

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.

ODE.

Sung by the constituents of John Quincy Adams, on his return from Congress, Sept. 17, 1842.

Not from the bloody field,
Borne on the battered shield,
By foes o'ercome,
But, from a sterner fight,
In the defence of Right,
Clothed in a conqueror's might,
We hail him home.

Where Slavery's minions cower
Before the servile power,
He bore their ban;
And, like an aged oak,
That braved the lightning's stroke,
When thunders round it broke,
Stood tip, a MAN.

Nay—when they stormed aloud,
And round him like a cloud,
Came, thick and black,
He, single-handed, strove,
And, like Olympian Jove,
With his own thunder, drove
The phalanx back.

No leafy wreath we twine:
Of oak or Isthmian pine,
To grace his brow;
Like his own locks of gray,
Such leaves would fall away,
As will the grateful lay
We weave him now.

But Time shall touch the page
That tells how Quincy's sage
Has dared to live;
Save as he touches wine,
Or Shakespeare's glowing line,
Or Raphael's forms divine,
New life to give.

MISCELLANY

From the Magnet.

SURGICAL OPERATION IN THE MAGNETIC SLEEP.

I have cured many simply by means of Mesmerism, of the head ache, burns, bruises, inflammation, &c., &c. But the best case I have ever met with, I found in Millford. I visited this place professionally, the first of March, 1842, and while engaged in making Phrenological examinations in the family of Mr. Dexter Walker, I was told that the young lady just examined, (a Miss Leland,) was troubled at times with a very severe pain in her head, which singularly affected her vision, she being enabled to see things distinctly in the dark—that she was a natural sleep walker—had been known to start from her bed, walk the room, go all about the house, and had frequently walked miles in the street bare footed in a state of unconsciousness, until her arrival at the place started for. At another time she went to another town, distant nine or ten miles, in her night clothes, and only returned to consciousness upon reaching the door step of the house she intended visiting. I told Mrs. Walker that I should not be surprised if I was enabled to cure her. I magnetized her seven times; the third time she slept nineteen hours; and the same length of time upon the sixth. I found her a perfect Somnambulist, and the best clairvoyant I ever saw; she would state correctly what was going on in the neighborhood, would tell with perfect accuracy whose hair was handed to her, & what was the matter with them when I was entirely ignorant of the individuals and of the nature of their complaints. With regard to the influence Magnetism has had upon this lady, I would state that her health has been better for several months, than it has been for several years previous. She has been visited by but one of her frequent turns of sleep-walking and that was brought on by severe labor on a warm day, since her being magnetized. Her blood was full of humors, and they have now been driven to the surface, and are leaving through three running sores upon her head. There is no doubt in my mind, but that she might be perfectly cured by means of Magnetism, but unfortunately, the physicians about her, most of them, know nothing and believe nothing in the science. One interesting fact in relation to her I will relate: She was much addicted to taking snuff, and wished to break herself of it but could not: when in the Magnetic sleep I put her mind against; she has not taken a pinch since (three months) and cannot be urged to do it. I made some inquiries of her concerning the poles of the organs, and as far as I went the result verified the experiments we tried with "Blind Mary." She is the best subject I have ever seen.

My last experiment, and decidedly the most important, was produced by magnetizing Mrs. A. Mann, the wife of George B. Mann, Post Master of this village. She is naturally extremely nervous, so much so as to amount to a disease, and very sensitive. The other day a letter was bro't in; she receiv'd an impression that it contain'd unfavorable news, and went in to violent spasms, and it was several hours before she recovered from its effects: Is very

susceptible to the influence of Magnetism.—Have put her to sleep by putting cotton in her ears, and any thing passed from my hands to her will be clenched so nervously as to defy all attempts at taking it away from her. She was much affected by severe head and tooth-ache, but since being magnetised, she has not been troubled with either, and as she informed me last week, was never previously so well in her life. She complained, however, of her appetite having always been very poor. I magnetised the organ of Alimentiveness, and she manifested excessive hunger, eating with violence at every meal, finally bringing on sickness.

Speaking of exciting the organs, I will give one of the most convincing facts that I have witnessed, demonstrating that particular and distinct portions of the brain are magnetised and capable of action without reference to the other portions. At one time I ask'd her if she would like to be put in communication with her husband? She answered yes!—if I would remain. I told her I thought she was selfish. Her husband soon went out, and I observed her crying, and manifesting much distress;—I asked her what was the matter? She replied, "my head, my head!" I asked her where?—She replied, at the back part in the crown.—I asked her the cause—she said I had told her she was selfish. I then put my finger on the organ of approbateness, and asked her if that was the part affected—she said yes—I then reversed the state of the organ, and excited self-esteem—she then said she did not care what I or any one else said about her. She informed me she had a tumour upon her shoulder, that she would like to have taken out. I told it could be done, probably without her knowing or feeling it; she consented to have it done, and Tuesday of last week was appointed for the operation. I came according to the appointment, and put her into the magnetic condition at half past 9 o'clock A. M. She was under the impression that she would be awake and put to sleep a second time before any attempt would be made at extracting the tumour. Dr. Fiske came at 10—commenced the operation at about 11, and closed at half past 12 P. M. There were present, Dr. Fiske, Mr. G. B. Mann, (her husband), Miss M. B. Cleaveland and myself. From the first incision until the operation was two-thirds completed, she experienced no pain whatever, but chatted and laughed as though she were perfectly at ease. At this time it became necessary for some one to assist the Dr., and quitting her I directed my attention towards aiding him—not being supported, she began to experience some pain, and wished the Dr. to stop. She became more and more distressed, and wished me to send him away, letting her rest awhile, and then it could be finished without hurting her—she grew more and more urgent, and said she could not stand it, and that the Dr. must stop. I asked her at this point if she were asleep: she said yes. He stopped several times a minute or two, which prolonged the operation; but he was afraid to let it remain unfinished, thus continued to operate contrary to her requests. At length it was completed and bandaged. I then put her into a more quiet sleep until half past four, at which time I awoke her. When she opened her eyes she was much amazed at the plight she found herself in—dress disarranged, arm uncovered, &c.—for a minute she was laughing and crying at the same time. I asked what was the matter—she replied, her dress, how came it so disarranged, and her arm, how came that bare? I asked her if she did not know the cause? She said no; then hesitated, and asked the question if the tumour was removed; I asked her if she did not know whether it was removed or not.—"Is it?" inquired she with great earnestness. I then informed her—"Oh!" exclaimed she, with joyful surprise, "how glad I am—why, I thought I was to be put to sleep a second time to have it taken out." She then looked at the wound, and said, she knew nothing about it, had no knowledge of the operation or of any pain; she could hardly be made to believe it. Her arm had been retained in the mesmeric condition when she was taken out, and she did not feel any soreness or pain in her arm. Put her to sleep at half-past 8, and awoke her at 2 in the morning; she has been in the magnetic sleep half the time since, and up to Friday last heard from her, being four days after the performance of the operation, she had not experienced the slightest pain. The Dr. describes the tumour as follows: "It is an adipose tumour, 4 inches and 5 1/2 in length, and five inches in breadth, at the lower half gradually becoming thinner at the edge, diffusing itself under the integuments and cellular substance upon a large surface. The attachments to the skin and muscles being very strong, and the surface of the tumour being irregular and badly defined, rendered the operation protracted, and would in ordinary cases be extremely painful." The Dr. adds, there is not in the whole circle of his acquaintance, another person that is so nervous and so had a subject for an operation, and that under ordinary circumstances, he would not attempt any important operation upon her for \$1000.

