

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

POETRY.

[The following elegant and "tasty" composition is found in some of the best Whig papers in the country, such as the Evening Journal, Detroit Advertiser, Tribune, &c. It is but a specimen of many savory compositions of the same kind which the Whig muse has produced. If Mr. Clay would like to be sung into the Presidency by such "harmonious verse," his taste for elegant literature must be different from that of some others.]

From the Albany Evening Journal.

CLARE THE KITCHEN.

In old Kentucky, in de afternoon,
We take a bee-line for de same old coon,
And when de nigger tree him, we all form a ring,
And dis is de tune which dis nigger sing.

Oh, clare de kitchen, loco loco,
Clare de kitchen, loco loco,
Old Kentucky he never tire.

I went to Washington on de old white horse,
I lead Captain Tyler—he look berry cross!
He look at dis nigger, and dis nigger look at him—
"Massa Wata, for Wirginny you'd better set you shin,"

Oh, clare de kitchen, &c.

Den Massa Calhoun come a walking by,
And dis, at de White House turn de white ob his eye!

But Massa Calhoun, you can't come it any nigher,
You berry big man, but you too big nullifier.

So clare de kitchen, &c.

Massa Benton den he come—he cut sich a swell!
I lead Wainwright—he look berry cross!
He look at dis nigger, and dis nigger look at him—
"Massa Wata, for Wirginny you'd better set you shin,"

Oh, clare de kitchen, &c.

Den Massa Dick Johnson, he come along too,
He walk mighty grand up de Abenue;
I hold dis flat nose, and tell him push along,
Cause he smell of missa nigger a leetle too strong.

So clare de kitchen, &c.

Den Massa Van Buren come back side to kitchen door,
He never walk grand, but he creep on all four:
Says I, "Massa, s'opel!" and I gib him sich a grin,
Dis nigger's kitchen cabinet and Maty can't come in.

So clare de kitchen, &c.

O hush! who come yonder!—oh, dem's de Whig boys,
Dey bringing Massa CLAY—by golly what a noise!

Dis nigger better colonize—for hark, what dey say,
"You must all clare de kitchen for Massa HARRY CLAY!"

So clare de kitchen, &c.

HYMN FOR CHANNING'S FUNERAL.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

While yet the harvest fields are white,
And few the toiling reapers stand,
Called from his task before the night,
We miss the mightiest of the band.

Oh thou of strong yet gentle mind!
Thy thrilling voice shall plead no more
For truth, for freedom, and mankind;
The lesson of thy life is o'er.

But thou, in brightness far above
The fairest dream of human thought,
Before the Seat of Power and Love,
Art with the Truth that thou hast sought.

MISCELLANY

NOTES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

OF NATURAL AGENTS.

A natural agent is any quality or relation of things which can be made to assist in the production of values. Thus the light and heat of the sun are natural agents, which are necessary in creating vegetable products. So also are caloric, or artificial heat, wind, the gravitating power of water, steam, and the various powers and instincts of animals.

A tool or machine, is any combination of matter by which we are enabled to avail ourselves of the qualities of a natural agent. A fire place or stove, a mariner's compass, a water wheel, a steam engine, are tools or machines. The only difference between a tool and a machine is, that one is more complicated than the other.

Natural agents are the gift of God, and cost us nothing. Our only outlay is the cost of the instrument by which the natural agent is rendered available. Thus we can use the momentum of a waterfall, by adapting machinery to it, without further expense.

Some natural agents can be used without any tools, as air, and the light of the sun. Others require only very cheap and simple instruments, as the mariner's compass. Others are used by few persons, and only on particular occasions, as the

lens, or the microscope. Others are very complicated and expensive, as the steam engine.

To create change in the natural agents, and render them more valuable, the most universal requisite is momentum, or, as it is commonly called, power. Without this no change in commerce, agriculture, or manufactures, can take place.

The natural agents which enable us to create momentum, or power, are either animate or inanimate.

Animate agents are beasts of draft and burden, generally. The most common of these are the ox, the horse, and the mule; others used in particular districts, are the camel, the elephant, the dog, and the reindeer.

The subjection of animals to the human will marks an important era in the progress of civilization. The ox and the horse have much greater physical power than man. They can be sustained at less expense; they need no clothing, and in warm climates, no shelter. If, then, a man, by the use of animals can produce as much as ten men, he will have ten times the means of human happiness. He will have a larger portion of value to exchange, hence, he can enjoy more of his neighbors products. He can also exchange with a greater number of producers; and gratify a greater number of his wants. When this first step has been taken, the mechanical arts immediately follow, and wealth rapidly increases.

In the labors of agriculture, animate power is found to be superior to all other kinds. In this respect, the early and later periods of society remain on a level, and it is not probable that other creative power will ever supersede the use of animals.

The most useful inanimate agents are, gunpowder, wind, the gravitating power of water, and the expansive power of steam.

Gunpowder is used in the blasting of rocks, in hunting, and in war. Its use in constructing railroads and canals is important. It is doubtful whether any of the most important of these works could ever have been executed without this agent. Gunpowder is also used extensively in war. In this respect, it is of the utmost importance. The principal object of war is to destroy as many men as possible with the least physical suffering, and the least amount of labor. No other agent has been found equal to it. Men exercise less ferocity in destroying each other, where this means of destruction is used. Hence, wars are now conducted on more humane principles than formerly. It has promoted civilization, by subjecting savage to civilized nations. Christendom is not now in danger from barbarian invasions. Also the loss of life in battle is less now than formerly. It has been suggested by some, that some means of destruction might yet be invented, so overwhelming in its effects, as to put the smallest number of men on a level with the greatest, and thus put an end to war altogether.

Wind is another agent in creating power. It is useful as a stationary agent in countries where waterpower or steam cannot be used. Its principal advantage is its cheapness. It costs nothing to create it, and the machinery connected with it is simple. The disadvantages of wind are its uncertainty, both in quantity and time, and the difficulty of regulating it.

As a locomotive power on water, wind is generally used. By nautical skill, the mariner is able to proceed towards his destination, let it blow from almost any point. On the principal rivers in the civilized world, steam vessels are fast superseding others. In 1837, the first regular communication was established by steam between Liverpool and New York; and the vessels are found to perform their trips with certainty, speed, and great regularity.

The gravitating power of water is another agent extensively used. Its advantages are that it is cheap, tolerably constant, and capable of exerting great mechanical force. Its principal disadvantage is that it is stationary. It can be used only in one place. The water is also often insufficient in quantity. Besides, the machinery is liable to destruction from inundation. This may commonly be guarded against, but the expense of doing it is often very considerable.

Steam, is, however, on most accounts, the most valuable natural agent. It can be used to create any required mechanical force; it is perfectly under human control; it may be created in any place where fuel can be obtained; it can be used at will, as stationary, or locomotive; and it acts with perfect regularity. Its only disadvantage is its expensiveness. The machinery is costly, needs frequent repairs, and consumes much fuel.

DISCOVERIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. Norman has lately made some discoveries of antique ruins, near Campechy, which are of a stupendous character. An exchange paper has the following notice of Mr. Norman's travels.

After travelling from one Indian hut to another, accompanied only by an Indian boy, at last on the third day, and about forty miles from Valladolid, he came in sight of the beautiful and stupendous ruins of Chi-Chen. Here he found the remains of a city probably the largest the world has ever seen. For a circuit of many miles in diameter, nothing could be discovered but the walls of palaces, and temples, and pyramids, more or less dilapidated; and the earth, as far as the eye could reach, was strewed with beautiful columns, some nearly perfect. One temple was 450 feet long, and built of carefully hewn stone. Within it was one room, fourteen feet long and six wide, and those parts of the room not in ruins were furnished with sculptured blocks of stone, a foot square, representing Indian figures, with feathered head dresses, armed with bows and arrows, their noses ornamented with rings, carrying in one hand bows and arrows, and in the other a musical instrument; and these figures were interspersed with animals, representing the Egyptian crocodile.

A few rods to the south of the temple of Chi-Chen stands a pyramid measuring 50 feet at its base, gradually drawing in towards the summit, which presents a large platform, upon which is erected a square building, about twenty feet high, making the whole structure 120 feet high, and all carved and ornamented with rare architectural devices, approaching the Egyptian and Hindoo style. But the most extraordinary part of the

ruins is the "House of the Caciques." It is a wonderful edifice of the Egyptian style of architecture, and well calculated to impress the beholder with the immense wealth and skill of the unknown architects. But we shall have more to say about these ruins hereafter.

Mr. Norman, after leaving Chi-Chen, went towards the mountains, on his road to Campechy. He visited the ruins of Ichmul, Zuhbah, Zayi, Hoteaul and Uxmal. The ruins of Zayi are very beautiful, situated in the midst of hills; those of Chi-Chen are on a vast level plain.

