

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, } Editors.  
G. Beckley. }

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

From the London Athenæum.  
THE LAND OF LIBERTY.

Where that glorious land be found  
Which countless bards have sung;  
The chosen of the nations, crowned  
With fame forever young;  
A fame that filled the Grecian sea,  
And rang'd through Roman skies;  
O! ever bright that land must be,  
But tell me where that lies!

The rose crowned Summer ceaseless shines  
On orient realms of gold,  
The holy place of early shrines,  
The fair, the famed of old—  
But ages on their flood have borne  
Away the loftiest fame,  
Yet left upon the lands of Morn  
A still unbroken chain.

The West, O! wide its forests wave,  
Bat long the setting sun  
Hath blushed to see the toiling slave  
On fields to freedom won:  
Still nightly in their steward path  
Roll on the ancient floods  
That moss the brethren of their youth,  
The dwellers of the woods.

The North, with misty mantle lours  
On nations wise and brave,  
Who gather from a thousand shores  
The wealth of land and wave;  
But stains are on their boasted store—  
Though Freedom's shrine be fair,  
'Tis empty,—or they bow before  
A gilded idol there!

The South,—the cloudless South,—expands  
Her deserts to the day,  
Where rose the yet unconquered bands,  
Who own no sceptre's sway;  
But wherefore is the iron with  
Our golden image bent,  
For see, the Harem bars reach forth  
Into the Arab's tent.

O! Earth hath many a region bright,  
And ocean many an isle,  
But where on mortals shines the light  
Of freedom's cloudless smile?  
The search is vain—from human skies  
The angel early fled—  
Our only land of freedom is  
The country of the dead.

## MISCELLANY

Correspondence of the N. Y. Union.  
PROLONGING OF PARLIAMENT—  
THE WAY THEY DO IT.

Liverpool, August 13, 1842.

On Friday last, August 12, the Queen went in state, to prorogue parliament—that is to read a speech which Sir R. Peel had written, and then submitted to her majesty, *pro forma*. The House of Lords, [which alone has been honored with the visits of royalty since the time of the Stuarts,] was very handsomely fitted up on the occasion.

About two, the Queen entered the House, preceded by the pursuivants, and handed in by prince Albert and escorted by the lord chancellor, the duke of Buccleugh, the earl of Shaftesbury, and the duke of Wellington, respectfully bearing the great seal, which, by the way, is a silver mould or box, into which a sort of white brown resinous wax is poured, taking two impressions on each side, the cap of maintenance, and the sword of state. It is I think as lord high constable of England, that the duke of Wellington carries the sword of state, which is a very cumbersome weapon, about five feet long, with a handle of carved solid gold, and in a sheath of wood covered with crimson velvet and gold bands.

When the Queen was seated she rose, bowed to all in the House, who all remained standing, and said "your lordships will be seated?" On this, all sat down. The chancellor, then, in his beautifully clear voice which time has spared as yet, called on Sir Augustus Clifford, usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons.

That is done in this manner. The usher, (whose place is worth as much as that of the President of the United States,) gives three knocks at the door of the commons, and with set formalities, announces that their attendance is required by the Queen in the Upper House. The summons puts an end to all business, and the Speaker, in monstrous wig and cumbersome robes, shuffles out of the House into the Lords, with a lot of Commons at his back. The Lords affect to look down on the Commons, and therefore wear their hats at a conference, while the others are quite uncovered, and stand, the lords sitting.

There, too, when the Commons attend in the Upper House, no seats are prepared for them, but they must get what standing places they can at their lordship's bar. Hence arises shuffling, squeezing, pushing, scrambling, kicking, and cursing—for good places!

While this is going on it is like the struggle at the pit door on the night of some very popular actress taking her benefit. The tumult is great while it lasts, the Queen remains stiffly seated on the throne—trying not to smile at the ludicrous scene passing under her very nose. William the Fourth used sometimes to laugh out most heartily. George the Fourth often said it was "as good as a play" to see "the fun" when the Commons scrambled into the House, with Manners Sutton at their head looking as solid as an owl.—George the Third would say to the peer next him, "What! what! the Commons pushing for places? Eh! Eh! Place-hunting even in this House?"

When Shaw Lefevre and his awkward squad had at length got places at the bar, he (the speaker) addressed the Queen in a set speech recapitulating the business of the session, and bringing up their last money bill, for raising upwards of nine million pounds sterling by exchequer bills, for the year 1842 and also an act for appropriating all this money, "to which," quoth he, "in all humility we pray your majesty will be pleased to give your royal assent."

Accordingly she was pleased to give the royal assent to these and other bills, the chief form being to touch them with her sceptre while a clerk exclaims in barbarous Norman French that the Queen consents to such and such laws. On this occasion 13 bills were thus duly "accepted" by her majesty.

This done—and tiresome enough it is, as the formalities are unmeaning and tedious—lord chancellor Lyndhurst knelt on one knee, and handed the Queen the speech, fairly written on a sheet of paper in letters fully half an inch long.

The speech having been handed to the Queen she read it in a clear, loud tone, and with due emphasis. Indeed, the Queen reads very well. For my own part, I fancy that women always do read better than men because their voices are more distinct.

When the Queen had ended, the lord chancellor, in her name, declared the prorogation of Parliament until Thursday, Oct. 6. After this the Queen returned to the palace, loudly cheered by the populace in the streets, and afterwards to Windsor, where she continues.

The Lords separated, and on the Commons returning to their House, the Speaker told them, (what they all knew before,) that Parliament was prorogued, whereupon they all went about their business. So ended the session.

## CAUSE OF THE PITS FROM SMALL POX.

When the small pox prevailed in one of the prisons in New Orleans, a few years ago, it was observed that, although those confined in the lower and comparatively dark cells, had the disease much more virulently than those confined in the upper, light cells, yet that few, if any, pits were to be seen on the face of the former, on their recovery, while on the latter they were very large and numerous.—This discovery caused a considered inquiry among the physicians, and resulted in the promulgation of a theory that the pits from small pox are produced by the action of light on the skin.

A few years ago I had the small pox in Philadelphia, and the shutters of my chamber were closed by order of my physician, he assigning as a reason therefor to prevent my being pitted by the disease. I was quite sick at that time, my face and hands being literally covered with pustules, but now (as you have evidence, Mr. Editor) but three or four pits, and those very indistinctly, are seen on my face and hands. I need not say, therefore, that I advise all who have, or may have patients afflicted with the small pox, to bear these facts in mind.—N. Y. Union.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY IN OAKLAND COUNTY.

At a convention of the friends of liberty, held at Pontiac, Sept. 7th 1842, the undersigned were appointed a committee to address you on behalf of the Convention, in view of the approaching election.

We are aware that, with corrupt men, an election, though it involve the most sacred interests of a political community, is anticipated as a trial of the strength of parties for the "spirit of victory";—not so with the real patriot. He remembers that he is a man—that he has rights, and that all others of the same community too have rights to be preserved—that in the march of republican liberty, the identity of those rights has been demonstrated—that their preservation is an object at once ennobling and immeasurably high above the low peculant operations and mercenary ambition, which forgets principle to combat for power—that the obligations imposed by considerations of patriotism, philanthropy, christianity, and even consanguinity, to widely diffuse and transmit to posterity the blessings of political, civil and religious liberty are imperative—and that a right use of the elective franchise by which the great object must ultimately be accomplished, tells upon human destiny, not only in this, but in a coming world.

We invite you to reflect most seriously upon the propositions herein presented for your consideration.