I have certificates from the Dr., from Mr. Mann and Mrs. Mann, witnessing the truth of the above interesting fact.

Very respectfully,

L. N. FOWLER.

New Bedford, (Mass.) Aug. 8, 1842.

The above statement in relation to Mr. Fowler's magnetism my wife, its effects and results, I am prepared to testify are perfectly correct.

GEORGE B. MANN.

I am fully prepared to attest the truth of the above statements of Mr. Fowler as far as I have been sensible of the circumstances. After I was magnetised last spring, my health was for a long time, better almost than it ever was before; and in regard to the operation which has been performed, all I can say concerning it is, that I had a tumour in my arm, and I have none now, but how it disappeared I cannot say, as I have not the slightest recollection of its removal; and as to any trouble from my arm since, I think the fact of my writing this certificate the third day after the operation, without any difficulty, is sufficient proof that it is doing well, and thus far have not had the slightest pain; and if necessary would be perfectly willing to go through the operation again.

We were present when Mr. Fowler waked

up Mrs. Mann, and can testify that his statement is correct.

Miss M. B. CLEAVELAND,
ELIZABETH S. LOVELL,
HARRIET M. MANN.

I was present and assisted during the whole of the operation until she waked up in the afternoon, and know that what Mr. Fowler has said in relation to it, is correct.

M. B. CLEAVELAND.

I was present and performed the operation upon the right arm of Mrs. Mann, on Tuesday last, Aug. 3, whilst Mr. F. states, she was under the influence of magnetism, and believe, according to the best of my memory, that his statement is correct, although I am not as yet fully prepared to admit Magnetism to be a science, or believe in many of the details which its advocates ascribe to it.

JAMES FISKE, M. D.

ADDRESS OF

The Central Corresponding Committee, to the Friends of Man—the lovers of Liberty—the advocates of equal rights—the favorers of Free and paid labor—the regenerators of country, and the haters of oppression.

Friends:—
The time has arrived when it is our duty to address you. Ere long the ballot box will test the strength of political principle and proclaim the relative power of conflicting parties: you will have to decide between three—the whig, the democratic and the liberty party. The first two conflict with each other, and their principles are repugnant, the third, is inconsistent with neither; its principles may be adopted and yet those of either of the other parties be retained.

To men of plain common sense the simple question now presented, is which principle do you think the greatest? To settle this you must ascertain, if you can, their nature.

We say, if you can, because the task is not always easy; the difference, between the leading political parties of the United States, is often so minute, that the distant spectator fails to distinguish any; hence foreigners confound the political variances of the country. The candid enquirer, undisturbed by passion or party heat, must confess that our strife is at times more founded in fancy than real difference, the great principles of republicanism are admitted by both—the leading maxims of government are mutually acquiesced in, and mere matters of detail are those, upon which strife is raised—often wantonly.

At present in our state the hostile principles between whigs and democrats appear limited to two—whether the present tariff shall continue—and whether the states shall participate in the surplus fund of public lands. The ghost of the defunct United States Bank seems faintly conjured up, but those, who evoke this shade, fear to present more than a dim outline, of a body now appearing to occupy a grave, which by common consent, should be undisturbed. Other questions seems to be squeezed out into something like a pugnacious aspect, but after a little examination are found to contain just what every one agrees to, and no more.

On our parts we again go to the polls to maintain the most precious rights of man, and the great principles of government—not mere details like those of other parties, but those primary principles, which lie at the very base of society. We go to resist aggressions on man—invasions on ourselves and inroads on our natural and constitutional rights—to remove from our revered constitution, that fatal element which like the rot mid the timbers of an old noble war ship, germinates disease in our midst and unceasingly extends a consuming debility within, while without all looks stately to the eye. So long as the peaceful calm of an unclouded political horizon engirdles us, and so continues, until that critical moment, when all should be firm and secure, mid the stormy surges of hostile elements raging around, and then a huge rent suddenly bursts before external pressure—remediless—fatal and universally overwhelming.

Such is our course, and we seek not to advocate it with violence nor illegally; but peaceably and under the sacred sanctions of law, and the constitution. Those doctrines which were supposed to pertain to abolitionists—those measures of violence—incendiarism—defiance of law—justifying the means by the end—amalgamation &c., never were ours. They were the creations of aspiring enemies, and by none were they more boldly—more invariably and more universally condemned than by ourselves. Time, the great test of truth, has not only done us justice in this respect, but has placed the saddle on the right horse. For deeds of violence, for the incendiary, for the law breaker, for the time serving moralist, for the practical, the actual, the unflinching amalgamationist, every one now looks to the south of Mason's and Dixon's line, or along its borders and finds all these odious characteristics united in our adversaries. Even the city of peace—its very name redolent of brotherly love—has attained disgraceful notoriety in the annals of the day, by the inglorious feats of our enemies in these stigmatised deeds.

We ask in candor, can either political party aser the importance of his principles in comparison with ours, while Washington contended against taxation without representation—while a nation fought to maintain freedom's rights and rolled back oppression's hired soldiery who would have insulted feeling of outraged sens; by seeking a party; to fix the exact number of cents a yard of imported cloth should pay, or try the title to public lands; and yet these principles of revolutionary birth cradled by Washington and raised to maturity by a nation, are no less the subject of contest at this present hour that they were in '76; the only difference between the two crises is—that in '66 Americans were the sufferers—now they are the perpetrators, and that what England but essayed to do, in a degree comparatively trifling, we have actually accomplished to

the greatest possible extent, and in the utmost possible intensity.

Now, if the real disinterested love of the principles of '76 dwell in our hearts, we would at this day be alive to their appeal, as they plead for helpless outcasts in our midst, the sad victims of our oppression—the hapless sacrifices to brute power and to the unholy lust of gain. That effort was needed for others and not for ourselves would but add to our virtues.

Some—alas, too many!—there are, that know not the extent of these evils at the present day; but the number is fast diminishing; every reading and candid man deplors their existence. We thrust our hands into the pockets of one class of freeborn citizens, and drag thence their full quota to pay our Governors, judges, legislators, public and private debts, and yet we deny to those taxed citizens the right to vote. England proposed to tax us unrepresented, for national purposes—we have turned her intent into act, and added to its perpetration by including local with national taxation, coerced from disfranchised freemen.