Mr. Norman has also brought home with him a great variety of curious idols, and other relics of the strange people who once inhabited these cities; and has deposited them with the New York Historical Society. He also brought home a large stone, from the front of the "House of Caciques." On examining it, we found it to be a very compact limestone with an admixture of silica. The wood used in these buildings is very hard, and of beautiful texture; but he found no metallic instruments.

RESOLUTION.

There is nothing in man so potential for weal or woe, as firmness of purpose. Resolution is almost omnipotent. Sheridan was at first timid, and obliged to sit down in the midst of a speech. Convinced of, and mortified at the cause of his failure, he said one day to a friend, "It is in me, and it shall come out." From that moment he rose and shone, and triumphed in a consummate eloquence. Here was true moral courage. And it was well observed by a heathen moralist, that it is not because things are difficult that we dare not undertake them, but they appear difficult because we dare not undertake them. Be then bold in spirit. Indulge no doubts for doubts are traitors. In the practical pursuit of our high aim, let us never lose sight of it in the slightest instance—for it is more by a disregard of small things, than by open and flagrant offenses, that men come short of excellence.

JEFFERSON'S TEN RULES OF LIFE.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.
2. Never trouble others to do what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want, because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of eating too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain those evils cost us which never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, always count ten before you speak.

READING.

Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard working man after his daily toil, or in his intervals, there is nothing like reading an interesting newspaper or book. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has already had enough, or perhaps, too much. It gives him his home its dullness and sameness. It transports him into a livelier and gay, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment fully as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with the money in his pocket, or at least laid out in real necessities and comforts for himself and family—and without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work;—and if what he had been reading be anything above the idlest and lightest, gives him something to think on besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation;—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with pleasure. If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me instead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world from upon me, it would be taste for reading.—[Sir J. Herschel.

Sir Isaac Newton's temper, it is said, was so equal and mild, that no accident could disturb it; a remarkable instance of which is related as follows: Sir Isaac had a favourite little dog which he called Diamond. Being one evening called out of his study into the next room, Diamond was left behind. When Sir Isaac returned, having been absent but a few minutes, he had the mortification to find that Diamond had overturned a lighted candle among some papers, the nearly finished labor of twenty years, which soon were in flames, and almost consumed to ashes. This loss, as Sir Isaac was then far advanced in years, was irretrievable; yet without once striking the dog, he only rebuked him with this exclamation: "O, Diamond! Diamond! you little know the mischief you have done!"—*Chr. Far. Mag.*

SELF MADE MEN.

BY H. GREEL.

In the higher walks of genuine usefulness the proportion of those enjoying no advantages of family influence or hereditary wealth, who attain the loftiest eminence, is very great. Call to mind the first twenty names that occur to you of men distinguished for ability, energy, philanthropy, or lofty achievement, and generally three-fourths of them will be those of men born in obscurity and dependence.

All literature is full of anecdotes illustrative of these encouraging truths: a single fact now occurs to me which I have never seen recorded: I have often worshipped in a Baptist meeting-house in Vermont, whereon at its construction some thirty years since a studious and exemplary young man was for sometime employed as a carpenter, who afterwards qualified himself and entered upon the responsibilities of the Christian Ministry. That young man was Jared Sparks, since Editor of the *North American Review*, of Washington's voluminous Writings, &c. and now recognized as one of the foremost scholars, historians and critics in America.

The great central truth which I would impress on the minds of my readers is this—premiating a genuine energy and singleness of purpose—the circumstances are nothing, the MAN is all. We may be the slaves or toys of circumstance if we will; most men perhaps are so; and to these all circumstances are alike evil—that is, rendered so, if not by rugged difficulty, then by soft temptation. But that man who truly ruleth his own spirit,—and such there is, even among us—readily defies all material influences or bonds them to his will. Be hopeful, be confident, then, O friend! if thou hast achieved this great conquest, and believe that all else shall follow in due season.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

In the Signal of the 7th instant, is the speech of H. Clay about which much has been said, both in praise and censure; and while I perceive you have bestowed on it some, I think, deserved strictures—you have by no means, done that production justice, according to my view of the matter. Had that speech been delivered by some one of unestablished fame, I have no doubt it would have fallen from the lips of the speaker, a perfect, conceded abortion—for such, indeed, I consider it. But coming from the great Harry of the West, it must necessarily produce its hozannas, its puffs, its admirers.

But let us examine the speech. I say nothing for the present, about his pitiful attempt to divert his audience from the subject before them by his tirade about presenting him a petition, nor his mean hypocrisy about equality; nor his ridiculous stuff about his visit to his friends, by invitation, as a private citizen, at Indianapolis, &c. &c.—(Wonder if he did not lose his way, when he got all over Ohio just before election time?) But to the speech. He says:

"I know well that you, and those who think with you, controvert the legitimacy of slavery, and deny the right of property in slaves. But the law of my State and other States has otherwise ordained. The law may be wrong, in your opinion, and ought to be repealed; but, then, you and your associates are not the law makers for us, and unless you can show some authority to nullify our laws, we must continue to respect them.—Until the law is repealed, we must be excused for asserting the rights—ay, the property in slaves—which it sanctions, authorizes, and vindicates."

Now I ask is not this entire sentence a pitiful, and even a puerile attempt to direct the minds of his audience from the force of the petition? Does he attempt to prove, in answer to what he supposes, their doctrine, viz. the injustice and wrong of slavery, that it is right or justifiable? By no means. But because his State has wicked unrighteous laws, he justifies himself in supporting them instead of the liberties of his fellow men; and hypocritically attempts to fix upon the petitioners a desire or attempt to interfere with Kentucky legislation; and winds up the sentence by roundly asserting that until the slave laws are repealed, they have a right to hold property in man—immortal man. But after all, what has this, suppose it a legal right, (which is by no means admitted) to do with the petition? The petitioners did not claim of Mr. Clay, that by the laws of Kentucky he ought to emancipate his slaves. But (maugre all his whining and cant) as he was travelling through the country, electioneering for the next Presidency, they wished to test his magnanimity—his love of liberty—his regard for the great doctrines of the Declaration of Independence and the preamble to the constitution. And by this time I think you must have seen his miserable evasion of this request.

But to his complaint in the next sentence against the character of the petitioners. They are many of them, forsooth 'free blacks, men, women, and children and democrats.' Well Mr. Clay, if free blacks, men, women and children, never injure you more, than by asking of you to let their countrymen in bonds, go free—if democrats are never more inconsistent than to ask you to become a consistent republican, especially, when you stand forth before this Republic in the attitude of candidate for the suffrages of the people, as you now do, you will not find it easy to convince the reflecting that you have suffered wrong at their hands.

But let us examine some of Mr. Clay's logic in the next sentence:

And what is the foundation of this appeal to me in Indiana, to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky? It is a general declaration, in the act announcing to the world the Independence of the thirteen American colonies, that all men are created equal. Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that declaration; and it is desirable, in the original construction of society, and in organized societies, to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle. But, then, I apprehend that in no society that ever did exist, or ever shall be formed, was or can the equality asserted among the members of the human race, be practically enforced and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions, women, minors, insane, culprits, transient sojourners, that will always probably remain subject to the government of another portion of the community.

The assertion that in this country women and minors do not enjoy that equality which is asserted as an axiom in the Declaration of Independence appears to me a most extraordinary assumption; and I can only account for it in the fact that Mr. Clay's principle and feelings with respect to them, are shaped and colored by his habits and education where "a certain portion of community," have been accustomed to trample not only upon the rights of the black man, but also upon the gentler sex, and the tender years of his own race. In my simplicity I had supposed that all the seeming incapacities of this portion of our community were established for their express protection and not to take away any right. But were it otherwise, does the fact that any other portion of our race suffer wrong, justify a wrong to the negro? I will not insult the common sense of your readers by commenting upon the mean outrage Mr. Clay has committed upon the feelings of our land by classing them with insane persons and culprits &c.—but only remark that this, too, shows that despotism, not republican liberty, has formed the education of the man, who could thus include, in the same category, "women, minors, insane, culprits."

In the next sentence Mr. Clay inquires, "Do you believe that in making that declaration (the Declaration of Independence,) the States that concurred in it, intended that it should be tortured into a virtual emancipation of all the slaves within their respective States?" Yes, Mr. Clay, most certainly—and if you will read the language of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Patrick Henry, William Pinkney and a list of others—and even your own language in former years—you will also see that was the deliberate expectation,

at the time of the promulgation of that glorious Declaration and even at the adoption of the present constitution, that without any torturing, the doctrine therein contained would be carried out, and all—yes, all become freemen.