We lay down the proposition that ours was originally intended to be essentially a democratic government. The questions arise, What is democracy? We go back to 1776 for our definition—to the great Magna Charta, adopted by an illustrious Congress as embracing all the foundation principles of all subsequent constitutions and forms of legitimate Government. The rights to "LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" are recognized as "INALIENABLE" with reference to "ALL men" and as being "self-evident truths."

Dr. Franklin, in carrying these principles out in detail, advances the common sense doctrine that true liberty cannot be enjoyed without the privilege to vote, by the exercise of which men become participators in the government. Then, and then only, are they in a condition peaceably to defend their inalienable rights with which their Creator has endowed them.

We remark that principles which are antagonistic to these are dangerous to liberty.—They are necessarily at war the one with the other. Hence aristocratic or despotic institutions, in a country which embraces free institutions, must inevitably destroy them, or be destroyed by them. Is this great Commonwealth—the United States of America—of which the county of Oakland is a part, and small as it is compared to the whole, is affected by all the influences that pervade, elevate, depress, or disgrace the Commonwealth—Is this Commonwealth free from aristocracy?—nay, sheer despotism?

That Government in which the will of the governor is the law of the governed is a rank despotism. We need not labor to convince you that the 250,000 slave communities in our country are so many despotisms, comprehending persons of all shades of color—many as white as he who pens, and those who read this item—all "chattels personal," bought and sold as are mere cattle, robbed of their personal rights, even that of self-defence against white aggressors, both in law and in fact, for it is a truth too palpable to be denied. Are then the free institutions of the country safe while these despotisms exist?

We have said that despotism and democracy cannot always subsist together in the same government, for the reason that their relations to each other are necessarily belligerent, and the final extermination of one is a necessary consequence. Admit this position and you have a clue to the secret overthrow of former republics. They began with the elements of destruction in their system, they fostered slavery, slavery engendered a spirit of despotism, oppression, idleness, luxury, dissipation, and a general corruption of manners. They flung their banners to the breeze, beautiful, because of the republican features of their emblazoning; and after a period of exultation, oppression, and strife, they continued, or rather languished for a season, and disappeared—despotism prevailed, and they are no more.

If slavery be an element of destruction in a republic why has it not destroyed ours? We answer, the destructive process is progressing, and the catastrophe is certain, unless the curse of slavery—the volcanic matter of republics—be purged away. Unless this cancerous excrescence, which extends its ten thousand fibres through all parts of the system, can be removed from the body politic, it will ere long give up the ghost, and dash the cup of joyous expectancy from the lips of a fevered and thirsting world.

When the federal constitution was formed, the original states were not only permitted by it to continue slavery within their several jurisdictions without giving any pledge or guaranty for its future abolition, except what was implied in the Declaration of their Independence, but were specially permitted to continue the foreign slave trade through the long period of twenty years from that time. Here is the date of that egregious note to say fatal error, which has lost us our national prosperity, and tarnished our honor in the view of civilized nations, and ought to bring the blush of shame upon the cheek of every lover of his country in these states.

Here is a sanction afforded by the government, in the outset, to the most unjust, cruel and oppressive tyranny against an unoffending portion of the human family, in violation of the code of human rights which it had just adopted, setting forth that all men were endowed by their Creator with the right of liberty, of which it now robbed them by force of municipal law.

From that time slavery has been gradually encroaching upon the rights of the free, until the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives are gagged upon the subjects of human rights, the U. S. mail habitually desecrated, and the people's money voted out of their pockets into the hands of a dissipated slavocracy for no other conceivable reason than that they tyrannize over and oppress their fellow men.

The insolence of the slavocracy is becoming proverbial. She not only monopolizes the greater share of the important offices of the government, but claims as constitutional, the right to prosecute the domestic slave trade, out of her jurisdiction, upon the high seas, in vessels of the United States; to increase the navy until it shall be half as large as that of Great Britain, for the express purpose of protecting her iniquitous system, she has attempted to make war upon a neighboring monarchy for affording an asylum to a few self-emancipated victims of her cupidity. Nay, more: she has actually waged a seven years war against the aborigines of the everglades of Florida to catch a few runaway slaves, and break up that poor retreat for the oppressed African, at an expense of perhaps forty millions of dollars, some four-fifths of

which has been or is to be drawn from northern pockets. She has declared her intention to extend the law of slavery all over the land, and predicted that in a quarter of a century, northern laborers will be vassals to their rich neighbors, and that then they will be as happy as the slaves of the south.

The slavocracy has got up a United States Bank, and destroyed it—a protective tariff, and compromised it to death on the altar of nullification—threatened, for some 20 years past, to dissolve the union, and attempted to censure J. Q. Adams, and to fix on him the odium of treason, for presenting a petition to Congress for the same thing, at the same time knowing him to be opposed to the measure—with bowie knives in hand has menaced the lives of northern members in their seats, if they refused to succumb to her dictation—choked down and passed a vote of censure upon J. R. Giddings, for discussing his own and his constituents' sentiments, in his place, and within the rules of the House, induced the passage of state laws for the toleration of slavery, from three to nine months in the year in northern states—instigated and led on mobs for the destruction of private property; of public edifices dedicated to free discussion; of a free press, taking the life of the proprietor—and finally, when indignant freemen murmured at these outrages, she most unceremoniously threatened, in true overseer style, that if they came to south she "would hang them up like dogs." Thus southern despotism has broken down the barriers of the constitution and pushed her successes against liberty until the tide of victory is turned in her favor.—The danger is apparent. Her vacillating policy is ever prostrating the north, crippling our energies, and despoiling us of our hard earned wealth to support her profligacy, and to retain in her own hands the balance of power.

But what is the remedy? It is the abolition of slavery. How is slavery to be abolished? It is to be voted down. Gen. Washington prescribed this remedy many years since. He said that slavery was established by law, and "can and ought to be abolished by law, and so far as my suffrage will go it shall never be wanting." Then he was not afraid of the remedy. If you adopt a measure of a public nature you do it by voting. If you reject it you do it through the ballot box. Remember that to vote with a party, the language of whose operations is, "let slavery alone," that is, let it continue, is to vote for its continuance, with all its relentless oppressions, and its encroachments upon and final victory over your own liberty—and to neglect to vote against it is to give over the contest by withdrawing your resistance to its progress, and to submit the great interests of liberty and posterity to its progress, and to its "tender mercies," which are as the scourings of demons in prisons of woe.

Cease, then, to vote for the man who is not pledged to an eternal war with slavery; and vote for, and only for the pledged friends of equal liberty and exact justice to all men.

We present you with a list of candidates whom we believe to be such men, to be supported at the approaching election.

For Senator,  
JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Saginaw.

For Representatives,  
JESSE TENNEY, of Highland,  
WILLIAM G. PAGE, of Pontiac,  
HENRY WALDON, of Avon,  
JOSHUA DAWAY, of Oakland,  
JOHN THAYER, of Farmington,  
WM. G. STONE, of Troy.

For Sheriff,  
THORN DEUEL, of Commerce.

County Clerk,  
CHARLES HOWARD, of Troy.

Register,  
ALONZO P. FROST, of Pontiac.

Treasurer,  
JOSEPH MORRISON, of Pontiac.

Coroners,  
JOSEPH G. FARR, of Commerce,  
URI ADAMS, of Avon.

Surveyors,  
JOHN SOUTHARD, of Pontiac.

If the enemies of equal liberty laugh and point at the anti-slavery enterprise with the finger of scorn, heed it not. We trust that the great majority of them will ere long emerge from their pro-slavery thralldom, and rally around the standard of their country. The enterprise is onward. Our numbers are increasing. Be kind, patient, united, vigilant, uncompromising, active, energetic, and under God, the people's cause will ultimately be victorious.

