

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1846.

VOL. 6, NO. 16.
WHOLE NO. 276.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Saturday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

FOSTER & DELL.
FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year in advance; if not paid in advance, Two Dollars will be invariably required.
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COMMUNICATIONS.

SKETCH OF THE DEBATE IN THE NORTHWESTERN CONVENTION.

SPEECH OF G. W. CLARK, OF NEW YORK.

The debate upon the amendment to the 2d resolution elicited more interest, perhaps, than upon all the rest put together, because the passage of the resolution in its original shape, it was thought, by many, would have an important bearing upon the future action and interests of the Liberty Party. The resolution as offered read as follows:

Resolved, That while we regard the question of slavery as the greatest political question now agitated before the country, and are determined not to sacrifice or defer the cause of Freedom to any other political measure, we will nevertheless sustain as important and essential principles, the equal, political and civil rights of all men, and will oppose the principle and practice of partial and exclusive privileges, either in reference to business or suffrage, or eligibility to public stations; recognizing no legalized prerogatives on account of birth, wealth, learning or complexion.

Mr. Farnum here moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "while" in the first line, and all after the word "measure." He wished, he said, to have the amendment adopted, not because he was unfriendly to the objects proposed to be accomplished, but because he approved of all the principles contained in it. He feared that in its present shape, it might be misunderstood by the public.

G. W. Clark of New York, said he was opposed to the amendment, and in favor of the original resolution. He hoped we were not going to take a retrograde motion. He was not a little surprised to hear antislavery men oppose the passage of that resolution, especially after admitting as they had all done over and over again, their entire concurrence with every sentiment it contained—with the truthfulness of every word of it. He had supposed from his extensive acquaintance with the antislavery men, that they were the men who would follow their principles—that they loved the truth, and were ready to walk in their light, whenever she might lead, leaving the consequences with God. Abolitionists, he had supposed, were not the men who were afraid to declare their sentiments and abide by them. Gentlemen say they heartily approve of the principles set forth in the resolution, but tell us it will be "misconstrued," and made to mean something beyond what it declares on its face! Are we to shrink back from a declaration of important truths, and from asserting what we believe on great questions of human rights because somebody, forsooth, may "misconstrue" or misrepresent us? No sir. Let those who misrepresent us, bear the responsibility.

For his part he believed in speaking out on this subject faithfully and fearlessly. Are we prepared to say, that while we regard slavery as the greatest political question now agitated before the country, and are determined not to sacrifice or defer the cause of freedom to any other political measure, (which is all right,) that nevertheless, we will not sustain as important and essential principles, the equal, civil, and political rights of all men? That we will not oppose the principle and practice of partial and exclusive privileges? Are we prepared to say we will recognize, or look either indifferently or with complacency upon legalized prerogatives founded on wealth, birth, learning or complexion? Yet, so should we say if we adopted this amendment, and rejected the original resolution. He said he was a democrat. (Some one asked if he were a locofoco?) No; he was not. He was not a cutaneous democrat—he did not believe in a skin deep democracy. His democracy made no distinctions on account of riches, rank, or color. A man is not to be thought the more worthy because he is wealthy, nor to be despised because he is poor, nor should the poor man think the less of himself because of his poverty, if he is honestly poor. No matter what the class,

complexion or condition—"a man's a man for a' that and a' that." He could not express his own views and feelings of the true democratic principle so well and so happily, either in prose or poetry, as Scotia's Bard had done in his inimitable song—"A man's a man for a' that," which he would sing, and which he presumed the convention would be glad to accept as a part of his speech. Mr. Clark then sang the following song, being frequently interrupted with bursts of applause.

Is there for honest poverty,
That hangs his head and a' that?
The coward slave, we pass him by;
We dare be poor for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Our toils obscure and a' that,
The rank is the guinea's stamp,
The Man's the gold for a' that.

What tho' on homely fare we dine,
Wear hoddie grey and a' that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinsel show and a' that,
The honest man's the truest sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

Ye see yon burkie ca'd a Lord,
Wha' struts and stares and a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
His ribbon star, and a' that,
The man of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a' that.

A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that;
But an honest man's above his might,
Gude faith he maun fa' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Their dignities, and a' that,
The pith o' sense and reason o' worth,
Are higher ranks than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may,
As a' we'll wish it o'er a' that;
That sense and worth, o'er all the earth,
May bear the gree and a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that,
That man to man, the world all o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

Gold.

When the Democratic principles obtain among men, said Mr. C. when they are carried out in all our relations in life, we shall put a most just estimate upon man, we shall "make unto ourselves righteous rulers"—enact just laws—have no slavery—no oppression—no class legislation—no distinction on account of wealth, rank, or complexion. A good deal has been said about the "one idea." An idea that is confined in its operation, said Mr. C.—an idea that is restricted to one class of men exclusively, is not a whole idea. It is, to say the least, a partial idea. A man's a man. That's a whole idea. That is the great Democratic idea. It is not, and it cannot be confined to a man with a white skin, nor to a man with a black skin, but to all men as men.

We needed to understand better the natural rights of man and the legitimate business of civil government—its just powers and limitations. It is the duty of civil government to protect men irrespective of birth, riches, or color, in the enjoyment and rightful exercise of their natural rights—their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Let the Liberty party take this ground—give us a government administered on such principles, and what would become of slavery? He believed the Liberty party was to be a living, acting, permanent party—he wished it to be a comprehensive party—"a party of the whole"—seeking not only the "greatest good of the greatest number," in the common acceptance of that term—but the greatest good of the whole number of ALL THE PEOPLE. Gentlemen tell us, we must not lug in other questions and other interests but confine ourselves alone to the business of securing to the black man his rights—the slave his freedom. He would make this the first and paramount object, but by no means the only object of the Liberty party. If a party comes into power, its business is to do the duties of civil government. That was not to abolish slavery alone. Slavery being the greatest evil—the greatest wrong—it should be the first business of government to abolish it. But there were other duties for a government to do, having the care of 18,000,000 of people. There were other interests which the government were bound to look after, and without looking after which it could not exist.

The resolution simply declares on what principles we would act, and on what principles we would legislate. It pledges us to no set of party tactics. Gentlemen thought they saw a squinting towards the questions of tariff, free trade, &c., in the resolution. It says not a word about tariff or free trade. But suppose it did? What then? We believe a man has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—that he has the right to labor, and to enjoy the fruit of his labor—the

produce of his own toil and industry!—Does it not follow as a matter of course that he has the right to dispose of the products of his labor where it liketh him best? The latter right was the natural consequent of the former. What then, becomes of your tariff. What right has government to say to a man, he shall not sell the products of his labor when he chooses?

What is a tariff but an infringement of natural right? It was wrong, unjust.—He was opposed to tariffs and in favor of free labor and free trade the world over. He hoped liberty men would not shrink from a declaration of their sentiments on these subjects—from pledging themselves to the truth and the right, let it lead where it would. We were not afraid to declare ourselves in favor of laws interdicting the sale of intoxicating liquors—and laws for the punishment of seduction, gambling, &c., &c., and why should we hesitate to declare our views upon other important questions of governmental policy, questions in which the whole people are deeply interested. He wanted the Liberty party to be a perfect party, harmonious in principle and action, no only professing good principles, but carrying them out in their application to all men. The other parties look after the interests of white men, and trample on the rights of the black man.

Let the Liberty party take a broader ground, and look after the rights of all men. Then it will be a consistent party, and command itself to the common sense and consciences of mankind.

The business of a common farmer, was not only to plough his ground, sow his seed, and gather his harvest; but to take care of his "other interests" also—feed his cattle, his pigs and chickens, and bring wood and water for his wife, &c. &c.

We are told of our prosperity, and advised to "let well enough alone." He did not think we had done well enough yet. We had done much to be sure, but after all, we had but just begun this great work. He should not be satisfied until we have abolished slavery, and established a righteous civil government, that would secure all men in the enjoyment of their rights. He had no fear of going too fast. Let us use all the additional facilities we may now command, and make haste to the rescue. Onward, cry the voices of God's universe. He did not believe that those present at the Convention who had come hundreds of miles by stages, steamboats, and railroads, would be content to have every thing thrown back to the condition it was in 25 years ago, and ride in an ox cart upon a bundle of straw as he had done when a boy; No; he went for progression—onward, upward, higher, still higher, should be our watchword. He hoped every Liberty man would adopt the inspiring motto of the young man ascending the Alps, so beautifully described by Prof. Longfellow in his admirable poem on the aspirations of genius. This young man, who is introduced as a personification of genius, is described as attempting the ascent of the snow covered Alps; dangers and difficulties indescribable, and objects, to all human ken insurmountable, present themselves in his way.—He is warned by the old man, of the dangers of such an undertaking. He is tempted by the blazing fires that gleam from the hearth-stones on either side as he passes along his upward way, to turn in and warm his chilled and shivering limbs. He is urged by the beautiful maiden to stay his course, and rest his weary head upon her breast. But to all alike, he turns a deaf ear, and repeating the motto on his banner, presses on, upward to the very summit of the mount. The highest point of his earthly ambition attained, the triumphant spirit sends back from the dim distance, as it ascends home to the bosom of its God—the words that in life inspired and led him on to triumph.—"EXCELSIOR!"—higher, still higher.