But although this *soi disant* speech might furnish matter for much more remark, I have only time and room to notice one other feature it contains, and that is, his cant about taking the petition into respectful consideration, and his request to know if the petitioners were prepared to raise \$15,000 (in case he should emancipate them) to set them up in business! Until now I had never supposed Mr. Clay a sordid brute, whatever else he might have been. But how does he stand in this matter, before the American public? He says he has fifty slaves—that they are worth \$15,000—that if the petitioners will raise that sum he will ("emancipate them!") O! no, no such thing—true Maty Van Buren noncommittalism—no promises—but only he will consider the matter. Then the matter stands thus—he has had the toil, blood and sweat of these fifty slaves all their lives and meanly asks others to pay their wages—and even at that will not promise to let them go! Can meanness—can sordid avarice—can Shylock himself, ask more?

For the Signal of Liberty.

IS IT RIGHT.

Messrs. Editors:—I notice in the Signal of Liberty, for Oct. 31, a communication, headed "Address of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Conference," &c. containing assertions not only uncharitable and highly censorious, but untrue; and calculated to mislead the minds of the less informed of the Methodist Episcopal church, and to abuse the public in general as to the position of the said M. E. Church, in regard to Slavery.

Sustaining the relation that I do to the Methodist Episcopal Church as one of its ministers, and feeling a deep interest in the Anti-Slavery cause, I conceive myself called upon to step forth, and in the same public manner, vindicate the cause of truth against the slanderous denunciations of that article. It will be proper for me to remark, that so far from wishing to vindicate slavery, or offer an apology for it, I am ready with the venerable Wesley to pronounce it "the sum of all villainies," and American Slavery, "the vilest that ever saw the sun." Some parts of the Address is fraught with important truth—truth that ought to be weighed by every citizen of this republic. I object to the Address, therefore, not because it pleads the cause of the oppressed, but because in doing so, it uses improper weapons, and invades the rights of others. Not only so, but it gives occasion for the enemies of Abolition to say that the object of the Abolitionists, is, to break up existing Ecclesiastical organizations, and feeling a deep interest in the Anti-Slavery cause, I conceive myself called upon to step forth, and in the same public manner, vindicate the cause of truth against the slanderous denunciations of that article. It will be proper for me to remark, that so far from wishing to vindicate slavery, or offer an apology for it, I am ready with the venerable Wesley to pronounce it "the sum of all villainies," and American Slavery, "the vilest that ever saw the sun." Some parts of the Address is fraught with important truth—truth that ought to be weighed by every citizen of this republic. I object to the Address, therefore, not because it pleads the cause of the oppressed, but because in doing so, it uses improper weapons, and invades the rights of others. 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bers of the Methodist Episcopal church. Permiss-
me also, Messrs. Editors, to use the rod of cor-
rection upon yourselves, if I do it in the spirit of
kindness and love. I do not blame you for re-
ciprocating the expressions of kindness from my
denunciation of Christians. Nor do I blame you
for speaking in praise of the position they have
taken against slavery as a denomination. But do
you mean to join the crusade against the gov-
ernment of the Methodist Episcopal Church? It
is not my business to dictate the Editors of the
Signal in the discharge of their responsible duties.
But you will allow me to enter my protest against
a course which I conceive to be fraught with so
much injury to the cause which you are laboring
to advance, and which I have reason to believe
lies very near your heart—the immediate abolition
of slavery. You are in possession of information
of which the writer of this remains ignorant, or
you are misinformed; as you intimate that they
have a formidable "opposition" from the church
from which they have seceded, which calls for
your sympathy. I am prepared to say, Messrs.
Editors, that they have received no opposition
from the Methodist Episcopal Church, which
will compare with the harsh treatment we have
received at their hands. And their cry of perse-
cution is a humbling to wake up sympathy in their
behalf and gain proselytes. We have no war
with them—their war is with us, and we act only
on the defence. It is true we leave our private
views of the soundness of their church polity;
and in private conversation these views are some-
times expressed. The writer has had a personal
acquaintance with some of the leading mem-
bers of this denomination for years, and en-
tertains a high sense of their moral worth as
Christians, and has no personal feelings of un-
kindness towards them, and while he feels him-
self called upon to rebuke them sharply for the
course they have taken towards us, it is his desire
to do it in love. You will please excuse the
length of this article, and be assured that I re-
main your friend and well-wisher in the cause of
the oppressed,

JOHN SCOTTFORD.

Nov. 17, 1842.

For the Signal of Liberty.

SINGING IN SCHOOLS.

In accordance with an intimation given in a
former article, a few brief suggestions will be made
for the benefit, not of professed teachers of music,
but of those teachers of common schools who re-
gard singing as an important branch of education,
and would be glad to introduce it into their school,
but who, at the same time, feel that their qualifica-
tions are so defective and limited as not to allow
them to hope to do any thing by way of teaching
vocal music. To such it is hoped the following
brief remarks may be of use, and through them
to the youth under charge.

1. Beware of making the impression on the
minds of your pupils that you regard yourself as
a proficient in the science of vocal music, but
rather state to them plainly that you regard your-
self as a learner, knowing less perhaps than some
of them, but that you will cheerfully give them
any assistance in your power in gaining a knowl-
edge of a science, than which none can be found
more interesting.

2. Endeavor to impress their minds with the
importance of the science of music itself. Show
them that the exercise of the vocal powers in
singing has an important influence in promoting
health and cheerfulness, and that its whole ten-
dency, when rightly directed, is truly elevating and
refining.

Should the teachers lack information on these
points, by a little enquiry and effort, and by the
reflection of their own minds, it may be pro-
cured.

3. Consult almost any of the modern collec-
tions of church music, and become acquainted
with the most simple parts of the rudiments.

4. Write a staff on your black-board, and on
the staff a scale, commencing with C.

Almost any teacher has knowledge enough of mu-
sical sounds and sufficient control of his voice to be
able to give the sounds of the scale with a consid-
erable degree of accuracy; and if any one has
not, probably some one in his school who can
assist him, and let no teacher suppose he would
lower himself in the estimation of a pupil, by
asking such assistance. Now let the teacher and
scholars sound their scale up and down, applying
the syllables Do, Re, &c. After being able to
sound the scale in this way, let the teacher pass
with his voice from the 1st to the 3d note, from
the 3d to the 5th, &c. Now this may appear as
a useless exercise to some, but it is well known
that the most distinguished teachers of singing
spend much time in sounding the scale, even
when their pupils have very considerable knowl-
edge of the theory and practice of music. And
by this exercise there can be no doubt many
children would secure a control of the voice that
would ensure subsequent success in learning to
sing.

5. In addition to the above, every teacher
knows, or may easily learn, a few short, simple
and interesting tunes, from some of the numerous
juvenile singing books now in use. These he
may teach the scholars to sing by note. The
whole exercise should be engaged in with spirit
and animation, and if we may credit the testimo-
ny of very many school teachers, the whole may
be done with no detriment to the progress of the
scholars in other studies.

G. W. B.

Clinton Seminary, Nov. 15, 1842.

For the Signal of Liberty.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

By a pupil of H. H. Griffin's Seminary, Ypsilanti.

Man's powers have been arranged by
philosophers into three great classes, viz: phys-
ical, intellectual, and moral. These are so in-
timately connected, and such is their dependence
upon each other, that they cannot perform their
proper functions without harmonious action. If
this be true, it is to man's highest interest that
each of these classes of powers be properly culti-
vated. His own happiness and his usefulness to
others demand this.

But, while every effort is being made to ad-
vance his intellectual and his moral condition,
but little is done for his physical education. And
it is said, that this is unnecessary? Look
around, if you please, and behold the distress and
misery that prey upon our bodies. And observe
how this physical debility cripples the mind, and
bars us from our being's end and aim. It is not

necessary that this should be so. A bed of sick-
ness is not the proper place for man, who is gifted
with reason. Disease is but the result of his
ignorance of his own ways and of the laws which
govern his system. It is instituted by high au-
thority, that we may attain to such knowledge of
the wants and necessities of the body, as to be
excepted from disease. True, the germ of decay
exists in the system, but its development may be
accelerated or retarded by local causes. Thus,
one lives to three score and ten; another barely
attains to manhood, while another perishes in
early infancy. Again some enjoy health, others
languish early victims to the destroyer.

Here we see the necessity of a physical edu-
cation; an education, which will enable us to
point out the cause of this premature decay and
death, one that will teach us how to avoid those
sources of disease, which, to many, render life
miserable. This is not too much for such an edu-
cation to do. The spirit of inquiry, which
characterizes the present age, has done much to
throw light upon this subject. But such is the
novelty of the physiological doctrines taught, and
such the prejudice which exists against them, that
their benign influence is but slightly felt. But
few appreciate their importance and bearing upon
our health. It can be shown, that the great
number of infants that perish, are victims to the
ignorance of these principles. But few know,
that many a promising youth has ruined himself
by too early and close application to study. But
how many more are self-sacrificed at the shrine
of pride and folly! How can a person expect to
escape physical pain, who strives to avoid the
course of God, "In the sweat of thy face shalt
thou eat bread?"

