

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.

THE LITTLE FACTORY GIRL.

I often think how once we used
In summer fields to play.

And run about, and breathe the air,
That made us glad and gay;

We used to gather buttercups,
And chase the butterfly;

I loved to feel the light breeze lift
My hair as it went by.

Do you still play in those bright fields,
And are the flowers still there?

There are no fields where I live now,
No flowers any where.

But day by day, I go and turn
A dull and tedious wheel—

You cannot think how sad, and tired,
And faint I often feel.

I hurry home to snatch the meal
My mother can supply.

Then back I hasten to the task—
'T is hard—but still I try.

At night my mother kisses me—
And when she's combed my hair,

And laid me in my little bed,
I am not happy there.

I dream about the factory,
The fines that on us wait,

I start, and ask my father,
If I 'to not lain too late.

And once I heard my father say,
'O, better were a grave,

Than such a life as this for thee,
'Thou little sinless slave.'

I wonder if I ever shall
Obtain a holiday?

Or, if I do, I'll go to you,
And spend it all in play!

And then I'll bring some flowers to me,
If you will give me some?

And at my work I'll think of them,
And holidays to come.

But ah! perhaps I may not live
To visit you and Jane,

My limbs are pained, but still I strive
To smile—but 't is in vain.

Do n't you remember her that died,
My little cousin Anne?

'T is only now four weeks ago
Since first her cough began.

She said, the night I saw her last—
Her life and strength were gone,

And from that day she faded fast,
And I am left alone!

That very night she put her arms
Around me as she slept,

And pressed her own cold cheek to mine,
It waked me, and she wept.

'Dear Ellen, I have had a dream,
How frightful yet it stays:

There was a man—he looked at me
With cold and cruel gaze:

It bade me go and do it or,
The task I just had done;

The wicked look he looked at me,
I tried, but could not shun.'

She wept again—her hand was cold,
Her heart was throbbing high.

I cheered her with a gentle kiss—
'Be calm—'t is not by.

A few days more, the bell was tolled,
And one with pitying tone,

Whispered, when first I asked for Anne,
'Poor sufferer—she is gone.'

from these three operations. A people deficient in either of these, cannot well create those products which are the result of all three.

These three divisions of industry in a great variety of cases are subdivided. Thus, the study of nature is divided among the botanist, chemist, astronomer, &c. In the application of knowledge, there are manufacturers of woollens, cottons, pottery, furniture, &c. In the execution, as in the making of a coat, there are carders, spinners, weavers, dressers, shears, dyers, &c.

It is worthy of remark, however, that industry is usually applied in the reverse order of that which has been mentioned. Men at first created the simplest forms of value; then they made experiments, and lastly discovered the laws of nature.

IMMATERIAL PRODUCTS.

The product which the discoverer or inventor creates, is immaterial. It is knowledge, or a change effected on mind, the immaterial part of man.

The products of the professional man are immaterial. Thus the clergyman teaches us how we may avail ourselves of the moral laws of the Creator. The lawyer teaches us how to avail ourselves of the laws of civil society; the physician how to conform to the physical laws of our being.

The discovery and application of the laws of nature is usually the result of unusual talent, and often of protracted and most expensive labor. In order to be an eminent physician, one must read many books, practise with care, travel and study diligently. Yet great discoveries may usually be promulgated by the most ordinary talent. These immaterial products cannot be appropriated or divided; nor is it possible to accumulate them as a part of national capital.

Civil society, observing the immense value of these products, and the small remuneration of those who produce them, have usually allowed to authors, the copy right, or the exclusive control over their work, for a limited time; and to inventors, the exclusive control over their invention. Without these rights, these classes of laborers would receive no pecuniary compensation, and their only inducement to exertion would be the favorable consideration of their fellow men. A society composed entirely of philosophers would never grow rich, but must of necessity starve. Their products, although adding immensely to the value of other men's industry, would neither supply their own wants, nor could they be exported to foreign countries, and exchanged for the necessities of life.

Thus we see that all the classes of laborers are mutually necessary to each other.—Without a knowledge of the laws of nature, we should all be savages. Without the skill and labor of the mechanic, there would be no opportunity of acquiring knowledge. Nothing, therefore, can be more unreasonable than the prejudices which sometimes exist between these different classes of laborers.

DOING AS OTHER PEOPLE DO.

BY T. S. ALTHUR.

[CONCLUDED.]

Week after week now passed rapidly, and in spite of every effort to save money, the wages of Mr. Foster melted away like snow in the warm sunlight. Finally the time came when the sofa must be paid for, and there were only thirty dollars made up. But ten of this sum had to go for a month's rent, which fell due at the same time. Twenty, then, were all Mr. Foster could raise, and the price of the sofa was forty-five dollars.

'Really, Hannah, I don't know what I shall do about this! I cannot bear the thought of not paying Mr. Bruce for his sofa on the day that the money is due.'

'But I would not trouble myself about it, Henry. If you can't, you can't, and Mr. Bruce will have to do as other people do.'

'How is that?'

'Why, wait for his money until you can give it to him. He'll no doubt be glad to have twenty dollars and trust you for the balance.'

'He has trusted me six months already, and now his money is due according to contract.'

'Well, it's no use to trouble yourself about it. Pay him the twenty dollars and give him the four dollars a week we save. That will soon pay him off.'

'But we don't save four dollars a week.'

'Yes, but we can, and we must.'

'But I am. Other people who get no more than you do, can live comfortably, and buy a great many nice things, and there is no reason why we cannot do the same.'

This was a silencing speech. Still it was to Henry Foster a profound mystery how Mr. Hamilton and others could make an appearance so far beyond his own, and yet receive no higher wages. With a keen sensation of shame and reluctance, he proceeded to the shop of Mr. Bruce on the day the money was due for the sofa, and thus accosted him:

I regret exceedingly, Mr. Bruce, that I cannot pay you all the money that is due for the sofa I bought of you six months ago. I have only twenty dollars now, but you shall have the rest in a few weeks.

'I regret it also, Mr. Foster,' the cabinet-maker replied—'for I have a son to pay to-morrow, and calculated on you as certain as if I had the money in my own hands. But we must only do the best we can. You will give me your note at thirty days for the balance, upon which I have no doubt I can raise the money.'

This was so reasonable a proposition, that Mr. Foster could not object to it, and accordingly gave his note for twenty-five dollars at the time proposed. This arrangement brought a temporary relief of mind. Four weeks, however, soon rolled round, and notwithstanding the proposed economy, ten dollars only had been saved, and that sum would be due for rent in a few days. The landlord was pestered, and Mr. Foster had not the heart to tell him he must wait. His was accordingly paid. Three days afterward, the note given to Bruce fell due, and there was not a dol-

lar to meet it. The amount was only 25 dollars, but that was an important sum when demanded, and the debtor not able to produce it. With the bank notice in his hands, Foster was driven at last to call upon the cabinet-maker.

'I am sorry Mr. Bruce,' he said, 'but really I cannot pay this note to-day.'

'Mr. Bruce smiled, and replied—
'I have no control over it, Mr. Foster, I passed it away to Mr. Strong, the broker.'

'Do you think he will give me a little more time on it?' asked the debtor.

'I am sure I don't know Mr. Foster. Perhaps he will. You had better go and see him any how.'

Acting upon his advice, Henry Foster went, though with great reluctance to the office of Mr. Strong.

'Have you a small note of mine,' he said, in a hesitating tone.

'Well' was the quick and somewhat harsh inter-rogatory.

'I am not able to pay to-day, sir.'

'Then why do you give it?' No man ought to give his note without a certainty of paying it when it falls due.

'I thought I could pay it, and intended paying it, but I have been disappointed.'

'Well, what do you want?'

'I want you to let me have a little more time.'

'How much?'

'A month.'

'If you will pay me three dollars I will extend the time one month.'

'Oh yes! will do that!' Foster said instantly, relieved with the idea of getting a whole month's respite on twenty-five dollars for the small sum of three dollars.

'I will come in and arrange it in the course of an hour,' he said, and then returned to his shop and obtained an advance on that week's wages of the amount needed. This was paid to the broker, and the note renewed.

But trouble was only beginning. Twenty-four dollars for the same seat chairs became due in three days after—and the chair-maker's bill came in promptly.