We hold in bondage human beings at our national seat of government, and by virtue of a federal law alone the cessation of the District of Columbia abolished slavery: a federal law recreated it—by such a law we maintain it also in Florida, our own territory purchased by our own money, and we add to this outrage on human nature, laws unparalleled in the world. Other nations, barbarous or in remote times, have justified slavery as the right of conquest, and the lot of defeat—their slaves were the victims of power, but still they existed as men; their restoration to freedom found them ranking as equals along side their former masters. But Republican America of the nineteenth century, not content to abuse the precarious chance of power, impudently dares to sink Gods highest creation lower than the beast, and to chastise immortality. History nowhere records such a code as this American slave laws exhibit, and too many of them blot our federal statute book—may even the United States, in her national capacity, has bought and sold slaves in Florida—she commenced and prosecuted the Florida war to uphold slavery and when peace was attainable on all questions, save that of slavery, the fell slavery spirit dashed from the nation the blessing of peace and sacrificed the lives, the treasure, the energies and the honor of the nation to the genius of oppression, causing our army under our nation's banner to vie with bloodhounds in the inglorious chase after man, because his skin was black.

The spirit of domineering oppression ever progressive has thrown its shackles around even the white man. Let us come into the halls of Congress in our sovereign capacity, armed with what the Constitution treble guards in the most clear language, and let us exercise the most precious of freedom's rights—liberty of petition, and in a moment we—the boasted "We the people" are the helpless slaves, to the same spirit of oppression, that lords it way over three millions of native Americans.

But oppression's giant stride stops not here;—she tells us, in the very halls of Congress, that "liberty of thought and speech" shall cause us to hang like dogs, if we go to the south, spite of all the laws of the United States; she derides the paper safeguard of the constitution, and casts in to jail the crimeless citizen of another State, visiting her dominion; she dares to restrict New York commerce, and Maine intercourse; she boldly unites southern states in illegal confederacy against northern constitutional rights; she violates our paid for Post Office privileges; she burns our buildings—scatters our presses—murders our Lovejoys—indicts our citizens, and seeks to embroil us in foreign wars; she commands our state justices to become negro hunters for southern masters; she seizes our presidential, our domestic and foreign ministerial offices; she enjoys twenty-five congressional members, merely in right of her property; she commands the north to contribute nine tenths of the revenue; to raise soldiers and sailors; to do all the fighting and hard work, while she does the talking and the picking up the good things; she causes slave products to find markets the world through—while those of her antagonist, freedom, perish, unless inherent strength preserves them. All this and more does this monster—oppression—and yet a paralyzed nation looks on in stupid gaze, or in meek submission bows her pliant neck to the yoke.

Freemen, these are sober truths; these evils, startling as their enumeration may be, are sad realities, and but a part of those, which pertain to the subject. It is to alleviate them, we seek—to mitigate evils, no less repugnant to humanity than destructive to our republic, that we endeavor: it is to assert the rights of freedom that we aim, and it is to place our country upon that proud elevation, whence she may be seen of the world—the beacon to universal liberty—the noble monument of freedom's most fearless triumph—untarnished by a stain, unweakened by a flaw, and unreproached by an enemy—that we hope, and with the blessing of him, who in '82 crowned with triumph these principles, that we will.

Can whig or democratic democratic principles compare with these? No, will every candid man exclaim! But, even if they did compare, recollect—and we will impress the fact—that you, Mr. Whig, or you, Mr. Democrat, are not called upon to abandon your old predilections; no such thing; you can support our paramount principles, and still be Whig or Democrat to the core of your hearts desire.

But, say these big political folks, "your liberty men can do nothing; the state elections cannot influence slavery; if you elected every candidate at the ensuing elections, still not one incumbent could grapple with slavery." Indeed! and pray how is it, then, that you gentlemen put forth the issue between yourselves—the tariff question—the surplus fund—the currency, or other national questions? How do you expect to reach these, by the election of state officers? Have not we

as good a chance to influence our national questions by state elections, as you have yours?—Give a plain answer, yes or no, and for once do it honestly and boldly, and when it is given, just answer one more question. Do we need to blot from our state statute book the qualification of color as essential for elective franchise? is not this one of our leading principles—a direct issue of the coming contest? We would also wish you to say—are you or are you not in favor of this change whereby a particular act of God's power—shall no longer be a pre-requisite for voting in Michigan? if you are not in favor of the change, but that a white man only shall vote, and shall tax the disfranchised black man, then the people understand your views, and will vote accordingly—but if you are in favor of the change, why have you never made it, during the many years of your supremacy? Do you say you are late converts, when then do you date your political regeneration and has the political action of the liberty party worked the conversion?

Now we ask that these questions may be answered, plainly and boldly, and we wish that either the whigs or democrats would show the single question of theirs equally important with this one, and of equal practical feasibility. "No taxation without representation," of revolutionary birth is our motto, and it is to be settled either favorably or adversely by the very representatives and senators we shall elect within two months.

Friends, we conclude as we began—the power of the anti-slavery, the whig, and the democratic feeling will be counted by the votes of November. Are you averse to slavery? Do you feel it to be a curse—a blot—a vicious system of labor—an inhuman institution? Do you respect liberty of speech, and do the emotions of your heart surge against the proud expellers of a venerable Adams—the censurers of a Giddings—the domineering taunters of "northern dough-facedness"? Do you regard your interests sacrificed to those of the South—your free labor disgraced by that of the slave system—your purse drained to defray national expenses?—or if interest sways you not feel you then for the poor slave—the hapless victim of chance—his place of nativity his only crime—his color liberty's death warrant—born the powerless martyr to oppression—his only hope is death or you! Do you feel these to be claims then let the ballot box be your answer—let our last year's 1253 votes, swell into that number that will proclaim the irrepressible, the onward course of liberty. But do you feel them not—then let the passing, petty squabbles of mere politicians, clamoring for matters of detail, once more fill up an election hour, and give to another year of reflection, nought upon which memory may rest with just pride—no act, worthy the freeman in exercising his noblest privilege—the franchise—and no deed ennobling a country or the sacred cause of liberty.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.
MR. TAYLOR'S "ADDRESS TO THE LIBERTY PARTY."

DEAR SIR:
I noticed in your paper for Sept. 25, 1842, an address to the Liberty Party written by the Hon. H. W. Taylor.

It is useless for me to quote the address entire; I will barely mention one short sentence in his sunning up, where he says "that under the present constitutional form of our government, and the present condition of our social system, your energies are lost; and your political aims by any distinct party organization are as unattainable as a railroad to Heaven!" Now I am surprised that a man of such brilliant talents, such energy of character, and a man who has subjected his mind to such profound training as Mr. Taylor, should arrive at such a conclusion—a conclusion which it appears to me, (although I am only a plough-jogger) can only be formed in supineness and apathy, or in ignorance, which last cannot be attributed to him.

