



# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1845.

## THE LIBERTY TICKET.

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

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

For Governor,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF SAGANAW.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
**LUTHER F. STEVENS,**  
OF KALAMAZOO.

Our subscribers are requested to forward payments for the Signal by mail, or otherwise, without waiting for our agent to call on them. By so doing, we shall save the twenty-five cents on every dollar, which we must otherwise pay an agent for collection. Postmasters will forward payments for the Signal, without expense, if requested. Will our friends remember this?

### TOWN ELECTIONS.

We recommend to our friends early nominations for township officers. The Liberty party should be first in the field. Nominations should be made at least two weeks before the elections take place. At the primary meetings, in every case, let ample provision be made for a reasonable supply of tickets. In making nominations, do not put on to the list names of any doubtful characters, by way of compromise, or for the sake of their aid or influence. Such contrivances justly bring a party into contempt. Nothing permanent or substantial can be gained by them. Let every tub stand on its own bottom.

We hope our friends will not be discouraged on account of their small number. They are too numerous to vote the slavery or pro-slavery tickets. We anticipate that nominations will be made in many towns in this state for the first time. There must be a beginning to the Liberty party, as well as to every other thing; and what time will be more auspicious than the present? Most things that grow begin small, and great and durable productions are usually of slow growth.

Great aggregate results follow from small individual efforts. The first spadeful of earth taken from the Erie Canal was but a small beginning for so mighty an enterprise; but millions of such, judiciously directed, accomplished the work. The Liberty party can only prevail in the United States by success in the elections of each town; and that success can only be attained by bringing over the voters, man by man. Were there but one steadfast and uniform Liberty man in every town in the nation, their aggregate power, rightly exerted, would be immense. Our whig and democratic neighbors, who count their majorities by tens of thousands, are apt to look with contempt on individual influence; and yet experience teaches them continually that the vote of a few individuals will sometimes determine the political destinies of a State. Liberty men, likewise, in looking at great results, often overlook the humble but ever active agency which has accomplished them. Every one should feel that though he cannot alone carry forward the antislavery enterprise, yet he can do something for its success; and the period of ultimate triumph will be hastened or delayed in proportion as its individual advocates are more or less consistent, wise, and energetic.

Let every exertion, then, be used at the coming town elections to extend the influence of the Liberty principles.

**Liberty Convention.**—The Abolitionists of Michigan assembled in State council last week at Ann Arbor, and nominated James G. Birney, of Saginaw for Governor, and Luther F. Stevens of Kalamazoo for Lieut. Governor. The candidates are men of eminent abilities and well qualified for the stations, for which they are respectively nominated; but can they be elected?—*Marshall Statesman.*

We think they can. At any rate, their prospects are much better than those of any Whig candidates who can be put in nomination. The whig ascendancy in this State has departed forever. There can be no rational hopes of regaining it. The next election will demonstrate this to the full conviction of every one. As our candidates are admitted by their opponents to be "men of eminent abilities and well qualified for the stations for which they are respectively nominated," we see nothing chimerical in the idea of their ultimate election. It is conceded that they are entitled to a generous support; we believe they will receive it.

The Detroit Advertiser suggests that if the Southern Democrats insist on Mr. Calhoun's nomination, the Northern Van Buren papers will become ultra abolitionist, at least for a season. Not much danger of that.—"The great mass of them are too rotten—too corrupt. They have no principle of manly independence. Their natural place is to be the submissive allies of Southern despots."

A writer in the Marshall Statesman opposes Mr. Calhoun's claim to the Presidency, because he would place the Northern laborer on an equality with the Southern slave. He thinks Mr. Clay is ditto, or nearly so, & says that many substantial whigs will not vote for him on that account. He recommends Judge McLean.

A large Calhoun meeting has been held in Detroit. Resolutions were adopted, recommending the nomination of Mr. Calhoun by a National Convention in the Spring of 1844.

### ANNIVERSARY DISCUSSION.

We referred to Mr. West's remarks in our last. In the evening, the following resolutions were discussed:

**Resolved,** That if any church or congregation has its peace marred by the discussion of abolition principles, it conclusively shows that it has a peace without parity, and without "good will to man."

**Resolved,** That ministers of the Gospel are laid under most weighty responsibilities to sound loud and long the trumpet of liberty to their respective flocks, declaring in the most emphatic manner their hatred & opposition to a system so nearly allied to the kingdom which they are laboring to exterminate.

Mr. BIRNEY having been called for, commenced his remarks by adverting to the position of Rev. Mr. West, of Monroe, that ministers of the Gospel ought not to enter political conventions. It was not alleged that there was any moral wrong in the act. But it was said that public opinion was against it, and the minister who persisted in it would lose his influence, and consequently would lose a portion of his means of doing good.—Now he would ask how a minister could gain the true influence which he ought to have with his people, by embracing their prejudices, instead of steadily persisting in the truth? But if the objection be available to the minister, it is not less so to the deacon and the elder.—They, too, sustain official relations to the church. They have influence to lose; and why should they not be as careful in husbanding it as their pastor? The reason was just as valid for them as for him. Private church members also have their influence; and how important it is that each member should avoid every occasion by which his influence might be impaired. He certainly ought not to diminish his religious influence by mingling in political nominations in opposition to public prejudice. Thus, let the validity of this excuse be established in the case of the minister, and every pious man in the land will be excluded from all participation in making nominations for office. The consequence would be that the wicked and profligate would have the exclusive right of nominating men of their own stamp for every office, and the whole duty of the religious part of community would consist in choosing which of two unprincipled profligates they ought to support.

A political convention need not necessarily be corrupt. The way to keep it pure will be for all good men to take a part in its proceedings, and withstand the influences for evil by which it is beset. Just in proportion as good men leave political conventions, just so fast will they become corrupt.

Ministers are now confined in their sphere of operations to religious matters. This ought not to be so. They should be able to enter into all the interests of their people, and be ever ready to give their frank and honest opinions upon every subject concerning their welfare. Let them mingle with their parishioners in all the affairs of life. Such was the example of Cottont Mather, and the best ministers of New England who were cotemporary with him. Such also was the example of their Puritan ancestors. Every one knows that they possessed influence with their people to a great extent. But as things are now taking place, it is obvious that ministers, as a class are losing influence with their people; and he would say that so far as it is diminished because they do not firmly advocate that which is right and true, it is proper that they should lose it.

A large class are opposed to having ministers take a part in political proceedings, because it would interfere with their own monopoly. They argue that ministers should mind the spiritual interests of men, and support the dignity of the pulpit, and not degrade their holy profession by disturbing them in their dirty work of politics.