JOSEPH MORRISON,  
WM. G. STONE,  
WM. G. PAGE,  
Committee.

Pontiac, Sept. 15th, 1842.

### DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Pursuant to public notice, the political abolitionists of Eaton and Ingham counties, assembled at the House of Johnson Montgomery in Eaton Rapids, on Wednesday the 7th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Representative to the next Legislature. The Convention was called

led to order by S. D. Morse, and organized by the appointment of David Pattee President, and Elijah R. Grout and A. L. Armstrong, Sec'y's.

On motion, Resolved, That all present who are political abolitionists, be considered members of this convention.

On motion, the chair appointed Messrs. V. Moeke, Morse, Barr, Armstrong and Montgomery a committee to prepare resolutions.

After a formal ballot, it was unanimously resolved that JOHNSON MONTGOMERY, of Eaton Rapids, be recommended to the freemen of this district, as worthy of their suffrages at the ensuing election for their representative.

The committee on resolutions reported the following which were adopted unanimously, after an interesting discussion.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to any thing like compromising with either of the old political parties, and that our nominations be without reference to the former political creed of the nominee.

Resolved, That we recommend to all abolitionists to utterly refuse support from either of the present political parties.

Resolved, That free discussion and political action are inseparably connected, consequently we earnestly commend the "Signal of Liberty" to a reading community.

Resolved, That the lawless attempts to suppress a free discussion of the slavery question in the North—the Southern violations of the public mails—and other southern outrages upon the rights and privileges of Northern citizens, are conclusive proofs that our struggles are not only for the emancipation of the slave, but for the defence of our own freedom.

Resolved, That every development of the characteristics of slavery furnishes additional proof of its dangerous moral, and political influence, and calls for renewed and persevering efforts to remove it from our republic.

Resolved, That every principle of republicanism and every virtuous motive of which the heart is susceptible, call on us to be true political abolitionists, and to sustain political action until slavery is forever abandoned.

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of freedom generally in the republicity with which the best men and patriots in our state and in other states of the Union, are embracing the same great principles for which we this day contend.

By P. Rolfe, Resolved, That Abolitionists should stand by each other and in so doing vote for abolition candidates and no other, and go without a good supper rather than an anti-slavery periodical.

By Rev. Wm. Crane, Resolved, That all Christians should endeavor to establish a righteous party and vote for men who will be just, ruling in the fear of God and for no others—or withdraw from all political doings.

Resolved, That E. R. Grout prepare the doings of this Convention for the press and request publication in the "Signal of Liberty" and "Ingham Telegraph."

Johnson Montgomery, Esq., of Eaton Rapids and Theodore T. Stebbins of Eaton county, Sanford D. Morse, and Robert G. Haywood, of Aurelius and Flavel J. Butler of Leslie, Ingham county were appointed a district corresponding committee.

On motion, adjourned sine die.

DAVID PATTEE, President.  
A. L. ARMSTRONG, } Sec'y's.  
E. R. GROUT, }  
Leslie, Sept. 8th, 1842.

### BAPTIST TESTIMONY.

The following resolutions were adopted by the First Baptist Church of Leslie Sept. 10, 1842.

Whereas, God having made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on the face of the earth, and whereas the declaration of independence sets forth the vital self evident truth, that liberty is the inalienable right of all men, and whereas, American slavery to which more than two millions of our countrymen are subjected, is contrary to natural justice, revealed religion, and common humanity, therefore,

The First Baptist Church in Leslie, Ingham County, Michigan, would express their entire disapprobation of this system of wrong and outrage upon the rights and privileges of our fellow citizens in the following resolutions.

Resolved, That American slavery even in its mildest form, is a flagrant sin against God, and a very considerable barrier to the diffusion of gospel truth.

Resolved, That our Moral and Religious influence shall be brought to bear against the sin of slavery until it shall have been abolished.

Resolved, That knowingly we will not invite to our pulpits or communion, a professed Baptist who is a slaveholder or an apologist for slavery.

Resolved, That from our own experience it is beneficial wholly to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and that it is in accordance with God's word and the plainest dictates of common sense.

Resolved, That as a Church of Christ we feel bound to withhold fellowship from any person who makes in this day of light, an habitual use of intoxicating drink except

as a medicine, and that will array the amount of our influence in favor of the great principles of temperance.

Resolved, That wherever and whenever a suitable opportunity offers we will faithfully administer rebuke to all our Baptist brethren, (especially,) in any part of our country or world who are guilty of the sin of slavery or intemperance.

E. R. GROUT, Pastor.  
Adopted, Leslie, Sept. 10th, 1842.

## Selections.

ORATION ON THE FOURTH OF JULY,  
Delivered at Pontiac, by Rev. MILES SANFORD, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Pontiac.

We have received a copy of this oration, which is well written and calculated to produce a right view of the present situation of our nation. We extract the following respecting slavery, as a specimen of its character.

Among the many giant evils which have been the source of deep grief to the philanthropist and christian, and the cause of strife between several states of this confederacy, is the institution of slavery, defined by its own laws, to be the claiming, holding, treating of one man as property by another. The unfortunate class upon whom this system is operative, numbers about three millions, mostly resident in the southern states. In proof of its anti-republican character as a theory or practice, as an abstract or concrete, I point you to the declaration of independence, a document which astonished the world and made tyrants tremble, as well by the power of its truth, as the loftiness of its manly tone. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

To all this slavery is antagonistic, as is proved by its blood-stained deeds in numerous individual instances, its denial of personal, civil or religious liberty, or the choice, by its miserable victims, of their own pursuit of happiness. True republicanism accords with, because it is drawn from, the inalienability of human rights; but as slavery affirms their alienability, and practices accordingly, it must be at war with the genius and spirit of the fundamental doctrines of American freedom. And if farther proof of its anti-republican character were wanted, it is to be seen in the ever abiding wretchedness of the rice and cotton fields of the south, the lying code it has enacted to settle the injured honor of its chivalric sons, the crushed energies and quenched intellect of the hapless slave; and the leprosy with which it has smitten the national councils, and the church of God. To unnumbered woes it has given birth, lighted the fires of discord in the church and state, sent the jeers of Europe thundering over the billows, and now loudly calls for the exterminating thunders \* of the God of justice against us.

A system, therefore, like this, which wages war upon the inalienable rights of three millions of human beings in our very midst, and is the cause of evils so wide-spread and disastrous, must be anti-republican in its every feature, and sooner or later, if persisted in, bring upon us the heavy judgments of God which shall break the Union into fragments, and commingle in one terrible ruin its glory and grandeur.

The continuance of slavery, therefore, whether in the states or at the national capital where the emblematic eagle spreads his broad pinions, and the stripes and stars that float proudly in the bland breezes of heaven, fearfully endangers the existence of this great republic. The voice of history which speaks to us from the hoary past bids us beware! Domestic tyranny was the fatal rock upon which many empires of ancient times, were fiercely dashed. Rome and Greece, once the patrons of science and the arts, and the radiating points of the world's wisdom, long since went down the political maelstrom of destruction, and their splendid ruins now lie scattered along the shores of antiquity, as a warning of the end doom which awaits the haughty oppressors. And Tyre—the queen city of the sea—which "traded the persons of men" in her markets, was long ago made desolate, by the fell judgments of heaven, and she is now a barren rock upon which the fisherman spreads his nets to dry. And upon Egypt, for her wicked oppression of Israel, God let loose the storms of his wrath, whelming in ruin the cities of the Nile, and rolling the waves of his vengeance over the Delta of her boast.

\*Edison.

### LETTER FROM WILLIAM SLADE.

Washington, July 25, 1842.