But few of the fair sex are willing to admit that
thousands of their number perish annually by a
conformity to prevailing fashions. Yet it is a
fact, which, to a candid mind, can be made as
clear as the sun at noon day.

The strictures, which the customs of refined
society put upon the exercise of the limbs and
muscles, are a fruitful source of disease. In the
young of every class of animals we see a natural
inclination to activity. Who, day after day, could
follow a child through its round of frolic and
play? None, but a child. Then, if we force
them to assume the gravity of manhood, we are
evidently forcing nature, and this is daily done
in our schools. The young miss must prematurely
assume the dignity of a matron, otherwise she
is branded with the epithet of romp, so that in-
stead of developing the system, she grows up
with a feeble physical organization, from which
the consequences cannot be realized.

Nor are those laborious callings exempt from
the penalties of nature's violated laws. Overac-
tion is as injurious as the other extreme, and I
can enumerate several within the sphere of my
acquaintance, who now, in middle and advanced
life, are invalids, and who attribute their debility
to hard labor in their younger days.

Thus are all periods of life subject to the evils
arising from ignorance of the principles which
govern our physical organization. And how
wide spread are these evils. As a legitimate re-
sult of a diseased body the mind is enfeebled.—
A strong intellect and an aspiring genius will not
long be confined to a debilitated body, or, if com-
pelled to stay, they soon become weighed down
and exhausted, by their sympathy with their mis-
erable companion.

We have seen in this short composition, that
physical education may be beneficial to the old
and the young, the youth and the middle aged,
the scholar and the man of toil. If what has
been said will stand the test of reason, we con-
clude that our subject is one of vital importance,
and worthy of our careful and candid examina-
tion.

THOMAS WHITE.

Ypsilanti, Nov. 11, 1842.

Selections.

AN ELOQUENT FUGITIVE SLAVE.

Three crowded meetings have been lately
held in Classical Hall, Brooklyn, near this
city, to hear statements from a young man
who, some twelve or fourteen months since,
was a slave in Kentucky. He is one of ten
children, all nearly white; his father was a
revolutionary soldier, who fought for seven
years, in the battles which resulted in the
peace and liberty of the United States; his
mother was the daughter of a rich slaveholder
in Kentucky; their ten children were born
slaves. This young man has superior endow-
ments, and holds an audience in breathless at-
tention for hours. Since he fled from slavery,
he has been hopefully converted, and has
learned to read a little in the Bible. Individ-
uals from the South who were present at one
of the meetings, declared that his statements
were true. They are heart-rending, and a
deep and salutary impression is made. He
will proceed to New England, and hold, we
hope, hundreds of meetings. The people
will be able to see American slavery as it is,
in the statements of this living witness.—
Anti-Slavery Reporter.

WALLER FREEMAN AND MR. BADGER.

The late Secretary of the Navy, George
E. Badger, Esq. of Raleigh, N. C. left in
Washington a family of slaves. There they
remain under the care of his agent. They
are the wife and children of Waller Freeman,
an intelligent and worthy freeman, who was
bought by Mr. Badger at auction in 1828, and
whose father purchased him of Mr. Badger
some years since for 500 dollars, which W. F.
afterwards refunded to his father with in-
terest. When Mr. Badger was about leaving
Washington to return to N. Carolina, he prom-
ised Mr. Freeman that if he would raise 1,500
dollars, he would release his wife and chil-
dren. Waller had 800 dollars of his own
money, and has ever since been very indus-
triously employed in this State, New England,
&c. in raising the balance. He has raised all
into 60 dollars. To-day we aided him at the
Bank in getting a certificate of deposit for his
money. In a few days he expects to raise the
small amount necessary to complete the sum,
and then to redeem his family, whose names
are as follows:

Eliza, his wife, aged	42
Jane, his daughter, aged	15
Julia, " " "	13
Emily, " " "	9
William, " " "	6
Frank, " " "	4
Henry, " " "	2

Much good may the money do you, Hon-
orable Mr. Badger.

N. B. Mr. Badger is said to be a native of
New England.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

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

PROSPECTS OF FARMERS.

Last week we considered the condition of ag-
ricultural products, and found that there was not
a remuneratory market for any one of the staples
of our State. We also discovered that there was
no hope of such a market being provided by na-
tional legislation, by the democrats, as they do
not propose any action respecting it; nor by the
Whigs, because their protective tariff will be but
partly efficacious in providing such a market, and
will doubtless be curtailed in its leading features
by the action of a Democratic Congress. The plan
of reciprocal exchange with England in a certain
way, as proposed by the Liberty papers, we found
feasible and advantageous; but there is no hope
of its adoption, while the slave power controls
the action of every national officer. Let us now
see what State legislation can do.

Not a few of our farmers are in debt; and the
payment of a debt is a different thing now from
what it was during the wildcat times. Many of
these debts are of long standing, on many a large
bill of costs has accumulated, sometimes more
than equalling the original debt; and the interest
of successive years has also added largely to its
amount. In this state of things, how can a farmer
pay the demands against him out of his crops,
when he cannot realize for them the first cost of
production? Suppose his property sold at auc-
tion by the sheriff, it will bring but a mere trifle;
and the debtor finds his property gone, and his
obligation uncancelled.

Our State Legislature, by any exercise of power
vested in them, cannot secure a market for the
farmer's products, but it has been supposed that
they could, in some measure, remedy the distress
consequent upon the present low prices. But can
any thing effectual be accomplished by legisla-
tion?

Among the most savage nations, the right of
property is not secured by law. There is no law.
Each savage gets and retains what he can by in-
dustry, force, or cunning. As government began
to assume regularity, contracts were recog-
nized, and property became one of the first ob-
jects of its care, and the debtor was then com-
pelled to work out the debt. The second step in
civilization was to imprison the debtor until the
debt should be paid, presuming, we suppose, that
he could pay it, if he would. A third provision
was for the law to step in and lengthen out the
time of payment, provided the debtor will get a
security to sign with him. This is done every
day where judgments are rendered and stayed.—
A fourth provision worthy of notice was adopted
in the case of the Bank Suspension laws. Here
the time of payment was lengthened by arbit-
rary legal enactments, in most cases, we believe,
without any additional security to the creditors.
A, B, and C, members of the Legislature, said
that certain corporations need not pay D, and E,
at the time they had agreed to pay them. In the
fifth place, a considerable amount of property has
been secured to the family of deceased insolvent
debtors, irrespective of debts. Sixth, they have
exempted a considerable amount of property from
all legal process for the payment of debts. A
seventh and very important step in legislation, is
the passage of insolvent laws and bankrupt acts,
by which the legislature annuls the pecuniary
obligation of the debtor, and says he need not pay
what he has agreed to pay. An eighth provision
adopted by our Legislature, virtually compels the
creditor in certain cases to take property in pay-
ment, or forego the collection of his debt till some
future time.

This, we believe, is the extent to which legis-
lation has reached in favor of the debtor. But
we have reason to believe that a proposition will
come before the next legislature to exempt abso-
lutely so many hundred dollars worth of real and
personal estate from legal process for ordinary
debts. Lastly, we might mention in this sum-
mary, that the plan is already moot in our coun-
try to abolish entirely the collection of debts by
law. The project was brought before the leg-
islature of New York last winter, and a minority
of the committee, to whom it was referred, re-
ported favorably of it as a prospective measure,
though inexpedient at present.

It will thus be seen that the course of legisla-
tion has been almost uniformly in favor of the
debtor, and the prospect is that future legislation
will be similar in its character. Property has
been confirmed to his family. He can have his
debts postponed in many cases; in others he can
turn out property; and if he has no property he
can have them cancelled.

But the hard times exist with debtors, notwith-
standing this legislation in their favor, which has
been progressing for centuries; and this in itself,
is one strong presumption that legislation cannot
reach the evil. But to put the case in the strong-
est light, suppose the legislature should agree to
do for each debtor precisely that thing which
should relieve him without inuring others more:
what could he ask them to do? All the relief he
could possibly ask, so far as we can see, would
be in one of those three ways; to have the leg-
islature cancel his debts absolutely—to postpone
their payment till some future time—or to oblige
the creditor to take property in payment at a fair
price. The question arises, would either of these
methods be beneficial to the public, or the school?