But it was alleged that anti-slavery action disturbed the peace and harmony of the churches. Look at the nature of this objection. Our main principle is that slaveholding is sin. Here is a church that is professedly opposed to all sin, and yet forbids the discussion of the subject entirely, lest its peace should be broken up. The peace of such a church ought to be broken up; the quicker the better; the more completely the better. There are two kinds of peace: one is that quiet which attends an undisturbed compromise with error and wrong; while the other is the peace which comes to communities and individuals as the result of the consistent and faithful advocacy of truth and justice. This last is the only kind worth having; and it cannot be attained without a struggle. A true minister can never have peace, while error prevails in his church; nay, he cannot grant peace to a single individual in his congregation who is wrong. It is impossible to propagate any great leading truths without exciting hostility and destroying the peace of the world. The doctrines of Christianity destroyed the peace of Pagan Rome, and those of Luther broke the peace of Papal Rome.

Mr. B. then spoke of the necessity of political action. What we propose is to use the powers of government for the overthrow of slavery. He desired to know how this could be accomplished except by a political party.—He called on objectors to point out a better way. He had, indeed, been cited to the resolutions on slavery lately adopted without a dissenting voice by the Legislature of Vermont. These it was said, covered the whole ground we asked for; and what more could a Liberty Legislature have done? But he wished gentlemen to remember that the same Legislature had elected a pro-slavery Senator to Congress, who will not enforce them, but will suffer them to be ignominiously laid on the table. The object of the whole transac-

tion was to break down the Liberty party by passing a set of resolutions which they knew would not be carried out. This accounts for their unanimity. The same policy had been pursued for years. When we are asked why we need a Liberty party in Vermont, we may truly answer, we need one to displace recreant and unfaithful Senators, and appoint others in their stead, who will carry out the Liberty principles.

Rev. J. P. CLEVELAND was called for by the audience. He commenced by alluding to the great care which it is thought ministers ought to use when they speak of Whigs and Democrats—or, as the Whigs would like to have him say, of Whigs and Locofocos. He did not use the opprobrious epithets of "Federal" and "Locofoco," because he conceived that every body of men should have the privilege of selecting their own designation. Ministers are usually allowed an unlimited range in the upper regions of abstractions, of clouds, and b. loons; but when they come down to the practical business of life, it is thought they must be careful not to go against public sentiment.

It is thought that the prejudices of community should be regarded; and a minister should be careful not to run against them.—He had no reverence for prejudice. It had no amiable characteristics. It is the offspring of corruption. Did the Founder of Christianity yield to popular prejudice? Did he not rather sternly withstand it? Said Mr. C., Must I bow down to it? Must I be subject to its decision? If this be necessary to the character of a minister, I give back my commission into more pliant hands. If there is a stigma attached to the advocacy of the rights of man, I desire it, I court it, and I am ready to say, "Come, stigma, and stick to me till I die!"—[Great applause.]

Mr. C. declared that while he preached the Gospel, he would stand in a free pulpit. They might turn him out, if they pleased, but he would not be nuzzled while he was there.—He had made up his mind to proclaim the damning sin of slavery, cost what it will.—Abolitionism is a part of the Gospel, which shall be heard where he speaks. Slaveholding belongs to the kingdom of the Devil, and must be overthrown. The chattelizing principle is most devilish and infernal. And now he was upon this, he would mention the pain and disgust he had felt at hearing the word "Nigger" pronounced, by professing Christians, and by some, too, of well known piety, in a sneering and contemptuous manner, utterly unworthy of their profession. It was possible for a person to manifest much of the spirit of the Devil, merely by the manner of pronouncing this word.

Mr. C. objected to entering a political convention for making nominations. He was not afraid of dabbling in "the dirty waters" of politics. But he had a dislike to caucusing. He thought his respected friend Mr. Birney would agree with him that ministers stand in a peculiar relation to their people—a relation different from that of elders or deacons. They were officially teachers of religion. This relation was official and special, and a minister should not engage in any business that would interfere with its duties.

It was said that ministers should confine themselves to the duties of the sacred calling; and speaking on political subjects was a neglect of official duties. But it was worthy of notice that it was not considered out of place for a minister to lecture on literary topics—O no—the same persons would perhaps be the first to ask him to give a historical lecture, or something of the kind. All the difference was, that one kind of lectures might affect their political party—the other would not.

When men are a strait between duty and inclination, they often ask themselves, what will be a safe course? The only true policy is to do right. The case of Daniel had been referred to. There was a time when the middle of the lions' den, surrounded by the fierce & growling creatures, was the only safe place for Daniel in all the creation of God. Another place could not have been found where he would have been secure. In reference to politics, Mr. C. said that any one might shift from the Whigs to the Democrats, and vice versa, and it is considered all well enough, but when he becomes a Liberty man, it seems to be considered almost a crime, and is sometimes a cause of personal abuse or alienated feelings. Now Mr. C. said to every Whig—say what you please, good naturedly and truly, about abolitionism, and let others have the same right in reference to your own party.—With regard to the real character of the Whig and Democratic parties, the blackness of depravity manifested by each is well displayed in the columns of its opponent, and it is certain, either that both parties are as bad as they can be, or they both lie—under a horrible mistake.

But the old story is still repeated that abolitionism is "dying off"—Well, if it was dying, this densely crowded house showed a very respectable funeral concourse. He well knew that a considerable part of the congregation were not Liberty men, but if abolition had been dying they would not have cared enough to come in to witness its decease. Nobody cares anything about a dying party. Dying away! "O," said a lawyer to him the other day,—"we shall see you out next fall!" Mr. C. said he used to know something about hoeing out. He supposed abolition would be hoeed out very much as potatoes were; by putting in one in the Spring, you might hoe out fifty in the fall! [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. C. adverted to the political bearings of the Slave Power, its supremacy, and the impossibility of settling permanently what are called "the great interests," until it should be overthrown. He gave a detailed history of the election of Speaker John White, (of which we did not take notes,) showing how completely servile and submissive the Northern men of both parties have become. He closed by remarking that however gentlemen and ladies might differ now, amidst the excitements of party feeling, yet the time was coming when the satisfaction of having sided in any manner, however feeble, in liberating and elevating an oppressed and degraded portion of mankind, would afford more real satisfaction in the dying hour, than the most splendid successes of a triumphant but unprincipled party.

Mr. Fitch, of Marshall, made some remarks on the effects of slavery in producing bankruptcy and ruin at the North. In a slaveholding community, only a part of the people are producers, while all are consumers, and it is found that those who live by the robbery of others, are generally lavish in their expenditure of that which costs them nothing.—Consequently the south would soon become hopelessly bankrupt, were it not for the incessant contributions they levy on the free laborers of the North. Mr. F. mentioned some instances of the ruin of wholesale merchants in N. York by Southern customers, which had come to his knowledge. Southern traders usually made large bills; and when a fine gentleman calls in and orders twenty thousand dollars worth of goods put up by the time he comes back from the Springs, every clerk is sure to be on hand, and every accommodation is extended to such a generous customer. The industrious economical Yankee, who saves every shilling, and is careful to buy no more goods than he can punctually pay for, is cast into the shade by this Southern gentleman. His custom is but a secondary object. Well the gentleman comes from the Springs, and takes his goods home. At the end of a year he returns, bringing five thousand dollars in cash, and wants twenty thousand more. He is accommodated, and the following year he pays ten thousand, and that is a very handsome sum. Thus he continues from year to year, buying much more than he pays for. The wholesale dealer looks at his ledger and finds a heavy balance against his customer; but the largeness of his payments blinds his eyes to the actual state of the case, and he is unwilling to drop a customer who buys so largely, and pays such handsome instalments. To supply him with goods, he stretches his own credit to the utmost. When he can go no farther, he calls on the Southern gentleman for a general settlement. He is perfectly willing to give his note for the whole balance, and the wholesaler has the satisfaction of squaring his ledger by a note for fifty or sixty thousand dollars. After waiting a year or two, he sends it on for collection and finds that not a single dollar can be obtained of his valuable customer. The consequence is that the New York merchant becomes a bankrupt, and perhaps involves some of his friends in the same misfortune.