To the Editor of the Voice of Freedom:—Your paper of the 14th instant, which I have just opened, brings me an address of a Convention of Ministers and Delegates assembled at Randolph, to the Congregational Churches in Vermont: on the subject of slavery, together with an address of the same Convention to the Ministers and Churches in the United States that tolerate slavery."

I have read these addresses with unmingled satisfaction. It is to the Christian religion, living and breathing, and speaking, and acting in and through the Church, that we must look, as the great agent for the destruction of slavery. Nothing but the religion of Jesus, burning in the bosoms of his professing disciples, and acting by its diffuse influence, upon the world, will ever exterminate this monster of oppression and selfishness from the earth.

The addresses speak in right language, and breathe the true spirit. The force of the truths they utter is not weakened, either by harsh and wholesale denunciation on the one hand, or excuses for injustice and oppression on the other.

I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to the Christian ministers and hymen who have thus spoken out on this great subject. I hope the example will be followed by the General Convention of Vermont, by the Ecclesiastical Conventions of all the States in

New England, and by all the Presbyteries, Synods, Conferences, and every other form of church judicature or organization, throughout the free States; and that it will be annually repeated by them, until the abolition of slavery shall have no resting place within the churches of this land. I would give more for the prayers of the church for the slave, and its bold, unequivocal and steady rebuke of the great iniquity, than for all the political machinery which can be brought to bear upon it. I do not condemn political action. It will yet, I trust, find fitting ways and occasions for manifestation. But there is a power in this church which must be exerted, or slavery will never fall.

Politicians will labor in vain, and in vain will patriotism invoke the spirit of the fathers to come to the rescue of the bleeding slave, while the abomination is cherished in that church which calls itself by the name of Christ. Abolition never went in advance of Christianity. It never will. The foundations of slavery are deeply laid in those passions of our nature which can be reached only by the power of religious truth—truth which shall bring home to the conscience and the heart a full conviction that of one blood God hath made all nations of men to dwell upon the earth; that the command to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us, is utterly irreconcilable with the institution of slavery; and that for his violation of his great law of love God will hold every slaveholder accountable at the bar of final judgment. Before slavery shall be abolished, men must be made to feel, to some extent, at least, their true relation to the God of the slave; and that to his laws, they are under a responsibility from which there is no escape.

How is this law to be made to bear upon the conscience of the world, while the church disregards it? It is in vain to tell men that the law of Christian love forbids slavery, while the Christian church, which they regard as the living exponent of that law, tolerates it within her bosom. Though the Bible is open to all in this land—except the slave—yet its pages are not as frequently consulted to determine what it forbids and enjoins, as are the lips and lives of those who call themselves Christians. What a responsibility does this impose on those who profess the name of Christ! And in nothing, it seems to me, is this responsibility more fearful than in regard to the oppression which is sanctioned by one half of the American church. Yes, and by more than half; for how far does a refusal to rebuke the sin of slavery come short of the sanction of it? Can those churches be held entirely guiltless in this matter, who, with the inquiry before their eyes, in the churches of their own country and their own communion, refuse to rebuke it? May not the Savior say, emphatically in this case, "He that is not for me is against me"? Is He indifferent to those who, "having freely received," shall sit down in cold indifference, and refuse "freely to give" their prayers, their alms, their influence, their admonitions, and their rebukes, in behalf of the oppressed?

But I am wandering from the purpose with which I commenced. It was to thank my Christian brethren in my own name, and in the name of the millions of my enslaved countrymen, for this timely movement in their behalf. I may say, indeed, in some sense in my own behalf, for I stand, as I have long stood, in a position to make me feel the value of such a support as this. I need not say that I breathe freer, and feel stronger, after reading these excellent addresses. In reply to the taunting inquiry, why, if slavery be a sin, do not the Northern churches speak out in condemnation of it? I can now point to the doings of the Randolph Convention, and say—there it is; and this is an earnest of what may be expected, in due time, from the whole North. And may I not say this? Is not the time rapidly approaching, when every church, of every denomination, in Vermont will thus speak out?—and not of Vermont only, but of all New England, and of all the other free portions of this Union?

O, sir, that time will come! It cannot be long delayed. The Northern church will be thoroughly aroused to a sense of the importance of this great subject. Let those who would break away from the churches because they are not already so, wait patiently. Let them labor, & not faint. Let all bitterness and wrath, and clamor and evil speaking, be put away, and with the unfeeling love and patience of their divine Master, let them persevere in their good work, assured that the voice of the entire church of the free States, in decided condemnation of slavery, will not be long delayed; and that it will not long be heard, before the whole fabric of this mighty iniquity will be shaken, so that there shall not be left one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down.

**Yankee Enterprise.**—Some weeks ago we mentioned that a stage coach communication has been established across the desert, between Cairo and Suez, and that taverns opened along the route. A late exchange paper states that Yankee enterprise is the agent in accomplishing this new improvement. "We should have considered it a burlesque," says the editor, "were it not that we have a letter before us written by one of these very houses in the desert. Our informant writes that the owners of these taverns are brothers, from Boston, one stationed at each tavern. He says they have not forgotten their old habits, not even that of knowing how to charge or to make money, and that they are smacking a fortune where not one drop of water has run or blade of grass grown, since the morning stars sang together."—*Voice of Freedom.*

The various religious functionaries in France are maintained at an expense to the state of \$21,800,000.

**Molasses.**—This, which is well known as a favorite among the Yankees, was probably never cheaper than at the present time. Distilling qualities sell in Boston by the cargo at a fraction over 11 cents per gallon, and retail at 14 or 15 cents. The last accounts from Havana state that it could be had there for nothing by paying 53 cents per gallon for the cask. The sugar planters of the West Indies are suffering as severely as the cotton planters in the United States. The great increase of East India sugar has aided in depressing the price of the article.—*Newburyport Herald.*

There was an immense gathering at the camp of the Millerites yesterday. Cars ran all day and from New Bedford, crowded with passengers. The Colonel says, from 10,000 to 15,000 persons were present. Two thousand horses in vehicles were on the ground. No accident occurred, and every thing was conducted decently and in order. It is understood that a celebrated Elder, from Philadelphia, will preach at the same place on Sunday next, in opposition to the doctrines of Elder Miller.—*Boston Transcript.*

**Our Country.**—May she always be successful, but whether successful or not, may she always be in the right.—*J. Q. Adams.*

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

### THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,  
**THOMAS MORRIS,**  
OF OHIO.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
**ALVAN PRATT,** of Utica,  
**THOMAS G. DAVIS,** of Sylvania,  
**DANIEL POMEROY,** of Salem,  
**PRINCE BENNETT,** of Augusta,  
**DARIUS S. WOOD,** of Lodi,  
**SAMUEL B. NOBLE,** of Ann Arbor.

For Senators,  
**MUNNIS KENNY,** of We'ster,  
**FRANCIS M. LANSING,** of Lodi.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
**THOMAS TABOR,** of Adrian,  
**STEPHEN ALLEN,** of Malinon,  
**HENRICK WILLEY,** of Blissfield,  
**JOHN M. COE,** of Roma.

JACKSON COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
**THOMAS M'GEE,** of Concord,  
**S. B. TREADWELL,** of Jackson,  
**R. B. REXFORD,** of Napoleon.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
**THOMAS J. CHAMPION,** of Homer,  
**DUDLEY N. BUSHNELL,** of Le Roy.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
**ROSWELL RANSOM,**  
**DELAWARE DUNCAN.**

For Senators,  
**JAMES L. BISHOP,** of St. Joseph,  
**JOHN P. MARSH,** of Kalamazoo.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
**ISAAC SMITH,** of Green Oak,  
**DANIEL COOK,** of Putnam.