Mr. Clark then sang in conclusion, the following poem with fine effect.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As thro' an Alpine village past,
A youth, who bore mid snow and ice
A banner with this strange device—
Excelsior!

His brow was sad, his eyes beneath,
Flash'd like a falchion from its sheath
And like a silver clarion rung,
The accents of that unknown tongue—
Excelsior!

In happy homes he saw the light
Of household fires, gleam warm and bright,
Above, the spectral glaziers shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan—
Excelsior!

Try not to pass, the old man said,
Dark looms the tempest overhead:
The roaring torrent is deep and wide,
But loud that clarion voice replied—
Excelsior!

O! stay the maiden said, and rest:

Thy weary head upon this breast;
A tear stood in his bright blue eye,
But still he answered with a sigh—
Excelsior!

Beware the pine tree's withered branch!
Beware the awful avalanche!
This was the peasant's last good night;
A voice replied far up the height—
Excelsior!

A traveller, by the faithful hound,
Half buried in the snow was found,
Still grasping in his hand of ice,
That banner with this strange device—
Excelsior!

There in the twilight, cold and gray,
Lifeless, but beautiful he lay;
And from the sky serene and far,
A voice fell like a falling star—
Excelsior!

For the Signal of Liberty.
THE GREAT SOUTHERN SCHEME.

Mr. Eborak.—In your paper of July 4th, it is mentioned, to the credit of the Liberty party papers, that "only two of them are supporters of the present villainous war with Mexico." I was surprised to learn that there was even one of them, that would in the least palliate the exceeding injustice of our democratic President's foray upon that sister republic. For upon the Liberty party, must devolve the work of showing up the bold pro-slavery aspect of this aggressive movement upon a weak and wronged people.

I propose to give your readers some facts, to show the object of President Polk's war upon Mexico. The papers are every day incidentally bringing to light, facts which when put together make a strong case. An article recently appeared in the American Review prepared by the Hon. D. D. Barnard which institutes a searching scrutiny into the causes which led to the war. To that article I am indebted for several of the facts quoted in this communication.

An impartial history of the difficulties between the United States and Mexico, will make it very evident that the latter has not desired to resort to arms for their settlement, and that she had done nothing to render war inevitable. She now regards herself as acting on the defensive—as repelling an invasion upon her own soil.

In the year 1839 a Convention was held at Washington, to determine the amount of claims held by citizens of the United States against Mexico. A desire to allow what was fair and reasonable was manifested by the Commissioners from that country. Not long after, Mr. Waddy Thompson was appointed Minister near the government of that republic, one of the chief items of the business to which he had to attend being the settlement of these claims. His mission terminated in March, 1844, just one month before Mr. Tyler's treaty for the Annexation of Texas, was concluded. When about to leave Mexico, Mr. T. made an address, in which he said, "I have not made a single official demand, or even a simple request which was not granted."

In the same address he said—"the bonds of friendship between the two nations had been strengthened, instead of being weakened." Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Thompson published a book, in which he represents the Mexicans as being amicably disposed towards this country. In regard to the rumor of their intention to attack Texas, he says, "Not one man of sense in Mexico either desires or anticipates such a thing as the invasion of Texas." "They are not going," said he "to declare war against us, I have never doubted for a moment."

If this was the state of feeling among the Mexicans, how does it happen that before many months had elapsed our cannon are booming away at the walls of the fortified cities of Mexico? Why simply because all has been done that could be done to heap insult upon Mexico, and deceive the people of this country with the idea that Mexico has been the aggressor.

Let us see how very indicative of peaceful intentions have been the movements of our government. As soon as Texas was annexed it became necessary in the opinion of President Polk, "as a precautionary measure, to order a strong squadron to the coast of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient force on the western frontier of Texas." The very first post to which he directed the army was within what had been regarded as Mexican territory.—It was at any rate in territory which the most zealous Annexationists admitted to be still in dispute. In a despatch to Gen. Taylor, the Secretary of War says, "The President desires that your position for a part of your forces at least, should be west of the river Neches." The Neches, it is to be observed, was regarded by the Texans themselves, as their Western boundary. It is about one hundred and fifty miles from the Rio Grande. The President

could not be ignorant that he ordered the army into the country that the Mexicans regarded as theirs, and that they could not look upon such a movement without jealousy. And had they desired occasion for war they might have considered this as sufficiently provocative.

In August last, Gen. Taylor stationed his army at Corpus Christi, beyond the Neches. Yet as long as he remained there, he saw no disposition to resist him. On the 6th September following, Gen. T. writes thus: "I have the honor to report, that a confidential agent dispatched some days since to Matamoras has returned and reports that the garrison does not seem to have been increased, and that our consul is of opinion there will be no declaration of war." He adds—"I must express the hope that no militia force will be ordered to join me without my requisition for it. I am entirely confident that none will be required."

But this state of things was not all according to the mind of our Democratic President. The state of things was altogether too peaceful for his fancy. He thought of another plan by which he might bring matters to a more warlike crisis. He sent a minister to the government of Mexico with the hope that he might be rejected, and in this pretext for resorting to arms might be found. In his message to Congress, assigning reasons for this mission, he says: "After our army and navy, had remained on the frontier and coasts of Mexico for many weeks, without any hostile movement on her part, I deemed it important to put an end to this state of things." Yes, this state of things in which there was no hostile movement must come to an end. Hence the mission of the Hon. Mr. Slidell. Its unsatisfactory termination was doubtless not unsatisfactory to the President. It resulted, as he had good reason to believe it would. With the return of Mr. Slidell, a new movement was made against Mexico. Gen. Taylor was at once ordered "to approach as near the Rio Grande as prudence would dictate," and was further told "you need not wait for directions from Washington to carry out what you may deem proper to be done."

Accordingly, about the first of March our army took up the line of march for the Rio Grande, and in a few weeks Gen. Taylor had placed himself in hostile array before Matamoras, the citizens of Point Isabel hearing of his progress having in the meantime set fire to their dwellings and fled, fearing an attack from him.

The Mexicans now thought that endurance was no longer a virtue, and prepared to defend themselves. But it will be seen in the next paper, that they did not commence hostilities, but in a dignified manner strove to avert them.

J. B.

New Haven, Conn., August 1st, 1846.

For the Signal of Liberty.

STATE REFORMS.

It seems that the Liberty party at large are not yet disposed to add to the "one idea." But I think the party in this state may, and ought to go thoroughly into trenchment and reform, in their principles. This can be done without abating our interest, or exertions for the slave.—In fact we owe duties to ourselves and our posterity, as well as to the slaves.—And those duties demand of us, that we elect men as legislators, that will reduce their own wages one third, and the salary of state officers in proportion. Men who will promptly do the necessary business of a session, and adjourn, and not spend their time and the people's money in passing a law to raise an army of 20,000 men, and appropriating \$100,000 for its support, when the state cannot pay the interest on their debts. And what was the need, or object of such a law, unless it was to encourage and make popular, a most unnecessary and flagrantly unrighteous war against Mexico, for the sake of robbing her of territory to increase slavery.

All the increase of southern territory for the sake of governing the north in future by numbers and strength; if the time should come when they can do it no longer by bullying, brow beating, pistols, bowie knives, &c. Or of becoming strong enough to dissolve the Union, if they choose, for the sake of perpetuating slavery, and the north is blind enough to their own interest, and stupid enough to help the south accomplish their purpose. Our whole code of laws for collecting need such alterations, or rather we need such new ones made, that justice may be done to creditor and debtor, in a much shorter time, and at much less expense. We want legislators to make laws for the people, and not for lawyers and office holders. We want our candidates publicly pledged to these measures. The other parties have talked about re-trenchment and reform till the people

will have no confidence without pledges. For several years past each legislature have spent several thousand dollars in time, debating about reducing their wages, but are sure to keep them up to \$3 per day. The state printing costs, double it need to, that partisans may grow rich on the people. The session laws ought to be printed and distributed in one month instead of six or eight.

A great deal more might be said with reasons, or explanations, but the above, written in a very hasty manner by an old farmer in harvest time, may be sufficient to set people a thinking on the above subject, and others connected, and may induce some who have more time and ability to do them justice.

CLINTON COUNTY.

For the Signal of Liberty.

At a meeting of the Genesee Conference of Churches held at the School House in the Atherton settlement, in the Township of Flint, Genesee County, on the 30th of June last, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, As the sense of this Conference, That those who exercise the prerogative of master, and those who knowingly uphold and countenance Slavery, do most flagrantly outrage the sacred law of man's brotherhood and equality, and are guilty of a heinous sin in the sight of God.