A legislative enactment cancelling all debts will
be contended for by no sane person.
A law postponing the payment of debts already
due, for one, two, three years, or any longer pe-
riod, if beneficial at all, must be so to the com-
munity, the creditor, or the debtor. That the
general transactions of community would be hin-
dered and embarrassed by such a suspension of
payments, any one can see. For the same rea-
son, the business of the creditor would be cramp-
ed and curtailed, and in many cases he would
be in danger of losing his debt through the mis-
fortune, vice or improvidence of the debtor. The
only person, then, who could be relieved, would
be the debtor. In reference to him, it is plain
the longer the debt was postponed, the larger it
would become by the accumulation of interest,

and perhaps ultimately, of costs also. But it may
be thought that he can pay part this year, and
part next, and in this way it can be done *more*
easily. In some cases this may be so. But does
experience confirm this pleasing anticipation gen-
erally? Is not the amount to be paid less now
than it ever will be? Is it not about as much as
the debtor can do to live from year to year these
hard times? And do not the times grow harder
every year? Besides, suppose no relief mea-
sures to be passed, in a great majority of cases,
where the debtor is honest and industrious, the
creditor will voluntarily wait. Here, then, no-
thing will be gained by any relief laws.

But the plan of paying debts by property in-
stead of cash, will probably be considered the
most feasible. In this case, the creditor gives up
to the debtor his note, and receives wagons,
horses, oxen, hogs or whatever the debtor may
happen to have. It is a mere exchange between
these two persons. The rest of the community
neither gain or lose any thing. The amount of
property in community is the same as before.—
Are either of these two persons gainers by the ex-
change? If it be for their mutual benefit, it is
very certain they will make the transfer of prop-
erty without legal coercion: if it be not for their
advantage, they ought not to be compelled to ef-
fect it. Who can judge best upon this point—the
parties themselves, or a set of men at Detroit
who know nothing of the debt or the parties?

But we contend that the legislative expedients
that have been adopted in the present emergency
for temporary relief, viz: the bank suspension
law, the appraisal law, and the new exemption
law, and perhaps others, have not only failed in
affording efficient relief, but have also produced
serious evils peculiar to themselves.

1. Such interference of the legislature with the
private contracts of individuals; when already
made, is, in itself, an evil. It renders all bar-
gains uncertain. It has a tendency to lower the
feeling of moral obligation in the community, and
to make moral duty only commensurate with leg-
al enactments.

2. It is an invasion of the rights of the credit-
or. He is obliged to get his pay, if at all, under
different circumstances from those in which the
contract was made.

3. Peculiar evils attend the operation of these
several acts. The bank suspensions are now con-
sidered to have been a damage to the people.—
Look also at the operation of the exemption law,
as manifested in a single instance which came to
our knowledge. A poor man worked for a sub-
stantial farmer, who owned 300 acres of land,
for a year, and had due to him at the end of the
time \$150. With this he intended to purchase a
yoke of oxen and eighty acres of government
land. His employer did not pay him, and the law
excepted his property to such an extent that his
only resource was to take fifteen or twenty acres
of land which he did not want from one end of
a farm, or else wait for years for his pay. Thus
it is generally. The law was calculated to ben-
efit the poor man—the poor debtor; but as nearly
every man that owes *both* *debtor* and *creditor*, it
operates two ways. B owes A \$100, and C
owes B \$400; and the same law which says B
need not pay A, says also that C need not pay B.
In this way, it is evident a general suspension of
payment will follow to the end of the alphabet.

It will be understood our remarks on these laws
refer to them only as *relief* measures, and not as
permanent statutes.

On the whole, it is our conviction that the very
best that can be said of these expedients is, that
they are of doubtful utility, and all the benefits
which have been derived from these, or which
can be derived from any similar enactments, will
scarcely outweigh the evils of continual change,
and a perpetual tampering with the business trans-
actions of community.

No two minds think exactly alike on
every point, nor do they always express them-
selves in such a way as to meet each others
views. It cannot be expected, therefore, that
every sentiment or expression we may use
will coincide exactly with the views of every
reader. Neither do we appreciate all that our
correspondents write. But our rule is to let
every man be heard. Let every tub stand on
its own bottom.

Now we are on this subject, we will just
mention a conviction of ours, that it is for the
interest of those who write or speak to do it
every where in a liberal spirit, such as may
become gentlemen and Christians. With
sensible men, an argument will lose none
of its force, because presented with candor and
courtesy. We know some political writers
lay it down as a maxim that two writers of
equal ability, he who can be the most abusive
and personally scurrilous, will have the most
influence with his readers. But no man can
be abusive without violating *truth*; and he
who does this, flings away the most powerful
weapon he can use. He who habitually re-
presents facts or persons to be different from
what they are, will find himself in the predic-
ament of the common liar—he will not be be-
lieved when he tells the truth.

A writer in the Philanthropist says:—
The Whig Organ of the State, of the 10th,
(Weekly Ohio State Journal) for the first
time charges the Democrats with being the "ail-
ies of the slave power!!" Let the Democrats
return the charge, and both will easily suc-
ceed in fastening the stigma upon each other.
Let them make up the issue between
them, if they dare. The Country will be the
gainer.

The town of Austintown, Ohio, gave
63 liberty votes, for Corwin 63, for Shannon
55. Twenty one Philanthropists are taken in
that town. B. B. Hunter inquires whether
this can be beat? Who will answer for Mich-
igan?

Liberty votes were given in seventy-
four counties in Ohio, being all but five.—
Thus the seed is widely scattered. The whole
vote this year is 5423; last year 2746. Thus it
has doubled during the year. Ashtabula
county gave 7 votes last year; this year 453.

The abolitionists of Ohio are prepar-

ing to test the democracy of the party in power
by besieging the legislature to abolish their
wicked and foolish Black Laws. They intend
to ascertain which party is "most favorable to
liberty."

The Oakland A. S. Convention, in O-
hio, adopted a form of petition to Congress
which is to be widely circulated, and forward-
ed to Mr. Adams and Mr. Giddings, and pre-
sented by them in one mammoth petition.—
A good move.

Some half a dozen white villains en-
tered the house of a colored man in Clermont
county, Ohio, in the night, and having bound
him with cords, they carried off his wife and
four children, no one knows where, but it is
supposed into Kentucky. The youngest
child was but nine days old. The colored man
and his wife both were free, and resided in the
county eighteen years. They were married
there, and all the children were born in the
county. Had a party of British villains com-
mitted such an outrage on a white family, the
entire nation would be ready to go to war.—
"What has the North to do with slavery?"

Let the friends of equal rights intro-
duce the principles of the Liberty party into
the various Lyceums and debating clubs in
which they may take a part. Whatever of
truth you may advance will not be lost: for it
is mighty. No opposition can stop it.

THE ELECTION.

Oakland County.—The Democratic vote
for Senator was 2248; Tariff whig ticket, 1230
—Democratic majority, 958. The Liberty
vote was as follows:

Senator—James G. Birney,	531
Representatives—Jesse Tenney,	306
" William G. Page,	304
" Stone,	293
" Henry Waldron,	305
" Levi Dewey,	297
" John Thayer,	295
Sheriff—Thorn Duell,	259
Clerk—Charles Howard,	253
Register—Alonzo P. Frost,	275
Treasurer—Joseph Morrison,	264
Surveyor—John Southard,	256
Coroners—Joseph G. Farr,	256
" Uri Adams,	269

The Liberty vote last year was 190.

Jackson County.—Average Democratic vote
for Senators, 1000; Whig vote 802—Demo-
cratic majority, 198.

The Liberty vote was as follows:

Senators—Erasmus Hussey,	301
Valorus Meeker,	289
Representatives—Thomas McGee,	318
S. B. Treadwell,	309
R. B. Rexford,	314
Sheriff—Harvey Austin,	323
Clerk—L. H. Jones,	283
Register—N. Allen,	300
Treasurer—Thomas Cotton,	243
Coroners—J. St. John,	314
J. Whitman, Jr.	316
Surveyor—A. Pomroy,	317

The average vote is 303. Last year, the
vote for Senators was 144.

Kalamazoo County.—The highest Liberty
vote for Senator we understand is a little more
than 200—last year about 100.

Eight counties give 1055 liberty votes.

Will our friends in the other counties forward
the returns?

There will be seven whigs in the House
of Representatives—none in the Senate. It
will be remembered that previous to the elec-
tion, Hon. Henry W. Taylor dissuaded the
abolitionists from supporting the Liberty tick-
et, because none of the candidates could be
elected. It would seem by the result that the
same reason would apply with almost equal
force to the whig nominations.

The late gale on the lakes was quite
disastrous. Some twenty vessels or more
were driven ashore, and several supposed to
be lost. Nine bodies have been picked up
floating in the Lake. The account of the
loss of the Milwaukee will be found in another
column.

The democracy of New Hampshire
have selected for Senator in Congress for six
years, Charles G. Atherton, well known at the
North as Gage Atherton. Can it be that he
is a fair representative of their principles? If
so, we say, save us from such democracy!

