

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, Editors.
G. Beckley.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1843.

Volume 2, No 46.
Whole Number 90

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

T. N. CAULKINS, PRINTER.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two Dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months. Any person who will forward to us the names of five new subscribers, with the pay in advance, shall be entitled to one copy without charge. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

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POETRY.

We copy the following from the New World: a paper which has recently come out manfully against our national oppressions—black and white:—

"POEMS ON SLAVERY: By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. This is a little pamphlet of scarcely more than thirty pages: it is a great work, nevertheless. It is a noble tribute paid by genius to the spirit of truth. It is the production of a man—a fearless, honest, clear-minded and strong-headed man. It is the production, likewise, of a poet, deeply sensible of the wrongs of oppressed humanity.

The following has an intrinsic poetic beauty, which we rarely see surpassed:

THE QUADROON GIRL.

The Slave in the broad laagoon
Lay morn'd with idle sail:
He wait'd for the rising moon
And for the evening gale.

Under the shore his boat was tied,
And all her listless crew
Watch'd the gray alligator slide
Into the still bayou.

Olores of orange—flowers and spice
Ranch'd them from time time;
Like airs that breathe from Paradise
Upon a world of crime.

The Planter, under his roof of thatch,
Smok'd thoughtfully and slow;
The Slave's thumb was on the latch—
He seem'd in haste to go.

He said, "My ship at anchor rides,
In yonder broad laagoon;
I only wait the evening tides
And the rising of the moon."

Before them, with her face uprais'd,
In timid attitude,
Like one half curious, half amazed,
A Quadroon maiden stood.

Her eyes were like a falcon's, gray,
Her arms and neck were bare;
No garment she wore save a kirtle gay
And her own long raven hair.

And on her lips there play'd a smile,
As holy, meek and fair;
As lights, in some ethereal aisle,
The features of a saint.

"The soil is barren—the farm is old,"
The thoughtful Planter said:
"Then look'd upon the Slave's gold
And then upon the maid."

His heart within him was at strife
With such accursed gains;
For he knew whose passions gave her life—
Whose blood ran in her veins.

But the voice of nature was too weak:
He took the glittering gold!
Then pale as death grew the maiden's cheek,
Her hand as icy cold.

The Slave led her from the door,
He led her by the hand;
To be his slave and paramour
In a strange and distant land!

MISCELLANY

DICKENS IN WASHINGTON.

From "American Notes."

The House of Representatives is a beautiful and spacious hall, of semi-circular shape, supported by handsome pillars. One part of the gallery is appropriated to the ladies, and there they sit in front rows, and come in, and go out, as at a play or concert. The chair is occupied, and raised considerably above the floor of the House; and every member has an easy chair and a writing desk to himself: which is denominated by some people out of doors as a most unfortunate and injudicious arrangement, and an elegant chamber to look at, but a singularly bad one for all purposes of hearing. The Senate, which is smaller, is free from this objection, and is exceedingly well adapted to the uses for which it is designed. The sittings, I need hardly add, take place in the day; and the parliamentary forms are modelled on those of the old country.

Did I see in this public body, an assemblage of men, bound together in the sacred names of Liberty and Freedom, and so asserting the chaste dignity of these twin goddesses, in all their discussions, as to exist at once the eternal Principles to which their name are given, and their own character, and the character of their countrymen, in the admiring eyes of the whole world?

It was but a week since, an aged, grey-haired man, a lasting honor to the land that gave him birth, who has done good service to his country, as his forefathers did, and who will be remembered scores upon scores after the

worms bred in its corruption, are but so many grains of dust—it was but a week, since this old man had stood for days upon his trial before this very body, charged with having dared to assert the infamy of that traffic, which has for its accursed merchandise, men and women, and their unborn children. Yes—And publicly exhibited in the same city all the while; gilded, flamed and glazed; hung up for general admiration; shown to strangers not with shame, but pride; its face not turned towards the wall, itself not taken down and burned; is the Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America, which solemnly declares that all men are created equal; and are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable Rights of Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness!

It was not a month, since this same body had sat calmly by, and heard a man, one of themselves, with outstretched hands, in their drink, reject, threaten to cut another's throat from ear to ear. There he sat, among them; not crushed by the general feeling of the assembly, but as good a man as any.

There was but a week to come, and another of that body, for doing his duty to those who sent him there; for claiming in a Republic the Liberty and Freedom of expressing their sentiments, and making known their prayer; would be tried, found guilty, and have strong censure passed upon him by the rest. His was a grave offence; for years before, he had risen up and said, "A gang of male and female slaves for sale, warranted to breed like cattle, linked to each other by iron fetters, are passing now along the open street beneath the windows of your Temple of Equality! Look!" But there are many kinds of hunters engaged in the pursuit of happiness, and they go variously armed. It is the inalienable right of some among them, to take the field of their happiness, equipped with cat and cartwheel, stocks, and iron collar, and to shoot their view halloo! (always in praise of Liberty,) to the music of clanking chains and blood stripes.

Where sat the many legislators of coarse threats; of words and blows such as court-heavers deal upon each other, when they forget their breeding? On every side. Every session had its anecdotes of that kind, and the actors were all there.

Did I recognise in this assembly, a body of men, who applying themselves in a new world to correct some of the falsehoods and vices of the old, purified the avenues to public life, paved the dirty ways to place and power, debated and made laws for the common good, and had no party but their country?

I saw in them, the wheels that move the meanest perversion of virtuous political machinery that the worst tools ever wrought. Despotic trickery at elections; underhanded tampering with public officers; cowardly attacks upon opponents, with scurrilous newspapers for shields, and bare pens for daggers; shameful truckings to mercenary knaves, whose claim to be considered, is, that every day and week they sow new crops of ruin with their venal tongues, which are the dragons teeth of yore, in every thing but sharpness; andings and abettings of every bad inclination in the popular mind; and artful suppressions of all its good influences; such things as these and in a word, Dishonest Faction in its most depraved and most unobscuring form, stared out from every corner of the crowded hall.

Did I see among them, the intelligence and refinement; the true, honest, patriotic heart of America! Here and there, were drops of its blood and life, but they scarcely colored the stream of desperate adventurers which sets that way for profit and for pay. It is the game of these men, and of their profligate organs, to make the strife of politics so fierce and brutal, and so destructive of all self respect in worthy men, that sensitive & delicate minded persons shall be kept aloof, and they, and such as they be left to battle out their selfish views unchecked.

And thus this lowest of all scrambling fights goes on, and they who in other countries would, from their intelligence and station, most aspire to make the laws, do here recoil the farthest from that degradation.

I visited both houses nearly every day, during my stay in Washington. On my initiation visit to the House of Representatives, they divided against a decision of the chair; but the chair won. The second time I went, the member who was speaking, being interrupted by a laugh, mimicked it, as one child would in quarrelling with another, and added, that he would make honorable gentlemen oppose, sing out a little more on the other side of their mouths presently. But interruptions are rare; the speaker being usually heard in silence. There are more quarrels than with us, and more threatenings than gentlemen are accustomed to exchange in any civilized society of which we have record; but far more imitations have not as yet been imported from the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The feature in oratory which appears to be most practiced, and most relished, is the constant repetition of the same idea or shadow of an idea in fresh words; and the inquiry out of doors is not, "What did he say?" but, "Now long did he speak?" These, however, are but enforcements of a principle which prevails elsewhere.