GENESSEE COUNTY.

For Representatives,  
**JOHN PRATT.**

OAKLAND COUNTY.

For Senator,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,** of Saginaw.

For Representatives,  
**JESSE TENNEY,** of Highland,  
**WILLIAM G. PAGE,** of Pontiac,  
**HENRY WALDRON,** of Avon,  
**JOSIAH DEWEY,** of Oakland,  
**JOHN THAYER,** of Farmington,  
**WM. G. STONE,** of Troy.

### STATE CONVENTION.

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

The committee anticipate a large attendance of the friends of universal liberty from all parts of the State, those coming from the West and the East can take the cars at Detroit at 6 A. M., and they can return on the cars the next day.—Our fellow citizens of all parties and sentiments are respectfully invited to attend on the occasion. It is expected that the ladies will also cheer and animate the meeting by their presence.

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

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

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

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

### HILLSDALE COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of Hillsdale county will be held at the house of S. L. Gay, in Jonesville, on Saturday, the tenth day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers and for the state legislature to be supported at the general election in November next.

WM. D. MOORE,  
Chairman of Hillsdale County Corresponding Committee.  
Adams, Sept. 10th, 1842.

### LIBERTY MEETINGS FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE.

On the 8th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Dearborn, to nominate county officers. On the 15th of October, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at Detroit, office of Charles H. Stewart to meet delegates from St. Clair and Macomb, and nominate Senators.

On the evening of 20th October, a meeting will be held at NORTHVILLE, in the town of Plymouth, at 6 o'clock, to be addressed by Charles H. Stewart of Detroit, and some other friend—possibly Mr. Birney.

On the afternoon of the 21st October, a like meeting will be held in the town of LIVONIA, at the centre, at one o'clock, addressed by the same. On the evening of same day, 21st, a like meeting will be held in the town of REDFORD, at its centre, at 7 o'clock precisely—addressed by the same.

CHARLES H. STEWART,  
Ch'n of Cor. Com.

Detroit Sept. 23, 1842.

### LIBERTY CONVENTION FOR THE COUNTY OF LENAWEE.

A Convention of all who are opposed to slavery, and friendly to universal freedom, will be held at Adrian, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at such places as will be announced, and will be continued during the afternoon and evening, and longer, if expedient. It will be addressed by several, among whom will be G. Beckley of Ann Arbor, and Chas. H. Stewart, of Detroit. Rev. J. P. Cleveland, of Marshall, has been invited, and will probably be also present; a cordial invitation is given to our opponents to attend, and discuss the principles of the Liberty party. It is hoped that every friend in the county will be present.

L. P. PERKINS,  
L. P. PETERS,  
C. PHILBROOK,  
Committee.  
Adrian, September 29th, 1842.

### DESPOTISM AND SERVILITY.

The number of persons who directly or indirectly receive office from the President of the United States, including clerks and other subordinates who are dependent on employ from the government for the means of subsistence has been estimated at forty or fifty thousand. This number is constantly augmenting with the increase of our population, and the settlement of the public lands. We have not now the means of presenting our readers with a list of the numbers occupied in each department of government. But the postmasters form no inconsiderable portion of the whole body, being some twelve thousand in number, distributed over every State and Territory.

These forty or fifty thousand officials are dependent, either entirely or in part, upon the Executive for their employment, and hold their situations more or less at his will. Such being the case, we can readily imagine, from our knowledge of human nature, that persons thus dependent on one man for their daily bread, would wish to please one who possessed so great an influence over their destiny. This disposition would naturally manifest itself in some by an utter servility of spirit, and boundless submission to executive dictation; while in others it would be restrained by principles of moral rectitude, and feelings of personal self respect. But a disposition to comply with the demands of government to some extent, would be found in every bosom. A very large portion of these are men of education and character, and possess, from their personal abilities, as well as their official situation, much influence with their fellow citizens.

Nor does the Executive influence stop here. There are constantly 40 or 50,000 aspirants for these very situations held by others. We may truly presume that they too will be desirous of being on good terms with the government, and if not actively subservient, they will yet refrain from making war on the measures of that power on whose will their hopes depend. In addition to this, by the gift of government patronage, more or less of the influential presses can be subsidized in every State in the Union, and thus this powerful engine can be directly enlisted in the support of Executive measures, and any desired impression produced, simultaneously on the minds of hundreds of thousands.

Such is a faint outline of the means of influence possessed by the Executive from the appointing power. It is obvious that the mere desire existing in the minds of the office holders to secure executive favor, independently of any direct effort on the Executive to control the action of his subordinates, would exert a potent influence in favor of the government. But this latter element of power has not lain dormant. Since the accession of General Jackson, attempts have been continually made to control the actions and regulate the opinions of those holding office. Removals were then extensively made on the simple ground of holding political sentiments adverse to those of the President. This was loudly exclaimed against by the opposition as proscriptive and unjust.

During the Presidential struggle of 1840, the office-holders were generally engaged with much activity in the warm political contests of that period; and doubtless in some instances, to the neglect of their official duties. When the whigs came into power, they felt indignant at the vigorous opposition they had experienced from the incumbents of office, and one of their first measures was a prohibition to engage actively in political contests. An infraction of this rule should subject the offender to expulsion from office. At the same time, the whigs practiced extensively the very thing they had so loudly denounced in the democratic party—the ejection of men from office on account of their political faith. During some seven or eight months in which Francis Granger was postmaster general, seventeen hundred removals were made, and he has lately declared that had he continued in office, he would have removed three thousand persons more.—These removals, we suppose, were made in nearly every case, on the ground that the incumbent adhered to the Democrats, or that he had acted efficiently as a politician.

Since the split in the Whig party, occasioned by the vetoes of President Tyler, he is making havoc among his political enemies, the Clay whigs by continued removals from office. They complain much of proscription, and the removal of faithful incumbents. But they have no reason to complain. They are but receiving that measure which they have meted out to others.

Thus we see, that the removal of political enemies, and the appointment of political friends, merely because they are such, is a principle sanctioned by the continued practice of Whigs, of Democrats, and of Mr. Tyler, and unless rebuked by the people, bids fair to become a powerful instrument of executive dictation through all coming administrations. The doctrine of late seems to be officially promulgated as a part of an established system. Mr. Wickliffe, the P. M. General, is stated to have written to some one in New York substantially this:

"WASHINGTON, —, 1842.  
Sir—If your postmaster, (or any of his clerks,) dare to wag his tongue against the administration, let me know it, and the procedure will be corrected."

The extent to which this system of servility is carried can be surmised from an article lately published by Jonathan Roberts. It appears that Roberts was appointed Collector at the Custom House at Philadelphia, by President Tyler, and has been removed by him. Mr. Roberts says: "Since my acceptance of the office down to the present time, I had been studiously reserved with regard to party politics, had habitually suppressed the utterance of my own opinions, and had inculcated the same course on others." He wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the removal of some of his subordinates: "I have no partiality for them which would induce me to hesitate a moment to comply with the wishes of the President in their removal, if any creditable evidence was given that they had spoken lightly of him!" On another occasion, when asked by President Tyler how many of the persons employed in the Custom House were Clay men, the answer was, that "none in my knowledge had avowed themselves such, for I had followed his instructions in enjoining silence upon all political topics." Thus it appears that speaking lightly of the President, avowing himself a Clay man, and not keeping silence on ALL political topics are crimes which subjects the offender to expulsion from office. Truly this is a

road to walk in. He must have a mercenary spirit who will forego the free expression of his sentiments on the highest interests of his country for the sake of any office President Tyler can bestow.