The Detroit Advertiser avows itself
an advocate of the rights of the North, but is
not in favor of any action against slavery. It
makes no war on Southern institutions. The
paper of Nov. 23, says:

"We are not prepared to say that slavery
should be abolished in the District of Colum-
bia."

Of course, the Advertiser is prepared to say
it should continue there, under a Whig Admin-
istration. Had the editors themselves the
constitutional power to abolish it there, they
would not do it, if we understand them right-
ly. Admirable defenders of "Northern
Rights!" They would battle stoutly for lib-
erty in Detroit, and sell women and children at
auction in Washington!! Shame on such
Whig principles, we say!

As the Advertiser is the leading Whig paper
in the State, the sentiments of the nominees for
Congress will doubtless coincide with those
here expressed. Let the people remember it.

Remember that the Whigs of this State,
are in favor of continuing the accursed sys-
tem at Washington. Not a single Whig pa-
per will dare deny it.

The rejection of Anti-Slavery petitions but

paves the way for a general Slave holding
dominion.

If Southern men could see this question in
its true light they would instantly abandon
their present policy. They are now arraying
against themselves a most fearful hostility,
which will ere long assume a shape and form
that they little anticipate. Already there are
many at the North, who will hesitate long be-
fore they will vote for any Slave-holder for
President, and the number is daily increasing.
During the last few years, the South have
been sowing dragon's teeth at the North,
and the crop promises to be plentiful. Let
them take warning in season. Above all we
adjure the friends of Henry Clay to pause
and ponder. Northern Locofocoism is mer-
cenary and sycophantic, and will submit to
any degradation that is profitable; but it is not
so with Northern Whigs.—*Detroit Adv.*

The above is very significant—and true,
except the last assertion. But the adjuration
to the friends of Mr. Clay to pause and ponder,
we could not at first divine; but finally con-
ceded it was an appeal to slaveholding Whigs
not to sustain the Congressional Gags. We
may not have hit the mark; but this was all
we could make of it. It is good advice, too.
But there is but little hope of their following
it.

SLAVE CASES.

Papers from all parts of the free States con-
tain accounts of slaves cases. They are of
frequent recurrence; and they will be more
frequent still, unless the tyrants cease to per-
sue their victims. Northern sentiment is
fast taking sides with the fugitive. The legal
questions respecting fugitives will soon be
tested and established for a certainty. The
following account of a recent case in Newark,
Ohio, is from the Detroit Advertiser:

A Negro Slave, belonging to John Clarke,
of Kentucky, escaped into Ohio, and had been
living at Newark for about four months as a
hostler. He was then arrested, and commit-
ted to jail to await an investigation into the
claim set up to him as a Slave. A writ of
habeas corpus was then taken out, on which
after a hearing on both sides, he was dis-
charged. A scuffle ensued to get hold of him
in which his Abolitionist friends bruised each
others faces, mistaking one another for slave
hunters. He was however, finally dragged
through the crowd to the door, and there
mounted on a fleet horse in readiness, and
went on his way rejoicing, amid triumphant
shouts. He is doubtless long since safe un-
der the protecting wings of Queen Victoria.

The Newark Gazette makes the following
commentary on the decision of the Ohio
Judge:

"It is not for us to make any remarks on the
subject, we have given the facts as they oc-
curred to our observation, and our readers will
be able to judge for themselves of the result
of the whole matter. If the decision of the
Court will be sustained, any Slave-holder
who, hereafter, discovers his property in this
State, need apply to no authorities to reclaim,
but to take him by force from the State, and
it will be but a continual turmoil between the
Anti-Slavery men, retaliation upon
offence, and a Slave-holder would just stand
as fair a chance in a strong Anti-Slavery com-
munity, as an Abolition lecturer would in the
South. While if the decision be not sustain-
ed, taking Slaves out of the States in such a

such fearful ground on such a subject, and yet hope for the patronage of the North. Perpetual Slavery! Horrible thought! adverse to all the expectations of the revolutionary patriots, the whole spirit and bearing of the gospel and the vital interests of the American people. A man who can take such a position at the present day, is utterly behind the age, and must be deficient in some of the most important qualifications for any office of great importance—especially for that of the highest dignity among us. If Mr. Clay but merely for the time being, tolerated slavery as an evil which he knew not how immediately to remove, the case would have been different; but to commit himself to perpetual slavery, as we now understand him to do, is most impolitic, unjust, and outrageous.

It is a sign of great declension in moral and religious feeling, when any body of men, or political party, have the hardihood to link their fortunes with a murderous duellist, and to present such a man for the highest office in the nation. Such an act not only shows that they are willing to countenance murder, and exalt the murderer themselves; but that they consider the public sentiment so corrupt, that they can do it with impunity, and trust to party management to effect their purpose.—*Kiah Bailey.*

There is much good sense in the following remarks of Gerrit Smith. Think of them:

Ministers of the Gospel frequently excuse themselves from reading notices of the anti-slavery meetings on the ground that such meetings are political, and that they might as well read notices of the meetings of the Democratic and Whig parties. And why should they not read notices of the latter meetings?—If the aims of these parties are honest and benevolent, then nothing is more proper than that notices of their meetings be read in the pulpit; and if they have other and opposite aims, then why do they and their church members belong to these parties? The idea that ministers and church members can properly belong to a political party, the notices of whose meetings would pollute the pulpit, is disgusting and ludicrous. I say not in this place, whether it is right or wrong to read in the pulpit notices of the meetings of the Whig and Democratic parties; but this I say, that, if it is wrong, then the ministers and church members, who belong to these parties, should be disciplined for the sin of belonging to them.

THE CASE OF LATIMER.

While Latimer was in jail in Boston, awaiting his examination, the following note was addressed to every clergyman in the city, with the request that it should be read on the Sabbath in the churches:

Geo. Latimer, a man created free by his Maker, and who believes himself free under the laws of Virginia, being now imprisoned in the Boston jail by James B. Gray, who claims him as a slave, requests an interest in your prayers, that he may be released from his unjust imprisonment, and preserved from the sufferings he may be called to endure, if reduced to slavery.

his
GEORGE LATIMER.
mark

Witness: S. E. SEWALL.
It was read in 23 churches of every denomination except the Episcopalian. It was not read in two Universalist churches, in six Congregational, six Unitarian, three Baptist, one Methodist, and four Episcopalian churches. The Liberator enumerates the position taken by some of the clergymen:

Brattle st. [Unit.] S. K. Lathrop—considered it a matter for the courts to decide.

Pine st. [Cong.] Austin Phelps—had not received instructions from his Committee.

Salem st. [Cong.] J. H. Towne—thought it disrespectful to the government.

Charles st. [Bap.] Daniel Sharp, D. D.—could not read without consulting his committee.

Washington st. [South Unit.]—Huntington—had not received instructions from his Committee.

King's Chapel. [Unit. Epis.] F. W. Greenwood. The notice was laid before the Vestry, who voted to burn it.

St. Mathews, St. Boston. [Epis.] Joseph H. Clinch. A standing rule forbids such notices to be read.

Grace Church. [Epis.] Thos. M. Clark—was read; a person in affliction desires the prayers of the church.

Green st. [Cong.] Dr. Jenks. Notice read in the morning, and sermon in defence of slavery in the afternoon, and the following Sunday forenoon.

Ritchie Hall.—O. A. Brownson—read, but did not pray.

Bowdoin Square. [Bap.] R. W. Cushman—did not read in the morning. Brown Stow officiated in the afternoon, and prayed very fervently.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

By a letter from a friend in Battle Creek, we learn that Edward H. Macy, land agent at Kalamazoo, was passing from thence to Marshall with his lady, on the 22d inst., and when about one mile east of Battle Creek, the horse made an attempt to run, the sleigh was upset, and Mr. Macy and wife were thrown out. Mr. Macy was taken up and carried into the house of Mr. Stiles, who resided but a few rods off, and expired in about thirty minutes. Mrs. Macy escaped unhurt. Further particulars next week.

We give Mr. Scottford's communication a place this week. We intended to say something respecting some of his positions, but we have not room in this paper.

Massachusetts.—All but five towns have been heard from. The vote stands for Davis, Whig, 54,443; for Morton, (Dem.) 55,895; scattering, chiefly liberty votes, 6,236. Of course, there is no choice. The Congress districts stand 5 Whigs, 1 Democratic, 6 no choice. A part only of the Senators are elected. The Representatives stand, Whig 186, Democratic 147. In nearly 100 towns there was no election.

New York.—The Democratic majority for Governor is about 20,000, showing a Democratic gain of about 35,000 since 1840. Of the 58 counties, 43 have given Democratic majorities. The Senate will stand 22 to 10, and House 92 to 36, giving a Democratic majority of 68 on joint ballot. The Congressional delegation stands 24 to 10.