HENRY POST, Scribe.

July, 1846.

For the Signal of Liberty.

CANTERVILLE, July 27, 1846.

In a communication to Wm. Goodell Esq., in your paper of the 18th inst., are a few errors which are so glaring I am constrained to ask you to correct them.

In the second clause, 12th line for part read fact.

In the same clause 31st line for prayers read dangers.

In the last line of the column for other read otherwise.

I should not call attention to the matter, but the second error makes sheer nonsense of the passage, and does not lead any one to surmise what it ought to be. Yours,

C. GURNEY.

MISCELLANY.

JEWISH LIBERALITY.

The proportion of time and property, which every Jew was required to devote to the intellectual, benevolent, and religious purposes, was as follows:

In regard to property, they were required to give one tenth of all their yearly income, to support the Levites, the priests, and the religious service. Next, they were required to give the first fruits of all their corn, wine, oil, and fruits, and the first born of all their cattle, for the Lord's Treasury, to be employed for the priests; the widow, the fatherless and the stranger. The first born, also, of their children, were the Lord's, and were to be redeemed by a specified sum, paid into the sacred treasury. Besides this, they were required to bring a freewill offering to God, every time they went up to the three great yearly festivals. In addition to this, regular yearly sacrifices of cattle and fowls, were required of every family, and occasional sacrifices for certain sins or ceremonial impurities. In reaping their fields, they were required to leave unreaped, for the poor, the corners; not to glean their fields, oliveyards, or vineyards; and, if a sheaf was left, by mistake, they were not to return for it but leave it for the poor. When a man sent away a servant, he was thus charged: "Furnish him liberally out of thy flock, and out of thy floor, and out of thy wine-press." When a poor man came to borrow money, they were forbidden to deny him, or take any interest; and if, at the sabbatical, or seventh year, he could not pay, the debt was to be canceled. And to this command, is added the significant caution, "Beware that there be not a thought in thy wicked heart, saying, the seventh year, the year of release, is at hand; and thine eye be evil against thy poor brother, and thou givest him nought; and he cry unto the Lord against him, and it be sin unto thee. Thou shalt surely give him," "because that for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thy hand unto." Besides this, the Levites were distributed through the land, with the intention that they should be instructors and priests in every part of the nation. Thus, one twelfth of the people were set apart, having no landed property, to be priests and teachers; and the other tribes were required to support them liberally.

In regard to the time taken from secular pursuits, for the support of religion, an equally liberal amount was demanded. In the first place, one seventh part of their time was taken for the weekly Sabbath when no kind of work was to be done. Then the whole nation were required to meet, at the appointed place, three times a year, which, including their journeys, and stay there, occupied eight weeks, or another seventh part of their time. Then the sabbatical year, when no agricultural work was to be done, took another seventh of their time from their regular pursuits, as they were an agricultural people.—This was the amount of time and property demanded by God, simply to sustain religion and morality within the bounds of that nation.—Christiunity demands the spread of its blessings to all mankind, and so the restrictions laid on the Jews are withheld, and all our wealth and time, is needed for our own best interest, is to be applied in improving the condition of our fellow-men.

DEATH BATTLE BY MAGNETISM is the title of an article which has appeared in the Gospel Banner.

This article, we notice, has been copied from the above in several papers, and doubtless has been done by the advocates of magnetism with some interest. The paper in which it originally appeared, is published at Augusta, Me. The case is a remarkable one, and well authenticated.—The editor, Rev. Wm. A. Drew, states that he is acquainted with the operator, and knows him to be a credible man. The article is signed,

Gardiner Phillips, and dated, Abion, May 24, 1846. The writer gives his name and residence, and the name of the person, place, and date, when and where he states the facts to have occurred. And what gives additional evidence of the truth of the statement is the fact that the case was reported in a religious paper published in the near vicinity. The writer states:

"That death has been prevented by Magnetism may seem to be a broad assertion, but the circumstances will warrant it. The case is that of Mrs. Knights of this town. Her disease was spasms of severe distress and vomiting which continued without the intervention of twenty four hours cessation at any one time, for four weeks. Friday, 22d of January, was the last medical visit; she was given over by physicians, family, friends, and hid come to the same conclusion herself. Friday night, Saturday, and Saturday night, until 9 o'clock she suffered a continual course of vomiting; but still life remained."

At this time the writer visited her, and having learned that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, he felt himself at perfect liberty to try the strength of magnetism, so far as his experience enabled him to go, fearless of censure from any source. She was magnetized, and thrown into a calm, childlike sleep, after being without sleep for 43 hours, nearly all the time in great distress and vomiting. The writer continued with her, and she rested well through the night. The day following she was greatly revived in body and mind, her distress having terminated. During the week she rapidly amended, and was at the date, quite well. She was magnetized as often as every day for seventeen days. Having for some time past been a convert to the faith of the therapeutic power of magnetism, as a remedial agent in the cure of disease, and the alleviation of human suffering, and having tested it by my own experience, I am firmly convinced it is one of the greatest blessings ever revealed to man."

THE LATE POPE.

As a man, if not greatly calumniated, he was passionate, not much restrained by his vows of chastity, and habitually addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks. This last failing enabled the French Government to obtain favors at Rome, by semi-annual presents of Champagne; and has been well hit off by a *Pasquinade*, the "Punch" of Rome.—During the sixteen years of his Pontificate, forty new bishoprics have been created, sixteen of which are in North America.

As soon as his death was announced to Rias Sforz, the Cardinal Carmelino, that functionary proceeded to the Quirinal palace, and raising the white veil with which the face of the deceased Pontiff had been covered, struck three blows on the forehead with a small silver mallet, calling him by his christian name after each blow. He then announced from the window, "Il Papa e realmente morto," (the Pope is really dead) and broke the fisherman's ring and great seal of state while the tolling of the great bell at the capitol was echoed until night by all the bells in the city. The body was then embalmed, clothed in the pontifical robes of state and taken to the Sistine Chapel, on a litter borne by white mules, escorted by a long procession of soldiers, priests, choristers, and monks, carrying lighted candles. The next evening his heart was carried in a vase to the church of St. Vincent, and yesterday the body was placed in the chapel of St. Sacrament, in the basilica of St. Peter. It is seated on a throne, with the feet projecting through a railing, so that the people, as they pass, can kiss them. The funeral ceremonies called *Noven Duli* have commenced, at the expiration of nine days the corpse will be placed in a coffin and carried on a bier to the entrance of the vaults, where he will remain until the death of another Pope furnishes an occupant for the bier, and consigns him to his last resting place.—Boston Atlas.

Swords.—If a man makes up his mind to fight for his country, his country should furnish good weapons. The Rio Grande correspondent of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times in one of his letters says:

"The infantry sword for officers must be changed. We want a light but serviceable sabre, with a sling belt. We might as well have a toasting fork as our present sword. It trips you up when marching, and it would not kill a flea without three blows. Where would poor Jordan have been, if the gallant Lincoln had not provided himself with a sabre and ground it? With a blow for each, he cut off the heads of two of the enemy, and saved his brother officer's life. With our 'regulation sword' he would not have scratched the skin."

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.—It took twenty-five days to carry the news of the battle of the 8th of Jan'y 1815, from N. O. to Washington. The news of Taylor's recent victories on the Rio Grande reached Washington in seven days from that place.

DYING DOGS.—We saw a nice little spaniel in the street yesterday, with a fine plummy tail dyed blue. This is a capital idea, by which the dye houses will doubtless profit. Ladies can hereafter have their lay dogs dyed to correspond with their dresses.—Boston Paper.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1846.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

It is less than three months before the arrival of the period when the electors of the State will select three persons to represent them in Congress for the years 1847 and '48. The Liberty party has hitherto been uniformly the first in the field, and we deem the policy a wise one. The harvest is now past, and after a little more time will have more time for reading and attending meetings. Where are the Congressional Committees?

ANTISLAVERY UNION.

At the close of the Northwestern Antislavery Convention, on the third day, Mr. Hamlin, of Ohio, introduced the following Resolution.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to correspond with antislavery men of all parties, and throughout the whole country, on the propriety of holding a National Antislavery Convention at Washington City, or some other suitable place, and that said committee be empowered to call such Convention, and designate the time and place of holding the same.

The last Ohio True Democrat brings a report of the speech of Mr. Hamlin in favor of this resolution. For the information of our readers, we will notice a few points. Mr. H. argued the necessity of an union without distinction of party, as we could all be far more efficient united than when divided among three parties. He believed an union could be formed, as we were all agreed that Slavery was the sum of all villainies, and that every man should do what he constitutionally could for its overthrow. On Slavery, then, there was nothing to be compromised: we were all of one mind. We all agree on man's equality by birth. Can we not, then, all harmonize in the application of this principle, in the support of the following measures?