'I cannot really pay this for a week or two,' he said.

'I want money very badly,' and the time upon which you bought them is up,' was the reply.

'I know it. And I regret very much that I cannot pay you now—but so it is.'

A pause ensued, in which the chair-maker had many hard thoughts about Mr. Foster, and Mr. F. had mortifying thoughts in relation to himself.

'Well, what is to be done?' at length asked the chair-maker, in a tone that touched acutely the feelings of Mr. Foster.

'Really, I do not know. I hope I shall be able to give it to you soon.'

'How soon? Name a time.'

'That is hard to do.' And Foster looked doubtful and troubled.

'Can you pay me in a month?'

'I will try.'

'Will you give me your note at thirty days?'

'Certainly.'

And the note was given. A temporary relief of mind followed this arrangement, soon, however, to be succeeded by gloom and despondency.

As was to be expected, both of the notes fell due at a time when there was no money to pay them. Here, then, was more trouble. It so happened that the last note, like the first, had been sold to Mr. Strong, the broker. The second day of the note given for the balance of the sofa came round first. After a good deal of apparent reluctance, the broker agreed to renew, for thirty days longer, for four dollars, which sum was paid.

On the second note he seemed less willing to extend the time; but finally agreed to do so for four dollars more. To pay these two sums, and the rent which had again fallen due, Foster had to take the small sum that he had been able to save, and get also an advance of a week's wages.

Little real pleasure did he derive from his sofa, chairs and carpet. A few months before, all had been contentment. He then owed nothing, and had no real want un supplied. Now he knew not a moment's true enjoyment. The most he could possibly save out of his wages was two dollars a week, and at the rate he was now paying interest on his two notes, even if he should be permitted to renew them, all of that amount would be regularly consumed. The prospects were gloomy more especially as the new carpet was soon to be paid for.

About two weeks before the time when the next ordeal had to be passed through, Foster came home from his work one evening, with a sadder face than usual.

'What do you think, Hannah?' he said. All of poor Hamilton's things have been sold for debt!

'Oh no!' ejaculated Mrs. Foster, her face growing pale with instinctive fear.

'It is too true, Hannah. I am told that he is behind hand three or four hundred dollars.'

'It isn't possible!'

'I have always wondered how he and several others whom we know, could afford to live as they did, and their wages no more than mine.—In his case at least, I know understand it perfectly.'

'He has lived beyond his means.'

Mrs. Foster was silent for she felt that through her persuasion, her husband had been induced to imitate their example and go beyond his means. For some time past, she had ceased to take the delight in her new furniture that she at first experienced. The consciousness of being in debt, and in debt with little hope of paying, preyed upon her husband's mind, and his unbecomingly state was very naturally superinduced upon her. More than once had she regretted the influence that had been exercised by her in reference to the sofa, chairs, etc. but it was too late for regrets to be of any avail.

Time passed on, and brought the whole amount due by Mr. Foster within the compass of three days. That amount was nearly one hundred dollars. He felt that it was utterly impossible to pay it, and even if he were to get the debt regularly renewed the enormous interest charged by the broker would more than equal the principle within a year.

The trial at last came upon him. The rent fell due first. He had just ten dollars, and that was paid. Next came the note of 25 dollars. After some debate in his mind, he determined not to call upon the broker but to let the note be protested. That consequence of course resulted. He was served with a protest—and three days after with another. Then came the bill for carpets, and as it had become known that he had suffered two notes to be protested, the demand was urgent.

The broker, however generally did his business in a summary manner. Warrants were there-fore issued against Foster, which had to be answered.

'What shall I do now?' he asked himself.—'Give security? No—that will never do. What have other people to do with my debts? I will not ask any one to go my security. I will stand or fall alone.'

'Hannah, I have been warranted to-day for this sofa and chair-maker's bill,' he said.

'Warranted Henry!' Mrs. Foster ejaculated, turning pale.

'Yes, I have been warranted' and he clenched his teeth hard together, for it was a severe trial to his natural feelings.

Mrs. Foster gave way to tears and self reproaches.

'It is my fault,' she said. 'But what shall we do, Henry?'

'We must do as other people do,' Henry replied.

'And how is that?'

'Sell off our things and pay our debts. You were anxious to do so Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton did, and that is what they have done, and it is what other people do, who, like us, have been so foolish as to live beyond their means.'

Mrs. Foster did not reply; but she felt keenly the rebuke. In the course of next week, under an execution which followed a confession of the judgement rendered against him, Henry Foster a sofa, chairs, and carpets, with his pair of tables and looking-glasses were sold at public auction.

Apply for him, they brought just enough to pay off the claims against him, and make him a free man once more. The old carpets were put down, and the old chairs were replaced; but the tables and looking-glasses were gone. Still Mrs. Foster's heart was lighter than it had been for some time.

'I am tired of doing as other people do,' she said with a subdued half sad smile, to her husband, when quiet was again restored.

'And so am I, Hannah, heartily tired. Getting fine furniture on trust, like other people, may be pleasant enough—but having it sold for debt, like other people, is not so pleasant a part of the alibi.'

'Not quite,' was Mrs. Foster's simple response. From that time she was a wiser woman.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MORAL EDUCATION.

When I reflect on the immense importance, with which the subject before me is invested, I almost shrink from the task, that I have imposed upon myself. But there is a something whispers in my ear, perhaps you may suggest some thoughts that will prove useful.

I therefore, hasten to offer for your consideration, some of those reflections, which, in view of this subject, have arisen in my own mind. So familiar to our ears, has become the oft-repeated expression, "man must and will be educated," that we cease to feel its force.

But, who has weighed the full import of that short sentence? who has fully realized, that upon the right cultivation, of the moral, physical, and intellectual nature, depends, not only the present, but the future well being of every intelligent creature? And, though the cultivation of each of these, is essential to the full development of the others, and though neither may be neglected with impunity, still the education of the moral powers, is of paramount importance. Though claiming the highest degree of intellectual superiority, and the most perfect physical strength and proportions, what is man, without fixed moral principles? A blot—a being, that should hide abashment, from the presence of his fellow men, let his very breath should pollute them. Intellect is a fearful thing, when unaccompanied with moral strength of character. I would shrink, from coming in contact with it, with a more fearful shudder, than from the deadly fold of the most hideous serpent. Do you ask the cause of this?

Look abroad through the land, what is it, that has polluted the fountains of our literature, thus causing those streams, which should send forth purity and refinement, to become corrupted; and that, which should serve as nutriment to the immortal mind, to accomplish the work of an insidious, but fatal poison. Is it not, that the intellect has been cultivated, while the moral powers have been suffered to lie dormant? I am happy to say, that among our literary and scientific writers, may be classed multitudes, in whom is beautifully combined, high intellectual and moral attainments. But the soul sickens, and turns with loathing, from a perusal of many of our popular works; works, executed by those, whose names are enrolled on the records of fame. Does not the heart of the philanthropist bleed, as he casts his eye over, not our country alone, but the world, when he views the moral waste, especially when he sees the spathy of parents and teachers on this point. I would, were it in my power urge them with all the earnestness of words, and a feeling heart, to think upon this subject, to give it that weight, which its importance demands, and at once, to resolve upon effecting a change.

A charge must be wrought, and that speedily, or the tremendous truth, that it has been too long neglected, forced upon us. Who will attempt a reform?

Some have asserted, that the cultivation of the moral faculties, belongs exclusively to parents; others have allowed the responsibility of teachers in this respect. But, how many of this class, are, by their own departures from the path of rectitude, unfitted for the discharge of the important duty. Let us suppose for a moment, that parents and instructors were all, that those sustaining these important relations should be. But is it true, that there are none, save the guardians of our early years, who exert an influence over us? Let the blighted hopes of many a fond parent answer. Ask the lone widow of yonder beauteous mansion, why such an ashy paleness rests on her cheek, why such tears of anguish darken her eye, as she lists to the approaching footsteps of her only son. Has she by precept or example, instilled in his heart, those fearful principles, that he so freely advocates? Has she, by soft persuasive words, taught him to sip the poisonous draught, which has transformed the once obedient affectionate son, into the infuriated inebriate?