Mr. Dickens then sketches his journey to Richmond, Va. After giving a graphic description of a stage pant over muddy roads, and corduroy bridges, he says:—
This singular kind of coaching terminates at Fredericksburgh, whence there is a railway to Richmond. The tract of country through which it makes its course was, once productive; but the soil has been exhausted by the system of employing a great amount of slave labor in forcing crops, without strengthening the land; and it is now little better than a sandy desert overgrown with trees. Dreary and uninteresting as its aspect is, I was glad to the heart to find anything on which one of the curses of this horrible institution has fallen; and had greater pleasure in contemplating the withered ground, than the richest and most thriving cultivation in the same place could possibly have afforded me.

In this district, as in all others where slavery sits brooding, (I have frequently heard this admitted, even by those who are its warmest advocates,) there is an air of ruin, and decay abroad, which is inseparable from the system. The barns and outhouses are mouldering away; the sheds are patched and half roofless; the log cabins (built in Virginia with

external chimneys made of clay or wood,) are squallid in the last degree. There is no look of decent comfort anywhere. The miserable stations by the railway side; the great wide woodyards, whence the engine is supplied with fuel; the negro children rolling on the ground before the cabin doors, with dogs and pigs; the biped beast of burden sinking past; gloom and dejection are upon all.

In the negro car belonging to the train in which we made this journey, were a mother and her children, who had just been purchased; the husband and father being left behind with their old owner. The children cried the whole way, and the mother was miserably pining. The champion of Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness, who had bought them, rode in the same train, and every time we stopped, got down to see that they were safe. The black in Simbad's Travels, with one eye in the middle of his forehead, which shone like a burning coal, was nature's aristocrat compared with this white gentleman.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Extract from an Address of Dr. O. C. Comstock before the Young Men's Lyceum of Ann Arbor.

Take a poor laboring man without capital of any kind, save his physical capacity, and his industrious disposition and habits. He relies on the earnings of his daily toil for the support of himself and family. But days, and weeks, and months roll on, and he receives not his hard-earned reward. He has all along been constrained to subsist himself and family on a credit—and a credit, too dear bought, as we have shown, to be long endured without suffering poverty and distress. Take a mechanic. He sells his ware on credit. This enhances the price of his articles and labor. Fortune, to man, seems often fickle and unkind. Mutability is stamped on all things here below. Our knowledge is extremely limited. Our calculations regarding the future, are very liable to fail. We forget how the want of punctuality in one man, injuriously affects a hundred—perhaps a thousand. We forget the sad disappointment of the past, and trust, and promise still. The mechanic suffers, in some of his customers delay of payment, in others, a total loss of his dues. Hence he cannot promptly, if at all, pay for his stock in business, discharge the arrears he owes his journeymen, and defray the incidental expenses of his family.

The farmer follows in the train of the general custom. He trades on a credit with the merchant, and others. Hence the avails of his farm are appropriated to the payment of these anticipated debts. We have seen how the farmer, with others who are trusted pay in two, or more ways for this imaginary favor.

A few words relative to the doctor. His profession is imperatively demanded by the condition of man in this disordered and troubled world. It is not only indispensable to obviate disease, to arrest its ravages, and to prolong life, but it is most laborious and honorable. His talents, learning and fidelity, should be duly appreciated and rewarded. He braves all storms—keeps his nightly vigils—converses with everlasting groans. But, it would seem, that some think they do more than of forings and sacrifices in sending for a physician, and profiting by his skill, attentions and medicine, even if they never pay him a farthing. Perhaps, physicians and surgeons, have more reason to complain of the neglect and ingratitude of their debtors, than any other class of men engaged in similar employments.

Their charges, like those of all other business men, must, of course be some what graduated by a due consideration of the loss, as well as the profit of their professional practice. If I might be indulged in a digression, and permitted to volunteer my counsel to medical gentlemen, it would be this, charge moderately for professional services, and collect your pay, or, at all events, adjust your accounts with promptitude. Do this when gratitude and a sense of justice are fresh in the minds of your patients, or their friends. This management would prevent all ungenerous complaints respecting extravagant bills, often the result of forgetfulness, sometimes the result of mental qualities far less excusable. I purposely abstain from any remarks on the ample gratuitous attentions, which physicians and surgeons, in accordance with their duty and inclination, have uniformly bestowed on the afflicted poor. They are notorious in all the regions of the earth that have been blessed with the lights of science and of Divine Revelation. The record of benevolence to the lowly poor, is on high. Perhaps, it may not be inapposite to repeat, in this connection, the first effusions of a youthful unfledged bard.

"God and the doctor, we alike adore!"
"Just on the brink of danger, not before."
"The danger o'er both are alike acquitted!"
"God is forgotten, and the doctor slighted."
What an ample foundation, is laid in the operations of the credit system, which we have partially explored for legislation, for the action of courts and their attendants. It is a fruitful source of litigation. Hence, with other reasons, the multiplication of lawyers in all parts of our country. The practice we recommend, would very much limit their business, not only in the courts of civil, but also of criminal jurisprudence, and it would by consequence limit their numbers. But they are

humane, high minded and honorable men.—They are incapable of rejoicing over a prosperity, based on the folly, sin, or misfortunes of mankind. Their benevolent hearts would exult in that state of peace, happiness and prosperity, which would leave them so far unoccupied with professional pursuits, as to afford them ample opportunity to consecrate their learning and their virtues to the promotion of various important interests in society. A contrary supposition would be a reflection upon a profession, in which have ever been found the fearless defenders of the rights of man—the bold champions of civil liberty.—Embarrassed, pursued and despairing men know, that the productions of their industry and frugal management, are attiring the persons, furnishing the tables and garnishing the houses of their more fortunate fellow citizens. To these things they can feel reconciled, when law, morality and honor, have been maintained in these vicissitudes of fortune.

But what shall we say of those cases, that are marked with fraud and villany, where dishonest and artful debtors, luxuriate upon the unrequited labor, care and acquisitions of their friendly and generous creditors. Debtors of this description have been seen erecting magnificent dwellings and rolling in splendid carriages, making sumptuous entertainments, and prosecuting costly tours of pleasure. Annihilated confidence, alienated affections and bitter misanthropy, are consequent upon even a small portion of this character.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

SLAVERY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

If the constitution of the U. S. A. contradicts itself, slavery cannot be sustained by it, unless it contains more statements, in favor of slavery than against it. If the same number are found on each side, for & against, they exactly neutralize each other; but if there is a preponderance on one side, then the constitution must be considered on that side. Let us see how the matter stands.

Authority of the Constitution of the U. S. A.