Now, we contend that this system of despotism on one side, and servility on the other is all wrong, and dangerous in its effects. Its tendency is to make every man who holds office the mere tool or instrument of executive will. It is an infringement of the rights of citizens. In accepting an office, a man does not cease to be a citizen. It is not only his right, but his duty, to expose and withstand every measure of the administration which is wrong, or which is calculated to injure his country. The President has no more right to order a Post Master to keep silence respecting a Tariff or a National Bank, than he has to forbid his discussing the subject of religion, or any of the sciences. There is no more propriety in debarring his subordinates from attending political meetings, and taking a part in them, than in those of a religious character, and any attempt to do so is a degree of tyranny every noble-minded man should resist. If the measures of Government are right and proper, they will receive support; if not, they ought to be put down. Tyrants only have reason to fear discussion. It is no part of a President's business to inquire into the opinions or acts of those holding office under him, so long as their official duties are faithfully discharged. Besides, if he may enjoin silence on one topic, why not on another? If he may command them not to wag their tongues against his doings, why may he not require their use in shouting his praise? A command to do the one is no greater stretch of arbitrary power than a command to do the other. We are told that President Jefferson made but three inquiries respecting candidates for office—"Is he capable—Is he faithful—Is he honest?" intending to appoint none to office who did not possess these qualities, and remove none already appointed unless deficient in capacity, fidelity, or integrity. It may well be doubted whether his successors can find a safer rule of action.

We have introduced this subject to the notice of our readers, because many people entertain erroneous views respecting it, and because it displays one proof of the growing corruption of the old political parties. We do not see that there is any hope of a reformation. A portion at least of one party avow that the spoils belong to the victors, while the other party, though not distinctly avowing the principle, are not backward in carrying it into practice. Let the Liberty party, in the beginning, take right ground on this subject, and steadily and effectually maintain it.

### NATIONAL SALARIES.

The salary of every public officer should be apportioned according to the amount of services to be performed, and the knowledge and skill requisite in performing them. According to this principle, there should be a gradation, in the compensation of the officers of the government from President down to an ordinary messenger. This gradation is preserved, yet the pay of the inferior officers is probably considerably greater than the same persons could obtain in other situations in private life.

The compensation of some of the higher clerks at Washington amounts to eight dollars per day, or more. This amount may not be too much in some cases involving great care and responsibility—but it is obvious that for the greater number of clerks must be mere copyists, whose duties would require only industry, care, and a legible hand writing.

By the recent acts of Congress, we notice that provision is made for employing in the Treasury department six additional clerks, at \$1,000 each; one at \$1,200; two at \$1,250; one loan clerk at \$1,400; one law clerk at \$1,500; one additional clerk at \$1,800. In the War department are to be three clerks at \$1,000 each; one at \$1,100; one at \$1,400. In the Navy department, two additional clerks at \$1,400; two at \$1,900. Pursers in the Navy receive receive from \$3,500 to \$1,500 per annum. The chiefs of certain bureaus \$3,500, or more than eleven dollars per day. The chiefs of the bureau of construction and provisions, \$3,000 each; of medicine, \$2,500. Certain clerks receive respectively \$2,000, \$1,400, \$1,000; one corresponding clerk, \$1,500; two assistant, do. \$1,200 each; one warrant clerk, \$1,200; one miscellaneous, \$800. A large number of other clerks are specified, whose average compensation is about \$1,200 each.—The messengers of the navy department receive not exceeding \$700 each.

It appears to us that most of these salaries, which are but a mere specimen of the whole, might be reduced one third or one half, without detriment to the public interest. They are high in comparison of those which are paid for the most responsible stations under the State Government. The members of the Legislatures of New England receive on an average not quite two dollars per day. In all the States, the average pay is a little less than three dollars per day—not fixed to \$1,000 per annum, the compensation fixed for the lowest class of clerks at Washington. The Governors of Indiana and Illinois receive \$1,000 each; of Connecticut, \$4,100; of Vermont, \$700; of Rhode Island, \$400; of the great State of Ohio, \$1,200. The average compensation of the Governors of all the States is about \$2,300 each. Pursers in a ship of the line receive \$3,500, and so on to those of a loop of war or steamship, who receive \$1,500. It is the business of a purser to do out the provisions and other articles to the hands on board of a ship; and what amount of skill and judgment may be required to perform that service more than is requisite to attend to the affairs of a million of people, as is done by the Governor of Ohio, we are at a loss to understand. Efforts are making in Michigan to reduce the pay of the Legislature from three to two dollars per day, while the under-grade of mere clerks at Washington, and pursers in the navy, receive from four to eleven dollars per day for services beyond comparison less difficult and important. The gardener who oversees the capital grounds at Washington receives 1200 dollars a year, while some whigs of our State propose to reduce our Governor's salary to one thousand.

Michigan pays her part of these salaries as truly as she does her own State officers, and it belongs to her Senators and Representatives to use exertions to have them reduced. Have they done it? Have they tried even to reduce their own

pay? It is to be remembered the Whigs are emphatically the Reform Party; and the value of the profession is to be judged by its fruits.

Our whig friends have the advantage of us in one respect. They are great in prophecy.—They seem to have an extraordinary talent in that line. It is a resource that never fails them. As the Liberty party makes its appearance at each election to their infinite annoyance, they think to overcome it by prophesying evil against it, as Balaam attempted to do against the children of Israel; and hence we continually hear the malediction—"The next election will be the last of you." This argument has this advantage, that it loses nothing of its force by constant use, and is always ready and appropriate for the next election.

Our neighbor of the Journal, in default of all other arguments, seems to put his trust in it greatly; for he says: "We consider this coming election the death struggle of political abolition, from the effects of which no prophecy, it will never recover." Supposing he does so prophesy, what then? Are his predictions infallible? We shall not now enter the lists with him in 'prophesying large things,' but merely remind him of the old adage, that we can best tell who is Governor after the election.

Some of the whig papers refer with much exultation, to the falling off of the Liberty vote in Vermont, and thence argue that the Liberty party has received its death blow, and will, therefore, soon perish every where. The principle here assumed is, that a diminution of votes, in one State, at one election, insures the destruction of that party in every State. Admit the premises, if you please, and see what will become of the whig party. Their votes have been reduced at the late elections in some seven or eight States, or one third part of the Union. We saw a statement the other day shewing that since the Presidential election, in all the States, there had been a democratic gain of 165,000, being 20,000 more than President Harrison's majority, which was 145,000. Does not that look more like a "death blow" than a diminution of 8 or 900 Liberty votes? Or, if you please, we will state the case logically, thus: "Every diminution of a party vote in one State insures the destruction of that party in every State: The Liberty party has suffered such diminution in Vermont, and the Whig party likewise in Maine; Therefore, the whig party and the Liberty have each received their death blow, and will be extinct in every State." How do you like this conclusion, which inevitably follows from your own premises?

Our Wayne County friends will observe that the meeting at Dearborn for county nominations is to be held, on Saturday the 8th, and not the 10th as first advertised.

The Baptist Church in New London recently adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we should not consider it a privilege to have a slaveholding minister of the gospel invited to our pulpit—and that we would not consider it a privilege to commune with a slaveholding Church—nor with a member of a Church, having a slaveholding member in it."

Read the excellent letter of Hon. Wm. Wade, on the duty of Churches in reference to slaveholders. We commend it to the conscience of every Christian.

The Richmond Enquirer says of the Tariff—

"We must get back to the spirit and principles of the compromise—to which the public faith is pledged—and which was in '33 the 'treaty of amity and peace'—or the south will never be satisfied—NEVER!"