But he seems to have drank in the idea that because we have been cajoled by a southern influence for the last fifty years we must continue to be for fifty years to come; that because we of the northern States have for the last fifty years elected the "natural allies" of the south for our Congress, we must continue to do so for fifty years to come; that unless the strange anomaly of a Slave State sending anti-slavery members to Congress is brought about, nothing can be done. Now in my cogitations whilst jogging after my plough, I have arrived at different conclusions. I am not able to see why the northern states are not fearfully responsible for all the trouble and disappointment, the grief, the sorrow, the pain, the anguish and for all the wickedness and sin that slavery is hier to, because the non-slaveholding states have the power constitutionally and peaceably to put it down, the will of every Knight of the cowskin to the contrary notwithstanding. Let us see. The electoral college will consist of two hundred and seventy-five voters, 181 of which are elected by the northern states, and 193 only will be necessary for a choice. Now whilst there are three parties, and so equally balanced as are the parties in this country, four tenths of the voters in any district, acting in concert will elect their candidate, and is it presumptuous to sup-

pose that the Liberty Party may arrive to this point when in some few cases they have already nearly attained it? And what is encouraging, the principles of the party are not confined to one district, nor one State, but may we not say that they extend to every State in Union: for every report we get from the South goes to prove that less than half of the voters in the southern States are slave holders, and the balance are abolitionists in principle.—Three hundred thousand from careful inquiry is said to be the whole number of slaveholders all told in the Southern States; and in the northern States very few towns can be found where there are none to enquire into the subject; almost all uniformly deprecate slavery as the greatest of evils, but have not yet discovered the way to get rid of it. I however find it no very hard matter to lead most of my associates to the conclusion that slavery is a political evil, and must be remedied through political action—that the Northern States can and will ere long elect a President and Vice President who will be against fostering that dreadful evil, and Senators and members of the House who will stand erect and support the principles which Giddings advanced instead of prassing censure upon him. Instead of quailing before the hot breath of those Knights of the cowskin and dirt; they will say to them, Gentlemen, if you are pleased with your "Domestic Institutions," preserve them; but do not ask us to help you; we have done it too long already; we shall encourage no Florida war, no minting in your section of country, no such extravagant bills for clearing the Mississippi, &c. &c. &c., and wherever Congress has made any law to oppress the black man, we repeal it. Now when this is done how long do you think slavery would exist? The slaveholders say it would kill it at once.

NOVI.
For the Signal of Liberty.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY CONVENTION.
At a convention of the Delegates from several of the towns of St. Joseph county, pursuant to public notice, at Centreville, the 9th day of September, A. D. 1842, for the purpose of making nominations of candidates to be supported by the Liberty party at the ensuing election.

On motion, John Howard, Esq., was chosen chairman, and William Woodruff, Esq. secretary.

The object of the convention having been stated, delegates appeared on call from Flowerfield, Park, Lockport, Nottawa; Sherman, Bur-Oak, Florence, Leonidas.

The following resolutions were introduced, discussed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That as our Declaration of Independence and constitution of the U. States (which are political institutions) professedly inculcate the great principles of human liberty—we as citizens, are bound to defend and support them by our moral influence, and by that legitimate political weapon, the ballot box.

Resolved, That the principles of the Liberty party, are the true exponent of the constitution, and that we are therefore, under obligation to support that party as the only sure means of perpetuating our Republic, and carrying out constitutionally, our professions before the world.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates as follows:

For Representatives,
EDWARD S. MOORE, Three Rivers;
HARRISON KELLY, of Bur Oak.

For Sheriff,
WM. WHEELER, of Flowerfield.

County Clerk,
SAML PRATT, of White Pigeon.

Register,
RAYMOND S. EATON, of Leonidas.

Treasurer,
JOHN HOWARD, of Florence.

Coroners,
ABNER MOORE, of Lockport,
WILLIAM WOODRUFF, of Park.

Surveyor,
MICHAEL C. KEITH, of Leonidas.

Resolved, That the Convention heartily concur in the Senatorial nominations made by the Liberty Party the 26th ult., at Kalamazoo—and that we will give the nomination a cordial support.

Resolved, That our proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Signal of Liberty.

J. HOWARD, Ch'n.
Wm. Woodruff, Sec'y.

A Sea Cow, 20 feet in length, and weighing nearly a ton, was recently captured near Manchester, Mass., in consequence of getting into shoal water. It yielded the caplets between one and two barrels of oil. The treat was similar in flavor to that of a beef steak.

A Whale Cargo.—The ship America, Captain Fisher, arrived at this port on Saturday, after an absence of 26 months, from the Pacific Ocean, with a cargo of forty seven barrels of oil, (400 sperm,) and 45,000 pounds of whalebone. This is the largest cargo ever recorded in the annals of the whale fishery in any part of the world. Capt. Fisher is a son of Edgartown, a thorough-bred whaler and a true whig.—New Bedford Mercury.

Selections.

LETTER TO GERRIT SMITH FROM ONE OF HIS EAST TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENTS.

GREENVILLE, E. TEN. June 13, 1842.

DEAR SIR:—When I wrote you last at—there was a very considerable revival of religion there, though attended with some excitement peculiar to the Southern population. There was apparently much sincerity and sincere devotion. This awakening continues, so that in the county something over 150 have been added to the churches. All this for a time appeared well. Among those who had joined the church was Mr. P.—of— I had a conversation with him in which he expressed his firm belief that it was a real work—the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit. In a letter of last year you may recollect that I mentioned this same man as one who sold his colored woman to a man from North Carolina, followed him and reclaimed her. In dealing in slaves, he appeared to have no remorse of conscience—in punishing he was said to be cruel. I hoped, as he had now become a member of the church, he would most sincerely and heartily repent of the enormous sins.

On Thursday last, in the afternoon I was in—Mrs.—the lady of the Methodist clergyman in town (her husband was absent) told me that, in the morning, Mr. P.—had tied up a colored woman, the property of his father-in-law—stripped her to the waist and whipped her with a heavy cow-skin—they supposed about two hundred stripes. She said her back was cut to pieces—the blood ran freely down her person and was on him. Her screams were heard all over the village. Her crime was for having made some severe remarks because of the whipping of her husband a few days before by the same man, and who was cut equally bad in the upper part of his body. It was supposed, that he inflicted more than two hundred stripes upon him.—Mr.—the father-in-law of— and owner of the slaves, did not interfere to prevent it, yet he too has been a long time a leading member of the Methodist church. There was a large meeting a few miles out, so that there were probably but few men in the village at the time. Why they did not interfere, I do not know. The matter occasioned excitement and will come before the church. Either he must be expelled from the church or many will withdraw. This good lady, whose piety seems to be beyond doubt, laments these deplorable evils which the church is distracted. Such instances of cruelty occur in the church too often. Sometimes the master is expelled, to others, he is able to silence all interference the matter is hushed up, and those, who are wounded, withdraw. In this way the Southern church is distracted. The more enlightened, who mourn over these evils, say there is no hope for them to maintain the peace and purity of the church but separate it entirely. Unless this should be done, the prospects of the Southern church are deplorable indeed.

In a late letter, I mentioned the case of a runaway slave belonging to a Mr.—. A few days since I met with Mr.— and inquired if his slave had returned. He said, no—that he was still lying out. That he had sent word to him, both to his wife and mother, since he had sent by me, to his mother—that if he would return he should not be punished in the least—that he thought him extremely unreasonable when he had sent him word so often, that he would still refuse to return—had always endeavored to treat him kindly—that he was now ungrateful for it all, and he had no doubt suffered more than he would at work.