I. FOR SLAVERY.

1. [Art. 1. sec. 2 cl. 3.] "Three fifths of all other persons:" including apprentices, and excluding Indians not taxed, are to be added to the free population, as the basis of representation. This contains an allusion to Slavery.

2. [Art. 4. sec. 2 cl. 3.] "No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such labor or service; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party, to whom such service or labor may be due." Were it not for the history of the times, in which this instrument was formed, we should not know that slaves are meant. We should think only of apprentices. Two statements, then, are found in the constitution, that on the whole, are pro-slavery.

Let us now see, what can be found on the other side.

II. AGAINST IT.

1. The Preamble begins thus: "We, the people of the U. S. A. in order to form a more perfect union." Slavery is against a perfect union, or any union. What union is there, or can there be, between freemen, slaveholders, and slaves? None at all. It is eternal discord, as all this nation may witness.

2. "Establish justice." Had it said to establish justice and injustice, this statement would have done for slavery, for justice and slavery can never agree together.

3. "Ensure domestic tranquillity." Slavery is forever opposed to the peace of families and countries. Wherever it exists, the slaveholders are obliged to guard themselves with dogs, whips, chains, and guns. It has disturbed the peace of the whole nation more than once.

4. "Provide for the common defence." Slavery is against it. Two and a half millions of enemies, are by it, raised up against us. They would join our foes for the sake of freedom, and seek our overthrow.

5. "Promote the general welfare." Slavery produces the reverse of this, both in the master and the slave. How can the general welfare be promoted by rendering a part miserable, and treating them like the brutes that perish?

6. "And secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Slavery is the very opposite of this, in its principles and tendencies. It is a reproach to any people.—Liberty and Slavery are opposites, and in a country where slavery exists, the blessings of liberty cannot be secured or enjoyed.

These comments show, that the fundamental principles of the constitution, are all against slavery, and utterly irreconcilable to it.

7. [Art. 1. sec. 3.] "Congress shall have power to provide for the common defence."

8. "And general welfare of the U. S. A."

These claims have been already anticipated, in the fourth and fifth items of the preamble, and shown to be irreconcilable with slavery.

9. [Art. 3. sec. 2.] "The judicial power [of the Courts of the U. S. A.] shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution." This high court in all its branches, then, is required to judge according

to law and equity, not according to law or equity. But what equity is there, in one man's being the property of another? None at all. This is not equity or equality, but injustice and robbery. In every case, then, when a man sues for a human being as his property, before the U. S. A. court, the constitution requires that court, to judge according to the law of freedom, in union with equity or moral obligation, since the law of slavery conflicts with it; and so dismiss the slave, by pronouncing him free, as far as its authority is concerned.

10. [Art. 4. sec. 1.] "The U. S. A. shall guarantee to every state in the union, a republican form of government." What republicanism is there in slavery? If any, then kings and their subjects are still more republican; for kings do not buy and sell their people, and lord it over them, to the extent that slaveholders do over their slaves. Our southern slaves are not republicans, for they have nothing to do with government. The slaveholders and their drivers are not, for the same reason that kings and nobles are not. Those classes compose the southern population, therefore a slaveholding state has not a republican form of government. This section is clearly opposed to slavery.

11. [Art. 1. of the amendments.] "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." But slavery has made one to all intents and purposes. It is made in this way, every preacher at the south, has liberty to preach in favor of slavery, but not to the man, that preaches against it. They have committees and arrangements, for these purposes, and in this way, they have virtually established a slave religion by civil law, contrary to the constitution; nor can slavery long exist without such an establishment.

12. [Art. 1. sec. 4. cl. 17.] "Congress shall have power, to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the U. S. A." I have shown, that the preceding eleven items are all in favor of liberty, and against slavery; then this is equally so, for it empowers Congress, to legislate according to the constitution, and not against it. And if it be made out, that there is more in it, in favor of liberty than against it, then congress is bound by this, to make all the laws, that are necessary, for the overthrow of slavery; which is evidently shown to be the case.

13. [Art. 6. sec. 3.] "All officers of the U. S. A. and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution." Every officer of the nation then, of every kind, is bound by his solemn oath or affirmation, to oppose and put down slavery, for there is more than six times as much, for liberty as against it, as shown above. If all this be true, which is the most extensive among the official characters of this nation, ignorance of the constitution, or a disposition not to live up to it?

It appears clearly then that slavery exists by virtue of state and not by U. S. A. law, and that if any slave set his foot over the line into a free state, he is beyond the law of slavery, and ought to be free; and if any man engage in forcibly taking him back, that man is a kidnaper, and should be dealt with by law as such.

E. S. HUBBELL, Lecturer from Virginia.
Plymouth, Jan. 2, 1843.

Selections.

SLAVERY UPON THE POST OFFICE.

The people of the free States have felt the Post office to be a burden, and this has been often manifested by complaints through the press, and by memorial and petitions to congress for reduction of postage. Much is said of the present time against existing rates of postage, and the inquiry is frequent, why can it not be reduced? We propose to throw light upon this question.

The Post Office really is a burden to the free States. They are willing to sustain the public welfare, but they feel—and feel truly that their most office bills are unnecessarily heavy.—They pay much more than enough to sustain the department in the free states, and were it not for carrying the southern mails, it is confidently believed the rates might be reduced one half.

Post Office revenue must come chiefly from those parts of the country where the intelligence and business are found. In some sections, less than one fourth of the adult white population can read or write, little support can be derived to the post office. Still the mails must be dragged through these long southern routes, passing here and there old decaying, slavery-cursed mansions, and finding very little local support.

Had slavery never existed in the south, no reason is apparent why it would not have been as populous, intelligent and business like as the north, probably more so; but horse-racing, cock-fighting, gambling, duelling, hunting, woman-whipping and laziness, contribute but little to carry the mails. The rates of postage must, therefore, be high enough to extort from the free states, after supporting their own mails, a sum sufficient to meet the heavy deficiency of the slave states in revenue, to this Department of the government. If it is not done, the national Treasury must foot the bills, which is little else than another form of doing the same thing. Look at official testimony on this subject. The following table is made from statements of the Post Master General. The first column is the revenue derived from the post offices in each state during that year; the second the expenditures in the same for the same year—1833.

Slave States.	1833.	1834.
Del.	154,444 45	84,426 36
R. I.	17,686 44	6,193 38
Conn.	47,341 39	35,850 80
N. Y.	400,644 65	225,505 39
N. J.	30,365 07	53,801 70
Penn.	229,305 38	155,575 45
Ohio	86,161 41	124,130 05
Mich.	9,616 72	20,137 00
Ind.	12,330 83	46,533 62
Ill.	13,445 38	31,826 83

Free States.	1833.	1834.
Del.	6,290 98	11,146 60
Md.	81,577 73	99,201 72
D. C.	15,741 71	
Va.	109,990 10	234,219 00
N. C.	36,722 53	100,129 80
S. C.	58,001 34	123,515 30
Ga.	75,420 07	100,624 76
Florida	7,396 46	14,291 62
Alabama	37,652 53	161,636 38
Miss.	22,430 93	23,971 64
La.	47,718 53	83,231 84
Ark.	3,733 11	12,665 00
Tenn.	41,407 33	76,737 36
Ky.	45,511 45	61,809 53
Mo.	17,643 53	15,427 63

Thus it appears that the free states paid	1,002,061 00
While the slaves state paid but	603,275 42

Excess of revenue from free states over slave states, which is almost as much as the whole receipts from the slave states! 483,785 58

Now compare the expenditures.	\$1,087,670 58
In free states	1,005,515 75

Difference in favor of slave states	82,154 94
Thus the south received \$82,154 94 more than the north, while they paid \$483,785 58 less.	