The decision, in the case of Latimer, has been deferred on the account of the illness of the judges.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The New British Tariff.—The Liverpool Mercury of Oct. 14th, says:

The following are the new duties which came into operation on Monday last, the 10th of that month.

Beef, salted, 8s. per cwt.

Beef, fresh, or slightly salted, which was prohibited, 8s. per cwt. from foreign countries, 2s. from British colonies.

Pork, salted, (not hams) 2s. per cwt. from foreign countries.

Pork, fresh, was prohibited, but now admitted at 8s. per cwt. from foreign countries, and both only 2s. per cwt. from British colonies.

Hams, which paid 28s. per cwt. are now admitted at 14s. per cwt.

Boz's new work on America has excited considerable interest, and is meeting with rapid circulation.

The English Military force in Canada is to be reduced immediately, and several regiments are to be sent to China.

The National Anti-Corn Law League have determined to organize the whole country, dividing it into twelve districts for the purpose of bringing its strength to tell in Parliament.

The estate of Earl Ducie, in Gloucestershire, which is said to be worth upwards of £200,000, is advertised for public auction in May next.

The tunnel on the line of the Sheffield and Manchester Railway will be three miles in length, upwards of 600 feet below the surface or summit of the hill at its greatest height, and in rock formation throughout its entire length.

It would appear that the French government confidant of the maintenance of peace, contemplates immense reductions in the land forces of France.

The motion to allow Jews to reside in Norway, has been negatived by the Storting.—There were 51 votes for, to 41 against, but the constitution requires a majority of two-thirds.

The Emperor of Russia has published a ukase, authorizing the banker, Baron Strogitz, of St. Petersburg, to make a loan of 40 millions roubles to defray the expenses of the rail-road between St. Petersburg and Moscow.

An illustration of the immensity of the cotton trade is afforded by the fact that the destruction of 35,000 or 40,000 bales by the great fire in Liverpool, produced no effect upon prices.

The Paris Commerce says:—They have made to the Porta to the proposition to construct a Rail Road from Constantinople to Adrainople. This proposition has been well received, but the execution will be difficult in consequence of the long distance, (seventy leagues.)

Some idea may be given of the enormous extent of British manufactures when it is mentioned that at Manchester, in one factory alone, upwards of a million and a quarter yards of goods, not exceeding three inches in width, and composed of cotton, linen, silk, or worsted, are woven in one week, or upwards of 25,227 miles in one year!

Letter from Texas.—General Woll and his army have continued their retreat, and at last advice, the spies had discovered the Mexican army, numbering about 3,000, at the Presidio del Rio Grande, fortifying. The spy company had driven in 3,000 head of cattle, which the Mexicans attempted to drive off in their retreat.

The Texan force now in the field, numbers 1,245 troops. General Somervell has so far recovered his health as to have started for the army. In addition to the one thousand men who have continued in the field, it is thought that 1,500 or 2,000 will be ready to march at the time appointed, on the 10th instant. The troops are all in excellent spirits, and are anxious to take up the line of march for the Rio Grande. The people of Texas are incited by a lively desire for revenge upon the Mexicans. At Houston, men of all classes have enrolled themselves. The planters, and citizens generally, throughout the West, furnish liberal contributions of supplies for the use of the troops, and are doing every thing in their power to forward the expedition. Congress was to convene at Washington on the 11th instant. A British fleet was off Velasco lately, bound for the coast of Mexico. The schooner *Eliza*, for Galveston, was wrecked at the mouth of Brazos recently. She had a cargo of £18,000 worth of goods, which are a total loss—no insurance.

General Intelligence.

Breaking Horses.—There are few persons who know how to properly subdue this noble animal, in fitting him for the use of man.—Here are some sensible remarks about the matter:

The best tamer of colts that was ever known in Massachusetts, never allowed whip or spur to be used; and the horses he trained never needed the whip. Their spirits were unbroken by severity, and they obey the slightest impulse of the voice or rein, with the most animated promptitude; but rendered obedient to affection, their civility was always restrained by graceful docility. He said it was with horses as with children; if accustomed to beating they would not obey without it.—But if managed with untiring gentleness, united with constant and very equal firmness, the victory once gained over them, was gained forever.

Lady Smokers of Russia.—A correspondent of the New York Union writes:

"In England you hear people constantly pouring out anathemas on account of the American fondness for tobacco. What would they say, if they saw, as I saw yesterday, two Russian ladies—a countess, whose husband has a European celebrity, and her daughter, a pretty girl of sweet sixteen—dressed in the very pink of Parisian fashion, (as elegant morning dresses as man ever admired or woman longed for,) smoking cigars! They had been thus occupied for some hours, if one might judge from the salivary deposits at their feet, on the highly varnished floors."

On the 9th ult. in Jefferson Co., Georgia, of a flock of fifty one sheep, forty seven were killed by lightning. This occurrence has not a parallel on record.

Charles G. Atherton, better known among true northern men, as Gaz Atherton, has been elected Senator of the United States, from New Hampshire, for six years from the 4th of March next. He is that northern dough-face who introduced into the House of Representatives the 21st Rule, trampling under foot the right of petition. Even New Hampshire is disgraced by his elevation.

THE SHIP MILWAUKIE WRECKED OFF THE MOUTH OF KALAMAZOO, LAKE MICHIGAN, AND NINE LIVES LOST!!

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser. ALLEGAN, Nov. 19, 1842.

Mr. Bates, Dear Sir—The Ship MILWAUKIE came ashore yesterday morning about two o'clock, two miles north of the mouth of the Kalamazoo. There were of officers and crew 15 persons on board, of whom but six are saved. Among the lost are all the officers, the cook and two boys. I have not learned the names of any except the Captain, (WETMORE.) Her freight was mostly flour, of which she had nearly a full load. Report says she took on 300 barrels at St. Joseph.

She came to Kalamazoo Wednesday afternoon. During that night, and Thursday forenoon, she took 900 barrels of flour. She had just finished loading, when the wind commenced blowing hard from the south-west.—The captain attempted to get under way, but could not. Before dark, it blew a gale, and was accompanied with snow. The night was a very cold one. About 9 o'clock, she commenced drifting towards shore, and struck at 2 o'clock the next morning.

The Captain, first Mate, and the Cook, the two boys and two sailors perished of cold upon the ship after she struck. She lay about four rods from the shore.

The second Mate and seven sailors left the ship and swam for the shore—in the attempt one of the sailors was drowned. The six remaining sailors made their way to a house two miles distant. On their return to the beach the second Mate was perishing, and died in a few minutes. They left the ship about 9 o'clock in the morning.

The snow fell so fast that it could not be ascertained from the shore, whether the ship was at anchor or not. She is said to be broken in the middle. The cargo will probably be mostly saved, in a damaged state.

Truly yours,

A. L. ELY.

A Great Bite.—Gen. Rutland, of St. Louis in chastising a negro boy, was bit by him so severely in the finger, that consultation has been held by the surgeons on the necessity of amputating his arm to prevent the extension of mortification.

Correspondence of the Salem Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, 12th Oct. 1842.

The police of the Second Municipality made a clean sweep yesterday morning of all free persons of color found on board the steamboats and ships within its precincts, and provided them with lodgings in the police jail—they will have an examination this morning before the Recorder, and be sent to the criminal court for trial—from which they will probably be sent to the penitentiary for twelve months.

Mr. White, the Editor of the Flemingsburg Kentucky, shot a man dead, last Tuesday, who went into the office for the purpose of curing him. Horrible!

An extensive flour mill is about to be established in New Orleans, for the grinding of Western wheat.

In the United States it is estimated that there are 52,000 of the descendants of Abraham. They have 59 synagogues. In 1809 there were but five synagogues, and about 4,000 Jews.

Four hundred and sixty whales were captured at Westray, in the Orkneys. They are of a small size. A Kirkwall merchant immediately gave the fishers £500 for the result of their day's labors.

Arrangements are making at Washington to divide among the States \$550,000, being the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands during the first six months of 1842.

Brick Making by Steam.—A Steam Brick Press is now in operation in the yard of Mr. Kirk, corner of Schuykill 5d and Walnut sts. It makes brick out of dry clay. The clay is finely pulverized between two rapidly revolving rollers, and is then pressed in strong moulds, of the size of a brick by pistons worked by a toggle joint. The machine has six moulds, and in good working order, will make thirty two bricks a minute. Similar machines, the invention of N. Sawyer of Baltimore, have been a long time in operation at that city and in other parts of this country.—The bricks made by them have undergone the severest tests, and have been found of excellent quality. The Treasury buildings at Washington are built of brick of this kind.—*Phil. North Amer.*

Price of Wheat, in Ann Arbor, 44 cents, Flour \$2.75 per barrel.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to our country.