Of all the slaveholders I have known, this man was one of the most kind—I may say conscientious, humane, and mild. He thought they would be unwilling to leave him. The slave too was a man of good sense. He reasoned no doubt differently. He was living with a man of frail constitution, liable to be taken away at any time—he would be sold—no part of his earnings would accrue to him—that by going off he might have his own earnings, and possibly be able ultimately to buy his wife and children, and then live fearless of being sold as chattels.

It was about the third week in November, when three men came from New York to my lands. The night before they reached me, they lodged with my friend—; and as he was in the evening husking out a large pile of corn, they proffered their assistance. This negro sat on one side of these men, a young man from the country on the other, who enquired minutely about their journey. They had come on by way of the Ohio to Maysville, Ky. The young man enquired about the freedom of colored persons in the state of New York—their rights there and in Canada. To all which the negro gave the best attention, and in a few days after was off. The affected intonation—the insolent language to his mistress, was probably all affected to give an impression that he left on that account and would soon return. I have no doubt he went direct to the Free States.

Notwithstanding the deplorable influence of slavery, we have some cause for rejoicing.—The great reformation now in progress in the south—the temperance cause—is doing wonders. In this county, more have signed the pledge of total abstinence than there are legal voters. In Cook county, the reformation is now in progress. I should think that 9-10ths of the whole population of the county would sign the pledge. I believe there is no denier there in the poison, and I know of no distiller there. Some of our good people think that this is one of the great reformations expected at the approach of the Millennium. I hope great good may result from it. Years since, this great work began at the North. By and by, it came south. We have indications, that the anti-slavery reformation is coming too.

During the last fall and winter, 34 are said to have been liberated, to go to Africa from E. Ten. There are more, who are promised their freedom to go another year. For years my impressions have been against the colonization society—perhaps their movements may be overruled for good. By giving their slaves their freedom, a change is manifested in the public sentiment. There is in this county an old gentleman by the name of—who gave his slaves their freedom at his death, about thirty in number. His will was contested on the ground of his being in an unsound state of mind at the time he made it. The trial decided this court a week—and the Jury decided on sustaining the will. His slaves were to be sent to a free state with some property.

MINORITIES.

The worship of numbers—that is a thing we may well beware of. What a grim, haggard, bloody idol! A Moloch, greedy of human sacrifices. Many a man would go for freedom, if he could have the company and

continuance of the multitude. The influence of a minority, especially of a small minority is with them nothing worth. That minority, may embrace principles of heavenly origin—may pursue objects of the highest worth—may employ such methods as these objects and those principles may require. The true, the right, and the good—to these things, so vital to the welfare of mankind, they may be devoted. God, with his wisdom, power, and goodness—God, to whom the world belongs, and by whom it is upheld, may be on their side. But all this, clearly seen and fully admitted, is not sufficient to prevent scores and hundreds with a Christian profession upon them from asking, with an ill-concealed sneer, What can a minority effect? What a question to come from a living soul! Could any thing more absurd and wicked proceed from idolatry and atheism?

HEATHEN AT HOME

In a late number of the Charleston (S. C.) Observer, a correspondent remarked: "Let us establish missionaries among our own negroes, who, in view of religious knowledge, are as debasingly ignorant as any one on the coast of Africa; for I hazard the assertion, that throughout the bounds of our synod, there are at least one hundred thousand slaves, speaking the same language as ourselves, who never heard of the plan of salvation by a Redeemer." The editor, instead of contradicting this broad assertion adds: "We fully concur with what our correspondent has said respecting the heathen at home among ourselves."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

For Representatives, ALVAH PRATT, of Hillsdale, THOMAS G. DAVIS, of Salaman, DANIEL POMEROY, of Salaman, PRINCE BENNETT, of Augusta, DARIUS S. WOOD, of Lodi, SAMUEL B. NOBLE, of Ann Arbor.

For Senators, MUNNIS KENNY, of Webster, FRANCIS M. LANSING, of Lodi.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

For Representatives, THOMAS TABOR, of Adrian, STEPHEN ALLEN, of Marston, 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 BANSOM, DELAMORE 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.

INGHAM AND EATON COUNTY.

For Representatives, JOHNSON MONTGOMERY.

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.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

For Representatives, EDWARD S. MOORE, Three Rivers, HARRISON KELLY, of Bar Oak.

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 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 5 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. FORTER, J. O. DIMOND, NATHAN POWER, S. P. MEAD, State Corresponding Committee.

NOTICE.

G. BRCKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will lecture on the Principles of the Liberty Party at the following places, lectures to commence at half past six o'clock, P. M. At Grass Lake, October 25. At Barry, " 26. At Albion, " 27. At Homer, " 28. At Battle Creek, " 29. At Union City, " Nov. 1. At Litchfield, " 2. At Hillsdale Centre, " 4. The friends in the above mentioned places are requested to make all necessary arrangements for the meetings. Our subscribers in the vicinity of those places will confer a favor on us by paying to the lecturer the amount of their subscription for the present year.

LIBERTY MEETINGS FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE.

On the evening of 29th October, a meeting will be held at 8 1/2 o'clock, to be addressed by Charles H. Stewart, of Detroit, and some other friends—possibly Mr. Birney. On the afternoon of the 31st October, a like meeting will be held in the town of Livonia, at the centre, or one o'clock, addressed by the same. On the evening of same day, 31st, a like meeting will be held in the town of Randolph, at its centre, at 7 o'clock precisely—addressed by the same. CHARLES H. STEWART, Ch'n of Cor. Cons. Detroit Sept. 23, 1842.

Our subscribers who intend to take advantage of the advance terms of our paper are reminded that the first six months of the present volume are nearly expired.

STATE CONVENTION.

We would call the attention of our readers to the State Convention to be held here on the 19th. We hope meet the old and substantial friends of our cause from all parts of the State on that occasion. Shall we not have a general rally? Let those who have talents bring all who will come of every political complexion or belief—not forgetting the better half of the human race—the ladies, whose aid is indispensable to the success of every good cause. The State Committee assure us that such provision is made as will secure speakers for the occasion. The pressure of the farmer's business will then be chiefly over, and we have no doubt they will be gratified and profited to such an extent that they will not regret their attendance. Then why not come?

TO THE LIBERTY PARTY.

Much of the efficiency of any party depends upon small details. It is vain, that we organize, or lecture, or put forth effort, unless we consummate the whole, by attention to the polls. We are the more solicitous on the subject, because of our unpreparedness last year, and of the large vote we lost, for more want of tickets. We now urge upon all friends an early attention to this matter. Let it be made the duty of some one or more persons in every vicinity to provide tickets and friends to attend the polls. This care is already the duty of the local county committees, but where such do not exist, or indeed, whether they do or not, it would be well for the party to get together, and make their arrangements, at once. Convenience for printing may not exist in every vicinity, or disappointment ensue. You can remedy both, and have your tickets without any more care or anxiety than sending by post to the subscriber the candidates names, legibly written, with the address of the person they are to be returned to. Do this at once, as time soon runs by, and it may as easily be done now, as in a week or two.

C. H. STEWART, Chairman of Corresponding Committee.

Detroit, October 4, 1842.

"THE LEAST OF TWO EVILS."