Southern revenue fell short of their expenditures \$484,933 68.

By comparing different states it will be seen that New York and Pennsylvania afforded nearly as much revenue as the whole south. New York alone paid as much as N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Ala., Miss., La., Ark., Tenn., Ky., and Missouri!

While Alabama paid \$37,652 53, that state received \$161,636 38. S. C. paid \$58,001 34, and received \$123,515 30.

It will also be perceived that the receipts from the free states for that year, exceed'd their expenditure only \$86,542 25, hence a heavy debt was reported on account of cost at the south.

Let the year 1833 should be thought not to give a fair view the year 1831, as shown in the Report of the P. M. General.

The difference in revenue from slaveholding states and territories, and the free states, was \$243,137 59, while the expenditures in the two sections was about equal, as follows to be the general intention. The rates of postage must, therefore, be high enough to compel the north to pay a sum, over and above supporting their own mail, sufficient to meet this deficiency, or the department must be in debt and the treasury taxed to pay it. At the last Extra Session, HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS were appropriated by Congress for the payment of P. O. debts. In the year 1831, N. York, N. Hampshire and Mass. paid about as much as the whole south—states and territories.

The following table will show the comparative cost of carrying the mails in the free and slave states in 1833.—[Ex. Doc. 26 Cong.]

Free States.	Miles.	Cost.
Me.	1,090,346	\$91,533
N. H.	923,993	69,291
Vt.	825,567	61,173
Mass.	1,887,455	146,161
R. I.	188,157	12,013
Conn.	779,748	55,822
N. J.	4,777,057	387,287
N. Y.	6,658,667	40,333
Penn.	3,348,103	195,590
Ohio	2,339,939	151,799
Mich.	507,462	39,090
Ind.	1,960,579	98,515
Ill.	1,317,561	144,991
Wis.	230,360	25,039

\$2,337,234 \$1,561,880

Slave States.	Miles.	Cost.
Del.	146,190	\$13,193
Md.	745,037	101,647
Vir.	2,212,010	104,543
N. C.	1,593,693	163,595
S. C.	1,092,872	158,609
Ga.	1,420,743	199,805
Fla.	196,283	40,579
Mo.	659,070	62,656
Ky.	1,492,621	123,218
Tenn.	1,323,704	113,511
Ark.	1,657,251	243,192
Ala.	541,078	80,144
Miss.	896,056	179,613
La.	412,984	85,276

\$14,319,444 \$1,754,692

Thus the mails were transported 20,257,234 miles for \$1,531,880 in the free states, while to carry them 14,319,444 miles in the slave states cost \$1,754,692.

It may be imagined to present the reader some items showing the comparative cost in the two sections of conveyance, by different modes of conveyance, from P. M.'s Report of 1833.

<i>By Horse and Sully.</i>		
	Miles.	Cost.
States.		
Me.	283,004	\$15,875
In.	293,994	27,350
N. H.	116,532	5,680
Flor.	70,438	8,575
Penn.	950,970	42,875
Ala.	636,937	111,893

In Alabama	145,707 39
In Mississippi	68,141 12
In Arkansas	53,959 23
In Tennessee	4,936 28
In Kentucky	30,885 04
In Missouri	7,615 17
In Florida	29,730 33
	60,247 07
Excess of revenue over expenditures	
In Louisiana	63,292 65
District of Columbia	20, 27 32
	83,327 32
Total expenses of post office department, over revenue in the slave States.	\$576,627 10

Such is an authentic exhibition of the effect of slavery upon the department of the government, and such are the intolerable burdens which the people of the free states have to bear in this one form of account of this vile system of slavery.

This year by utmost effort and rigor our slaveholding P. M. General has met the expenses of the department. He has now decreed that for the sender of a newspaper to a friend to write his own name on it subjects him to penalty. And this after the newspaper readers of the north are taxed so enormously to pay postage for slaveholders!

These facts carry the question of slavery to every man's door. How long will the people be ground in the dust, before they will arise in the exercise of their lawful powers and shake this curse from their limbs!

Every time you pay a postage, remember slavery!—Liberty Standard.

From the Voice of Freedom.

CORRUPTION OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

Men, who admit the correctness of our principles, predict, that our party will soon become as corrupt as the other political parties and therefore they stand aloof, and rather hope to see their prediction fulfilled. Is this a right spirit; conduct that God will approve? For be it remembered, that I am addressing moral beings, men, that must give an account to God for their political sentiments and conduct, as well as for all their other actions. That the Liberty Party may become as corrupt as the other parties, is certainly, an event not impossible. Men are so prone to do evil, that we can have but little confidence in any combination which they form. How often do churches become corrupt, missionary societies degenerate and republics sink into despotisms? Is this a reason, why we should have nothing to do with churches, benevolent institutions, and republican governments? If not, then the fact, that the Liberty Party may become corrupt is no reason, why we should not give it our cordial support. And those who push forward this objection, and act with other combinations which are corrupt, or may become so, show but little consistency of character.

The objection supposes, that the Liberty Party are not, as yet, so corrupt as the other parties, why not then, leave the corrupt and join the party which is more pure, and by your influence try to keep it from degenerating? If in your heart you love human rights, why do you not take hold with those, who are trying to sustain them: help them while they are honestly aiming to accomplish a great good? Should they hereafter become corrupt, they will then be as good as the other parties are now. So that you can lose nothing, but you may have the pleasure of laboring for a season with a party which is not so corrupt, according to your own objection, as the old parties. Is it not better to forsake the evil, and join the good? And would not charity teach us to hope, that what is now good will so continue, and hold on to the end?

K. B.

EXTRACT FROM MR. ADAMS.

"Where the south cannot effect her object by browbeating, she who dies. The restoration of the gag rule, after it had been three times rejected, was effected in this manner. Two members from the State whose motto is virtue, liberty, and independence, and who had voted against the rule, moved and carried resolutions—to keep the balance between the North and South in their own hands. They came another, notable device—the appointment of a select committee, composed of course of five slaveholding members, and four from the free States, to report a revision of all the rules. Then a proposition to exclude the reception of all petitions, till after the report of this select committee [except on subjects specially noticed in the President's message]. This committee never reported till the last day but one before the close of the session, and then nothing could be done but to lay the report on the table. The good nature of the free representation, circumvented by this show of a compromise yielded to the exclusion of petitions for that session, and never recovered the right.