Two Parties.—The following from the Bangor Gazette is quite as appropriate in Michigan as in Maine:

"Some of our readers are disposed to complain because Liberty men will not vote as they do. But they do not consider that Liberty men have as much reason to complain of them. The Liberty party is an organized political party, and if Whigs or Democrats have any objection to it, we do not see how that objection can be removed. If they think there should be but two parties, let one or the other of them fall into this, for only by such a course can the existence of three parties in this country, be prevented."

Maine.—Returns from 106 towns give for the Liberty ticket 1,288—last year 889. The election of town representatives has been defeated in Portland, Bangor, Hallowell, Freeport, Calais, New Gloucester, Ellsworth, Mammoth, Acton, Biddeford, &c., and in nearly or quite every instance by Liberty votes, which could not be bought nor beat down.

The Portland Advertiser says: "No Senators are elected it is thought, in Somerset, Franklin, Waldo, and perhaps in Kennebec. The county officers in these counties are in a like predicament. Of the members of the House, not more than half are supposed to be elected."

The Emancipator says: "The Bangor Daily Whig, which went to press on the day of the election, exulted tremendously in the defeat of the Liberty party by the 'whig thunder' in Vermont. It had a show-bill, with a print of a news-boy riding express to proclaim 'THE LIBERTY PARTY VOTES FALLEN BELOW ZERO.' His remarks on the Maine election we shall like to see, if he ever gets the returns."

The same paper, as its last kick against the Liberty Party before the election, published a long, inglorious article, complaining bitterly that these Liberty men were trying to make right voting a matter of religious duty. No wonder the old set of politicians howl at this idea their trade will soon be done if people come to vote in the fear of God and under the influence of benevolence to man."

Later.—More towns have been heard from, and the Liberty votes thus far amount to 2995. Twenty three towns in Kennebec county gave 539 Liberty votes—38 towns in Penobscot county gave 458 votes.

The whig papers are loud in applauding John Quincy Adams, hoping doubtless that his powerful influence can be had towards securing the election of Mr. Clay. It is undoubtedly true that he can do more to accomplish that result than any man living. But will he use the hold he has gained on the affections and respect of his countrymen for such an unworthy purpose? We doubt it.

Very Explicit.—Mr Clay has announced over his own signature, that he is for "an adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry." How much is that?

Ohio has 10 Colleges and 80 Academies and Grammar Schools, with 500 students, and about 5200 primary and common schools, with 220,000 pupils.

Mesmerism.—During the last week, the people of this village have been greatly interested in this subject, in consequence of the exhibitions of Dr. Bagg, of Detroit. Of the truth of the system there are many opinions, varying from entire skepticism, to full belief. A committee has been appointed who will doubtless give a full report of the experiments that have been submitted to them in confirmation of the claims of this new Science.

Anti Slavery Meetings.—It will be seen by the notices that Liberty meetings are to be held in Wayne and Lenawee Counties, and a State Convention, at Ann Arbor, on the 19th. All abolitionists who can should attend these meetings, and induce their neighbors to accompany them. But few meetings have been held of late, and they will find it for their encouragement to assemble and converse respecting the great enterprise in which they are engaged.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The terrific invasion of Mexico, which swelled so large a few months ago in the speeches of Wise and other members of congress, and in the paragraphs of the New York Courier and Express, has come to an end. And such an end. The latest intelligence is that the wretched losers and gainers and cut-throats who left the Valley of the Mississippi under the name of emigrants and wolf-hunters, and enrolled themselves as volunteers against Mexico as soon as they reached Texas, have all been disbanded—turned adrift, unpaid and unprovided for. Those who had any friends or resources left, or who could beg, or borrow, or steal the means, are returning to the States, and the rest are wandering and wasting away in the remote provinces. In the mean time, the Mexicans, it is rumored, are sagaciously preparing to follow up this advantage, and strike a hot blow, if possible, to recover their rightful domain, and expurgate their soil from the pollutions of slavery. News has been received at Galveston that the Mexican Gen. Reiss is advancing towards Texas with 4000 soldiers. It is difficult to see how Texas can now be defended. If Mexico is in earnest now, the drama of Texian land robbery will soon close.—*Emancipator.*

## General Intelligence.

A Good Mixture.—The present Legislature of New Hampshire in its component parts, is, in our opinion, very fairly balanced. There are of farmers 141; professional men 64; merchants and traders 53; manufacturers 8; mechanics 63; other vocations 33, without any particular employment 18. Total 376.—*Albany Atlas.*

By Authority.—By a law passed at the late session of Congress, the public acts, resolves, treaties, &c., are hereafter to be published only in the Washington papers. The Secretary of State is authorized to select not more than four nor less than two papers printed in that city, having the largest permanent circulation, for that purpose. So the Whig volunteers who wish to see what Congress is doing or what laws they have passed relating to our own State, must take a Washington paper.

A Fifth and Sixth Veto.—The President did not sign the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—in favor of which he pledged himself to the people of the West in his lecturing tour, made in 1840. Nor did he sign the bill to regulate the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections.

White Quakers.—It is said that a new sect of religionists has arisen in England called White Quakers. They have a community of goods, and dress in coarse white cloths. Their shoes and carriages are also white. Says the account: "Wives are leaving their husbands, daughters their parents, sisters their brothers, to join this wild gathering; and those who do so have been amongst the most exemplary, the most kind-hearted and benevolent of the community to which they belonged. These are altogether strange proceedings, and have produced no small share of domestic affliction."

What species of religion shall we have next—Lo, here! But little of the true coin.

A New York friend, in a private letter, says:—"This morning, as I passed down town, I was invited to a back cellar to shake hands with eleven men, women and children, all from Washington—i. e. runaways from slavery. They have found their liberty under the banner of Queen Victoria, ere this. Cheers for the cause of emancipation! 'The work goes bravely on.'—*Liberator.*

Blessings of Banking Privileges.—There are at the present in eighteen states of the Union upwards of \$190,000,000 of banking capital wholly unconvertible into specie; we stagger under debts to the amount of \$200,000,000; we have sunk by the banking system according to the report of the Treasury, the trifling sum of \$305,461,467.—*Mobile paper.*

Two dozen speech power. One hundred and forty speeches, varying from ten minutes to three hours in length, were made in the House of Representatives, on the Tariff question, prior to its final passage by that body.

Cost of the last Congress.—The following is a statement of the aggregate amount of four items of expense attending the late session of Congress:

Since the assembling of the extra session, each member has received, for his per diem pay,	\$2,992	amount, for 240 members,	\$718,080 00
Travelling backwards and forwards 4 times, at \$8 per mile, say \$1,500 each,			360,000 00
A donation of books, voted to themselves, amounting, we learn, precisely to			36,658 80
Printing, (Gales & Seaton,) Stationery, Officers of Congress, &c.			228,000 00
Total,			\$1,452,748 00

We had the pleasure on Saturday last to know that NINETEEN MEN and WOMEN, formerly gods and chattels at the dominions, all in good health and good spirits. Our friends in our city are not a whit behind the chiefest of us.—*Albany Times.*

Civ' Uzel' Warfare.—The London Sun, in giving an account of



**ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS**  
The subscriber informs the members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that he has issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principal publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount in pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at a profit but to 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. 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. 10  
Beauties of Philanthropy 33 1 3  
Burne'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  
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50  
Do by do in boards with map 25  
Enemies of Constitution discovered 50  
Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1-2  
Gustavus Vassa 50  
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 37 1-2  
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2; Jay's View 50  
Light and Truth 20  
Life of Granville Sharp 15  
Mott's Biographical Sketches 37 1-2  
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes do of Lovejoy 62 1-2  
North Star, gilt edges 33 1-3  
Pennsylvania Hall 75  
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1 00  
Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 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 Am. 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 53 1-3  
Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20  
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20  
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of 25  
West Indies, by Professor Hovey 25  
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75  
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait 12 1-2