1. The extension of the Elective Franchise to all citizens without reference to color, birth, or property. 2. A Revenue Tariff which should equally protect all interests. 3. Banking Systems, free to all, the billholder being made secure. 4. Deed 50 acres of the Public Lands to every man who will improve it five years and pay the taxes, and stop speculation in public lands. 5. Let foreigners who are taxed become citizens and voters. Mr. H. was against all legalized monopolies and partial legislation, and for general laws. Washington was the proper place, to hold such a Convention. It must not be a Liberty, but an antislavery Convention, attended by 20,000 persons from every part of the Union.

The Resolution was amended by increasing the number of the committee to twenty, and then was unanimously adopted. The President to appoint the committee, and announce their names through the Western Citizen.

We notice by the Bangor Gazette, that Mr. Giddings was lately in Me., preaching a similar union to that here proposed by Mr. Hamlin, except that he made no allusions to a financial policy. A public meeting of the citizens was held which was addressed by Mr. G. "He stated that he came to address no party, as such, but to ask men of all parties whether, in view of the wrongs we are all suffering from the encroachments of slavery, they were prepared to take the ground that they would support no man for office, who would not pledge themselves to stand firmly up to the line of the constitution in resistance to the encroachments of slavery? He would ask the Whigs, are you prepared? Democrats, are you prepared? Liberty men, are you prepared? [This last question drew out a pretty hearty response from quite a number of voices.] "Liberty men answer," said Mr. Giddings; "I would have you all answer." He then repeated the questions, and a hearty response followed in each case.—Mr. G. gave the utmost liberty for putting questions, and many were asked; and the promptness and aptness of his answers showed how well he was prepared on the whole subject."

It will be seen that this pledge proposed by Giddings is only a negative one, and that it is lowering down the Liberty standard a great deal. The Liberty man proposes to do something: the Giddings man proposes to do nothing directly.—The Liberty man says: "I will vote for these," and those only, who will go for abolishing slavery: the Giddings man says: "I will support no man who will not"—do what, abolish slavery? No such thing—"who will not stand firmly up to the line in resisting the encroachments of slavery." This war of Giddings on Slavery is of course merely defensive: that of the Liberty party, exterminating and aggressive. A wide difference between them.

In reply to our objections to the New Hampshire alliance, the Gazette says:

"Now it is this very 'Liberty-Democratic-Whig triumph' which we have been seeking to bring about for years; and the result," as we have seen it in the New Hampshire legislation of the session of the Legislature of that State, fully justifies the confidence we reposed in it. In the beautiful and expressive

language of Charles H. Stewart of the Signal's own State, "the government" has been "in the hands of Representatives of Whigs and Democrats blended into reformers." And with him we can say "with these representatives, as umpires in the confidence of all, the settlement of all proper measures may be safely left."

Why the Signal should call these men proslavery we do not understand. We have seen no symptoms of proslaveryism in their proceedings. There is no innate love of Slavery in New England, and when we see the collar broken we have little fear for any son of hers.—The difficulty is to get the rivets started."

We would enquire of the Gazette whether Gov. Colby, whom the Liberty men of New Hampshire elected, the Whig officers appointed by the Legislature, and indeed the whole Whig party of that State, are not members of a permanent, national, proslavery party, whether they did not vote for a slaveholding President in 1844—the ablest and most dangerous slaveholder in the nation—and whether they do not stand ready to do the same thing again in 1848? If so, are not "these men proslavery"? Shall Liberty men elevate to office such proslavery men? The Gazette says there is "no innate love of Slavery" in them. Probably not. But what difference does that make, so long as for party interests they will support it? For our part, before we give them our fellowship, we should like to see at least some practical evidence that they have the "innate love" of LIBERTY.

The Cleveland American, however, an Ohio Liberty paper, has no scruples of this kind, but is ready to abandon the Liberty party at once, and go into any other antislavery party, and will even take Gov. Colby himself for its Presidential candidate, so far as his antislavery is concerned. But we will quote the proposal for a Whig compromise in the words of the American:

"If the Whigs will nominate for President as good an antislavery man as Gov. Colby has shown himself to be, then they may approach the Liberty men, with the New Hampshire compromise in their hands—and use that argument for what it is worth. We go for any compromise that may further the cause for which the Liberty party was organized, under whatever name, or through whatever instrumentality. But we assent to no compromise to perpetuate the reign of the slave power, or to strengthen it by electing to office slaveholders or slaveocrats who add to the strength of that power and that reign, by a little more respectability than their opponents, or perchance predecessors, may possess."

We do not at all coincide with the American in making such proposals to the Whigs. We should at least try to be consistent and act like men. If the Liberty party deserve our adherence at all, it should receive from us a full, hearty, united, persevering and unequivocal support, on all occasions and in all circumstances; and no more effectual mode of destroying its growth and efficiency can be devised, than by offering to make compromises with parties that are now decidedly proslavery. When they manifest by their works that they have become truly antislavery, it will be time enough to propose a formal union.

MR. MAFFITT'S LECTURE.

Tuesday evening we attended the lecture of Rev. J. N. Maffitt before the Young Men's Society. Mr. M. has attained quite a notoriety through the United States as an eloquent preacher and lecturer. He is of the medium size, and possesses a favorable temperament for literary effort.—His manner of speaking and address is calculated rather to please than to arouse and stir up the thinking faculties in their deep foundations.—His lecture produced the same effect on us that a musical performance would—it pleased and interested while it lasted, but produced no permanent effect on the mind. To us, a plain Yankee, Mr. M.'s manner of pronouncing his words seemed affected, although it may be common enough in "the higher circles." His subject was the origin, beauty and power of the English Language. He highly recommended the use of the Anglo-Saxon part of the language, to as great an extent as possible, by those who would excel in pathos and force. As usual on such occasions, he recommended to the students the antiquated and filthy productions of the old heathen poets, as containing deep treasures of eloquence, and as patterns of excellence. His style is orate, polished, refined and flowery to an excessive degree, so that his thoughts are loaded down with ornament, and his whole discourse displayed in comparison, individuality and identity large. Mr. Maffitt's lecture presented no traces of radicalism in feelings, morals, or mind, and while he pleased the conservative classes, would have but little influence on those original thinkers and energetic laborers who are tagging with mighty efforts for the renovation of society, and the advancement of man.

LIBERTY NOMINATIONS.

At a Congressional Liberty Convention held at Kalamazoo on the first day of July, 1846, ERASTUS HUSSEY, of Calhoun Co. was duly nominated as a candidate for Member of Congress at the ensuing election, and Seymour B. Trandwell, Erastus Hussey and Martin Wilson, were appointed Executive Committee. It was resolved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Signal of Liberty under the direction of the Executive Committee.

At a Senatorial Convention held the same day at the same place, HENRY MONTGOMERY was duly nominated as a candidate for State Senator, and N. M. Thomas, Francis Denison and John P. Marsh, were appointed Executive Committee.

MARTIN WILLSON.

The new Post office bill has been laid on the table of the U. S. House of Representatives, by 10 majority. No prospect of a change this session.

FROM OREGON.

The following batch of news, from three numbers of the Oregon Spectator, will interest our readers, as showing the beginnings of a great Empire. The establishment of a newspaper in Oregon is quite a remarkable event. The N. Y. Com. Advertiser says the paper is made up neatly, of the medium size, and will bear comparison with any journal printed in the United States.

The first number contains the "Organic Laws of Oregon." The following is the preamble:

"We, the people of the Oregon Territory for purposes of mutual protection, and to secure peace and prosperity among ourselves, agree to adopt the following laws and regulations, until such time as a United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us."

From the Oregon Spectator of Feb. 5. CITY GOVERNMENT.—The time has arrived for a thorough and complete organization of our City Corporation. Our Mayor and trustees are doing up business in the right way.

We are informed by Capt. Knight that a ball will be given at the City Hotel on Tuesday, the 29th inst. We are satisfied that Capt. K. and lady will be O. K. on that occasion.

Appointments by the Governor, Feb. 4. Wm. G. T. Vail, prosecuting attorney for the territory, vice M. A. Ford resigned.

H. M. Knighton marshal, vice J. L. Meek, resigned.

The same paper contains a report that Dr. White and his party have been massacred on their way to the United States. This rumor arose from the attack upon the doctor and his companions by a party of Indians, who robbed them of all their horses, baggage, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Leslie has published a biographical sketch of the late Rev. Jason Lee, the first superintendent of the Methodist mission in Oregon.

H. M. ship *Molaisie* was at anchor at Vancouver, Columbia river, on the 5th of February.

"A post office law," is published. It contains eight sections. The first requires a general post office to be established at Oregon City, under the direction of a post master general to be appointed by the House of Representatives.

Second.—The post master general to appoint officers at such places as shall deem expedient. He is to be governed by the post office laws of the United States.