The yielders commended themselves by their concession to the good feelings of the South, and she patted them on the back as good honest fellows, albeit abolitionists, and laughed in her sleeves to find how easily Yankee cunning could be outwitted. This compromise with principle to appease the South, is one of the means of obtaining personal influence with Southern members."

HENRY CLAY.

I met a curious instance of the reckless inconsistency of partisan editors. The *Forum*, a penny daily in Philadelphia, yarades at the head of its page the name of HENRY CLAY for President. Underneath, in leaded type, is the following spherism, in its application to the most distinguished duellist of the country from a political supporter, is very cutting: "DUELLIST.—A moral coward, seeking to hide the pusillanimity of his mind, by affecting a corporeal courage. Instead of discharging a pistol, the resort of bullies and brags, the really brave soul will dare to discharge his duty to God and man, by refusing to break the laws of both. He is the true hero, who can exclaim, in the sublime language of Voltaire, 'Je crains Dieu, cher Abner, et je n'ai d'autre crainte.'"

"I fear God and I have no other fear," can be said with truth by only one of the Presidential candidates now before the people of the United States—Birney the just—the Christian—the emancipator—the self-devoted and impartial friend of human rights.

E. W. SIMON, agent of the American Bible Society, in a late published letter, in which he describes certain SLAVES of the extreme South as "the happiest people he ever saw," speaks with rapture of instances where the slave has taken a dollar from his pocket, requesting Massa Nehon to send a bible to the poor heathen. Now this agent knew that the wretched slave was himself forbid to open and read the bible which he was anxious to give to "poor heathen;" and that those "happiest people" were living in promiscuous concubinage. Yet his mind probably never once rested on these sins and evils, while he was pleading and toiling for the destruction of heathenism in distant places.—J. Blanchard.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS IN DETROIT.

On Tuesday Evening, December 20th, 1842, the colored vigilant committee of the city of Detroit, met in the basement of the second Baptist Church. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. French.

The Chairman, Wm. C. Monroe, stated the object of the meeting was to appoint a sub-committee from the board to draft a petition to the Legislature praying that we, the colored citizens of the state of Michigan, may enjoy our right of suffrage.

On motion, Messrs. Lightfoot, Lambert, and Banks, were appointed that committee.

On motion, the following preamble and resolution were adopted.

Whereas, We the colored vigilant committee of the city of Detroit, were appointed and elected by our people to draft a petition to the Legislature, and to do any other business which we may deem of vital importance to them and ourselves.

Therefore, Resolved, That it is our duty to call a public meeting at the City Hall, to lay our people's claims as American citizens, upon our government for its protection.

Resolved, That Messrs. Wm. C. Monroe, Robert Banks and Wm. Lambert, shall address the public in the behalf of our people.

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare an annual report, to be read on the occasion.

Resolved, That our public meeting be held on the second week in January, previous to the presentation of our petition to the Legislature.

On motion, the committee adjourned, to call a public meeting at the City Hall, on the second Tuesday in January.

On Tuesday evening, January 10th, at 7 o'clock, the committee met in the City Hall according to adjournment: Wm. C. Monroe in the Chair, and Wm. Lambert, Secretary.

On motion, the proceedings of the previous meeting were called for, and read.

On motion, the following report was read:

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Colored Vigilant Committee of the City of Detroit.

The committee would respectfully report, that their efforts for the past year, though few and feeble, have far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. At the time it was first proposed to organize a Committee of Vigilance from among our own people, to watch over our interests—to draft our petitions to the Legislature, praying that we may enjoy the elective franchise, in common with other men, or to do any other business which they may deem of vital importance to our people. It was argued by some, that there was no necessity for such a committee, as we had friends who were already advocating our cause, and endeavoring to elevate us to our rights. Therefore, we should stand still, lest we should take a burden upon our own shoulders, that we were not able to bear, and thereby retard the great enterprise which they were about to achieve. But the more reflecting portion of us, being well satisfied that the long lost rights and liberties of our people in this community, or in any other, could only be regained by our own exertions, elected and organized a committee of nine persons from among ourselves, and sent them forth to act in behalf of our whole people. As a matter of course, the want of experience in the various duties to be performed, caused much difficulty in deciding upon some definite plan of operating calmly, upon those difficult cases which have hitherto heated the minds of our people with inflamed passion, and called forth their physical force, to consummate in riot and bloodshed, that which should have been done calmly, peaceably, and with deliberate reason. Thus have the committee learned from the past transactions of our people, as well as from history, that the spirit of physical conquest, led on by ignorance, was always formed in enmity, pursued in hatred, inflamed by passion, and consummated in riot and bloodshed, and often without accomplishing the object of its design. And as the object of the committee was to lay the foundation for the triumph of the just principles of liberty, and the right of all men to enjoy an equal protection, under the government in which they live, and this to be done under the dominion of calm and deliberate reason, have adopted morality as their shield—education, as their armor, and ungarnished truth as their weapon to carry on this moral and political warfare.

From these instruments, the Committee have learned that education is the principal means by which an enslaved and degraded people can be elevated; and that our moral, upright, and correct deportment will be one of the strongest arguments we can present, in favor of our universal elevation to our civil, religious and political rights. In laying down this plan, the committee have endeavored to impress upon the minds of our people the great necessity of laying aside those light and frivolous amusements of the giddy and the gay, for the more calm, studious and reflecting mind of the Philosopher, and thereby bring ourselves and posterity within the benign influence of education, temperance and morality. The committee would now respectfully report that they have seen their efforts abundantly blessed. They are now able to point to the names of from 60 to 70 individuals, from our own people, the majority having no children of their own to educate, have resolved to contribute a portion of their daily earnings to support a day school, where all sects and denominations may be taught free of charge.—The committee are now able to enter into a day school, supported principally by our people, and taught by a man of our color, and there behold its scholars, making rapid strides in moral and intellectual improvement. They are also able to count the names of a hundred individuals who have laid aside the intoxicating bowl, and came and signed the "temperance pledge." They can also refer to the Young Men's Society, their debating Club, their Reading Room, with a Library of Hist-