In this way immense sums were annually abstracted from the hard earnings of northern freemen to supply the wasteful prodigality of idle and dissolute slaveholders.

The audience was then addressed by Mr. LAMBERT of Detroit, on the sentiments embraced in the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That an important duty rests on abolitionists to promote the elevation of the colored people at the North, and thus disprove the allegation of the natural inferiority of their intellect, so frequently made by proslavery advocates. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. BIRNEY then spoke upon the topics embraced in his memorial to the legislature, showing that the Northwestern States are not legally bound to deliver up fugitives from slavery escaping from the New Slave States, and that the agreement to deliver them up to the Original States, was contrary to justice and humanity, and should therefore be disregarded.

In the Navy are sixty nine captains.—Mr. Cave Johnson recently stated in Congress that their pay is four thousand five hundred dollars per year, besides daily rations. This is nearly fifteen dollars a day. Suppose them to be paid in wheat at 40 cents a bushel, which is perhaps the present average price of the Northwest, and each captain will receive 11,250 bushels of wheat for his year's work.—Suppose the work of one man will raise 250 bushels a year, and we have forty five farmers of the Northwest at work continually to pay for the services of one captain in the Navy. To pay these sixty nine captains for one year will require 776,250 bushels of wheat, and the entire labor of 8,165 farmers.

How many of these captains are from the slave States, we have no means of knowing, but we presume a majority. Whereas two thirds should be from the free States.

It is wonderful that times are hard with farmers?

Almost every prominent whig paper in the country is for Henry Clay as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. We have no objections to this issue. Now give us Mr. Calhoun on the Democratic nomination, and taking the sentiments of the candidates as expponents of the views of the respective parties, those who vote for them will support these principles:

The Liberty Party will advocate the equal political rights of all men.

The Whigs will advocate the continuance of slavery as it now exists for a hundred and fifty or two hundred years.

The Democrats (!) will advocate the absolute enslavement of every laboring person, black or white, through all coming generations!

Who can hesitate, when such an issue is presented?

### SOUND MORAL LESSON FROM THE SOUTH.

I have given a number of articles lately, from Virginia, to show how little unity of doctrine or concert of action there is, among the slave-holders, at this critical moment for their cause. Many of the sentiments expressed at the South, show that with all the debasing influence of slavery, their exists among them a higher tone of moral reasoning, than we find in many, even of our Northern clergy. Compare the following paragraph respecting the Latimer case, with the reasonings of the New England Puritan, on the same case. It is from an editorial of the Richmond Whig of January 2d.

"If slavery be, as Mr. McDowell contended in 1832, a contravention of the Divine will, it requires no argument to prove that the Constitution of the United States cannot make that lawful which God condemns.—Whence it follows, from Governor McDowell's own principles, that they who protected the slave Latimer, or who now refuse to deliver him to his owner, are right, by the law which is supreme—the will of the Creator."

Now just compare that with the glorious period which closes Pierpont's sermon on "The Covenant with Judas."

"My brethren, much as we may venerate our fathers, we must venerate still more the Rights of Man, and his Maker's laws. Tho' we may reverently cherish their memory, and jealously guard their fame, we must not forget that there is ONE, whose authority is higher than theirs. And if it be true that, in the laws which they have made for us, they have required us to do any thing, so incompatible with the commands of the Most High, that we cannot obey them both, I most seriously ask you, which shall we obey,—our DEAD FATHERS? OR, OUR LIVING GOD?"

This is a highly important admission, by the Whig. In fact it concedes the whole ground to us. For where is the Northern man that will not agree that slavery is contrary to the rights of man, as granted him by his Creator, and so a violation of the law of God? The doctrine of Pierpont's sermon, therefore, which came with such a startling sound on the public ear in Massachusetts, and wrought a revolution at once in the public mind there, is only what the South admits to be the honest and manly conclusion from the doctrine of the whole North.—*Emancipator.*

### ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Though we have said but little on this subject in our columns, we have nevertheless been attentive observers of what has been passing around us. Unless we reject as positive evidence as we have to sustain our position on most other opinions that we entertain, we must believe there is some truth in this much derided doctrine. We are not convinced, however, with regard to the clairvoyance, and some other assumptions of the magnetizers. The somnambulic state by some inexplicable agency, can, without doubt, be produced.—The subject is discussing in the London papers. A London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following condensed account of a case.

James Wombell, 42, a laboring man, had suffered about five years with a painful affection of the left knee joint. He was admitted to the hospital at Wellow, in Nottinghamshire, and it was decided that amputation should take place above the knee joint, and it was accordingly done while the patient was under the influence of a mesmeric sleep! On the first of October this wonderful operation was thus performed, as given in the words of the mesmerizer, one Mr. W. Topham, a lawyer of the Middle Temple, London: "I again mesmerized him in four minutes. In a quarter of a hour I told Mr. W. Squire Wood, (the operator,) that he might commence. I then brought two fingers of each hand gently in contact with Wombell's closed eyelids, and there kept them still further to deepen the sleep. Mr. Wood after one earnest look at the man, slowly plunged his knife into the center of the outer side of the thigh, directly to the bone, then made a clear incision round the bone to the opposite point, on the outside of the thigh. The stillness at this moment was something awful. The calm perspiration of the sleeping man alone was heard, for all others seemed suspended. In making the second incision the position of the leg was found to be more inconvenient than it had appeared, and the operator could not proceed with his former facility.

Soon after the second incision, a moaning was heard from the patient, which continued, at intervals, until the conclusion. It gave me the idea of a troubled dream—for his sleep continued as profound as ever. The placid look of his countenance never changed for an instant; his whole frame rested, uncontrolled in perfect stillness and repose; not a muscle or nerve was seen to twitch.—To the end of the operation, including the sawing of the bone, securing the arteries, and applying the bandages, occupying a period of more than twenty minutes, he lay like a statue. With strong salt volatile and water, he gradually and calmly awoke, and when asked to describe what he had felt, thus replied: "I never knew any thing more, (after his being mesmerized,) and never felt any pain at all; I once felt as if I heard a kind of crouching." He was asked if that was painful; he replied: "No pain at all. I never had any; and knew nothing, till I was awakened by that strong stuff." The "crouching" was the sawing of his own thigh bone. The first dressing was performed in mesmeric sleep, with similar success, and absence of all pain. This case is so important that I have condensed its principal features, and when I consider the gravity with which the operation was surrounded, the numbers who were present, the unquestionable rank and respectability of the professional gentlemen, and the utter absence of all affectation, I must candidly admit that skepticism is staggered, and that we are no longer in a position to deride or despise influences so extraordinary, important and practical.