As she points you to the monster, who fired her from the paths of virtue; rests not her eyes, on some favorite companion, that has exerted his influence, but to wither and blast all, that was lovely in morals and character? Happy, indeed, would it be, for many a recreant youth, were the word, education, more limited in its signification.

The question here arises, at what season of life should the work of moral education commence. Let it be when the first gleam of intelligence sparkles in the eye of your tender offspring.—When first, the heart is susceptible of receiving impressions, which shall be enduring as time. Time, did I say. Ah, time shall cease to bel-

But, is it so with those impressions, that have been implanted in the immortal mind. The response comes from every heart, these, unlike all else, can never cease to exist.

Let us then feel, that now, while the evil days come not, is the season when we should with earnestness, engage in laying a foundation, upon which, we may hope to see arise, a superstructure, beautiful indeed to the view. Let us realize, that we are making impressions, that shall be lasting as eternity.

Oh! let us feel, that it is not a thing of trifling moment, that each thought as it were, of ours, shall be shown, to have assisted in preparing others, for a happy or unhappy immortality.

CAROLINE E. HAMMOND.

Ypsilanti, Nov. 8, 1842.

For the Signal of Liberty.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Obj. 1. The slaves if freed would be troublesome to the North.

They would not come to the north, because of the coldness of our winters. If a few had their way here, severity of weather would soon cause them to return. They would not have means at first, to defray the expense of so long a journey; and the whites on the way, would not assist them; for they would consider them to be going to the wrong quarter; and the people north would not help them into business, nor encourage their settlement among them; therefore they would not, and could not, settle at the north. But if freed, and let to themselves, they would emigrate gradually to the south; because they would find more room there, as the country further south has less population, its soil is more productive, its productions of more valuable kinds, it has long summers and short winters, to consume their products; and has more heat, which suits the negro constitution. To that land they would naturally retire. Then let them go, where they can enjoy the country, and the whites, cannot.

Obj. 2. They would torment and kill off the whites.

There are two whites to one black, in the slave countries. If the blacks are able to do this, what a pity such giants should be kept in bondage! In all the states there are five whites to one black, if there is really any danger, then, the blacks must be more than five times as smart as the whites! I think the people north will not agree to this.—There is no danger then in freeing them.

Obj. 3. They should be colonized immediately.

The southern planters would have more objection to colonizing immediately, than freeing them. What would become of our extensive farms, they would say. Must they become a wilderness again? Be assured, that the whites would have more objection to this, at the south, than to their freedom. Do not then ask, to take away the privilege of both sides, but leave them to their own choice.—They would colonize themselves, as shown before.

EBEN R. S. HUBBELL.

Lecturer from Virginia.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM S. B. TREADWELL.

Jackson, Nov. 10th, 1842.

We must never depend on any mere balance of power which we may nominally hold between the two old political parties, but still go on as usual with entire impartiality, and uprightness of purpose, disseminating and commending our christian, humane, and patriotic principles among all classes of our fellow citizens until the great majority of the people shall become so thoroughly imbued and enlightened by them that our great cause with the blessing of Heaven, shall be safe in their hands in any subsequent trying emergency. Any thing short of this, would render our cause insecure against all designing, treacherous politicians, who may one day flock around our standard with loud professions of regard to our principles. Let all the tried liberty friends see well to it that the foundation of our edifice be laid broad and deep in TRUTH among the people, that when the superstructure shall hastily be reared upon the walls of liberty's temple with perhaps rude and unskillful hands they will never give way in adverse storms beneath the ponderous weight. Our cause will be constantly exposed to new and increasing trials and temptations. There will not be a moment from this time to the jubilee that we shall not be in danger, from influences, within and without our ranks to fatal shipwreck. But let us all act, and hope, and pray, against so dreadful and dreaded a calamity for the slave and our country. As no "eternal vigilance" indeed "is the price of liberty?"

Unless we be content to remain unitedly a "torrida" party, and can succeed in making the mass of our northern fellow citizens see and act upon the "ONE GREAT IDEA" that the SLAVERY POWER in this country, compared with other political evils, is like the sun in presence of the stars, we shall never fully succeed in its total overthrow, and annihilation past all hope of its resurrection. This must be done, or all previous efforts to effect our own permanent prosperity as a people will be vain; and we shall still be justly destined to remain vassals to the cruel and wicked slave power of our own creation. I trust all our liberty friends will keep the "unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace." A more northern party, if not with a most thorough anti-slavery party will never do the great work, either of emancipating the slave or ourselves from the crushing slave power now upon us. If we do not remain an honest Anti-slavery party, and aim to fit the heavy yoke on the neck of the slave as well as on our own necks, we shall as a people assuredly still be compelled, and that most deservedly, to bear up the northern end of that accursed slavery yoke, whose far heavier southern end we have so wantonly and wickedly fastened upon, and voluntarily kept upon the necks of the millions of our poor, unoffending, enslaved fellow-men.

Selections.

OBJECTIONS TO THE LIBERTY PARTY.

1st Objection.—Some of those who originated this measure, and some of those who now patronize it, favor it from ambitious or otherwise impure motives.

Whether this allegation is true or false, it certainly contains no argument against the measure. The measure is to be judged by its own merits instead of the merits of those who espouse it.

2d Objection.—Abolitionists might as well form a new church as a new political party. If this objection were properly stated, it would assert not what it does, but that abolitionists might as well form a new religion, as a new political party. It would be perfectly proper and analogous to say, that abolitionists might as well be called on to cease to be Presbyterians, Methodists, &c. &c. as to cease to be whigs or democrats. But we do not call on abolitionists to cease to be whigs or democrats. We do not call on them to give up their political any more than their religious creeds. We only say, that it is as reasonable for abolitionists to form a new political as a new religious party. If it is reasonable for them to form a Northern or Anti-slavery Conference Assembly—it is also reasonable for them to form a Northern or Anti-slavery party, or in other words, a 'Liberty Party.' Whiggism or Democracy is no more given up in the formation of the new political party, than Methodism or Presbyterianism is in that of the new religious party. We say to the abolitionists: "be, if you please; a whig or a democrat—a Presbyterian or a Methodist—but remain not in connexion with any pro-slavery party; and feel as free to connect yourself with an anti-slavery political, as with an anti-slavery religious party."

3d Objection.—A political party cannot succeed, if it propose the accomplishment of but one object; and that hence the Liberty party cannot succeed.

But the Liberty party has as many objects in view, as the democratic or whig party. It is true, that the Liberty party has but one test of membership—uncompromising hostility to slavery. But the other parties have sometimes but one, and never more than two or three tests of membership. For instance, in 1840, the whig party exacted of its members, but that they oppose the Independent Treasury; and the democratic party of its members, but that they stand by that measure. Moreover, the probability now is, that in the approaching Presidential canvass, the only requirement of the members of the whig party will be their support of a high tariff and the only requirement of the members of the democratic party their opposition to it. As well, therefore, might it be charged,

Whig Congressional candidate for Congress in this district, at the coming election, should be in favor of a low tariff, probably many whigs would refuse to vote for him. But instead of a final abandonment of their party for that cause, they would but temporarily withdraw from acting with it; and would probably cast a scattering vote to signify that temporary withdrawal. For abolitionists, however, to scatter their votes is to go in the very face of their foregone conclusion, that the National parties in our country are incorrigible on the subject of slavery. For them to scatter their votes, is indeed, virtually to declare, that they are still members of the whig and democratic parties; and that these parties are worthy of being upheld by them.

6th Objection.—Abolitionists need not vote at all. If it be wrong to uphold civil government, then they should not vote at all. But, as has been intimated, this paper is written on the assumption, that civil government should be upheld; and if it should be, then voting is manifestly not only a privilege, but a duty.

We have now glanced at all the objections to the Liberty party; and, if I mistake not, my abolition readers will acquiesce in the following conclusions: 1st, That they are not at liberty to adhere to any national party, either in church or state. 2d, That they cannot justly look to any such party for help to the slave; and that hence they must repudiate the 'interrogation system' and the 'scattering system,' because those systems imply, that our national political parties may be depended on to aid the antislavery cause. 3d, That abolitionists, in voting, have no alternative but to vote in an independent abolition political organization.—Gerrit Smith.

MISSIONARIES.