Third.—None other than a free male descendant of a white man to be employed in carrying the mail.

Fourth.—The owners of toll bars, ferries, &c. required not to obstruct the mails.

Fifth.—Rates of postage.

Sixth.—Commission to postmasters.

Seventh.—Postmasters, &c., exempt from other duties.

Eighth.—Postmaster general to render his accounts every three months.

The Spectator of the 19th of February contains an act relative to the currency; a description of the Willamette river, and of the North of the Columbia, which we shall hereafter notice. There is also a long account of a theatrical performance on board the British ship of war *Molaisie*, and of a ball given by the officers of the same ship.

The last number, March 5th, contains the act to provide for assessing and collecting the revenue. It occupies seven columns.

John H. Conch was appointed treasurer for the territory.

On the 7th of March the following resolution was to be discussed:

Resolved, That the tendency of the law on ardent spirits is productive of more evil than good, and ought to be repealed.

"Washington's birth night" ball was fully attended. Among the persons present were several officers from the *Molaisie*.

The same paper contains instructions to the postmaster of Oregon, signed by W. G. T. Vail, postmaster general; and an act passed the 23d of February, to incorporate Oregon City.

The Spectator is published semi-monthly at five dollars per annum. It contains a goodly number of advertisements.

Doctors of Divinity sometimes get curious notions into their heads by a long study of theology. Here is a recipe by no less a person than Rev. Calvin Stowe, showing how the Bible "regulates sin and how men may practice them, and yet 'enjoy communion with God all the while.'" Did Christ teach such a doctrine? After showing that Moses did not abolish the practice of shedding blood for blood by near kinsmen he argues—

So of Polygamy: Abraham practised it, though it was a wrong; and God never reproved him for it. Jacob had four wives at once, and enjoyed communion with God all the while; and the principle of the memorialists, touching social evils, is sound—then Abraham, the founder of the church, and Israel, after whom the church was named, should have been excommunicated from the church. Nor that these practices are right for Christ asserts the contrary. But this shows the Bible method of doing away these evils—that is, to hedge them up, and make them seem so, so that they will disappear. The Bible regards slavery as it does polygamy; but in directing how to get rid of it, it leads us to regulate and impose on it restrictions of Christian principles, so as to make it worthless and trifling.

How consolating it must be to the criminal who is imprisoned by our laws a series of years at hard labor, for having more than one wife, to read in his Bible that Abraham had done just like him, and Jacob a good deal more so, and "enjoyed communion with God all the while!"

The New York Tribune says to the Morning News:

You are hereby respectfully and distinctly informed that the President himself, clearly and explicitly, some weeks since, stated to a gentleman of the highest responsibility, that it was the fixed determination of the Government to take and hold permanently New Mexico, Chihuahua, and California; and to annex them, ultimately, to the United States. If you doubt it, ask the editor of the Union to get leave from the President to say that he has not said so; but don't let him quibble upon words. If the President denies it substantially, the name of the gentleman can be given who made the observation.

The Female Anti-Slavery meeting of Lenawee County, a call for which we published last week, meets at Adrian, at the Baptist Church, on the last Wednesday in August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It was accidentally distributed, or we should have inserted it again.

Reports from the Rio Grande state that there are no Mexican troops at Monterey, and it is doubtful whether the American army will be able to find any forces to fight against. This would indeed place our army of 11,000 men in a deplorable situation! Other reports, however, are of a contrary nature.

THE OREGON TREATY.

President Polk has succeeded very well in getting out of his fix on the Oregon question. Having asserted our right to the territory to be clear and unquestionable, he sent to the Senate a treaty proposing to cede away half of it, and yet telling them in an accompanying message that his own opinion remained unchanged, and unless the Senate by a two thirds vote should instruct him to comply with the British proposal, he should reject it.—The Senate approved the treaty, and by this happy expedient Mr. Polk was at once released from all necessity of maintaining our clear and unquestionable rights.—The first two articles of the treaty are as follows:

ARTICLE 1. "From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel remain free and open to both parties."

ARTICLE 2. "From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall be like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, all British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States, it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intending to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of said river or rivers not inconsistent with the present treaty."

Elihu Burritt has arrived in England, and writes—

"Next week I intend to mount my staff and take up my line of walk for the south of England. As soon as I get away from this circle of warm-hearted friends by which I am now surrounded, I hope to have more time for writing. I have seen many persons and things, of which I intend to say something hereafter. Before I leave Manchester, I think I shall be able to put the Railways of which it is the terminus under my 'Bonds of Brotherhood.' I trust these missiles of goodwill are circulating with unabated interest on the Railroads at home. The receipts for making 'corn-meal fixings' I am putting into circulation both by precept and example; inasmuch as I have several times superintended the making of puddings and cakes in the family of a friend. I saw it stated the other day in the Cork Reporter, that about \$50,000 worth of Indian meal was dispensed from the Government depot in that city every week to the several relief committees, who receive supplies. I mean to supply them with my receipts for making corn-bread so that the taste of a new crop of potatoes shall not divert them from the use of corn-meal."

C. M. Clay writes to Mrs. Chapman, a friend of Garrison of the Liberator, three days before he went to Mexico—

"I ask nothing, I expect nothing, from the slave party. I make none as heretofore, eternal war upon them. I ask of Congress to make a speedy and honorable peace, just to us, and to Mexico. Who, then, dare denounce me? I defy the world in this respect, and challenge the arbitrament of all coming time. Again, I thus prove that I am not an enemy of the whites, as they of the 18th of August would have it, but of Slavery. The confidence of the lower class of the people is essential to my success.—The lie is proven upon the men of the 18th. They now feel it, and the people see it. I thought that you would have cause to rejoice that there were yet signs of vitality in one who had dared to beard the lion in his den!"

Mr. Garrison may confine himself to his narrow circle of action. I do not blame him. I ask, however, that he will not presume to think for me. I am of a sterner stuff as he. I ask no favor of mortal man. The man does not live who can rule C. M. C. Begging your pardon, women may."

The Bangor Gazette denies that it is a supporter of the war with Mexico, and now denounces it as wholly unjust and oppressive. Glad to find you right, Mr. Gazette. We verily thought we saw in your editorials at least strong attempts at a justification of the war, but not having the papers we can't now quote from them.

McNulty, the late defaulting Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, died on his way to Texas. He had enlisted among the Ohio volunteers as a private soldier.

The Warehouse bill passed the House by a vote of 117 to 25.

OUR INQUIRY MEETING.

Rev. Joshua Leavitt says that when he was formerly riding in a stage coach, he saw a ragged, barefooted boy in the road carrying on his head a large flat stone, as heavy as he could stagger under.—

He said to him, "boy, what makes you carry that stone on your head?" "Because I can, sir," was his reply; and it expressed one of the great principles of human action—a principle extending through every department of life. The boy had physical faculties prompting to their gratification: they were gratified in lifting and carrying this stone, without reference to any other purpose: he lifted and carried it because it was a pleasure to do so: and, within certain limits, the greater the exertion, the greater the pleasure. Had the stone been very light, the pleasure of carrying it would have been less. Every where this principle is in operation. Look into the school room, and you will find it. There are two boys. Each has a slate and an arithmetic. Yet while one is doing his sums, the other spends his time in making figures, pictures big, A's and B's. Why? Because he can make these so as to gratify his faculty for drawing. Hence taking pleasure in the operation, he repeats it often. The third boy is dull in grammar, but writes an elegant hand, while the fourth boy writes wretchedly, but rolls out the sums to admiration, and takes pleasure in it because he can walk right along through the problems. The fifth boy can't comprehend Euclid, but he is famous for making knots and water wheels. That girl can sing like a nightingale, although she is one of the dullest scholars in her studies, while the brightest female scholar in the school has neither the wish nor the ability to sing. So of all others. What is true of boys and girls, is measurably true of men and women. The orator to whom Seneca has listened for a generation, perhaps commenced his career by addressing the President of the village debating school. Several other young men had the same chance of speaking, but did not. Why was he not also silent? Because he knew he could speak in some fashion; he tried it, found the exercise pleased himself and others, and he kept trying, till the praise of his eloquence was in the mouths of millions.

From this examination we perceive two things; first, that all persons can do some things better than others; and second, that they take the most delight in doing those things which they can do best. Where the bias in any particular direction is very strong, it will develop itself early, and usually continue through life. Here is an authentic fact. A gentleman of Massachusetts, in narrow circumstances, had two sons, only one of whom he could afford to send to college. He was much perplexed to know which to send. While living on the farm, he gave to each of them a "stent" of cutting so many trees a day. Going into the field one day, he found the eldest hard at work chopping, and the younger curled down at the foot of a tree, profoundly intent on a book. He inquired into the reason of this new arrangement. He learned that the younger, to enjoy his love of reading, had hired his brother for so many pennies to do his task. The father hesitated no longer, but sent the younger to school. He proved to be a good scholar, became distinguished, and was for many years a U. S. Senator. The other son by choice remained a farmer all his days. One son loved to study, and the other to work, and each because he could do that particular thing best.