rical works, all established by their own individual exertions, to demonstrate a general diffusion of knowledge among our people.—The committee have beheld, with much joy, the organization of two Female Societies, whose objects appear to be, education, temperance, economy, and the universal reformation of the present, as well as the rising generations. It is true that the committee have had cause to grieve, on seeing the spirit of ignorance rising up in the midst of our people, to draw a division, and thereby presenting itself an obstacle and stumbling block in the way of our general elevation. But as ignorance is the mother of misfortune, and its wars always formed in enmity, pursued in hatred and inflamed with passion, always destroys itself and sinks to its own level, without accomplishing its designs. Such has been the fate of those obstacles which presented themselves to retard the general reformation which we are about to achieve. Thus have the Committee learned from experience, as well as from history, the superiority of moral and intellectual power over that of ignorance or physical force. The case of Nelson Hackett, the fugitive slave from Arkansas, is a striking evidence of the superiority of calm and deliberate reason, over that of heated and inflamed passion. When Nelson Hackett was arrested in Chatham, brought and cast into Sandwich jail, information was forwarded to our committee that a slave had been pursued into Canada by his master, who had offered five hundred dollars for his arrest, and he had been arrested and cast into Sandwich jail, to await his trial at the Court of King's Bench. A portion of our Committee made it their business to attend that Court, and there learned from the presiding Judge that Nelson Hackett had been arrested on a charge of felony, and would remain in jail a certified time, and if sufficient proof should be brought within that time, the case would go before the Governor, and as there was no treaty stipulation (he) binding the two governments to deliver up fugitives, and as Nelson Hackett was a slave, it was his decided opinion that he would not be given up. The committee returned to Detroit and reported. General information of the case was circulated among our people, recommending to keep a vigilant eye upon the course pursued by British law, in the case of a slave claimed on British soil, under the charge of felony. Nelson Hackett remained in Sandwich jail for several months. Inquiry was made, time after time, by the committee, respecting Nelson Hackett's case, and all the information we could receive from our people in Sandwich was, they had been informed that he had been set at liberty, yet no one had seen him. Thus the case died gradually away, and faded from the minds of many.—But the mysteriousness of the case excited the suspicion of our committee, and caused them to keep out an eye of vigilance, to ferret out the whole proceedings.

On the night of the 8th of February 1842, at a dark and late hour of night, Nelson Hackett was taken out of Sandwich jail, conveyed across the river and lodged in our city prison, unknown to the inhabitants of Sandwich, or the good citizens of Detroit. But a vigilant eye encompassed the whole affair.—General notice was circulated among our people, calm and deliberate reason was recommended as the basis of action; our friends and able counsel was consulted, who after examining the papers gave it as their opinion that they had been correctly made out, and all had been legally done, as he was a felon, it was better to let him go back to the prison house of slavery, than to bring a reproach upon the cause of emancipation by instituting a suit in his behalf. But the committee feeling themselves duty bound to act in his behalf called a general meeting of our people and resolved to publish the whole affair to the world, and thereby set a bell in motion that would roll into the British House of Commons. It had its desired effect: several letters were immediately received from distinguished persons in Canada, calling on the committee for more information upon the subject, and were all immediately answered. On the 28th of July 1842, a letter was received from England, calling on the committee for the names of all those concerned in the affair, with such other information as the committee was able to collect, such facts as the committee were in possession of were immediately forwarded. It is true that Nelson Hackett was returned to the prison house bondage, but the name of "Nelson Hackett" is now sounding upon the highest notes in the British House of Lords. Thus have the committee learned from experience, the superiority of moral and intellectual power, guided by calm, and deliberate reason, over that of ignorance and physical force, guided by heated and inflamed passion.

The committee while endeavoring to secure justice for our own people have also endeavored to impress upon their minds the great necessity of observing the law and becoming good and peaceable citizens. The committee was present themselves, before the good inhabitants of this community, to lay our people's claims upon your sympathy to act in our behalf.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Wm. C. Monroe, Robert Banks, and Wm. Lambert. After which the house adjourned.

W. C. MONROE, Ch'n.

W. LAMBERT, Sec'y.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM AND THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—The following extract is from a letter in the *Wesford Independent* from the above gentleman: "I have now been in Ireland three months, and have not seen a single person intoxicated, through a journey extending from Dublin over all the south of Ireland, embracing the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork and Limerick. What an example is this for England!"

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

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

TO THE LIBERTY PARTY IN THE COUNTY OF WAYNE.

A Convention for this county is hereby called, to assemble at the office of Charles H. Stewart, in Detroit, on the evening of the 4th of February next, at 7 o'clock, to elect twelve delegates to the State Convention, for nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to be held at Ann Arbor, during the said month. Each town in the county, and ward in the city, will send two delegates to the County Convention.

On its adjournment a meeting will be held of all friends of the cause, to discuss many matters of deep importance, preparatory to the Annual Meeting of the A. S. Society. A full attendance is especially solicited, and that every friend will lay aside ordinary business for the occasion.

CHAS. H. STUART,
Chairman of Con. Com.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

Remember when it comes—on Wednesday the eighth day of February, The Temperance Society meets the preceding day. Shall we have a general gathering? What say you, friends? Let us have a representation from all parts of the State, and not leave the whole business to be despatched by a small section of Liberty men. Let all abolitionists come.—Our friends from a distance will receive the hospitality of our citizens.

We are told there are a few in the State who yet doubt the policy of separate nominations. Come up to this meeting, friends, and let us discuss this matter. Last, but not least we say, let the ladies come! No cause can long prosper without their approbation; and when all the ladies are enlisted in behalf of an enterprise, who can successfully oppose it? Rev. J. P. Cleveland is to open the Temperance meeting with an address; and we apprehend that both anniversaries will bring together an amount of talent and moral worth, which few occasions can cause to assemble.—There are Liberty nominations to be made. Who does not wish to see our best men put up for Governor and Lieutenant Governor? We say to the twenty one hundred voters of this year, come and choose them; and with a strong team for next fall, and a wide circulation for the Signal, we think Melanion will not be behind any other State.

Mr. BIRNEY may be expected to be present at the State meeting, unless providentially hindered. We have just seen a letter from him to that effect.

OHIO.

The State Liberty Convention was held at Columbus, Dec. 28.

Mr. Morris, who was present announced that he was about addressing a letter to the National Committee, informing them that he should decline the nomination for Vice President, unless it should be approved by a national convention, which would represent the views of the Liberty party more fully than did the convention of 1840.

The convention adopted a resolution recommending a national convention, to be held at Buffalo, June 28, 1843, to nominate a candidate for Vice President, and transact any other necessary business; each State to have as many delegates as it has Congressional electors, the votes on important questions to be taken by States.

Our readers are aware that some of the eastern abolitionists have been suspicious of the orthodoxy of the Liberty men of Ohio. The following resolution demonstrates, we think, that they are on the right platform:

Resolved, That as Liberty men, we cannot mix with either of the other parties; because neither of them avows our principles, or adopts our measures, which are these:

1. The practical enforcement of the Constitutional principle that slavery is purely local in its character, and cannot exist beyond state limits, under acts of Congress, by the repeal of all such acts by which the traffic in slaves on the American coast, and the holding of slaves in American vessels, is sanctioned and regulated or by which slavery is established or continued in the District of Columbia, or in the Territory of Florida, and of all ordinances or laws in the District or Territory which sustain slavery therein, and by inflexible opposition to the admission of any new slave state into the Union.
2. The entire separation of every department of National Government from unconstitutional connection with slavery.
3. The open and unqualified renunciation of all servitude to the Slave Power.
4. The adoption of immediate measures to revive the prosperity of the West and of the whole country, by opening the markets of the world to our agricultural products, which we are now forced to sell to states which cannot or will not pay, while immense markets abroad remain closed against us through the criminal selfishness and indifference of our own government.
5. The diffusion of education among all classes, the establishment of a sound and honest currency of gold and silver coin, or their actual equivalents; and the adoption of such commercial regulations, whether in the shape of duties on imports or any other shape, as will most effectively promote the interests of free-labor and thereby advance the prosperity of the country.
6. The practical application of the great principles of Liberty and Justice, which are also the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and of Republicanism, and the recognition of the equal rights of all men in the administration of our State and National Governments.