The Marshall Statesman contends that holding slaves is not a valid objection against any candidate for the Presidency. The editor thinks that fact should make no difference in the votes of Northern freemen. He had "better go to the South."

### DANIEL WEBSTER AND SLAVERY.

On the third day of December, 1819, a large meeting of citizens convened in the State House at Boston, to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted to prevent the further extension of slavery in the United States. A committee of nineteen was appointed (of which Webster was one,) who made a report from which the following is extracted.

"To those who are making efforts to prevent the extension of slavery, it is a source of equal pride and pleasure to know, they are countenanced and supported by characters most venerable in those States in which it is not yet abolished, and if to these are added the fervent wishes of their fellow citizens of the other States, the appeal, we trust, will not be disregarded. It is therefore,

**Resolved,** as the opinion of this meeting, that the Congress of the United States possess the constitutional power, upon the admission of any new state created beyond the limits of the original territory of the United States, to make the prohibition of the further extension of slavery, or involuntary servitude in such new State, a condition of its admission.

**Resolved,** That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is just and expedient that this power should be exercised by Congress, upon the admission of all new States created beyond the original limits of the United States.

This report was unanimously accepted; and Messrs. Webster, Blake, Quincy, Austin and Gallison were appointed a committee to transmit the resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, and to draft a memorial to that honorable body for the signatures of the citizens.

The Marshall Statesman thinks our Representatives and Senators should be "required" to manifest a full, open and fearless opposition to slavery where the right of the General Government extends. Does the editor mean to say that they ought to go for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? Not a Whig paper, or Whig convention or meeting, in this State, so far as we know, has avowed even this much. Will our neighbor define his position on this one point? He claims to be with us in our general object, and yet is against us in nearly every particular.

Haillio is the name of the ambassador to this country from the Sandwich Islands, and the king's private secretary. He has been officially acknowledged as ambassador at Washington, and received much attention there. While passing in a steambath from New York to New Haven, with the Rev. Mr. Richards, his Excellency was compelled to eat breakfast with the servants, or go hungry. He chose the former alternative, and Mr. Richards sat down with them. His only offence was his dark complexion.

### THE DEMOCRATIC CRED.

Nothing can be plainer than that the so called Democratic party is fast resolving itself into a great Slavery party. Its creed may be summed up as follows:—

We believe in the largest liberty compatible with the existence of slavery.

We believe in doing equal and exact justice to all men, except where slavery requires us to do injustice.

We believe that no monopoly is right, except the great Southern monopoly in the blood and bones of human beings.

We believe in state sovereignty, except when it conflicts with the claims of slavery.

We believe in the strict construction of the federal constitution, except when a loose construction is required to secure the usurpation of slavery.

In a word, we believe that the slaveholder is, of right and in fact, the lord paramount in this country, that his interest is above all laws and constitutions, and that we ought all to be the obedient servants of his will, Amen and Amen.—*Philanthropist.*

**Ministers and Slavery.**—Rev. J. Pierpont says, some suppose that a minister has nothing to do with politics, and ought not to go to the polls. It is not so. I owe it to my country to exercise the political power I possess. I go to the polls and vote, and will do it. It is a moral act, and I do it because it is a moral act. If I see a man starving, and wish to relieve him, how shall I do it? By moralizing? No, but by getting some bread, and raising it with my own hand and carrying it to him. This is one form of moral action. Another form is to give my money, and employ an agent to give the bread to the starving man. So in regard to slavery, it is one form of moral action to vote for men for office who will do all that in them lies to overthrow slavery. I would let every man vote in his own way; but my principle is to give slavery, whenever and wherever I can find it, a thrust under the fifth rib.

The Madisonian is afraid the abolitionists are about to unite with the Whigs. A most egregious blunder! We can say with the Emancipator, that "the enlightened friends of Liberty have not the least idea of coupling their glorious cause with the destiny of a party which is falling so fast that it has just been defeated in sixteen States in which it had triumphed two years before." We shall invite no John Tylers to come among us.

WE HAD RATHER BE DEFEATED TWENTY TIMES WITH OUR CANDIDATES, THAN ONCE BY OUR CANDIDATES.

Mr. Maffit, the celebrated orator and Methodist clergyman, and late chaplain in Congress, was once a strong abolitionist.—He is now quite a favorite with the slaveholders. His son has married a plantation of "biggers" with a woman attached. One of his daughters is married to a slaveholding judge in Galveston, Texas, and another to a planter in Louisiana. "A three fold cord is not easily broken."—*Albany Patriot.*

LIST

Of Contributors in notes and cash, for the support of the Signal of Liberty, at the Anniversary of the State A. S. Society, February 21, 1843.

Gentlemen who gave notes will find them in the hands of the Treasurer, G. Beckley.

- C. H. Stewart, \$72.00
J. S. Pitch, 36.00
J. G. Birney, 22.00
Wm. Cochrane, 20.00
J. P. Cleveland, 12.00
Boebe, 12.00
Robert Banks, 12.00
S. P. Mead, 12.00
J. A. Walker, 12.00
C. W. Denison, 12.00
E. Linnell, 12.00
Geo. Miller, 12.00
John Thayer, 12.00
Union City, A. S. Society, 14.00
Wm. E. Peters, 12.00
M. Kenny, 12.00
A. L. Power, 12.00
S. D. Noble, 12.00
S. B. Noble, 12.00
John Thayer, 12.00
W. W. Jackson, 12.00
R. W. Warner, 12.00
H. P. Hoag, 12.00
E. Child, 12.00
J. L. Peters, 12.00
J. Fitzgerald, 12.00
Erastus Jagersoll, 12.00
Cowlem & Kirkland, 12.00
Ford & Sherman, 12.00
Wm. Lambert, 2.00
H. Dwight, 5.00
M. J. Lightfoot, 5.00
A. McFarran, 4.00
R. Blackwood, 2.00
S. Seely, 5.00
R. Edmunds, 12.00
S. L. Hull, 12.00
Wm. Case, 12.00
James Barber, 12.00
James Burnet, 12.00
Ashel Hubbard, 12.00
E. F. Gay, 12.00
B. Andrews, 12.00
John Pratt, 12.00
James Litchfield, 6.00
J. P. Wecker, 4.00
Joshua Jones, 12.00
G. Chapman, 12.00
J. W. Brooks, 12.00
S. Jacobs, 12.00
N. Ockrow, 12.00
Bishop & Riggs, 12.00
James Ball, 1.50
D. Gould, 2.00
J. S. Porter, 6.00
A. Friend, 2.00
J. A. Walker, 1.00
D. Dwight, 2.00
W. Jones, 5.00
Cash, 10.00

SLAVEHOLDING FEROCITY

On the 17th ult, a disgraceful scene occurred in the House of Representatives at Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Mayers, alluding to the report of a certain committee, remarked that it was "false;" whereupon Mr. Fields, chairman of the committee, swearing furiously, declared it was a "lie," that he would not put his name to any thing that was "false," and drew his pistol and advanced, towards Mr. Mayers, when he was interrupted by Mr. M. Stood calmly in his place, without attempting in any way to add to the excitement; the House was called to order; an explanation was made and both gentlemen sent in their written apologies to the speaker, and they were received by a majority of the House but it was thought that the affair was not thus finally settled. A meeting of the parties was anticipated next day.