But some one asks, are not persons often forced by circumstances to follow a profession or business to which they are unadapted, and which is distasteful to them? To such a question only a general answer can be given. Some, like idiots, are entirely controlled by the will of those who surround them. The great mass of the human race, as we have seen, have no fixed, paramount object of action, and their views, aspirations and efforts, are confined to a small, narrow neighborhood channel. They are governed almost entirely by circumstances. But in proportion as a person has a capacious, powerful mind, with a strong bias in a particular direction, just to that extent will he break through opposing obstacles, and follow out his intellectual propensity, wherever it may lead him. Elihu Burritt says that a knowledge of the alphabet is the only preliminary requirement necessary to travelling successfully the road to fame: and the celebrated French writer, Say, lays it down as a principle of political economy, that if the whole community have a knowledge of reading, writing, and the first rules of arithmetic, no person of pre-eminent or very remarkable talents will long remain in obscurity. These writers are doubtless correct. The field of knowledge being opened to the mind, each person will make a degree and kind of progress therein proportionate to the vigor of his will, and the capability of his faculties.

The latest advices from the Rio Grande state that the troops were making a general movement up the river.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

McKay's new Tariff bill has doubtless before this become a law by receiving the sanction of the President.

The bill had a hard fight in the Senate, and was engrossed only by the casting vote of the Vice President Dallas, the vote standing 37 to 27. The bill finally passed the Senate with an amendment by the following vote:

Yeas—Allen, Ashley, Archibson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Co. Quinn, Dickinson, Dix, Fairbank, Hannegan, Houston, Jarrin, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Sample, Sevier, Speight, Tarney, Westcott, Yates—24.

Nays—Archibson, Burrow, Berrien, Cameron, Ciley, J. M. Clayton, J. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Green, Huntington, Johnson, of Md., Johnson of La., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—27.

The bill was then taken to the House and passed,—yeas 118, nays 92.

Great indignation was felt in Pennsylvania at the course of Dallas in sustaining the bill.

Tariff bills generally pass by a small majority. The Free Press says: "It is remarkable that one vote carried the tariff of 1824, one vote the tariff of 1828; one vote in each house carried the tariff of 1842, and one vote in the Senate carried the tariff of 1846, was that of a whig voting under the instructions of a democratic legislature, and the one vote which carried the tariff of 1846, was that of a whig voting under the instructions of a democratic legislature."

The Sub-Treasury bill is pending in Congress, and some action will be had on it.

It is now said that the Harbor Bill, the great measure of the West, will be defeated by the vote of Mr. Polk. If this should be the case, what will the western doughfaces say who shouted so loudly for slaveholder Polk?

SLAVE-BREEDING BISHOPS.

The editor of the Western Christian Advocate, in reviewing the proceedings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has the following language:

"The action of the Southern General Conference in selecting Drs. Capers and Paine for the episcopacy, speaks in favor of placing, in the most influential position in the church, slaveholders on the largest scale. Dr. Paine, we learn, has seventy-five slaves; and in order to attend to his planting interests, (as he would call overseeing servants,) it is said he recently resigned his office as President of La Grange College, in Alabama. Dr. Capers is a large slaveholder. Here the Southern Church has now three slaveholding bishops, ranking among the first class of slaveholders in Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama. This sanctifies Slavery, of course. It is now certainly a holy thing. Slaveholding and slave-breeding are now sanctioned by the three highest men in the South. They are not, it is true, such petty slave-breeder, as the little breeders of Virginia, and the more Northern slave states, who just have a few select breeders. The new bishops have whole families which increase without any studied plan of slave growing. Yet slave-breeder these bishops are, unless they will set the young progeny free; and this is not likely, because brother Crowder affectionately taught us all publicly, at Cincinnati, in 1836, that female slaves of Southern Methodist preachers are better clothed than the wives of Northern Methodist preachers."—Religious Telescope.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernia left Liverpool July 19, and arrived at Boston Aug. 3. It brought over the Oregon treaty, ratified by the British Government. There was no prominent exciting question before the British public. Lord John Russell had shadowed forth in some points the future policy of the ministry. To the principles of free trade he avowed his unwavering attachment, and said he would carry out justice to Ireland, but intimated no disposition to interfere with the established church of that country.

In the Liverpool market, Indian corn meal has receded in value. U. S. sweet Flour 24s 6d to 26s 6d. Business was active, and confidence prevailed. The crops were in a splendid condition, and an early harvest was nearly ripe.

THE HARBOR BILL VETOED.

It was stated in letters received yesterday, that the Harbor and River Bill had been vetoed by the President. It is undoubtedly so. The reason assigned is the heavy drainage upon the Treasury, consequent upon a state of war.—Buff. Pilot.

We have received a copy of the new edition of Spooner's work on the "Unconstitutionality of Slavery." It is now offered in a mailable form, at 25 cents. Pages 132. Published by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston. This work is very able, and will prove valuable to a certain class of minds. But the great mass of the Liberty party have no need to enter into abstract inquiries on the question whether the Constitution can or cannot be tortured into a support of slavery. We go with Gov. Seward, for abolishing Slavery by the exercise of all the powers of the Constitution; we believe these powers are ample; and should this prove not to be the fact, with him we would go for the enlargement of those powers. When the people get ready to remove the curse of slavery, they will not enquire very long into the opinions, notions or expectations of the worthy old fashioned gentlemen who formed it. They will take the matter into their own hands, and when they have the will we may be assured they will have a way.

The July number of the Phrenological Journal has come to hand. O. S. Fowler, Editor, prices \$1.00 a year. The Journal is valuable to all students of the Mind. No one who desires to understand and read human character, and to keep pace with the intellectual progress of the age, can peruse a single number of it without profit.

COMMENCEMENT.

An unwonted pressure of business absolutely precluded us from attending any of the collegiate exercises. We hear the performances well spoken of.

The Sub-Treasury bill has passed the Senate, yeas 28, nays 24.

CAUTION.—Girls beware of transient young men. Never suffer the address of a stranger. Recollect that one good farmer boy or industrious mechanic is worth more than all the floating trash in the world. The allurements of a dandy Jack, with a gold chain round his neck, a walking stick in his hand, a three penny cigar in his mouth, some honest tailor's coat on his back, and a brainless though fancy skull, never can make up the loss of a good father's home, a good father's home, a good mother's counsel, and the society of brother's and sisters; their affections last—while that of such a young man is lost in the wane of a honey-moon. 'Tis true.—Portland Bulletin.

The Boston Chronotype is the best paper on our exchange list for entertaining and instructive reading. But how little of it can we find time to snatch! After a glance or two, it goes under our table and thence—we know not where.

Sundry prosecutions have been commenced in Detroit for violations of the License Law.

The Phrenological Almanac for 1847, published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, has 48 pages of matter. It is full of Phrenology, and contains likenesses of Howard, C. M. Clay &c.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Maine.—J. W. Bradbury has been elected U. S. Senator for six years from March next.

The Liberty party have nominated Gen. Fessenden as candidate for Governor.

The Bath (Me.) Inquirer states that on the 27th ult., the wife of John Marr, of Pittsburg, in that state, was delivered of six children, two of them living and the other four dead. The mother and living children are said to be "doing well."

New Hampshire.—A law has passed intended to secure to married women their rights in property, real and personal, which they have in their own right; protecting them from the debts of their husbands. The property of the wife is held liable for her own debts contracted before or after marriage. It also grants to females the right of disposing of their own property.

The Legislature has passed an act entitled "An Act for the further protection of personal Liberty." Section I, provides that no Judge of any Court of Record, or Justice of the Peace, shall hereafter take cognizance of fugitive slave cases, or grant certificates for the removal by their claimants, of alleged fugitives from slavery.

Section II, forbids any sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, jailor, or other officer of the state, or citizen thereof, not holding a commission from the Government of the United States, arresting or detaining or aiding the arrest or detention of any alleged fugitive slave.

Section III, provides the penalty for a violation of the preceding sections—a fine not exceeding \$1000, nor less than \$500, or imprisonment in the County jail not more than twelve nor less than six months, according to the discretion of Court.

This is a good law, and its passage is highly honorable to New Hampshire.

A Resolution was also adopted, by the Legislature, requesting the Senators and Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States, to urge the passage of measures providing for the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia, and its exclusion from Oregon and other Territories, that now, or any time hereafter, may belong to the United States—for all constitutional measures for the suppression of the domestic Slave Trade; and to resist the admission of any new state into the Union while tolerating slavery.—The Governor was requested by an additional resolution, to furnish copies of the foregoing to the Legislatures of the several States and to the Senators and Representatives of the state in Congress.