The Liberty party being a junior, and therefore inexperienced in political management, the senior political parties have from the first kindly volunteered their advice, expecting us doubtless to model our faith and practice by their own. We therefore listen to it with attention, and give it all the weight it deserves. Their disinterested advice not to "throw away our votes," we considered on a former occasion. We now proceed to another of their sage maxims, "of two evils choose the least." If a man were starving with hunger, and could procure only two loaves of bread, both of them poor, and one poorer than the other, he must be a fool complete not to prefer the best loaf. The same is true of two poor coats or hats, or of any physical article.

But is the rule of universal application in the sense intended by those who use it? It was formerly found most frequently in the mouths of whigs, who said to abolitionists, substantially, "you cannot expect either party to do all you want done; you must be disappointed in some respects; and as the Whigs will do the most for you, and are the most favorable to liberty, you are bound to support them, on the old principle of choosing the least of two evils." This argument implies that the administration of either party will be evil, which is no doubt true; but what evidence have we that one will be a less evil than the other? Have we any thing to gain by supporting one rather than the other? It was formerly contended that the whigs were the supporters of the right of petition; but that plea can no longer be made. They have been tried in the balance, and found wanting. A Whig Congress, with a majority in both Houses, have established a standing gag in both Houses. Does not such a demonstration speak in language all can understand? Besides, if we look forward to the future, what inducements have we to support the Whig party? As the matter now stands, both parties alike are hostile to our principles; and both invade our rights; and what have we to expect from either, except continued and persevering opposition? This being the case, how can it be said that the administration of one party is a less evil than the other?

To illustrate our views of this subject, let us suppose a case familiar to all. A large portion of our readers are members of Christian churches, and many of them have had occasion to choose a pastor when their pulpit has been vacant.—Suppose such a choice is to be made in your congregation, and there are two candidates for that situation: one is a very learned man, and very respectable, except he is a profane swearer and often drinks to excess; the other is one of the most eloquent preachers in the country, but unfortunately he is a great gambler, and is an avowed infidel. The question comes before the congregation, which of these gentlemen shall preach the Gospel to them. In discussing their merits, the partisans of each acknowledge that their candidate has some defects, as all human beings must have; but that, on the whole, he is better qualified to preach the gospel to them than the opposing candidate. In such a congregation, what course would a sensible and honest Christian take? He would say that while he admitted the claims of each candidate to all the eloquence and learning which was respectively claimed for them, their characters in other respects were such that they were totally disqualified to preach the gospel of Christ: that while they were guilty of drunkenness, profanity, gambling or infir-

mity, they were thereby unfitted for preaching the gospel which forbids those vices; and however great might be their intellectual endowments, without a change of feeling and practice, they would be the ministers of the devil instead of Christ. It might indeed be urged upon him that, bad as they were, the congregation had set their hearts upon them, and one of them would certainly be pastor; and that as there was a choice in them, he had better choose the least exceptionable of the two. To this he might justly reply, that were their faults trivial, mere venial imperfections in a character otherwise noble and excellent, he would make a choice. But when both the candidates were fundamentally wrong—both utterly vile at heart, he must regard them both as utterly disqualified; and if the congregation chose to install such an individual as their pastor, they must do it without his concurrence. He should submit to it, indeed, but he would not cheer it, say more than he would choose a fanatic or a pestilence which he could not escape, and as soon as opportunity offered, he would endeavor to have this minister of wickedness removed and another of genuine piety and worth inducted into his place.

Patriots and Christians should take the same course in their political relations. Of two candidates for the Presidency who are both disqualified by their vices or their anti-republican practices, they should choose neither. And were not Messrs. Clay and C. Hunt fundamentally wrong on the question of the rights of men—both making a mockery of the principles of human liberty—the one openly contending that slavery is the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world, while the other stands up the unrepentant perpetrator of a crime, which, if committed in Michigan, would give him judgment in our State Prison. Besides, they have no sympathies with the condition of the laborers of the free States. They are accustomed, says Mr. Torrey, to trample the laborer in the dust, as a VILF SLAVE, a mere instrument of their own ungodly gains. They may sympathize with the wealthy capitalist, and be ready to legislate to make his riches increase. They may sympathize with the proud aristocracy of the old world, and be ready to administer to the growing spirit of aristocracy in our own land. But to them the laboring man is a slave, and nothing but a slave. If they speak otherwise of him it is to flatter his pride and passions to gain power to carry out their selfish ends. And the parties that follow them and similar men (save so far as they are deceived) are like with them, and should receive at the hands of intelligent freemen the same condemnation.

MR. WEBSTER AT FANEUIL HALL.

Mr. Webster has lately made a speech at Faneuil Hall, which is deserving of attention as developing the opinions of this intellectual giant respecting our national affairs. After returning the compliments paid to him, he took occasion to speak of the treaty and of the intelligent attention manifested by President Tyler, and of his anxious desire to bring it to a successful termination; and his obligations to the President for his unbroken and steady confidence manifested to him. Other important questions remained to be settled—our commercial intercourse with the British American colonies, and the Oregon boundary.

He next spoke of remaining in the Cabinet after the other member resigned—thought he did right—and would now give no intimations whether he intended to resign or not.—He meant to be perfectly free to follow his own judgment. He deprecated the resolution of the Massachusetts whig convention, which a few days before had declared a full and final separation from President Tyler in behalf of all the whigs in the State. They had no authority to do this. It was impolitic. Must the President be opposed in every public measure during the three years of his term yet remaining? Must all the whig incumbents of office resign? Where did they intend to place him?

He deprecated the action of those whigs who were looking to the future for all occasions of accomplishing good. If any thing was ever to be done, now was the time to do it, when there was a majority of whigs in both Houses. The establishment of a permanent peace with Britain had been secured. The next great object, the increase of the revenue had been achieved. The third great interest—that of protection—much had been done for it—and he would say enough had been done. But the tariff did not pass solely by whig strength—nor could it so have passed. A majority of whigs could not have been found to pass it in either House. A portion of the other party supported the tariff; so great an object as protection ought not to be a mere party measure—it is a national question—he hoped all parties would support it, because he wished to take for the tariff a bond and security more durable than were his hopes of perpetuity of the whig party.

This tariff has accomplished much. It has repaired the consequences of the compromise act—of which he might say that no measure ever passed which cost him so much grief.—He thanked God the country had now got rid of it, he hoped forever.

He next spoke of the currency, and mentioned the different Bank bills that had been passed in Congress. At the last session, the President sent in the Excise Bill, and in his opinion it was the best and only measure for the adoption of Congress, and trial by the people, and it met with his hearty, sincere, and entire approbation. He had paid much attention to financial affairs for thirty years and he would stake his reputation upon it, that when tried three years, it would meet the approbation of the American people. A Bank of the United States, based on private subscription is an obsolete idea, and is out of the question. Suppose such a one established by law, who would subscribe to it? It is entirely impracticable.

The question returns—what shall we ever have? Many gentlemen propose to do nothing

until prosperity returns—until the emergency most requiring relief is passed. He said Mr. Webster, is more sanguine than I am, who can see any time when the Whigs of this country will have more time to work to effect the grand object—the restoration of the currency—than now. Here is a measure to which the President is pledged and which his advisers approve—why not try it? If not, propose something else.