In a recent address before the American Institute of Science, Captain Wilkes, of the exploring expedition spoke in high terms of the character of the Missionaries in the Pacific Ocean, whose stations he had visited.—In speaking of their situation he said:

"We can scarcely conceive the hardship to which the missionaries are exposed, and the moral courage which is required to support them in their various trials. I will relate but one instance. It occurred at the Fojee group. About ten days before my arrival, there had been a feast of human victims. The missionaries had used their utmost efforts to dissuade the natives from the inhuman practice; but their young king replied, 'you have your religion, and we have ours,' and persisted in celebrating the appointed feast. When the roasting of the human bodies began, a stench arose, which for loathsomeness can be compared to no other. It can never be mistaken by one who has ever been exposed to it. It soon became intolerable; and the missionaries, to exclude them from their rooms were compelled to close the windows. When the feast was over, the young king came to the missionaries, [Mr. Hunt] and demanded admittance. He was permitted to enter, and he enquired why the windows had been closed during the celebration of the feast. When Mr. Hunt explained, the young king shaking his head angrily in his face, replied—'if ever you do it again, we will eat you!' This was related to me by the missionaries themselves, and I have no doubt of the truth of it. Such is but a sample of the trials the missionaries have to endure. I called upon the king, and obtained for the missionaries as much land as they needed beyond the village, where they will in future be free from the stench of the disgusting feasts, should they still be continued."

MORAL RESPONSIBILITY IN POLITICS.

BY DR. CHANNING.

My great aim in what I have written, and now write on matters of public interest, is to re-unite politics and morality; to bring into harmony the law of the land and the law of God. Among the chief causes of the miseries of nations is the divorce which has taken place between politics and morality; nor can we hope for a better day till this breach be healed. Men intrusted with government have always been disposed to regard themselves as absolved from the laws of justice and humanity. Falsehoods and frauds are allowed them for their country or for their party. To maintain themselves against their opposition they may even involve nations in war, and the murders and robberies which follow this crime are not visited on their heads by human justice. In all times government has been the grand robber, the grand murderer, and yet has escaped the just reprobation which breaks forth against private guilt. Such profligacy pervades the sphere of political action, that the confidence of the people is well withdrawn from political men; and a virtuous statesman is involved in the suspicion which his unprincipled associates have drawn upon his vocation. Public life is thought to release men not only from the obligations of justice, but from the restraints of good manners; and accordingly the debates of Congress are too often polluted by vulgar abuse, threats and blows. So low is the standard of political life that a man is smiled at for his simplicity who talks of introducing religion in the conduct of public affairs. Religion, it is thought, belongs to Sabbaths and to churches, and would be as much out of place in cabinets or halls of legislation, as a delicate lady on a field of battle. A stranger might be tempted to think that the sergeant-at-arms was stationed at the doors of legislative chambers to forbid entrance to the everlasting law of God, and that nothing but man's impotence prevents the exclusion of him whose presence fills the universe. Nothing is so needed as to revive in citizens and rulers the conviction of the supremacy of the moral Christian law. Could this be done, the earth would cease to be what in a measure it now is, the image of hell, and would begin to grow green with the plants of paradise. Religion, the only true guide of life, the guardian and inspirer of all virtues, should especially reign over the deliberations of governments, by which the weal or woe of nations, the solemn questions of peace and war, of life and death, are determined. On this account every man who has studied human duty, human perfection, human happiness, has a right and is bound to speak on matters of public concern, though his judgment may be condemned by hackneyed politicians. It seems, indeed, to be thought by some, that politics are mysteries which only the initiated must deal with. But in this country they belong to the people. Public questions are and ought to be subjected to the moral judgment of the community.—They ought to be referred to the religion we profess. Christianity was meant to be brought into actual life. The high and low, private and public men, are alike to bow before it.—To remove any sphere of human action from its cognizance, is virtually to deny its divinity, and to absolve all men from its control.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ELECTION—MR. BIRNEY.

The election is now past, and the success of abolitionists has been as great to say the least, as they had reason to anticipate. Let not our exertions cease with the election. Other parties may reasonably suffer their ardor to cool and their exertions to slacken after an electioneering contest. With them principle can hardly be said to be at stake, for disguise it as they will, nothing is more plain, than that with their party leaders, office is the object. The honor and power of office together with its leaves and fishes, are the lure to party politicians. Strike out these or the hope of them at no distant period, and neither of the great political parties could survive a day. The principle of victory would at once depart, and the corrupt masses be speedily dissolved into its original elements. The 'spoils' are the great bone of contention—the wrangling and snarling by the way, are only incidental to the great object of the quarrel.

With the Abolitionist it is far otherwise. His contest, and his whole contest is for principle.—He cares not who holds the keys of office, provided they be used in guarding the precious deposit of liberty. He will not succeed now—he may not succeed soon—he may never succeed; but it is nevertheless true that it would be his duty to persevere. Lawful efforts in a good cause can not fail of a good result. The very union for such an object as the one we are engaged in, is itself a great good. No one could fail to feel it so, who participated in the late Convention at Ann Arbor. To find such men as were there assembled, disinterestedly engaged in the promotion of such an object, was warming to the heart.—First and foremost among these, was our highly respected fellow citizen, Birney. The very sight of the man who has done and suffered as much for liberty, is enough to make every true-hearted friend of the cause, vow never to forsake it.

No man in the country approaches so near the character of a martyr to his principles. After sacrificing his property (in the legal sense) to his conscience, and forsaking his profession, for that cause for which he had given up fame and wealth, he had surely a right to expect to be protected in the enjoyment of his rights as a citizen. No such thing. He left the slave States because there to maintain slavery, they must blacken the tongue and the pen of the free.

Slavery in a slave land is by no means confined to the black population. The limits of the latter are not more truly fettered than the lips of the whites. Freedom is but a name even to these.—Here, then, it was impossible for Mr. Birney to remain. A slave land cannot hold a consistent freeman.

He came to a so-called free State to maintain his principles, and giving up the most part of what men prize, hoped to be secure in the remainder—the enjoyment of what property he had left, and the liberty of speech and of the press. In all these points he has been denied the rights that ought to be secured to the meaneast citizen. His property has been attacked and seriously injured—his life has been threatened—his press destroyed, and himself again and again forcibly prevented from giving a free utterance to his sentiments in public. The laws to which he has appealed have proved wholly inadequate to his protection. He has been presented under all the forms that malice could suggest, hunted from house to house, and from town to town, like the vilest criminal, and all this in the free states of this American Republic! In some cases a merely nominal punishment has been inflicted on the perpetrators of these outrages—in others no punishment at all. Are you prepared, fellow citizens, to sanction these outrages on one of the worthyest, most enlightened and most philanthropic of your countrymen? Are you not prepared to rebuke them by giving a cordial and firm support to that party which proclaims itself the Liberty party, and which shows its sincerity by proclaiming at its head, the man who has done and suffered more in her cause, than any other American living? Especially will not the citizens of this State—the State of his adoption—show their sense of his wrongs, their sympathy for his sufferings, and their admiration for his moral heroism, by endeavoring to confer upon him the highest office in the gift of the American people.

For the Signal.

Messrs. Editors:—Our election is over, and the Liberty men in this town have fairly 'broken the ice.'—Sixteen votes out of eighty-two were Anti-Slavery. We evidently have ninety voters in this town, twenty-one of whom are voting Abolitionists. At our last town meeting, we could muster only six. At this rate how long will it be before Abolitionism will be dead in Burlington. I am happy to find the spirit of inquiry is aroused in this place concerning slavery. Our enemies have ceased to call us by nick-names. Democrats are beginning to enquire what is the difference between the whigs and Abolitionists? Well for our cause that it is divorced from the former party, notwithstanding all the reproaches they may heap upon us. The Loco Foco demagogues can no longer humbug the yeomanry of our country that abolitionism is only another name for whiggery.

Yours in the cause of Liberty,
Burlington, Nov. 10, 1842. J. B.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN OHIO.