Seriously speaking, this was one of the most scandalous outrages that have ever disgraced any of our Legislative bodies, and yields only in enormity to the actual murder of the Speaker by bowie-knifeing him on the floor of the House, which actually took place not long since, in one of the Western legislatures—a deed for which the murderer yet remains unchanged. How can we wonder at the taunts of foreigners or find fault with the abuse heaped upon our system by monarchial writers when such things are permitted to go unpunished?—N. Y. Courier.

"Heaped upon our system," says Col. Webb. We would thank him not to lay on Republicanism the black hearted crimes originated and abetted by Slavery. The murderer referred to would have been hanged long since, had the crime been committed in New England instead of Arkansas. Such murders are considered honorable among the chivalry.

War on an Improved Plan.—The Emancipator mentions a plan of making war profitable, as brought to view in a Texas paper. Men's vocations would fail, were it not for the recurrence of new opportunities.

Great numbers of runaway negroes from Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, have escaped to the bordering States of Mexico, and if the army are promptly re-inforced, much invaluable property of this kind will be recovered.

Ho! then, for the hunters of men! Let them all turn their course to Mexico, re-inforce the Texan army of liberty, and seize every dark complexioned Mexican in the border-provinces, under pretext that he is a slave.—What a brilliant idea!

Revolts.—Our eastern papers bring the intelligence that revolts of religion are numerous and deeply interesting in many parts of New England. So far as unadulterated abolitionism is concerned, it prepares the way in our opinion, for the rapid spread, and speedy triumph of the Christian religion. New England is notorious for her abolitionism, and in no part of our country is the cause of Christianity more prosperous.

Our Episcopal Methodist brethren in Maine have issued a call for an Anti-Slavery Convention at Hallowell. New England Methodists are waking up in behalf of the slave.

Progress.—The Detroit Advertiser not only speaks, as usual, of "Southern dictation and arrogance, but also refers to "the unreasonable pretensions of the slaveholding interest."

The Legislature of Maine have as great horror of lawyers, as our own Legislature.—To stop litigation entirely, it has been proposed to make all debts whatever, debts of honor. It is thought this will starve them out.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Great Britain has paid to the National Treasury \$7,000 to compensate the owners of certain slaves shipwrecked and liberated in the West Indies. No money can be drawn from the treasury but by law. The bill to authorize the payment for these slaves came up in course, but was objected to by Mr. Giddings. Some of the Southerners were indignant as usual, but upon making application to Mr. G. to withdraw his objection, he assented, provided they would alter it to "A Bill for the relief of the Treasurer of the U. States," the effect of which would be to leave the President, Treasurer, and slave owners to dispose of the money as they pleased. The offer was accepted, and the abolitionists enjoyed a hearty laugh at the readiness of the slaveholders to submit to abolition dictation. The anti-slavery members took this course, because they were unwilling to risk a vote on the question of making compensation for slaves, in this particular case, being assured the case would go against them.

Mr. Meriwether, of Ga. called up the bill for paying one Watson \$21,000 for slaves lost in the Florida War. Our readers will remember Mr. Giddings speech on this matter. Mr. Giddings objected. Mr. M. moved a suspension of the rules, which was lost by a vote of four to one; so that Mr. Watson's claim lies over to wait its turn, which will probably not come till next session.

Cost Johnson's project for the assumption of the State debts, by the national government has been discussed in the Senate. It finds many friends in all parts of the Union. The vast army of speculators, whose mighty genius figured so largely in '85 and '86, would rejoice to come out from the narrow quarters into which poverty has forced them, and have the fingering of two hundred millions of Government paper. We trust the good sense of the nation will frown upon the whole scheme. Mr. Adams has reported adversely to the Oregon bill.

Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, called up his retrenchment bill, introduced at the last session. He estimated its adoption would save the nation about \$4,000,000. It was subsequently amended in various ways, and finally passed the House substantially as follows:

The bill is to take effect from and after its passage.

The pay of members of Congress is fixed thus:

For the first five months of any session, \$8 per day.

For the ensuing two months, (if Congress shall be so long in session,) \$6 per day.

For the time Congress shall remain in session after the first seven months, \$4 per day. Members are to be paid only when in actual attendance upon their respective Houses; unless their absence be occasioned by sickness of themselves or their families, or by leave of either House.

The mileage is fixed at \$4 for every 20 miles of travel. Distances are to be computed according to the Post Office book, reckoning from the post office nearest the residence of each member, by the usual route to the seat of Government. Mileage is not to be allowed, unless members have actually traveled the distance charged in their accounts.—All officers and agents of the Government who are allowed travelling expenses are subjected to the same regulations.

The salaries of various other officers of the United States, whose pay is not protected by the Constitution, such, for instance, as the President and the Judges—are also brought down. Officers in the civil and military departments (army and navy included) of the Government, whose salary now exceeds \$3,000, are reduced 20 per cent, on their present pay.

Officers and agents receiving salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000, are reduced 13 per cent, on their present pay. No reduction, however, is to bring down the salary of any one now receiving more than \$1,000 below that sum. Diplomatic agents serving abroad are exempted from the reduction; also, all persons whose salaries are now not more than \$1,000 per annum.

The officers of Recorder and Solicitor of the General Land Office are abolished.

In the Senate the resolutions relative to the State debts were refused to be taken up by a tie vote, and it is doubtful whether they will be again disturbed.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The bill to abolish Capital Punishment, after several weeks discussion, was lost in the Senate. The question of striking out all after the enacting clause was thus decided:

Ayes—Messrs. Bradley, Cust, Granger, Gray, Greenly, Moody, Shearer, Starkey, Warner, Wilson, Wixom—11.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Burch, Compton, Green, Howell, Redfield, Wakefield—7.

The "bill to provide for the transfer of real estate on execution and on mortgage sale," was passed in the House by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Beach, Brown, Carpenter, J. L. Gage, William Gage, Goodell, Godfrey, Goodwin, Hgraman, Howe, Johnson, King, Lacy, Littlejohn, McCamby, Moore, O'Keefe, Olds, Patterson, Parry, Schoolcraft, Seelye, Snow, Vaughan, Videto, Younglove, Speaker—27.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Axford, Barnard, Bush, Nixon, Lamb, Lothrop, Lee, McLeod, Murray, Poppleton, Pratt, Rice, Rowland, Smith, Snull, Vickery, Weld—10.