The Philanthropist represents the Whigs as making considerable progress in the Liberty school of politics.

Here is an account of a very apt scholar.

"The Ohio State Journal, the organ of the Whig party in this State, one year ago, did not know of the existence of a State Liberty Convention at the Capitol. A little while after it titled the men who were engaged in so visionary and ridiculous a movement. Still later, it grew indignant, and denounced them as factious. At last, awaking to the fact that their action was about to overwhelm the party of which it was the organ, it began to put on quite an anti-slavery garb, and appeal to the abolitionists to abstain from a course of policy which would result in the triumph of a party claiming the natural ally of the South, peculiarly hostile to abolitionism in all its forms, favorable to the annexation of Texas, the extension of the Slave Power &c. Yes—it *learned to talk of the SLAVE POWER*, its ambitious designs, its daring encroachments—all in the short space of one year. An apt scholar, this!"

The Boston Daily Advertiser, the organ of the Whigs par excellence, in comparing Mr. Sewall, the Liberty candidate, with Governor Morton, asks very significantly, "What doctrine in the whole creed developed by Gov. Morton's speech, is so dangerous as the fundamental doctrines of the abolition party?"

MAINE.

This State has a population of half a million of real Yankees—hardy, industrious, intelligent and moral. Maine is a Democratic State. The majority for Governor was about 10,000 at the last election—so large that the Whigs cannot hope to succeed in future in electing their candidates. Besides, the New England system of requiring a majority of all the votes given is often a hindrance to the complete success of any party.

The Liberty party is now organized in every county in the State. The vote was 4200 at the last election. There are two able and effective Liberty papers published in the State, the Bangor Gazette, and the Liberty Standard. We notice that the Whig papers there make the same complaints that they do here—that the Liberty party injures them—they are the most favorable to liberty—an Anti-Juggernaut party would be a sensible as an anti-slavery one, &c. &c. The truth is, that their late invocations to "that same old coon" have failed to save them, and they must now come down into the valley of humiliation, and take their chance as a *settled and uniform minority*, unless "the sober second thought" of the people, (not hard cider nor Log Cabin revels) shall elevate them again to power.—We know this is mortifying to them; but it cannot be avoided. Whig majorities can no longer be secured by excitements.

David Lee Child is now reporting at Washington for the A. S. Standard, the organ of the old school anti-third-party abolitionists. He is a gentleman of knowledge and talents.

Mr. Torrey is to be there in behalf of the Union of Liberty. A young Quaker is also reporting for the Philanthropist and other papers. Thus the Liberty cause is getting to be well represented at Washington.

A Committee of the Georgia Legislature have reported the following exposition of the Constitution:

Be it therefore Resolved, That negroes, or persons of color, are not citizens, under the Constitution of the United States, and that Georgia will never recognize such citizenship.

Be it further Resolved, That his excellency the governor transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to the governors of the several States of this Confed. evy.

The value of this exposition of the sovereign State of Georgia may be appreciated from the fact that about one half the adult population of the State cannot read their own names!

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Every nation has facilities for increasing the national wealth peculiar to itself. The Southern portion of this country has been very backward in developing its manufacturing resources, but the following notice of a new method of rendering slavery profitable will doubtless be considered indicative of future progress. It is from the Washington correspondent of the Liberty Press.

"You are aware that the upper story of the Patent office in this city, is occupied by the National Institute as a depository. A great variety of curiosities are collected there, nature, art, science, air, earth and ocean, all having contributed to increase the collection, and interest the beholder. Among the rest of the objects to be seen there, whose use, and aim puzzle an unlettered man, one may notice stretched upon a small stick, posted up and neatly labelled, a piece of leather, very neatly dressed. The label reads as follows: 'Skin of an African, tanned in Georgetown, presented by the Rev. James Currie, Geo. College, July 7, 1842.'"

What could be the design of the Rev. gentlemen, in thus preserving and exposing this precious evidence of southern inventive genius, in manufactures, every one must imagine for himself? Was it designed as a *National emblem*? Whether or not there is a *tanned* at Georgetown, where the Christian business of tanning the hides of this portion of the population, (after they have been worn out as unpaid laborers, and as the basis of representation in Congress,) is carried on upon a large scale, I am uninform. If so, it is certainly making the most of them. Who knows but in the onward march of southern ingenuity, and the ever-living refinements of southern taste, the time may soon come when a tanned hide, after having been nursed and flanned and fed by their colored domestics during their lives, will attend church and devoutly thumb their prayer books, *delectably glazed*, with their skins tanned in Georgetown D. C."

Our neighbor of the Baptist Christian, Detroit, copies from the Signal one of our selected articles, which says that there are 100,000 Baptists in the country who cannot read or write, and that that denomination holds 100,000 slaves. The article is entitled "A Disgrace," and ends with "the truth."

We cut it from an exchange paper, just as it was, supposing it contained important truths.

Our neighbor of the Herald attributes the article to us, and admits the premises, substantially, but objects to "so singular a pre-eminence." He contends that other denominations, in proportion to their numbers, are as guilty as the Baptists. This is true, in reference to slavery, no doubt.

The Herald says: "We feel this disgrace, and as far as remonstrance and argument—the only weapons with which we can, at present, reach the south—will go, we are willing to use our endeavors in its removal. All that we object to, is that our friends should leave us quite so lonely in the disgrace, and at least multiply the charge of general ignorance."

"B. Stephenson" must excuse us for not inserting his communication. We cannot make the Signal a medium of personal alterations.

Joe Smith was arrested, Dec. 31, on a warrant from Gov. Ford, upon a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, that he be delivered up as a fugitive from justice, on the charge that he was an accessory before the fact to the attempted assassination of Gov. Boggs. On a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Pope, he was set at liberty, because he was not a fugitive from justice. He was a resident of Nauvoo, in Illinois, when the crime was committed. Consequently he could not have fled from justice in Missouri.

The Credit System.—On our first page, in the place of our usual notes on Political Economy, will be found an extract from Dr. Constock's Lecture before the Young Men's Lyceum. The subject is one of much importance, and is fast receiving public attention. It begins to be discovered that, were the system of crediting abolished as far as practicable, every person could buy more goods, at less prices, be more independent, and could do business with less risk. A large army of sheriffs, constables, witnesses, juries, lawyers, judges, and justices, who live wholly or in part by consuming the products of the working man's industry, without producing any portion of the public wealth, might be more usefully employed. No blame, however, can be attached to their present employment in collecting debts. They earn what they receive.—But the system, as now practiced, is injurious both to debtor and creditor.

According to the report of the papers, Mr. Adams thinks rather contemptuously of the temperance pledge and temperance societies. His practice corresponds with his faith. The correspondent of the Free Press says, that on New Year's day, he treated his visitors, to some excellent old wine."