Someone has sent us the following extract from a letter from an esteemed friend in Ohio: "At this Oakland Convention, I vainly wished thou wert by my side to have listened to the eloquence of Yantey, a colored orator, J. A. Collins, and several others who held an audience of 1500 persons in animated attention. Our 'Liberty Hall' was a vast roof supported by the bodies of large trees converted into posts and pillars, on the borders of a wood. And when rain poured down, and beat in too at the open side, we were defended by coverlets, wagon-covers, and large slabs, so arranged as to shield us completely; and with the heat from five large stoves, brought in by the neighboring farmers, together with loads of excellent refreshments, we were as comfortable as we need wish. Pure democracy reigned for three days.—Judges and doctors, lawyers and priests, high

and low, rich and poor, black and white—all were on an equality, and all, without distinction, participated in the exercises. At the contributions ladies gave their rings, work-bags, silver pencils, and in one instance, a gold watch and chain. One gentleman gave his locket. Then there were baskets full of useful articles from a female sewing society, together with a number of fancy articles. Loads of oats and corn were proffered, as well as piles of brushes, &c. all of which were sold on the stand to the highest bidder, for cash. Two farmers engaged saddle-horses to lecturers free of charge. Resolutions were passed arranging a series of lectures for the coming year, and W. L. Garrison, the 'infinite' Abby Kelly, and a noted colored man were to be specially invited. All Ohio is to be aroused to the question of negro rights and negro grievances, and the cause is to be pleaded in the Legislature of the Union. Order and harmony prevailed during the session, and I was glad to be there."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

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

PROSPECTS OF FARMERS.

The six northwestern States and Territories are admirably adapted to agriculture. Wheat, coarse grains, beef, pork and wool are raised in immense quantities. Of all but the last is a superabundance. A foreign market cannot readily be found, and the supply being large, and the demand small, a low price for these products is inevitable.

Wheat has been thus far the principal staple of this State. The season of late has been favorable for sowing wheat, and we are informed that more acres have been sown this fall, than were ever sown in any previous year. In this State the average price of wheat in specie does not probably exceed thirty-seven cents. It has fallen from six to three shillings in about ninety days. There is no prospect its price will be augmented materially during the winter or spring ensuing.

Farmers are compelled to feed their coarse grains to their animals for fattening purposes at a loss, or sell them for consumption in distilleries and breweries. They had better destroy their grain at home, than let their grain destroy them, or their fellow creatures.

Cattle are so very cheap that it is no object whatever to fit them for market. The price obtained bears no comparison to the cost of fattening them. We are credibly informed that farmers are offering to give one half their stock for wintering the other half.

The price of pork is proportionately low, and there are any quantities of hogs and grain.—It is said, however, that the manufacture of oil from land, which has recently been commenced, will probably raise the price of pork, and furnish a large and permanent home market for it. Factories are about being established in Ypsilanti and Marshall, and we shall soon be able to judge of the merits of this new discovery.

It is agreed by all that Michigan is well adapted to the growth of wool, and the pains taken by our farmers to procure sheep, will soon cause it to be exceedingly plenty. But there is no remuneratory cash market for it.

Thus it is found that while our State teems with the products of agricultural industry, the producer does not receive that value for them which has been expended in their production. Were this true of only one or two articles, he might abandon their cultivation, and pursue more profitable branches of husbandry; but when every thing he raises is worth less than its first cost, he feels poor and discouraged.—It will not do for him to hire his work done; and when he works himself, he receives less compensation for his labor than is awarded to other employments. His family expenses are difficult to meet. His taxes, which he could formerly pay, almost without feeling it, look like a mountain to him. If he be in debt, the fees of justices and constables are consuming him. He finds fault with the laws, and with the administration of them, and vainly hopes from year to year that the success of this or that political party will result in such acts of legislation as will make the times better.

The evil, then, from which the farmer suffers, is the want of a remuneratory cash market for agricultural products. When he can obtain the first cost of the articles he raises, with the addition of a reasonable profit, he will labor willingly and cheerfully. His expenses can then be met, and his debts paid by patient industry, and the distress now existing will be greatly reduced. We propose to consider how far this desirable result can be secured. If attained at all, it must be by national or state legislation, or by some change in the routine of agricultural industry. We invite our readers who are farmers to accompany us, while we give each of these points a fair and attentive examination.

Since the "hard times" came on, we are not aware that the Democrats have proposed any scheme for securing an adequate market to the farmers. Proceeding on the principle that "that government is best which governs least," they propose, so far as we can understand them, merely to avoid national debts, levy as light taxes as possible, and let every man find or make a market for the products of his industry as best he can. The farmer, then, can have no hope of a market from any legislation of theirs.

With the Whigs, the case is different.—They have offered the people two remedies, which they contend will restore "the good old

times. These remedies are a national Bank & a protective Tariff. Of the first we need not say much. Daniel Webster has already pronounced an institution like the old U. S. Bank an obsolete idea—an impracticable project.—But even if it were practicable to revive that ancient establishment, its permanent effects on the prosperity of the country might be questionable. Its temporary effects might appear favorable. The issue of fifty or one hundred millions of paper, as current specie, would produce a revival of business that would be felt in the remotest corners of the Union.—Debts would be cancelled, buildings erected, machinery set in motion, ships built, speculations of all kinds would commence, and prices rise. It would have the same stimulating effect upon the body politic, that alcohol has upon the human system. But we must be blind to all lessons of experience, not to fear, that this excitement would be ultimately followed by proportionate depression, embarrassment, and distress. He must have lived to little purpose, who would restore prosperity to our country by a return of "wild cat times."

The National Exchequer, the only financial scheme which can possibly receive the sanction of Congress, is widely different in its character, of doubtful utility, and more limited in its operations. From this, supposing it to be practicable, but little direct benefit could be hoped by the farmer. Its issues would be small, compared with the circulation of a great union, serving rather as an agent of the government, than as a creator of a currency which should answer for the millions of transfers which are perpetually taking place in our nation.

But in addition to making good money plenty, it has been proposed to build up a home market for our agricultural products, by imposing such heavy duties upon the importation of foreign manufactures as will mostly exclude them. This will cause many to leave agriculture, and follow manufacturing. The quantity of provisions raised will be less, and the consumption being the same, the price will rise. But not only will those be withdrawn from agriculture who are directly employed in manufacturing any article, as woollen cloth for instance, but all the workmen employed upon the requisite operations of the business. Thus, before cloth can be made in a factory, the engineer must come with his leveling instruments; the laborers must dig for the foundation; a dam must be constructed of stone, wood, or gravel; the adjoining trees will be rendered valuable by the labor of the axeman, carpenter, sawyer, and millwright, and a market will be made for iron, steel, lime, paints, and all the tools consumed in the process of construction. Thus it is contended that manufacturing establishments of any kind give employ to a large number of persons besides those who labor exclusively on the products made. A heavy tariff will doubtless tend to build up manufacturing, and thus, by abstracting some from agriculture, will diminish the amount of that kind of products, and raise the price. Thus the end sought for will be attained in some measure, but we think in a degree much less than is generally anticipated, and far inferior to that which would produce a ready market for the farmer. The agricultural capabilities of Michigan, and of the North west, are almost illimitable. The feeding of a few thousand additional mechanics and their families, in this State, would scarcely make a perceptible inroad upon its ample resources for grain and provisions.

But admitting that it would be as efficacious as is contended for by its friends, a very one knows that nearly or quite one half the nation is opposed to the high protective tariff, and will lop off its extreme features as soon as their views can control the government. We do not allege this as an objection to the utility of the measure; but we adduce it as a reason why the farmer should not depend for permanent relief on a measure which could not be passed by the whigs alone, and which, after months of discussion and effort, could only secure a majority of three or four votes in a Congress of 292 members.

Our readers are aware that most of the Liberty papers have coincided with the views of the Editor of the Emancipator in reference to the practicability of opening a market in foreign countries for the products of the Northwest. We raise grain and meat in any quantities at a small cost; they manufacture goods of all kinds as cheap as they can be made. They wish to exchange their manufactures for our bread: an operation that would be beneficial to both parties. Nothing hinders this transfer being made, and thus securing a large and permanent foreign market, except the heavy duties imposed upon our products by foreign powers. To secure this market, Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, proposed in the U. S. Senate, that whenever any foreign European power will admit our wheat, flour and salted provisions duty free, the President shall be authorized to issue his proclamation reducing the duties on all articles imported from such foreign country to twenty per cent *ad valorem*.