When the Legislature will adjourn is uncertain. In a recent debate on that point—Mr. Bradley asked Senators if they were willing to go home without passing one impor-

tant bill? As yet no one had been passed.—He sincerely hoped the Legislature would not adjourn until something was done to save the State from disgrace.

Mr. Starkey thought time enough had been frittered away in idle debate on unimportant subjects. A two months' session was long enough, and if nothing had been done in that time, was there a prospect of doing anything by prolonging the session? He thought not.

Mr. Wilson said that two months had elapsed, and it was time to fix on a day of adjournment. He thought they might as well disgrace themselves by going home without doing anything as to stay two months longer and accomplish nothing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest arrival from England brings intelligence that Mercantile affairs are extremely depressed. Great depression exists in the colonial and other markets.

The home trade is in a most unsatisfactory state, and there is a want of confidence in every department of trade.

The vast supplies of cotton, provisions, &c. which are expected from America, lead many people to anticipate that as the Americans will not take our manufactures in return, gold will be required to meet the bills drawn on our merchants against those shipments.

A great deal of hope rests upon the belief that the Corn Laws will be repealed; but the general opinion now is, they will not be altered in the slightest degree.

Sir Charles Metcalf, formerly Governor of Jamaica, is appointed Governor of Canada.

Edward Drummond, Esq. Private Secretary to Sir Robert Peel, was assassinated while walking the streets of London, by a Scotloman, named McNaughten, who was following close behind him. McNaughten shot him through the back with a pistol. He survived about a week. The assassin is in custody, and is supposed to be insane. The coroner's jury returned a verdict against McNaughten of "Willful Murder."

The storm which caused such great losses in the Eastern States in January, did immense damage in England, Ireland and the Western coast of the Continent. It is said that scarcely a seaport in the United Kingdom escaped. Seventy fishing boats were lost off Galway Bay. No intelligence of importance had been received from the East.

JAMAICA.

The Kingston Morning Journal says: "We have been favored with a view of the Statement of exports from this island during the present year, and have been delighted at perceiving the increase which has taken place over those of 1841. The statement is incomplete, not including the exports from Port Maria, Lucia, and Savanna-la-Mar. Notwithstanding these omissions, it appears that \$1,221 hogheads of sugar, 4850 puncheons of rum, and 1,255 tierces of coffee, have been shipped in 1842, over and above the shipments of the previous year. Our British as well as Jamaica readers will be gratified at the increased production of our staples which this statement shows, and will join us in the anxious hope that they will continue to increase in the like ratio every year, until our island has reached that pitch beyond which increased production becomes an evil.

Table with 4 columns: Hds. Sugar, Phs. Rum, Trs. Coffee, Excess. Values: 22,791, 8,393, 7,570, 18,321.

General Intelligence.

Seduction and Murder.—Much excitement has been produced in Philadelphia, by the commission of these crimes, in a particular instance. A young and handsome girl, aged sixteen, named Sarah Mercer, the daughter of very wealthy and respectable parents, was seduced by a young man named Heberton, aged 25, also of the first respectability. The friends of the girl proposed marriage to the seducer, which was declined. The brother of the girl, Singleton Mercer, not yet 20 years of age, then challenged Heberton, who declined fighting. Singleton followed Heberton from the city, and shot him through the back with a pistol, while setting in a carriage.—He died in a few minutes. The murderer is in custody. It appears, however, that young Singleton, who was so keenly sensitive, to the honor of his family, a short time before, had seduced a poor friendless servant girl in his father's family, but as she had no one to demand "satisfaction" for her, the whole matter was hushed up by the payment of \$500 to the guardians of the poor.

Thus Providence ordains that a startling instance of a grant crime in our great cities shall, occasionally arrest public attention, and afford certain indications of the existence of that great sea of pollution and iniquity in which many thousands of the inhabitants "live and move and have their being."

AWEUL CATASTROPHE.

We gather the following particulars of a most appalling catastrophe from the Troy Budget of February 17th: "About 4 o'clock this afternoon, another Land Slide occurred from the hill (Mt. Ida) where the awful catastrophe of January 1, 1837, transpired, exceeding in extent and consequences, that memorable disaster. "Some eight or ten dwellings, occupied by poor families, were crushed and buried beneath the mass of earth. In these, it is supposed there were not less than THIRTY or FORTY persons, only ten or twelve of whom have escaped. "Within an hour, nine bodies have been dug from the ruins—five of which were without life—one partially injured, and three not beyond recovery. "Had this avalanche occurred in the night

the destruction of life would have been still greater, as many occupants of the houses were absent at their labor or elsewhere.

"A man from the country, passing at the time with his team, leaped from his sleigh and escaped. The horse and load of wood were buried beneath the earth.

"We have just left the scene of disaster.—It was one of horrible desolation. Thousands were congregated on the spot, and a corps of efficient men engaged in penetrating the earth, and clearing away the fragments of buildings."

"The Albany Journal states that up to 11 o'clock at night of the 17th, fifteen dead bodies had been recovered from the ruins; and eight taken out alive. Several more were missing supposed to be among the ruins.

Letter from Mr. Miller.—We have been requested to publish the following letter from Mr. Miller, whose opinions concerning the speedy physical destruction of the Earth, are now promulgated with so much zeal, and so widely believed in different portions of the country. As its statements relate to alleged misrepresentations in the newspaper press, we readily give them an insertion.—N. Y. Tribune.

Dear Brother Himes.—At the request of numerous friends, I have transmitted to them, through you, a brief statement of facts relative to the many stories with which the public are humbugged, by pulpits, press, or bar-room declamations, concerning the principles I advocate, and the management of my worldly concerns.

My principles in brief, are, that Jesus Christ will come again to this Earth—cleanse, purify, and take possession of the same, with all His Saints, sometime between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844. I have never fixed on any month, day or hour, between that time. I have never found any mistake in reckoning, summing up, or miscalculation. I have made no provision for any other time. I am perfectly satisfied that the BIBLE is TRUE, and is the Word of God; and I am confident I rely wholly on that blessed book for my faith in this matter. I am not a Prophet; I am not sent to prophecy, but to read, believe and publish, what God has inspired the ancient Prophets to administer unto us, in the prophecies of the Old and New Testaments. These have been and now are, my principles, and I hope I shall never be ashamed of them.

As for worldly cares I have had but very few for twelve years past. I have a wife and eight children; I have great reason to believe they are the children of God, and believers in same doctrine with myself. I own a small farm in New Hampton, in the State of New York. My family support themselves upon it, and I believe they are esteemed frugal, temperate and industrious. They use hospitality not grudging, and never turn a pilgrim from the house, nor the needy from their door. I bless God my family are benevolent and kind to all men who need their sympathy or aid. I have no funds or debts due me of any amount. "I owe no man any thing." I have expended more than 2,000 dollars of my property in twelve years, besides what God has given me through the dear friends in this cause.

Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM MILLER. Philadelphia, February 4, 1843.

A "Whole Hog."—Sanford Hatch of Williamstown, recently slaughtered a hog, 22 months old, which weighed seven hundred and sixty pounds. Who beats this?—Vermont Watchman.

Repeal of the Intermarriage Law.—The legislature of Massachusetts have by a decisive vote, repealed the law prohibiting blacks and whites from intermarrying.

The Massachusetts Senate has passed a bill providing that railroad corporations shall not make any rule discriminating between the accommodations of passengers on account of color, and making it a penal offence in agents who exclude or assault persons on that account. This bill, to their disgrace, has been indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives by a large majority.

LIBERTY PARTY MEETING.

The Liberty Party of Ann Arbor are requested to meet at the Signal Office, in Lower Town on Wednesday Evening, 15th inst at 7 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Town Offices to be supported at the ensuing election.

MARRIED.

On the 18th day of Feb. 1843, by L. Stillson, Esq. Mr. BENJAMIN TRAVLEY to Miss MARGARET THOMSON, all of Ann Arbor.

At Ann Arbor, on the 4th inst, by Wm. R. Perry, Esq. Mr. STEPHEN WOLATYR, to Miss MARY SKELB, both of Ann Arbor.

Painting.

T. LAMBERT, BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and

Ornamental Painting.

GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, in imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best manner.

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843. 45—lv.

NO FICTION.

ONE PRICE STORE. THE subscriber still continues to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Town. His stock of each is carefully selected and well purchased, which enables him to sell low for ready pay.

As he believes the money of the same quality of every person, is of the same value, he will sell to all for the same price, and no amount of Oratory can induce him from that course. Persons can make just as good bargains by sending an agent, as to come themselves.

In connection with the store is a Grist and Flouring Mill, where he will constantly lay

Cash for Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers and Wheat buyers can have their Gristing and Flouring done to order and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase goods, or get Wheat floured, would do well to call and enquire his prices, and into his manner of doing business. DWIGHT KELLOGG. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Feb. 29, 1843. 45—lv.

MONEY TO BE MADE.

THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washenaw, and the neighboring counties, that he has an

Oil Mill

now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Oil,) and pay the highest price, and the best of pay.—ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid for good clean seed, or, one gallon of Oil given for the same quantity.

FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one.

MERCHANTS are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Boston for it, and thus keep what money we have in our own State.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843. 44—lv. JOEL R. HIDDEN.

Ann Arbor Iron Store.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a good assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails, &c. &c. which he is selling very low for Cash.

DAN W. KELLOGG. March 6, 1843.

N. B. I would here say to those indebted to me, or to the Estate of my deceased Father, that if they do not pay up soon I shall have to wait longer, under the laws of this State.

45—3w D. W. K.

TO PRINTERS—BOSTON PRINTING

INK, warranted, in kegs of 25 to 50 pounds each—30 cents per pound for news, and 40 cents for Book Ink, 5 per cent discount for cash. M. J. Clark, the manufacturer, has lately made some capital discoveries, which have given to his Ink a decided improvement. It is now pronounced by the Bay State Democrat, the Boston Daily Mail, and by several printers in New York, who have used it, a first article, and equal if not superior to any in the country.

Printers of newspapers, who insert this advertisement, including this notice, to the amount of \$1, and forward a paper containing the same, will be allowed that sum in their next purchase of Ink, at the Michigan Book Store, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. 45

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the first of November last, a light red heifer, with some white under the belly, about four years old, no artificial marks. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD PHELPS. Ypsilanti, Feb. 1st, 1843. 8w—43

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the fifteenth day of October last, (no) cows, one is a pale red, rather brownish around the head; the other is a brown, with a star in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BENJAMIN FRYER. Salem, Feb. 8, 1843. 8w—43

ANN ARBOR STEAM FOUNDRY.

(NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT.) PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. have erected and put in operation a Foundry, and are now prepared to furnish to order most kinds of Castings for Mills, or other Machinery. Sugar and Cauldron Kettles, Potash Coolers, most kinds of Hollow Ware, Slough Shoes, Fire Dogs, Wag on and Baggy Boxes, Ploughs and Plough Castings of the various kinds used in this State, and the most approved patterns used in Ohio, all of which they respectfully invite the Public to examine. They are prepared to furnish Farmers and others with PLOUGHS as early in the season as they may be wanted for use, and which will be warranted good. All Castings made by them will be sold CHEAP, and for READY PAY only.

JOB WORK, IRON TURNING AND FINISHING done to order, and on short notice, at the Machine Shop of H. & R. PARTRIDGES & CO., next door to the Paper Mill.

First Arrival IN 1843.

In connection with the Foundry and Machine Shop, HARRIS, PARTRIDGES & CO. have just opened a well selected stock of

NEW GOODS!!

such as Broad Cloths, Sheetings, Merinos, Satinets, Shirtings, Muslin de Lains, Beaver Cloths, Camlets, Shawls, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Calicoes, Alpaca, Boots & Shoes, Cali Skins.

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.

A good assortment of Hardware and Groceries, all of which will be sold as low for Cash, as any other store in Ann Arbor.

H. P. & Co. will take in exchange for Goods, Hides, Pork, Lard, Butter, Flax Seed, Tom (ky) Seed, Tallow, &c.

on as favorable terms as any Store here or elsewhere.

Any quantity of WHEAT wanted, and the highest price paid. Lower Town, Ann Arbor, Feb. 1, 1843. 42—3m

CLINTON SEMINARY.

SPRING TERM. THE sixth regular term of 12 weeks will commence on Monday, February 6, 1843.

TUITION. For common English branches, 3 00 For highest English branches, 4 00 For Latin and Greek, 5 00

Board, including Room, Furniture, and Washing, at \$1 25. Tuition to be paid in advance.

Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be required to present a certificate of good moral character; and by a standing rule of the Seminary, no scholar who persists in the use of "profane or obscene language," is allowed to continue his connection with us. This rule, with a number of others, have been adopted by a vote of the school.

The English text books that are adopted are generally such as are in use in the best Academies and High Schools. The Classical books are such as are required for admission to College.

Considerable has been done to furnish manual labor for those who wish, in this way, to pay for a part or all of their board. Students can enter at any time during the term, though it is much to their advantage to enter at the beginning.

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor. MRS. BANCROFT, Preceptress. Clinton, Jan. 25, 1843. 41—lv.

ANN ARBOR PAPER MILL.

THE proprietor of this establishment is now prepared to invite to it the attention of the business community.

His Mill has been recently fitted up by the addition of improved, and very expensive machinery, equal if not superior, to any in the Western country. He flatters himself that he can now manufacture paper to the entire satisfaction of his customers, both as to quality and price. Possessed also that he gets satisfactory returns in every way of payment; which he has become satisfied

is a very essential point in the paper making business.