**PAMPHLETS.**

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 37 1-2  
Address to the Free People of Color 1  
Ancient Landmarks 3  
Apology for Abolitionists 3  
American Slavery as it is—The Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25  
Address on Right of Petition 2  
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States 1  
Address on Slavery (German) 1  
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland 1  
Address of National Convention (German) 1  
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance 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 Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city. 4  
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4  
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4  
Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2  
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2  
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 3  
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 3  
Bible against Slavery 6  
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4  
Birney's Letters to the Churches 2  
Birney on Colonization 2  
Chattel Principle—A Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Berriah 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 3  
Extinguisher Extinguished 3  
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2  
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2  
Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 3  
Freedom's Defense 6  
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle 6  
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6  
Genet's 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 3  
Liberty, 8vo. 23; do; 12mo 15  
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 12-2  
Mahan'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 3  
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society Pro-Slavery 3  
Rural Code of Haiti 3

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive Slave 12-2  
Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2  
Ruggles's Antidote 6  
Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2  
Slavery Rhymes 6  
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1838 3  
Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas. Smylie do. Letter to Henry Clay 6  
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "maalum in se," 6  
Southard's Manual 4  
Star of Freedom 1  
Schmucker and Smith's Letters 6  
Schmucker's Prayer 6  
Slaveholding Weighed 3  
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3  
The Martyr, by Berriah Green 3  
Things for Northern Men to do 3  
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse 3  
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, 20  
No. 2. Caste, 20  
No. 3. Colonization, 20  
No. 4. Moral Condition of the Slave, 20  
No. 5. What is Abolition? 20  
No. 6. The Ten Commandments, 20  
No. 7. Danger and Safety, 20  
No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible, 20  
No. 9. Prejudice against Color, 20  
No. 10. Northern Dealers in Slaves, 20  
No. 11. Slavery and Missions, 20  
No. 12. Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

**PRINTS, &c.**

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

**Thrashing Machines.**

The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, two and a half mil as 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 as a tacked to it as any other power with few horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

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

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. H. Wing's, Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILSON'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 stove or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a thrashing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

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

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

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 2000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the subscribers has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE,  
S. G. IVES.  
Scio, January, 12, 1842.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, and believe it to be constructed on upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

A. WEEKS.  
Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

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

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

**SMUT MACHINES.**

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's 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 they wish to manufacture wool into cloth and

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

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

**TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.**

The subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dry 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.

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

A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, mud ague, chill 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

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

[The Casket and Gentleman's United.]

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

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

The list of Contributors embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable number of English authors, with a few distinguished names of the continent.

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

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

**FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.**

In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall, the ensuing volume, furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions, Monthly, a feature, it is believed, that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular. These fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued. These however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings and music which accompany each number of the work. The splendid Mezzotint engravings from the burin of Sartain, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art from interesting scenes shall still enrich the Magazine. The choicest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work.

**TIME OF PUBLICATION.**

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

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

**LIBERAL PROPOSAL**

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

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

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

June 10, 1842.

**TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.**

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

Comstock 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.

**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 on occasion.

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 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** are 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 "Doctor O. Lin" nature, thus.)

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

**DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,** for the certain prevention of **FEVERS** or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

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

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

**INDIA HAIR DYE** hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

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

**DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM** OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm—so in coughs, 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 Falmestock, and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

**TOOTH DROPS, KLINE'S**—cure effectually.

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

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

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

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

**HOLMANS, Bone Ointment.**

THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which mature in their too, viz:—**RHEUMATISM** both Chronic and inflammatory—**Gout**—**Sprains**—**Brucises** and contracted **TENDONS** of long standing.

It dissolves all tumours—renders stiff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in **BOLLS** and **ARCESSES**—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, Dry 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 Witherrill'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 Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

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

**TAILORING BUSINESS!**  
A. C. 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 & Johnson, 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. if

**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

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

**TO CLOTHIERS.**

The subscriber is just in receipt of a furnishing of **MACHINE CARDS** of every description: **CLOTHES JACKS**, at **TINNEY-WARD CARD CLEANERS** 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 pieces 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 **HOBERT & 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 pleasant, 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 an quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill

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

**DR. J. B. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**—House and Office, a few doors south of the Lafayette House, where he can be found night and day.

Ann Arbor April 20th, 1842.

**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 kinds of produce. Descriptions and prices will be given at the Store.

Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

**ESTATE OF ELLENWILM OT DECEASED.** Notice is hereby given that an 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 Soline 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 31, 1842. 12-6w

**J. R. WALKER** respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recently commenced business in the tailoring line, one door east of Fowler's dry goods store, where he is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, and warranted to fit or no charge.

Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadelphia fashions.

Friends, or Quakers garments will be made in the neatest and plainest style.

All kinds of Military Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

J. R. WALKER.  
Ann Arbor, July 25th, 1842. n14-3m.

**LUMBER** constantly on hand and for sale by **F. DENISON.**  
June 10, 1842. if

**PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES.**  
—THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrated machines. 12-8v

**SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.**  
—THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinet Warps, from the New York mills. These Warps are considered superior to any other in the country, and will be sold, for cash, at a small advance. 12-8v

**NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH.**

AT the Store of the Subscriber, a new and splendid assortment of **NEW GOODS** at such prices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, consisting of **DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIP-PERS, SHAKER AND LEGHORN BONNETS, &c. &c.**

Muslin De Lane at two shillings per yard; calicoes at six cents per yard, and other goods at prices to correspond. To be convinced, just call and see the goods and prices.

4000 pounds good butter wanted; 90000 bushels of house ashes wanted, at 10 cents per bushel. Likewise field ashes, delivered at my ashery, near Chapin's iron foundry.

N. B.—All kinds of Furs taken in exchange for goods.

H. BOWER.  
Ann Arbor, (upper town) June 2, 1842.

**Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.**

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction.

J. BECKLEY & CO.  
Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

**"Be days of drinking &c. we forget."**

**JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,**  
AND **BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE,**  
With Hot and Cold Baths  
**Dr. J. T. WILSON,**  
Last end of Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

**River Raisin INSTITUTE.**

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian.

This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery.

Rooms.—There are now on the premises suitable rooms for the accommodation of forty students; which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary building are provided for recitations and boarding.

**EXPENSES.**

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, \$4.00  
Board " " with 4 hours work each week, 7.57  
Room Rent, 88  
Incidental, 750

Total, 12.95

There will be an additional charge of one dollar for those pursuing the higher branches as Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of two dollars will be made. Scholars are expected to provide themselves with what furniture they will need in their rooms, also, with lights, fuel, and washing—none will hereafter board them selves.

Bills to be settled in advance.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complexion or condition.

The second term of this summer will commence Wednesday July 20th.

It is very desirable that all who design to attend the school, should be on the ground—have their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, before the first day of the Term. Any further information can be obtained at the Institution, or by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixon, P. Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich. n5-2m

**NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**

JUST received and receiving at the New York Cheap Store, purchased at the present low prices in New York, which will enable him to sell lower than ever before offered in this place, a large lot of French, English and American **GOODS**, consisting of Dry Goods, Crockery Books and Stationary, Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses.

Also, a large lot of Yankee Notions, wholesale and retail.

D. D. WATERMAN  
Ann Arbor, May 11, 1842. 8w

**WOOL-CARDING**

THE Subscribers are prepared to card Wool for customers; having first rate machines, and having employed an experienced workman, they feel confident of giving good satisfaction to all who will favor them with their custom. Their manufactory is two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.  
Scio, May 11th, 1842.