This proposition, in our opinion the best that could be made for the interests of free labor, was voted down in the Senate by a strict party vote—every Democrat voting in the affirmative, and every Whig in the negative. This was proposed as an amendment to the tariff, and was supported and opposed on party grounds. That the measure is feasible to a considerable extent, there can be no doubt. The government can accomplish much towards providing a market, by negotiation. Much has been done for cotton, and other articles. Foreign ministers have been instructed respecting them, and special agents sent out. Hence, cotton is now our largest export, while wheat and provisions are shut out of most foreign countries. Can we expect

any different result while twelve out of fifteen foreign ministers are from slave States, and receive instructions from a slaveholding President?

From this brief review of what has been proposed to done, the farmer can see how much he can reasonably expect from national legislation. The Democrats propose nothing by legislation for the free laborer; but when they come into power no pains or expense will be spared by the Executive to build up the interests of slaveholders. The measures proposed by the whigs cannot be carried out, because they are fast losing political power; and would be but partially efficacious, if they could. The proposition of Mr. Leavitt is well adapted to present circumstances, and might be successfully carried out by an anti-slavery administration: but it cannot be expected that it will receive any sympathy from those who regard laboring men and women as mere beasts of burthen.

We shall resume the subject next week.

MICHIGAN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The last number of the Michigan Christian Herald contains the minutes of the seventh Anniversary of this body, held at Jonesville, October 5th and 6th.

The report of the board was in most respects favorable. There have been 704 Baptists within the bounds of the convention; and the number of members of churches of that denomination in the State, is almost 7,000. The general objects of benevolence have received increasing support; and an efficient system of Home Missions has been prosecuted.

The Herald has received such a liberal support during the year, that the committee have published a prospectus for the second volume, to be issued semi-monthly, at one dollar a year. It is to contain, besides religious intelligence, the general news of the day. We think the Committee have hitherto managed their paper judiciously, by publishing a cheap periodical first and enlarging it as circumstances may authorize. This is the only way to place a paper on a permanent foundation.

Among the resolutions, we find the following emphatic condemnation of the great system of robbery and man-stealing which is sanctioned and upheld by the Southern portion of the Baptist denomination, as well as by the others:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this body, the participation of christians in the system of American slavery, by buying, selling, or holding human beings as property, or any way approving the same, is a deplorable dereliction from those sacred principles which require men to deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God; and we hereby announce to them and the world, that we have no fellowship for the humanity debasing and God-dishonoring system."

We learn from the Advertiser that Col. Brooks, collector at Detroit, has removed one of the inspectors, Mr. Gooding, for the crime of voting a Whig ticket at the last election. In 1840, Brooks and Gooding were both Whigs together: in '41, they were put into office together as a reward for whig services: in '42 the Tyler Whig turned out the Clay Whig for not voting to suit him. It is probably not uncharitable to suppose that if circumstances had been reversed, the Clay man would have turned out his brother Tyler man: for all three parties hold to the principle of excluding political opponents from office. By the way, were not the people promised that after 1840, there should be no interference of office holders with elections? Was not this an interference of the worst kind?

New York Legislature.—The Rochester Democrat says the next legislature of New York, will probably stand thus:

Senators—Whig,	16
Loco Foco,	22
House—Whig,	33
Loco Foco,	92

The article on our first page on Moral Education, was written by a young lady of Mr. Griffin's Seminary, at Ypsilanti.

A communication written by J. E. must be delayed for the present.

The Charter Oak gives an account of the imprisonment of Rufus Kinsman, a free colored citizen of Connecticut, who in accordance with the laws against that class of people, was seized in the streets of New Orleans by a police officer, sent to prison, kept in chains for a whole year, and compelled to work as a slave on half allowance; prohibited the means of proving his own freedom, his Custom house protection disregarded, though he had sailed under the authority and protection of the U. S. Government for 20 years, and all this outrage committed under the name of slave holding law, and at the direction of a slave-holding justice, among a people clamorous for free trade, and sailors' rights!

ELECTION RETURNS.

WAYNE COUNTY.—The average Whig vote for Senators was 1255; Democratic, 1999. The Liberty vote was as follows:

Senators—W. Canfield,	127
" H. S. Bradley,	126
Representatives—Horace Hallock,	128
" A. Skeley,	127
" H. Betts,	126
" G. D. Chubb,	131
" R. Thayer,	119
" A. Paddock,	104
Sheriff—W. E. Peters,	71
Clerk—Martin Wilson,	88
Register—Joseph D. Baldwin,	87
Treasurer—M. W. Birchard,	89
Coroners—Newell French,	83
" Wells Hartsough,	88

The Liberty vote last year was 133. The Democratic majority in this county on Senators is 746.

CALHOUN COUNTY.—The average whig vote for Senators was 823; Democratic, 1127; majority, 311. The whig vote of this year was 311 less than that of 1840, while the democratic vote had only fallen off 19. The Liberty vote in 1840 was 33, in '41, 87, in '42, 155 for Senators.—We shall publish the vote by towns as soon as received.

In Richland, Kalamazoo county, the Liberty ticket received the greatest number of votes.

The Free Press says the Liberty vote in Oakland county was over 500; in Jackson about 400;

Hillsdale 175. That paper estimates the vote of the State at about 1500.

St. Joseph County.—A friend writes: "The Liberty vote in this county ranges from 66 to 107—average 87—except two who bucked out a day or two before election, whose vote was 53 and 61. Pretty well for the first time."

The vote for Senators in Washtenaw county last year was 258 and 264; this year 306.

New York Election.—No definite returns of the Liberty vote have been received. The Tribune estimates it at 5000. It will probably exceed that. The vote in Madison county was 750.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Texas.—Accounts from Texas represent that the Mexicans intend soon to make a decisive attempt for the subjugation of Texas.—A Texas paper says that the policy recommended by the Texan government is to cross the river and levy contributions on the Mexican towns; Chihuahua, for example, is marked as good for \$200,000, Monterey and Saltillo \$100,000 each, &c.; and the valley of the Rio Grande is expected to furnish horses, cattle and sheep by thousands. In short the expense of the war is to be provided for by robbery—which perhaps is not altogether unfair, as the war is forced upon the Texans. The orders of the President to General Somerville are to concentrate the troops on the east bank of the Rio Grande, where such of them as are not willing to cross will be permitted to return. The penalty for not marching to the Rio Grande, is a forfeiture of citizenship, and of all right or title to land, and a fine of five hundred dollars. A treaty with the Indians was to be held at the Waco village on the 20th of October, the object being to secure peace with all the bordering tribes.

This state of things argues poorly for the success of the Texans. Citizens who care so little about liberty that they cannot be induced even to enlist in the army unless coerced by a forfeiture of citizenship and real estate, we should think would make but an indifferent army of patriots.

General Intelligence.

WASHTENAW AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to notice, the annual meeting of this society was held Oct. 5th, 1842, and the duty now devolves on the executive committee of presenting to the public, the reports of the sub-committees, appointed to award premiums. Before they do this, they would make a few remarks. It is now better than three years since the society went into operation. That some good has resulted from the enterprise, is abundantly proved by facts that have come to their knowledge, and which were it necessary, or did they deem it justifiable to occupy so much of the columns of the paper, they would here detail. A generous emulation to excel (not each other) but in the different branches of farming to which they are devoting themselves, very generally prevails among our yeomanry. The encouragement, limited though it be, which the society has been able to afford in the way of premiums has not been without its effects as stimulating some of our citizens to increased exertions not only to make their husbandry tell well, but appear well; attention is paid to clean and snug, as well as heavy and extensive farming. It is found that it is as cheap, and much more profitable, to raise stock of a good breed, as of a poor or common kind. The committee believe there is no county in the state in which the farms are managed with more skill, neatness and general effect, than in Washtenaw County. And in stock of various kinds, they are satisfied this county can successfully compete with any other.