The Liberator is out upon the Liberty Party in several columns a week with all the powers of rhetoric and oratory. It represents the whole movement as a device of the Devil, ridiculous, contemptible, wicked, absurd, inefficient, Lilliputian, &c. &c. The writer seems to forget that the Liberty men can no more be ridiculed out of their principles, than they can be humiliated by artifice, or forced down by public sentiment.

The Somers Mating.—The New York papers contain very long details of the testimony in this case. The leading facts in the case seem to be fully agreed on. Small and Cromwell, who were executed with young Spencer had both served on board of slaves. Yet Spencer appears to have been the main fabricator of the scheme. But it seems scarcely possible that a youth of nineteen could have deliberately executed such an infernal plot.—Our readers will remember the design was to murder the officers and part of the crew, turn pirates, attack only such vessels as they could easily take, then destroy them, and keep the females as prisoners for their own purposes.—The only justification of the summary execution of the mutineers, is found in the necessity of the case, in order to preserve the lives of the officers and crew. This will justify the deed in the minds of most men.

We have on hand a memorial of Jas. G. Birney to our Legislature, and also a report of the Judiciary committee of the House, of which Mr. Littlejohn is chairman, against expunging the word "white" from the constitution. They shall both appear next week.—This last is a miserable affair. The House dishonored itself in publishing it. They should have referred it back to the committee, with instructions to try again.

On Mr. Slade's proposition relative to abolishing the Slave Trade (not Slavery) in the federal District, every Southern Whig voted against it! How favorable to Liberty the Whig party is! Says the Advertiser, "We are not prepared to say slavery should be abolished in the District of Columbia!" Do you think the Trade should be abolished?

Mr. Dickens says these, among other things about his visit to a tobacco manufacturer, and a plantation near Richmond. We are glad the "mint juleps" of his host, did not stupefy him to the wrongs of the half-clad, half-fed slave. Of the tobacco operatives, he writes: "Many of the workmen appeared to be strong men, and it is hardly necessary to add that they were all laboring nicely." Then, after two o'clock in the day, they are allowed to sing a certain number at a time. The hour striking while I was there, some twenty sang a hymn in parts, and sang it very sweetly, pursuing their work meanwhile. A bell rang. I was about to leave, and they all poured forth into a building on the opposite side of the street to dinner. I said several times that I should like to see them at their meal; but as the gentlemen to whom I mentioned this desire appeared to be suddenly taken rather deaf, I did not pursue the request.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York, March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslin 50
Anti-Slavery Manual 20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 37 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 38 1-2
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Buxton on the Slave trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade,) vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1 00
Chloe Spear 25
Channing on Slavery 25
Duncan on Slavery 25
Eman. in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constitution discovered 25
Fountain, plain binding, 4to. 12 1-2
Gustavus Vassa 50
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 57 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2; Jay's View 50
Light and Truth 20
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Haues 75
Do of Lovejoy 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 53 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 4vo. 1 00
Rankin's Letters, 12mo. 100 pp. 20
Right and wrong in Boston 20
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No. 6. The Ten Commandments, 20
No. 7. Danger and Safety, 20
No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible, 20
No. 9. Prejudice against Color, 20
No. 10. Northern Dealers in Slaves, 20
No. 11. Slavery and Missions 20
No. 12. Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

PRINTS, ETC.

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The Emancipated Family 25
Slave Market of America 25
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson 5
Do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 2
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 13
Do. with kneeling Slave sheet 1-2
Prayer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 508
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Mendian fund.
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25
Argument of Roger S. Baldwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6
Congressional Document relating to do. 1 00
Portrait of Cliveaux 1 00
March 3d, 1842.

Thrashing Machines.

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

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

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them—There will be one for examination at N. H. Wisc'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 \$430 for a horse power with a thrashing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

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

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power.

One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

J. H. CASE.

S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842.

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

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 superior to any other power.

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.

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 years' experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, April 18, 1842.

Woolen Manufactory

The subscribers have recently put in operation a woolen manufactory for manufacturing 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

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

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, April 13, 1842.

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 product of a regular physician, who has made his professional study of life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has since distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late G. V. Peters; 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 thus 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, nervous diarrhoea, flatulence, habitual constipation, loss of appetite, bloated, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working.

This perfect, and his process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills hidden virtue is revealed, which called into action, and here also it is Peters' Pills that 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 colored 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.

The irresistible force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, a sweet cheer, lily and carnation complexion by their action on the system. And ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and influence, and take them—two or three in a day without in the slightest degree increasing the danger of an abortion, which fact is one of the utmost importance. Pimples, a young boy 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 Peters had got his Pill Engine at work.) To resign his commission, his hour glass and his scepter.

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

Not of your mighty size do I come to complain. But a farnal New Yorker, one PETERS by name;

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

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

But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his sway.

While musing in cognate what course to pursue, The Engine of Peters broke forth into view.

As though his soul was run red to bile, At that unsparing scum of bile, By all men known as Peters' Pills, And these Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter, And leave 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 from all;

For soon the clinks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all mighty continue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abbe, G. Grenville, F. J. P. Crane, Myrman & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Miller & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Litch: J. C. Wiggins, Sylvan, Hale & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Morrison, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Centre; Brotherton & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Hayward, Scio; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Sentergood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Moving & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. A. Buelwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmon & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago; and almost every where else.

Oct. 19, 1842

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, 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.

ESTEE OF ELLEN WILMOT DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate and for the County of Washtenaw, administrator on the estate of Ellen Wilmot, late of Scio 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.

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

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR.

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

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

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

RHEUMATISM, and GOUT.

positively cured, and all shriveled 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 & HEMORRHOIDS.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co.

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SERRATOR; and Foundered horses entirely cured by ROOFS' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalloy's Magical Pain Extractor Salvo.

—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS.

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

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

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

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

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

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

[See Dr. Lin's signature, Doctor O. Olin nature, thus:]

HEADACHE.

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

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

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

COLDS, COUGHS, PAINS IN THE BONES, HOARSENESS, and DROPSY.

are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

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

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT.

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

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM.

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

Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's EXPECTORANT.

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS.

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

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

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

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

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

Be sure you call for our articles, and not put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—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 Arbor, Mich.

HOLMANS, Bone Ointment.

THIS Ointment stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which are its chief uses, viz: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, Chronic and Influenza—Gout—Sprains—Blisters and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

It dissolves all tumors—renders stiff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in RHEUMATISM and GOUT. 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 Ointments 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

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 finest assortments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found:

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English.

20 oz Sulph. Morphin.

10 oz Acet. do

50 oz Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark.

1 lb. Powdered Rhubarb.

1 Chest Rhubarb Root.

1 lb. Powdered Jalap.

50 lbs. Calomel.

3 casks Epsom Salts.

15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil.

40 boxes Sperm Candles.

2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground.

4 casks Linseed Oil.

Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Filling Plate Ware, Porcelain Teeth.

A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER.

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

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile store 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. Practice 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.

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 most efficacious remedies for all those bilious diseases, originating in a new country.

The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail by

L