; D. T. Merris, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Meridian; Centre, Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kier & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Inwood, S. Bre. Snow & Kees, Clinton; J. Feenigood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, B. Beck & Co., and Julius, Morris & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, 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, Pains, Oils, Various, 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, 129, Jefferson Avenue, west of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

### GREAT BARGAINS.

R. Banks respectfully informs the farmers and others who stand on Woodbridge street, adjoining Ward's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of **READY MADE CLOTHING,** which he is determined to sell cheaper than the best for Cash.  
R. B. has just received from the East an assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and various, which will be made up to order in fashionable style at short notice.  
**R. BANKS.**  
Detroit, Sept. 5, 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 **Roots Founder Ointment.** Mark this, all horsemen.

**Walley's Magical Pain Extractor Salvo.**—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 cleaning the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.  
[See Dr. Lin's signature—*Victor O. Esq.* nature, thus.]

### HEADACHE

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

### DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH

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

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

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

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

### SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND 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

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, swelled 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 Fehnestock, 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.

### HOLMANS Bone Ointment.

THIS Ointment stands at the head of all the remedies for the following diseases which nature is her own viz:—**RHEUMATISM** both chronic and inflammatory—**Gout**—**Spavin**—**Bruises** and contracted **TENDONS** of long standing.

It discuses 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 operation or water forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of its fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the assurance that it far exceeds the Ointment of Liniments of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is the only way 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, Varnishes, 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. Morphine,  
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. Cal mel,  
5 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 Platinum Ware, Porcelain Teeth.

A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.  
**PIERRE TELLER.**  
159 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.  
March 13.

### 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 store of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work a 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. Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call.  
Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. tf

### DR. BARNS' CATHARTIC PILL.

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 disorders originating in a new country.  
The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail by  
**L. BECKLEY.**  
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 **MACHINERY CARDS**, of **YORK** and **ENGLAND'S JACKETS**, of **FINES WARP**, of **CARD CLEANSERS** and **PICKERS**, **SHUTTLES**, **REEDS**, **KETTLES**, **SCYTHES**, **PARSONS SHEARING MACHINE**, **EMERY**, (of **any size**), **TENTER HOOPS**, **PRESS PAPER**, together with a lot selected as a sample of **DYE WOODS**, and **DYE STUFFS** of the very best growth and manufacture.

These goods (coming to) 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, 159 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. McCOLLUM,**  
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 in progress through repairs. The rooms are plentiful, 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 a prime 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 you two cents per page in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean **SWINGLE TOW**, 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 & CROCKERY**, which will be sold very cheap for money or most kinds of produce. Descriptions and prices will be given at the Store.  
Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.