Massachusetts.—The fire in Nantucket on Monday, July 13, consumed the whole business part of the town, and destroyed property to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, on which there was but little insurance. No lives were lost, but some were severely injured in blowing up buildings to stop the fire.—The Selectmen have issued an appeal to the public, in which they state that many of the sufferers are extremely destitute, and call for the bounty of those who are willing to give. The loss sustained by the

lished by authorities of the city of Boston, it appears that no less than twelve acres of newspapers are printed in Boston daily.

Rhode Island.—In Woonsocket R. I., on the Fourth, two Irishmen fighting on a canal bridge, were ordered to desist by Deacon Aldrich, a pious and peaceable man; but he was immediately attacked by the pair of them. It being against his principles to fight, he seized one of them about the waist, and jumped with him into the canal! Hereupon the crowd rushed upon the bridge, which, gave way, and the entire mass was precipitated into the Blackstone. One man had his leg very severely broken. None were drowned; but many who anticipated dining on roast pig, were compelled to take up with a cold duck!

New York.—In the warehouse recently burned at Geneva there were some two hundred barrels of Alcohol, which ran in streams into the canal, and at one time the surface of it was covered for a hundred feet or more with a blue flame! The chancellor of the state of New York admits that he has in custody \$12,621,900, the property of unfortunate litigants in his court. The banks have \$210,862. The trust companies about \$800,000. Certain mortgages \$1,700,000; and other borrowers about \$100,000. Is it any wonder that a suit in chancery is a long-winded affair? The New York Spectator says it knows a gentleman almost starving, who has about \$613,000 looked up in this way.—*Free Press.*

A man was recently tried in the town of Hamburgh, Erie county, N. Y., on a charge of selling intoxicating liquors without license. It appeared in evidence that the defendant exhibited in his back room a picture of "Polk and Dallas," for a peep at which he was wont to charge 6d, a glass of liquor being thrown in gratis. The number of calls upon Messrs. "Polk and Dallas" becoming very frequent, complaint was entered. The jury found him guilty.

New Jersey.—Mrs. E. M. S. Spencer, some years a resident of this place, was murdered by her husband, in Jersey city on the 15th inst. He was, at the time, under arrest for maltreating of his wife, and after proceeding a short distance with the officer, obtained permission to return and speak to her. Upon coming into her presence he drew a pistol and fired, hitting her in the neck and severing the jugular vein, she died in 8 minutes. He was immediately committed. The parties had been married but about one year. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of the act.—*Ypsilanti Sentinel.*

Pennsylvania.—It is reported by the Philadelphia Ledger, that the Government contracted with Mr. Barnstead, of Philadelphia, to supply from 50 to 80,000 sets of tent poles; the tents for which are in progress at different establishments. Allowing eight persons to a tent, we have preparations here in progress for covering 400,000 to 640,000 men.

A fugitive slave from Maryland, was pursued and overtaken in Somerset county, by a man named Holland, a wagoner from Ohio, who was tempted to the dirty task by the reward offered, \$150. When they reached McCarty's tavern, the slave attempted to escape, but was caught by Holland, while in the act of climbing a fence. The slave then drew a long knife, which he had concealed about his person, and plunged it into Holland's heart, causing death instantly. He made good his escape, immediately pursued by the people of the neighborhood, who, at nightfall had surrounded him, but in the darkness of the night he eluded their vigilance, and is now beyond their reach.—Who would not do just as this poor slave did, in a struggle for his rightful liberty? *Wash. Pat.*

Recently the Mayor of Pittsburgh, Pa., sent a very unclean vagrant to the jail, the keeper of which turned him away, declaring that he would not receive such a filthy fellow into jail.

Maryland.—Baltimore is justly called the *monumental city*. The following inscription found on a monument in one of the grave yards of that city, has been copied for us, (says the Philadelphia Times) by a friend, *verbatim et literatim.*

"Here lies the remains of a worthy and respectable citizen who kept a grocery and chandler establishment at the corner of ———— streets. This stone is erected by his bereaved and disconsolate widow, who takes this opportunity to inform her friends that she intends to carry on her husband's former business at the same place, and wants to get the custom and patronage of her husband's many former friends and acquaintances."

South Carolina.—On!—Judge O'Neal, of South Carolina, the man who pronounced sentence on a white man for helping a white slave woman, with whom he was in love, to escape from slavery, lately presided at a convention to promote the better observance of the Sabbath!—*Cleveland Amer.*

Michigan.—The wool carding and cloth dressing works belonging to F. J. Provost, Esq., at Byron, Shiawassee co., were destroyed by fire on Morning last, together with about 2,000 pounds of wool which had been received for manufacture. Loss \$3,000—no insurance. This loss will be severely felt by Mr. Provost, and also by the farming community of Shiawassee, many of whom have thereby lost the whole of their this year's clip of wool.

We omitted to mention last week the death of Geo. L. Smith, of Grass Lake, brother to Dr. G. B. Smith, of New York. He shot himself with a pistol.

Louisiana.—Six of the crew of the brig "Columbia," while the vessel was near the Balize, on the 3d inst., were struck by lightning when aloft reefing topsails. They were thrown into the sea and lost.

Iowa.—The Mormons at Vore, Iowa Territory, have a paper under the title of the Vore Herald. Strain is advocated as the successor of Joe Smith, and Lucy Smith is named as the "Mother of Israel."

Missouri.—Hard Fare.—A St. Louis paper tells this story of the hardships of volunteer service.

"The volunteers at Fort Leavenworth do not seem very well pleased with their fare. One of them remarked to a friend the other day, that 'they had been there a week and he had not seen a bit of fried chicken yet, and as for pie he didn't believe they ever would have any. He was determined on one thing—if they didn't begin to feed like white folks soon, he'd raise a fuss.'"

VARIETY.

A RELIGION OF CEREMONIES.—There is scarcely an hour in the day (says Thompson, in his Recollections of Mexico,) when the bells are not heard in the streets, announcing that some priest is on his way to administer the sacrament to some one sick or dying. The priest is seated in a coach, drawn by two mules followed by ten or a dozen friars, with gold wax candles, chanting as they go.—The coach is preceded by a man who rings a small bell to announce the approach of the Host; when every one who happens to be in the street is expected to uncover himself and kneel, and the inmates of all the houses on the street do the same thing. Nothing is more common than to hear, whenever they hear the bell, "Dios viene, Dios viene."—God is coming, God is coming; when, whatever they may be doing, they instantly fall on their knees. What I have described is the visit of the Host to some common person. The procession is more or less numerous, and the person in the coach of more or less dignity, from a humble priest to the archbishop of Mexico, according to the dignity and station of the person visited. Sometimes the procession is accompanied by a large band of music. The visit of the Host to the Senora Santa Anna, of which I have heretofore spoken, was attended by a procession of twenty thousand people, headed by the archbishop. Until very recently, every one was required to kneel, and a very few years since an American shoemaker was murdered in his shop for refusing to do it. But now they are satisfied if you pull off your hat and stop until the Host passes.

A DREADED DEATH.—A late English paper says that a few weeks ago, Matthew Ferguson, keeper of the menagerie and museum of the Starr Inn, Bolton, was found in the den of the male leopard, quite dead, and dreadfully mangled. He had a whip in his hand, and it is supposed he had ventured into the den, for the purpose of training the animal *à la Van Amburgh.*

PERQUISITES OF OFFICE.—Among the articles for which the Clerk of the House of Representatives has issued proposals to supply the members of that honorable body at its next session, are—800 English pen knives, four blades, best pearl, stag or buck handles; and 240 with two blades, of the same quality—making 1040 pen knives. For the use of 229 gentlemen for the period of three months—four apiece, and a small surplus we suppose for the clerks and door keepers.—*Dispatch.*

The Temperance pledge lately designated a bar room as a slaughter house. How odd! He might as well call the keeper of such a place, a butcher.—*Prov. Her.*

So he should, for he "aint nothing else."—*Novfolk Democrat.*

THE QUESTION.—A very pious Presbyterian divine used always to say, when he met the General Assembly of his Church, "Now, my dear brethren, how near can we come to doing what is right, and keep together?" A poor editor may as well say every day when he sits down to his task—"Now, dear skin and bones, how much truth can we say and live!"—*Chronotype.*

DANCING.—The Churches are making dancing a subject of discipline, declaring it to be intolerably immoral. How dare they do it? Isn't dancing as much a *Bible institution* as slavery? Didn't David dance? Does the New Testament forbid it?

A woman in Berlin, Prussia, aged 103, lately married a youth of 70! The bride had one son, a lad of 80.

During the last hundred years the iron mines of Great Britain have yielded thus:

Year.	Tons.	Purposes.
1740	17,000	56
1788	65,000	55
1827	693,000	284
1839	650,000	309
1845	1,559,000	550

"Excuse haste and a bad pen," as the porker said when he precipitately fled from his uncomfortable quarters.