In reference to the veto power, there is no probability that it will ever be struck out of the constitution altogether. There must be some restraint in this as in other cases.—He had advised against the use of the veto power in every case where it had been used. It is utterly hopeless to expect that it will be abolished.

Mr. W. alluded to the mortifying state of our national credit abroad. We have a stock loan, the present rate of which is 125 to the silver dollar. It was distressing to think of it. He intimated that the public lands might be so appropriated as to save the credit of the States and of the nation. For the accomplishment of the objects he had spoken of, he was ready to act with sober men of all parties; said he: there is a danger that patriotism in a warm party contest may be merged in party feeling.—I believe that among sober men this conviction is growing settled—fast growing settled—that the great interests of our country require far more moderate party feelings, more freedom for public consideration; more honest and generous union of well meaning men of all sides, to uphold the institutions and the character of the country.

This speech is long, and will be read with interest generally. It looks very strongly Tylerish, and considerably anti-Clay, and on the whole we think will do good, and perhaps, in some measure, partially allay the rising madness of party feeling.

Our friends in St. Clair and Macomb, will notice the meeting in Detroit for 18th inst. to nominate state senators. On the following day the State Convention is to be held at Ann Arbor. Thus persons from St. Clair and Macomb, can attend both. The attention of our Detroit friends will save delegates from expiring while in the city, going and returning. Both meetings are highly important, and we trust that as a few days will embrace both, and the expense will be light, these counties will manifest to the rest of the State that anti-slavery feeling is not confined to the west, but that the north and the east can nurture the principles of liberty, as well as the west, and cause it to yield harvests of abundance and excellence.

It will be seen by the official proceedings that St. Joseph county has wheeled into line of the counties where the Liberty colors are flying. Last year eleven votes were given for the Liberty ticket from one town—Flowerfield. Now it appears that eight towns were represented in the county convention. So let the cause continue to "die away."

We have subscribers in quite a number of towns in Monroe county, will not our friends there assemble and organize? It is not too late yet. Don't wait for the great men to make the lead, but just go ahead, and the great ones will follow, wherever the people lead.

Cass County.—Some of our Western friends seem to be indelitable in disseminating the Liberty principles. Chester Gurney, of Centerville, has recently visited Edwardsburgh, Cass County, and given two lectures there to very respectable and intelligent audiences. A friend writes: "Deep interest is evidently excited upon the subject of slavery and its concomitant evils.—Indeed many of the hearers expressed their astonishment at the facts there disclosed, that the United States had spent [in the Florida war] forty millions for the benefit of slaveholders—had actually been slave dealers—that the present system of slavery is in fact, only a legalized system of fornication, murder, rape, and robbery. So interesting was the subject to them that although the evening lecture continued three hours—there was no desire to break up although the speaker had become exhausted."

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

We cut the following from some of our exchanges, we know not which:

But we were told, "are too free to do any thing—we deserve only contempt." And Luther listened to this objection, his voice had died unheeded, and to day the nations of Europe might have been kissing the chains that bound them to the car of Papal despotism. Had our fathers taken the spirit of this objection for their counsellor, the page of History had never been brightened by the story of their struggles for lost rights, and 14,000,000 of freemen might now have been vassals of the British Crown. Away with such a cowardly objection. We who inherit the blessings purchased by our fathers' daring, ought never to disgrace their memory by being cowed hearted ourselves.

We are told, moreover, that we shall divide the whig party, and give the power to the democrats. To this we reply that when the whig party sells itself to the South, we beg to have our names erased from the bill of sale. We prefer to sacrifice our party feeling to our principles of right, and throw upon those who will not give us candidates for whom we can conscientiously vote, all the disaster which they visit on themselves. If they draw down run on their own heads, we ask them not to charge that murder upon us.

Democracy.—The following picture of Modern democracy is stated to be from the Nantucket Islander, a democratic paper.

"With a few honorable exceptions, the leaders of the democratic party are among the most contemptible of created creatures, actual liars, on humanity, and political slaveholders against the dignity of Heaven.—With the words of freedom forever on their lips, they never let slip an opportunity of showing that their service is but Lp service; and to their eternal disgrace be it said, the democratic party seldom fails to applaud and uphold all such manifestations of an utter want of deep-seated principles."

This sounds like strong language, and such it is; but there is 'more truth than poetry' in it.—That the party, as such, seldom fails to applaud

and uphold the servility of the leaders, is too true; but we cannot therefore come to the conclusion that all the voters of that party are absolutely corrupt and without principle. On the contrary, we believe that a considerable portion of them will yet become supporters of the genuine liberty principles. But we confess that the utter heartlessness—the indifference—the base submission to slavesholding dictation—the servility of spirit and degradation of every independent feeling manifested on most occasions, by the acts of that party, have greatly impaired our zeal for their regeneration, and caused us to say less respecting their delinquencies than we otherwise should. Some, having strong whig predilections, have surmised from our comparative silence respecting that party, and the much we have been obliged to say, chiefly in self-defence, respecting the whigs, that our only or principal object is to build up the democratic party. This idea is asserted or insinuated in several Whig papers.—But no evidence can be brought to substantiate its correctness. We have no sympathies with the democratic party whatever, which would lead us to support it, while it pursues its present course.—"Opposition to Abolition" is put forth in the Washington Globe as one of its leading principles, and we conceive the party to be unworthy of the support of an honest man, and the sooner it is overthrown, the better for the country.

The anniversary of the Indiana State A. S. Society was largely attended. Between one and two thousand were present, and the assembly was convened four days. Efficient measures were taken to establish a paper which shall advocate the anti-slavery cause in all its bearings, political as well as otherwise. This is the right course. Each State should have one efficient Liberty paper, and no more, till it can sustain itself.

A State Convention was held at the same time, and a Central Committee appointed. Eliur Demming, of Tippecanoe County, and Stephen S. Harding, of Ripley, were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and their names appear in conjunction with those of Birney and Morris at the editorial head of the Advocate and Chronicle—thus adding one to the list of the Liberty papers.

At the anniversary, a committee was appointed to report a petition to Henry Clay, requesting him to liberate his slaves, or to assign reasons for not doing it. The committee are to present it to him when he visits that State on his return from Ohio. In reply to the charge of the Whigs, that such a petition was an insult to Mr. Clay, the Advocate says: "for a man who holds fifty of his fellow creatures in absolute slavery, to travel over the country making eloquent orations in favor of liberty and equal rights, and seeking the suffrages of a free people, is an insult to common honesty and common sense."

Some of the Whigs of New York have proposed Mr. Sevard as Vice President, in connection with Mr. Clay for the Presidency. The Evening Journal says he declines the proffered honor. He prefers not to be hatched into that team.

By a close estimate, it has been found that, if the land fund was equally divided amongst the people of the United States, each one would get half a cent.—Er. Vepur.

It is stated that a Calhoun paper, called the Spectator, has been started at Washington, which has for a leading principle, that it is the duty of the General Government to support slavery in the slave States.