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety.

The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842. 9

L. BECKLEY.

CLINTON SEMINARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE W. BANCROFT, Principal.

JAS. S. SMEDLEY, Teacher of French and Hebrew.

Clinton, Oct. 4, 1842.

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

G. W. B.

Clinton Seminary, Nov. 16, 1842.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.—T. Freeman returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and cordially solicits further continuance of the same. He also wishes to purchase a quantity of false hair, for which he will pay a liberal price, for the purpose of manufacturing ringlets.

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

T. FREEMAN.

October 3, 1842.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY

Teachers Seminary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. H. GRIFFIN, Principal.

CHAS. WOODRUFF,

Teacher of Latin, Greek and French.

MISS CAROLINE A. HAMMOND,

Assistant.

Ypsilanti, Nov. 16, 1842.

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

Tuition—from 3 to \$5.

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

ALONZO BREWER,

Chairman of Trustees.

F. TUCKER, Clerk.

GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.

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

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

WM. E. PETERS.

Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Nov. 21, 1842.

ASURS, Pearls, 100 lbs. \$5.50 to —

Pots, 5.62 to 6 —

COFFEE, St. Domingo, lb. 6 to 7 1/2

Other kinds, 8 to 11 1/2

COTTON, Upland, lb. 5 1/2 to 6 1/2

New Orleans, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2

Texas, 7 to 8 1/2

FISH, Dry Cod, 100 lbs. \$2.50 to 2.62

Salmon, hbl. \$14 to —

Mackerel No. 1 and 2 \$9 to 11.25

Raisins, bunch, pr box —

Fruit, Figs, lb. 3 1/2 to —

Genesee, \$4.31 to —

Ohio, 4.25 to —

Michigan, 4.25 to —

Baltimore, — to —

GRAIN, Wheat Northern bush. — to —

do Southern — to —

Rye, 58 to —

Oats, 24 to —

Corn, Northern, 54 to —

do Southern, 50 to —

MOLASSES, Havana, gal. 15 to 17

Porto Rico, 16 to 24

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

Prime, 8.00 to —

Pork, mess, 7.50 to 8.50

do Prime, 5.25 to 6.00

Lard, lb. 6 to 7

Smoked Hams, 4 1/2 to 7

Butter, 12 to 17

Cheese, 6 1/2 to 7

SUGARS, New Orleans, lb. 8 to 4 1/2

St. Croix, 5 to 6

Havana, brown, 6 1/2 to 8 1/2

do white, 7 to 8 1/2

Leaf, 12 to 15

Young Hyson, lb. 27 to 35

Imperial, 51 to 90

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

Am. Sax. fl. lb. 34 to 35

Wool, Full blood Merino, 80 to 84

Native and 1/2 blood, 18 to 20

BANK NOTE TABLE.

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

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

MAINE.	Housatonic	do	do
Agricultural Bk. no sale.	Ispswick	do	do
Androscoggin	do	do	do
Augusta	do	do	do
Bangor Commer'l	do	do	do
Bangor Bk of	do	do	do
Belfast	do	do	do
Brunswick	do	do	do
Calais	do	do	do
Canal	do	do	do
Casco	do	do	do
Central (Vassalboro)	do	do	do
City	do	do	do
Commercial	do	do	do
Cumberland Bk of	do	do	do
Eastern	do	do	do
Ellsworth	do	do	do
Exchange	do	do	do
Frankfort	do	do	do
Freeman's	do	do	do
Frontier	do	do	do
Gardiner	do	do	do
Granite	do	do	do
Kenduskeag	do	do	do
Line Rock	do	do	do
Lincoln	do		

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscriber informs them... The 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.

New York, March 15, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

- American Slavery as it is, muslin 50
Anti-Slavery Manual 20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 57 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 53 1-5
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Buxton on the Slave Trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1,00
Chloe Spear 25
Channing on Slavery 25
Duncan on Slavery 25
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Conscience discovered 50
Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa 25
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 57 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 57 1-2; Jay's View Light and Truth 20
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 57 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes Do of Lovejoy 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 53 1-8
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 8vo. 1,00
Rankin's Letters, 12mo. 100 pp. 20
Right and wrong in Boston Star of Freedom, muslin 12 1-2
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 92mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 53 1-3
Thompson's Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 12mo. 20
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey 25
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait 12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

- Sets A. S. Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 57 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color Ancient Landmarks 1
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as it is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition 2
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States 1
Address on Slavery (German) 1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland 1
Address of National Convention (German) 1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance Do, of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York city. 4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 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 1-4
Collection of Valuable Documents Birney's Letters to the Churches Birney on Colonization 2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chipman's Discourse 3
Channing's Letters to Clay Condition of Free People of Color Crandall, Reuben, Trial of Dissertation on Servitude 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 1
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative 3
Extinguisher Extinguished 3
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to. 2
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1833 3
Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6
Generous Planter 6
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 3
Liberty, 8vo. 25; do 12mo 15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12 1-2
Martyr Ago in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered 6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Haiti 3

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive Slave

- Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
Ruggles's Antidote (Right and Wrong in Boston Slavery Rhymes 12 1-2
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1833 3
Smith's Gerritt Letter to Jas. Smylie Do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "malum in se," 6
Southard's Manual 1
Star of Freedom 1
Schmucker and Smith's Letters Slaveholder's Prayer 1
Slaveholding Weighed 3
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 5
The Martyr, by Beriah Green 5
Things for Northern Men to do Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy Why work for the Slave 1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

- No. 1. St. Domingo, No. 2. Caste, No. 3. Colonization, No. 4. Moral Condition of the Slave, No. 5. What is Abolition? No. 6. The Ten Commandments, No. 7. Danger and Safety, No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible, No. 9. Prejudice against Color, No. 10. Northern Dealers in Slaves, No. 11. Slavery and Missions No. 12. Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.
PRINTS, ETC.
Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 3
The Emancipated Family Slave Market of America Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 13
Do. with kneeling Slave sheet 1
Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 50s
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Mendian fund.
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25
Argument of Roger S. Balwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad Congressional Document relating to do. 6
Portrait of Clinquez 1,00
March 3d, 1842.

Thrashing Machins.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and TRUCKS, and a half mile from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thrasher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the east. Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

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

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. H. Wise's, Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILSON'S storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a thrashing machine, with a stove or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a thrashing machine with an iron bar cylinder. The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 2000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the 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 have 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 milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

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

Woolen Manufactory

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

terms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of home industry. Wool may be left at Scio village. S. W. FOSTER & Co. Scio, April 19, 1842.

Peters pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

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

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. This perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills hidden virtues are revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters exceeds all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be heard for them—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 calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

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

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and animation, an elastic spring to their action on the system, and in delicate situations always admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples; a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters' Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.

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

I have come to deliver them all up to you—Sir, my calling 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 aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find!

I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay; But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his sway.

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

These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter, And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day;

So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all; For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all who try continue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Greenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Cogswell, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickerson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor; Geo. Ward & Co., and J. Miller & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Hayward, Selma; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Sentergood & Co., Plymouth; E. Stone, Habscock & Co., and Julius, Mowis & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else. Oct. 19, 1842 27-1y

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

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

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

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

ISRAEL WILLIAMS. Ann Arbor, June 30, 1842. 12-6w

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

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

Comstock on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-Lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.

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

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND BONE LINIMENT— but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin

Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOF'S Specific; and Founder's Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Daley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all

others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

DR. SPONH'S HEADACHE REMEDY

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPONH'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

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

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.

INDIA HAIR DYE

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

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COM- POUND EXTRACT.

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

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

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

Dr. Bartholomew's EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & GOLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will

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

TOOTH DROPS. KLANE'S—cure effectually.

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

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

Comstock Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Ar by Mich. n15-

HOLMANS, Bone Ointment.

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

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

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

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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

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

Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Plating Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER, 139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit. March 15.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

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

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

DR BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

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

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my friends, I have consented to offer them to the public as a most efficacious remedy for all those bilious diseases originating in a new country. The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail by L. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th 1842. 9

TO CLOTHIERS.

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

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

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

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE CEASED.

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

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. MCCOLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

BY ROBERT & TERHUNE. (CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

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

FARE, very low, and accommodation good.—Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27, 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

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

NEW GOODS!!

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

SALARATUS—A prime article in boxes or

barrels, for sale at the lowest prices by F. DENISON. Sept. 24, 1842. f23

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

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

Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadelphia fashions. Friends, or Quakers' garments will be made in the neatest and plainest style. Cutting done at shortest notice. All kinds of Military Uniform and undress coats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

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

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale

by F. DENISON. June 10, 1842. if

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES.

—THEO. H. EATON & Co, 138, Jefferson Avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrated machines. 12-8w

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.

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