His paper is of a kind that will work easy upon types set to almost any creed or principle, republican doctrines always excepted.

The great expense and trouble, to which he has been subject to get up a respectable paper manufacturing within this State, is an argument that applies itself strongly to the sincerity, patriotism and generosity of the professed friends of "Home Industry" and "Domestic Manufactures," as well as to all who are disposed to encourage manufacturing enterprise within our infant State.

He asks for the patronage of the printing portion of the community, but upon no other principle than that of equal rights, and reciprocal advantage. C. N. ORMSBY. Ann Arbor, Jan. 9, 1843. 3w—39

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS SEMINARY.

THE tenth term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 27, 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 \$53.

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, \$6 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, Jan. 26, 1843.

HOLMAN'S BOVE 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 Boils and Abscesses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents suppuration or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of this fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far exceeds the Opodeldoc'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, Jr. Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

# NEW YORK BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE LATEST ADVICES.

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

State	Bank Name	Location
MAINE.	Greenfield	do
	Agricultural Bk no sale	Hamilton
	Androscoggin	Hamden
	Augusta	do
	Bangor Commercial	Higham
	Bangor, Bank of	Higham
	Belfast	do
	Brunswick	do
	Calais	do
	Casco	do
VERMONT.	Bennington	do
	Bellevue Falls	do
	Burlington, Bk of	do
	Burlington, Bank of	do
	Caledonia, Bank of	do
	Commercial no sale	do
	Farmers'	do
	Far & Mechanics'	do
	Montpelier, Bk of old	do
	Middlebury, Bk of	do
MASSACHUSETTS.	Agricultural	do
	American	do
	Amherst	do
	Andover	do
	Asiatic	do
	Atlas	do
	Attleborough	do
	Barnstable	do
	Bedford Commercial	do
	Beverly	do
CONNECTICUT.	Danvers	do
	Dorchester & Milton	do
	Duxbury	do
	Eagle	do
	East Bridgewater	do
	Essex, N. Andover	do
	Exchange	do
	Fair Haven	do
	Falmouth	do
	Fall River	do
NEW YORK STATE.	Albany	do
	Albany, Bk of	do

## Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. 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 six horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine. All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. H. Wing's, Dexter village; and one at Martin Willson'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.  
Sciò, April 30, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE,  
Sciò, January, 12, 1842.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

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,  
Sciò, April 11, 1842.

## SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$50. 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.  
Sciò, 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, or shreds, or to 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 Sciò village.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.  
Sciò, April 18, 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, Varnishes, 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. Acet. Morph. 10
- 10 oz. Scl. 20
- 50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract Bark,
- 1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,
- 1 Chet Rhubarb 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 Lined Oil,
- Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil, Winaars, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

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

## TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, 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.

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE!!!

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with the largest and best selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, AND YANKEE NOTIONS, ever brought into this market, purchased previous to the tariff which will enable him to sell for cash, as cheap as any establishment west of Buffalo. As we do business on the READY PAY SYSTEM we will not be undersold by any one in this market, which will be for the interest of the purchaser and dealer. We would say to the farmers that we sell goods in proportion to the price of wheat—a bushel of wheat will purchase as many goods at the present low prices as it did last fall. Now is the time for people to buy goods if they want to buy them cheap. The assortment consist in part of the following articles:

- BROADCLOTHS, PILOT do, BEAVER do,
- SATINET and CASSIMERE,
- KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS,
- FLANNEL (of all kinds),
- SHEEP'S GREYS, UMBRELLAS,
- SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES,
- ALAPINE, MERINO TAGLIONE,
- CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTORIA do,
- VICTORIA do, CARLISE do,
- ROB ROY and BROCHIEA do,
- BRASS CLOCK, SHEETINGS, HOSE,
- SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CRAVATS,
- TWILED JEANS, COTTON YARN,
- CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS,
- COTTON BATTING, HDKFS,
- DIAPER and Table Cloths, MITTENS,
- CALICOES, (of all kinds),
- LADIES DRESS HDKFS,
- GLOVES, (of all kinds),
- LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

A choice assortment of Groceries, such as Tea, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail. Pedlars can be supplied at this establishment so low as to astonish them.

The subscriber deems it useless to go into further detail, but asks them to call and EXAMINE for themselves.

D. D. WATERMAN,  
Ann Arbor, Sept. 20, 1842.

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

A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dumb ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to these countries. These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

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

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

The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions. A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

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

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

## RIVER RAISIN INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery.

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

## EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks,	\$1.01
Board " " with 4 hours work each week,	7.57
Room Rent, incidental,	58
Total,	12.50

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

Bills to be settled in advance.

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

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

It is very desirable that all who design to attend the school, should be on the ground—before their bills settled, and their rooms prepared, before the first day of the Term. Any further information can be obtained at the Institution, by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixon, Principal, Raisin, Lewis Co. Mich. Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n5—2m

## ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Probate, for the county of Washtenaw, made on the twenty third inst., authorizing the sale of real estate of Ellen Wilnot, deceased. I shall sell at auction the real estate, hereinafter described at the dwelling house formerly occupied by the said deceased, in the village of Saline, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to wit: commencing on the south of Henry street three chains and twelve links east of the north corner, of the Baptist meeting house lot, and running south five chains at right angles of said street, thence east parallel with said street one chain, thence north towards Henry street, parallel with said first line five chains, thence west one chain, to the place of beginning; containing one half acre of land, being the same premises on which the said Ellen Wilnot lived previous to her decease.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Administrator.  
Dated Saline, August 29th, 1842. 33-4w.

## TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

BY  
HOBERT & TERHUNE.

(CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleasant, airy, 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.

## LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale by

J. DENISON,  
June 10, 1842.

## Peters Pills.

'Tis (as 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 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 unrivalled in their results.—The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and 'tis the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and in no rival in curing bilious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, griping headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, diarrhoea, flatulence, habitual constiveness, 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 remedy driven much into the world for pill working. 'Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels 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—resistless—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 colonel and knaves 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 resistless 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, velvet cheek, lily and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies 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 New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Engine at work,) To resign his commission, his hour glass and scythe:

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 state, 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 ails, 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 cogniel what course to pursue, That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.

The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was tur'd to bile, At that unspurring scourge of ills.

By all men known as Peters' Pills, 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 mortals continue to buy them.

For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, P. J. B. Crane, Maynard & 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, Lima; J. C. Wmms, Sylvan, Hale & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leon; D. T. Merriam, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Centre; Brotherton & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Hayward, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmon & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Joneville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else.

Oct. 19, 1842. 27-ly

## 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 and making Uniform and undereats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

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

## Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

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

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

## PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES.

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES.—The sole agents of these very celebrated machines.

Wholesale Drugists,  
1 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents,  
Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor Mich. 12-5w

## TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

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

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

## BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR,

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

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

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

## RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

are positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE 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 ROOFS' SPECIFIC; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

## Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

## BURNS & SCALDS

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

## LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

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

## LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformd 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.

## 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 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 ailings—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 sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.