Ohio.—The last Philanthropist contains notices of spirited Liberty meetings in Lorain, Sandusky, Licking, Ashland, Cuyahoga, Preble and Butler counties. The abolitionists of Ohio appear to be much more unanimous in support of Liberty nominations than formerly, and a large vote is anticipated. We find Liberty nominations made for twenty six counties.

Notwithstanding the confident and almost furious manner in which the friends of Mr. Clay have thrust him forward as the only candidate for the Presidency who could be brought up, it is plainly seen, that all the whigs are far from being united in a belief that he can be, or ought to be elected. The Ohio Free Press, a zealous Tariff paper, takes ground decidedly against his pretensions, and attributes the recent disastrous elections to the policy of presenting him as the impersonation of the party. The Editor of the Herald and Expositor, a whig party of Carlisle, Pa., says:

"Mr. Clay is not our choice for the Presidency, nor do we believe he can ever, under any circumstances, be elected."

Maine.—The Liberty vote in Maine has more than doubled, as will be seen by the following returns. The Liberty vote in 1840 was 194; in 1841, 1602.

RECAPITULATION OF LIBERTY VOTES.

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Number of Votes. Includes Penobscot (563), Cumberland (401), Somerset (361), Kennebec (581), York (514), Waldo (89), Hancock (43), Lincoln (184), Washington (101), Piscataquis (221), Oxford (304), Franklin (373), Aroostook (9).

As far as ascertained, the Liberty vote cast in Maine in 1842. The Democratic majority is said to exceed 10,000. In a great number of towns there was no choice for the legislature, and by perseverance the Liberty men will secure the election of their candidates, unless the old parties should coalesce, an event which would reduce the parties to two—a Liberty and a Slavery party.

Our article entitled, "Don't throw away your votes," has been copied in full by the Emancipator, whence we infer that the Liberty movement is met with that objection at the East as well as at the West.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscriber informs them member of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept at his office, corner of 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 than 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. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 87 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 33 1 3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Boxton on the Slave trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1,000
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 Fountain, plain binding, 4mo. 12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa 50
Grime's Letters to Miss Beecher 57 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 57 1-2: Jay's View Light and Truth 50
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 57 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hailes do do 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 33 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall 7-8
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 Consultation of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 55 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 50
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 Ancient Landmarks 1
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as It is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition 25
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 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 Bible against Slavery 6 1-4
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization 2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Bariah Green 6
Chipman's Discourse 6
Channing's Letters to Clay 6
Condition of Free People of Color 6
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of 6
Dissertation on Servitude 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 1
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? 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. 3
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 Genetous Planter 6
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-3
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 5
Liberty, 3vo. 25; do; 12mo 15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 13
Martyr's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr's Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered 6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 5
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society Pro-Slavery 6
Rural Code of Haiti 6

Ropen, 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 6
Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas. Smylie do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se;" 6
Southard's Manual 1
Star of Freedom 4
Schmucker and Smith's Letters Slaveholder's Prayer 6
Slaveholding Weighed 3
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 5
The Martyr, by Bariah Green 6
Things for Northern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy 1
Why work for the Slave 6
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

- No. 1. St. Domingo, 6
No. 2. Caste, 6
No. 3. Colonization, 6
No. 4. Moral Condition of the Slave, 6
No. 5. What is Abolition? 6
No. 6. The Ten Commandments, 6
No. 7. Danger and Safety, 6
No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible, 6
No. 9. Prejudice against Color, 6
No. 10. Northern Dealers in Slaves, 6
No. 11. Slavery and Missions 6
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 3
The Emancipated Family 25
Slave Market of America 25
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 2
Do. with Kneeling Slave sheet 13
Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 50s
In addition, are the following, the proceed of which will go into the Meridian 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 8d, 1842.

Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Power and THRESHING MACHINES, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with few horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the east 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 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 stone 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 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted. H. CASE, S. G. IVES, Scio, January, 13, 1842.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thrash as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed. E. S. SMITH, Scio, April 11, 1842.

SMUT MACHINES.

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

shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of HOME INDUSTRY. Wool may be left at Scio village. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 13, 1842.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

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

PIERRE TELLER'S, Wholesale and Retail Druggist 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, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to warm 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 GENTLEMAN'S WORLD OF LITERATURE AND FASHION.

[The Cashier 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 is peculiar in the country can boast or pretend to rival. The December number will however, be a specimen of the new volume. The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest white paper, and with the first of a series of embellishments unsurpassed by any which have yet appeared in any Magazine. The style of elegance the beauty and finish of these illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical appearance, and above all the tone of its literary department, by the brilliant array of contributors, whose articles have enriched the pages of each number, will give it a character, second to no Magazine in the Union. The character of the articles which shall appear in its pages, will be equally removed from a sickly sentimentality, and from an affectation of morality, but while a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion is aimed at, nothing shall be indulged 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. 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 "Containing in the Last War," is 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 "Olive" will also be 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 conjunction 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 illustrations 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 of every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it, so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month. This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers, who become tired, importunate and eventually discontinue many works, in consequence of the great delay by publishers. TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, or two copies yearly for five dollars, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent. For the accommodation of those who may wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia periodicals, this

LIBERAL PROPOSAL

is made. Five dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book for one year. Address at Scio, S. W. FOSTER & CO. 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 & Co. on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of Comstock & Co. on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND 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 HATS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin

Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOF'S Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roof's 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. Clin nature, thus:]

HEADACHE

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

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS, or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS, COUGHS and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

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

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COM-

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

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

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

Dr. Bartholomew's EXPECTORANT

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

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

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

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

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.

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

HOLMANS, Bone Ointment.

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

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

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

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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

- 100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English, 20
20 oz Sulph. Morphia, 20
10 oz. Acet. do 10
50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark, 1
1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb, 1
1 Chest Rhubarb Root, 1
1 bbl. Powdered Jalap, 50 lbs. Calomel, 5
5 casks Epsom Salts, 15
5 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil, 40
40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4
4 casks Linseed Oil, 4
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, 139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Land & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner. Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop. These who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call. Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. 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 the 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 further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description: CLOTHIER'S JACKS, AT TINEY-WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REEDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture. These goods (coming as they do direct from first hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell lower than any other house west of New York, he therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock and prices before going east or purchasing elsewhere. PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE CEASED.

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,

HOBERT & TERTUNE. (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.

WHEAT AND WOOL

WANTED, by F. Denison, any quantity of Wheat and Wool, delivered at Ann Arbor (Upper Town.) Aug. 5, 1842.

ESTATE OF ELLEN WILMOT DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Saline in said County, and has given bonds according to law. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay. ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Ann Arbor, June 30, 1842. 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 Bower'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. Cutting done at shortest notice. 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.

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES.

—THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrated machines. 12-5w

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. 12-5w

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP FOR CASH.

AT THE Store of the Subscriber, a new and splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, at prices so cheap as to astonish the purchasers, consisting of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, AND LADIES' SLIPPERS, SHAKER AND LEHORN 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; 99999 bushels of house ashes wanted, at 10 cents per bushel. Likewise field ashes, delivered at my wharfy, 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 Wine forgot."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

AND BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths Dr. J. T. WILSON, East 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