It was gratifying to the committee to witness on the occasion of the late Fair, such an unusually large number of their fellow citizens, convened from different parts of the county. Evidence was thus afforded, they trust, of an increased interest in the society. They could have wished there had been a greater variety and a larger number of articles for exhibition. This remark applies more particularly to domestic manufactures. The number of sheep lately introduced into the county will, it is presumed, somewhat avail to prevent a repetition of this remark another year. And apart from woollen fabrics, the committee respectfully request their fellow citizens, both male and female, to remember, that almost every article exhibited for premium, if afterwards offered for sale, may readily be disposed of, at an advanced price, and also establish the reputation of the maker, as excelling in the manufacture of that particular article.

The committee hope to be able to present, before the time of another annual Fair, additional incentives, to their fellow citizens to co-operate with them in their efforts thus to encourage home industry and native exertions. To be able however to do this, they depend upon receiving a large accession to the number of subscribers to the Society, and the prompt payment by each one of the amount for which he may be liable.

They must also here state that the Secretary who is also Treasurer of the society, is already much in advance of the funds he has received, and that many of the premiums awarded still remain unpaid, a fact the mere mention of which, they trust will not be without its due effect upon all concerned.

The Executive Committee would now present the reports of the sub-committees:

The undersigned, being a committee on Horses and working Cattle have awarded to the town of Pittsfield, the best team of ten yoke of cattle, \$10 00
For the 2d best, town of Lodi, 5 00
Best yoke of working cattle, Harrison V. Goodrich, 3 00
2d best, Sam'l McCormick, 2 00
Best yoke of fat oxen, Sam'l McCormick (no competition), 3 00
Best mare and colt, Jos. Wyckoff, 3 00
2d best, Rufus Knight, 2 00
Best 3 year old colt, Wm. McCormick, 3 00
2d best, Ira Spaulding, 2 00

Your committee would further report, that they have examined several 3 year old colts, which were very fine, and also several 2 year old, and were happy to see such a number of animals presented by the farmers of Washtenaw County, which they think proves they are industrious and enterprising, and will yet be rich.

C. S. GOODRICH,
C. M. MAYNARD,
P. SLINGERLAND,
Committee

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.
The subscriber informs their members 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—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount; on pamphlets, tracts and pictures, 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at a profit but to subserve the Anti-Slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain Anti-Slavery publications at these reduced prices, and probably will not again.

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

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

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, in music	50	
Anti-Slavery Manual	25	
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll.	12mo.	25
Alton Trials	25	
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3	set 1-2	50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child	50	
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols.	50	
Beauties of Philanthropy	35 1-5	
Bourne's Picture of Slavery	50	
Boxton on the Slave Trade	50	
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarke's) history of the slave trade, vols. 1, 2 and 3	set 1,00	
Chloe Spear	25	
Channing on Slavery	25	
Duncan on Slavery	25	
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball	12mo.	50
Do by do in boards with map	50	
Enemies of Constitution discovered	12 1-2	
Fountain, plain binding, 64mo.	12 1-2	
Gustavus Vassa	50	
Grimko's Letters to Miss Beacher	37 1-2	
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View	50	
Light and Truth	50	
Life of Granville Sharp	15	
Mott's Biographical Sketches	37 1-2	
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Haynes	75	
Do of Lovejoy	62 1-2	
North Star, gilt edges	55 1-5	
Pennsylvania Hall	75	
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 3vo.	1,00	
Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp.	20	
Right and wrong in Boston	20	
Star of Freedom, music	12 1-2	
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society; Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery; Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky; Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol.	25	
Slave's Friend, 82mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3	set 50	
Songs of the Free	53 1-5	
Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo.	20	
Testimony of God against Slavery, 16mo.	20	
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey	50	
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge	75	
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in music, with portrait	12 1-2	

PAMPHLETS.

Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1835 to 1841 inclusive	37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color	1
Ancient Landmarks	1
Apology for Abolitionists	3
American Slavery as it is—The Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses	25
Address on Right of Petition	1
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States	1
Address on Slavery (German)	1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland	1
Address of National Convention (German)	1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance	25
Do, of Mass. A. S. Society	12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States	6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery	2
Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city.	4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child	6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents	4
Adams, J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question	12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th	12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society	3
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South	3
Bible against Slavery	6
Collection of Valuable Documents	6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches	4
Birney on Colonization	4
Chattel Principle—A Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green	6
Chipman's Discourse	3
Channing's Letters to Clay	6
Condition of Free People of Color	6
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of	12 1-2
Dissertation on Servitude	1
Dickinson's Sermon	1
Does the Bible sanction Slavery?	1
Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society	1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge	25
Dresser's Narrative	5
Extinguisher Extinguished	5
Elmore Correspondence; do in sheets 4to.	2
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Emancipation in West Indies in 1838	5
Freedom's Defense	6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle	6
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union	6
Genesis Planter	5
Giddell's Review of Bushnell's Discourse	6
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition	12-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church	3
Liberty, 3vo. 25; do 12mo	15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay	3
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky	12-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau	6
Modern Expediency Considered	6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia	5 1-4
Plan for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	3
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broad-way Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society	3
Pro-Slavery	3
Royal Code of Haiti	3

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Pugnacious Slave 12-2
Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
Rugby's Antislavery 12 1-2
Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
Slavery Rhymes 5
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1838 5
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Mayhew 6
Do Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, equalum in sa 6
Southard's Manual 6
Star of Freedom 6
Schnucker and Smith's Letters 6
Schubler's Prayer 6
Slaveholder's Weighed 6
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 6
The Martyr, by Beriah Green 6
Things for Northern Men to do 6
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse 6
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy 25
Why work for the Slave 1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

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

The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

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

Thrashing Machines.
THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Power and Tractor Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a new invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thrasher in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with two horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the last year, 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 of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware of any power that 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. Wilson's, *Street Hill*, and one at *Martin Wilson's, Dexter Hill*, both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

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

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

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

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, 12, 1842.

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

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

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

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

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

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April, 18, 1842.

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

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 live in favor of home industry. Wool may be left at Ann Arbor.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April 15, 1842.

Peters pills.
'Tis fun they say to get well with them.
A J. I. think'd throughout their wide and in-
veterate circulation, that ever my time
came to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely ve-
getable; they work no miracle, nor do they pro-
vide to cure all diseases, because they are the
scientific compound of a regular physician, who
has made his profession the study of his life. Dr.
Peters is a graduate of the College, also of the
Massachusetts Medical College, and has some-
what distinguished himself as a man of science
and genius among the family of the late Gov.
Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their
preparation, mild in their action, thorough in
their operation, and unrivalled in their results.—
The town and country are alike filled with their
praise. The palace and the poor house alike
echo with their virtues. In all climates they will
retain their wonderful powers, and ex-
ercise their unaltered efficacy, and fill the
voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—
Peters' Pills prevent all diseases if timely
used, and have no rival in curing biliousness,
fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group-
sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheuma-
tism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, to-
male obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nau-
sea, distention of the stomach and bowels, inordi-
nate diarrhoea, flatulence, habitual constiveness,
loss of appetite, bloated, or swollen complexion,
and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where
a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing
neither nausea, griping, nor debility, and we re-
spect all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever atten-
ded their use, and enough is already known of
them to immortalize and hand them down to po-
sterity with the improvements of the age in medi-
cal science. Dr. Peters was bred to the heal-
ing art, and in order to supply demands, he has
originated and called to his aid the only steam
driving machinery in the world for pill work-
ing. This perfect, and its process, imparts to the pill
essential virtue, because by being perfectly
wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed,
when called into action, and hence also it is Peters
exacts all the world and takes all the premiums,
medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the
Engines—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of
witnesses can now be heard for them—resistance
—do you hear that, while a host can testify
that they believe they owe their salvation from
disease and death to Peters' Pills, and if cholera
and knife are getting partially into disuse we
are only mistaken.

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

The needless force of those truths—their un-
derstood reason, added to the testimony of full
proof, "keep it before the people" must and will
be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies who
suffering under the usual changes of life as di-
rected by the laws of nature, they impart a bio-
sity of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step,
velvet cheek, lily and carnation complexion, by
their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in deli-
cate situations may trust their power and in-
nocence, and take them two or three at a time
without in the slightest degree increasing the haz-
ard of an abortion, which has cost a train of
impaired health. Peters' Pills are a true and
valuable medicine, and says the lady most grate-
ful to him for the restoration of her beauty, that
if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well
with Peters' Pills, for they cause the blood to course
limp and gentle through the veins as a main-
tenance rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the
patient is not compelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLETO'S CAMP.
Quite astonished Old Phys. came to New York,
Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work,
To resign his commission; his hour glass and
syringe.

I have come to deliver them all up to you—
Sir, my calling is over—my business is through.
I have been for three years in a terrible stew,
And I really don't know what on earth I am to
do—

Not of your mighty sire, do I come to complain,
But a tamed New Yorker, one PETERS by
name;

The diseases my aide, in this war of mankind,
Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we
find.

I would yield him N. York, sir, if there his
would stay;

But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his
own;

While moving in cognizant what course to pursue,
That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.

The King of terrors looked a while,
As though his soul was tor ed to bile,
At that unspurring scourge of pills,
By all men known as Peters' Pills,
Those Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter,
And leaves the blood as pure as water.

New Peters makes, I've heard him say,
Five hundred thousand pills a day;
So that the change is very small;
Of people dying there at all;
For soon his cheeks, so marked for doom,
Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all military services to buy them,
For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beech & And
G. Grenville, P. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co.
G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund
H. Becker, Dickinson & Cogswell, and S. K.
Jones, Ann Arbor; Geo. Warner & Co.; and J.
Miller & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Le-
man, J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith,
Gross Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merri-
man, Jackson; M. A. Boushner, Michigan
Center; Becheron & Co., L. P. Kist & Gil-
ber, Manchester; B. S. Hart, St. Louis;
& Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Ply-
mouth; Stone, Babcock & Co.; and Julius, Mov-
is & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J.
& J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adams
Hart & Mosher, Springfield; Harman & Cook
Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M.
Boyer, Chicago—and almost every where else.
Oct. 19, 1842 27-ly

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
THE subscriber has on hand and offers for
sale at low rates, a large and general as-
ortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. with every ar-
ticle in the Drug and Paint Line. Persons wish-
ing to purchase any articles in the above line re-
quested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call on
PIERRE TELLER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist 139, Jefferson
Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

**ESTATE OF ELLEN WILMOTBECA-
TED.** Notice is hereby given that the
undersigned has been appointed by the Hon.
George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate in and to
the County of Washington, administrator on the
estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Soline in said
County, and has given bonds according to law.—
All persons having demands against said estate
are requested to present them for adjustment, and
all persons indebted to said estate are requested to
make payment without delay.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS.
Ann Arbor, June 3d, 1842. 12-6w

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's on the wrappers, as all others by the same name 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 on occasion.

Find the name of **Comstock's** on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS
thoroughly cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the **INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR** and **NERVE AND BONE LIMENT**; but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.
are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the **only true HAYS' LIMENT**, 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 SERRICIN**; and **Fouled** horses entirely cured by **ROOF'S Founder Ointment**. Mark this, all horsemen.

**Dalley's Magical Pain Ex-
tractor 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 affect-
ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels,
and the general health.

(See Dr. Lin's sig. **Doctor O. O. Lin**
nature, thus.)

HEADACHE
DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY
will effectually cure sick headache, either from the
NERVES or biliousness. 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 per-
fect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to
the surface. **GOLDS COUGHS**
pains in the bones, hoarseness, and **DROPSY**
are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

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

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

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

**Dr. Bartholmew's
EXPECTORANT**
will prevent or cure all incipient consumption,
COUGHS & COLDS
taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remem-
ber 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 you can fall to believe them.

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

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists,
71 Maiden Lane, New York, and of our agents,
Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Ar-
bor, Mich.

**HOLMANS,
BoneOintment.**
THIS Ointment stands at the head of all re-
medies for the following diseases, which in-
clude hair loss, viz.—RHEUMATISM both
Chronic and Inflamatory—Gout—Sprains—Bru-
ises and contracted TENDONS of long stand-
ing.

It dissolves all tumours—renders stiff joints
supple 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 relief from pain. Certificates of
its fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the
full assurance that it far exceeds the Opodeldoc
and Liniments of the present day, for the above
diseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the
credit of 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, (Glover town) June 16th, 1842 9

**TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY
MERCHANTS,**
THE undersigned invites the attention of Phy-
sicians 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 assort-
ments brought to the country. In his present
stock will be found:

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

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

TAILORING BUSINESS!
A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the
citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that
he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, imme-
diately west of the late marshall stand, Land &
Hess, 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 suitable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting gar-
ments. Produce will be taken at the most pri-
or for work done at his shop. Those who have
been to work for services of this kind, are particu-
larly invited to call.
Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. 11

**DR. DANIEL'S
CATHARTIC PILLS.**
THIS pill has not only been used by
itself, but by a number of Physicians of
high standing, both in this and other States, to
great advantage.

By the frequent and repeated administrations of my
Cathartic, I have succeeded in curing them to the
public and most effectual remedy for all those
bilious diseases, originating in a new coun-
try.

The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail
by
L. BECKLEY,
Ann Arbor, (Glover town) June 16th, 1842. 9

TO CLOTHIERS.
THE subscriber is just in receipt of a fur-
ther supply of Clothier's stock, consist-
ing of
CARBON of every descrip-
tion, GLOVES, JACKETS, AT TINEY,
FINE GARD CLOTHES, and PICK-
ERS, SHIRTES, REEPS, KETTLES,
KNIVES, GARRISON'S SHEARING
MACHINE, &c. &c. (See list of
GOODS, PAGES 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22, 23-24, 25-26, 27-28, 29-30, 31-32, 33-34, 35-36, 37-38, 39-40, 41-42, 43-44, 45-46, 47-48, 49-50, 51-52, 53-54, 55-56, 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64, 65-66, 67-68, 69-70, 71-72, 73-74, 75-76, 77-78, 79-80, 81-82, 83-84, 85-86, 87-88, 89-90, 91-92, 93-94, 95-96, 97-98, 99-100, 101-102, 103-104, 105-106, 107-108, 109-110, 111-112, 113-114, 115-116, 117-118, 119-120, 121-122, 123-124, 125-126, 127-128, 129-130, 131-132, 133-134, 135-136, 137-138, 139-140, 141-142, 143-144, 145-146, 147-148, 149-150, 151-152, 153-154, 155-156, 157-158, 159-160, 161-162, 163-164, 165-166, 167-168, 169-170, 171-172, 173-174, 175-176, 177-178, 179-180, 181-182, 183-184, 185-186, 187-188, 189-190, 191-192, 193-194, 195-196, 197-198, 199-200, 201-202, 203-204, 205-206, 207-208, 209-210, 211-212, 213-214, 215-216, 217-218, 219-220, 221-222, 223-224, 225-226, 227-228, 229-230, 231-232, 233-234, 235-236, 237-238, 239-240, 241-242, 243-244, 245-246, 247-248, 249-250, 251-252, 253-254, 255-256, 257-258, 259-260, 261-262, 263-264, 265-266, 267-268, 269-270, 271-272, 273-274, 275-276, 277-278, 279-280, 281-282, 283-284, 285-286, 287-288, 289-290, 291-292, 293-294, 295-296, 297-298, 299-300, 301-302, 303-304, 305-306, 307-308, 309-310, 311-312, 313-314, 315-316, 317-318, 319-320, 321-322, 323-324, 325-326, 327-328, 329-330, 331-332, 333-334, 335-336, 337-338, 339-340, 341-342, 343-344, 345-346, 347-348, 349-350, 351-352, 353-354, 355-356, 357-358, 359-360, 361-362, 363-364, 365-366, 367-368, 369-370, 371-372, 373-374, 375-376, 377-378, 379-380, 381-382, 383-384, 385-386, 387-388, 389-390, 391-392, 393-394, 395-396, 397-398, 399-400, 401-402, 403-404, 405-406, 407-408, 409-410, 411-412, 413-414, 415-416, 417-418, 419-420, 421-422, 423-424, 425-426, 427-428, 429-430, 431-432, 433-434, 435-436, 437-438, 439-440, 441-442, 443-444, 445-446, 447-448, 449-450, 451-452, 453-454, 455-456, 457-458, 459-460, 461-462, 463-464, 465-466, 467-468, 469-470, 471-472, 473-474, 475-476, 477-478, 479-480, 481-482, 483-484