DANCING LEGS.—It is stated in an exchange paper, that a Mr. Palmer, of N. H., manufactures artificial legs, which possess all the elasticity and freedom which belong to the natural limb.

Liberty is to the collective body, what health is to every individual body. Without health, no pleasure can be tasted by man—without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed by society.

A lad in Fayette Co., Tennessee, recently died from the sting of a Locust. A lady in Uniontown Pa., was stung, but recovered after much suffering.

The Tribune reports sixteen deaths in New York city from excessive heat. Several deaths in the harvest field have occurred in different parts of our state.

"I must confess that it does not look to me like political equality, to see Texas, with her 9000 votes, have two Representatives in Congress, while the county of Monroe in the State of New York, with her 13,000 votes, has only one. Still less does it look like equality, to see 9000 votes exercising equal power in the U. S. Senate, with the 500,000 votes of the Empire State."—*Speech of E. B. Holmes, of N. Y.*

"WHY DO NATIONS GO TO WAR?"—Dr. Franklin answered this question in a single sentence.—"The foolish part of mankind!" says the doctor "will make war from time to time with each other, not having sense enough to settle their difference."

At a Concert given by the Hutchinson family, in Manchester, England, they had an audience of about 3500. They were to sing at Liverpool on the 14th ult., the avails of which were to be given for charitable purposes.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, AUG. 7, 1845.
The weather for sometime has been very hot and dry. Wheat commands 50 cts. but little is brought in. Good Butter is scarce. Apples make their appearance daily and a good article brings 50 cts. a bushel.

BUFFALO, AUG. 4, Michigan Flour brought yesterday \$3.25 to \$3.40, and Wheat, from 67 to 72 cents. Holders of Flour anticipate an advance. The Pilot says:

"It is probable that the wheat crop of the present year has been overrated. In all sections there has been a great growth of straw, but the rust has caused the wheat to shrink very much—more so than farmers were aware of before harvesting. In the south the destruction has been greatest. All the samples we have seen have been more or less shrunken. Still, there is an abundance in the country, to prevent prices from going very high."

Wool of medium quality brings from 15 to 25 cents. Salt, \$1.00 a barrel.
The average price of flour for the month of January, in New York for forty-two years, from 1796 to 1837, inclusive, was \$7.57 per barrel.

The N. Y. Express says of the repeal of the English Corn Laws—
"That it will promote the interest of the country is most certain; although we may not always be able to ship bread stuffs, yet it is quite certain that whenever flour settles down to the present price, England will take our surplus and relieve our market of the excess we may have on hand."

Also writer remarks with great justice that the importance of insects to commerce is scarcely ever treated of. Great Britain does not pay less than a million of dollars annually for the dried carcases of a tiny insect—the Cochineal. Gum Shellac, another insect product from India, is of as low price as the carcase. A million and a half human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of silk, and the silk-worm alone creates an annual circulating medium of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred millions of dollars. Half a million of dollars is annually spent in England alone for foreign honey; 10,000 hundred weight of wax is imported into that country each year. Then there are the gull-nuts of commerce, used for dyeing, and in the manufacture of ink, &c., whilst the cantharides, or Spanish fly, is an important insect to the medical practitioner. In this way, we see the importance of certain classes of the insect race, whilst in another way, the rest clear the air of obnoxious vapors, and are severely designed by nature for useful purposes, though we in our blindness, may not understand them."

NOTICES.

STATE AGENCY APPOINTMENTS.

Messrs. Treadwell and Bibb will meet and address their fellow citizens at the following times and places.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
Green Oak, Tuesday, August 4th, 5th.
Hartland Center, Wednesday, 5th.
GENESSEE COUNTY.
Fentonville, Friday, 7th.
Grand Blaine, Saturday, 8th.
Flat, Monday, 10th.

LAPEER COUNTY.
Lapeer, Wednesday, 12th.

OAKLAND COUNTY.
Groveland, Thursday, 13th.
Whitlake, Saturday, 15th.
Pontiac, Monday, 17th.
Birmingham, Wednesday, 19th.
Troy, Thursday, 20th.
Rochester, Saturday, 22d.

MACOMB COUNTY.
Romeo, Monday, 24th.
Richland, Wednesday, 25th.

Each appointment will commence at 7 o'clock in the evening. Friends in each vicinity will please to make arrangements for meeting, and to circulate the notice. There will be no disappointment, unavoidable necessity excepted.

C. H. STEWART.
Chas. N. C. Com.

IT BETTER DIE THAN LIVE, if I am to be tortured from day to day with this horrible Ague, exclaims the poor sufferer whose life has become a burden from the racking paroxysms of an intermittent, and whose confidence in human aid is destroyed by the failure of remedies to produce the promised relief. Such has been the situation of thousands who are now rejoicing in all the blessings of health from the use of Dr. Osogood's India Chologogue. In no instance does it fail of effecting a speedy and permanent cure. For sale by the proprietor's agents.

MAYNARDS.

LENAAWEE COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The adjourned meeting of the Lenawee County Anti-Slavery Society, will meet in Convention on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House, in the village of Adrian, for the purpose of making suitable preparations for the ensuing campaign, and to transact such other business as shall be necessary. It is thought best for each Township to make suitable preparations for nominating County officers on that day, as it will save calling another meeting especially for that purpose.

It is sincerely hoped that no one who feels that deep and abiding interest in the glorious cause of suffering humanity that he ought, will make the least possible excuse for remaining at home on that day. The present important crisis seems above all others, calculated to stir up the dormant energies of every true hearted Liberty man—to lay hold and help to push on the car of freedom with accelerated velocity.

An address will be delivered by Elder Warner of Medina.

A. BACKUS, Cor. Sec'y.
Adrian, Aug. 4, 1846.

MARRIED.

In this Village, on the 1st inst., by Rev. S. Miles, Dr. WILLIAM PERCE, to MISS CATHERINE MILEY, both of Ann Arbor.

DIED.

At Delhi, on the 27th ult., of consumption, Mrs. AMANDA G., consort of Den. N. C. Goodale, aged 34 years, and daughter of Gen. Wm. Burnet, of Phelps, Ontario co. N. Y.

THE LIBERTY MINSTREL.
ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the fifth edition of this highly popular work are for sale at the Signal office at 50 cents single, or \$1.50 per dozen. Terms Cash. Now is the time for Liberty circles to supply themselves.

Leather! Leather!!
1000 Sides Sole Leather,
500 do Harness do,
200 do Bridle do,
100 dozen Calf Skins,
50 do Upper Leather.
For sale by
ELDRD & CO.,
276-67 123 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

WILLIAM R. NOYES, JR.,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hardware and Cutlery,
Nails, Glass, Carpenters, Cooper's and Blacksmith's Tools. Also, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin Ware. No. 75, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

LOOK HERE!!
THE Subscriber offers for sale Forty Acres of good land in the County of Livingston. The land is timbered, and within two miles of where a steam Saw mill is erecting. Ten acres are cleared, and there are ten acres more ready for logging. There is a good log house and some fruit trees on the premises. The terms will be liberal, and payment may be made in carpenter's work, lumber or a good team. Apply to the subscriber in Ann Arbor.

S. D. NOBLE.
Ann Arbor, July 18, 1845. 274-12w

ANN ARBOR
WARRIYARD.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of his partner in the Marble Business, would inform the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, that he continues the business at the old stand in Upper Town, near the Presbyterian Church, where he will manufacture to order.

Monuments, Grave Stones, Paint Stone, Tablets, &c., &c.

Those wishing to obtain any article in his line of business will find by calling that he has an assortment of White and Variegated Marble from the Eastern Marble Quarries, which will be wrought in Modern style, and sold at eastern prices, adding transportation only. Call and get the proof.

Ann Arbor, July 8, 1845. 273-1y

CLOCKS AND WATCHES!!
THE Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving) from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c., &c., which he intends to sell as low as any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay only among which may be found the following in a good assortment:

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins, Wristlets, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality), Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Penicils, Cases Gold Pens, " " Pencils, Silver and German Silver Thumbless, Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do, Goggles, Clocks, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Plated Brass, and Britannia Candlesticks, Snufflers & Trays, Shaving boxes and Soap.

Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calfand Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Plates, Flutes, Clarionets, Accordions—Music Books for the same, Morse Seeds, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stilettoes, Water Paints and Brushes, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's tea sets, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Ten Balls, Thermometers, German Pipes, Wood Pencils, RUBBER AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store.

N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver.
Also Perry's Book Store in the same room.
Ann Arbor, July 1st, 1846. 271-1y

TO WOOL GROWERS.
WE beg leave to inform our Wool-Growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the purchase of

100,000 lbs.
of a good clean merchantable article, as soon as the season for selling commences, and as we are connected with Eastern Wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the highest price the Eastern market will afford. Great complaint was made last season amongst the Eastern Dealers and Manufacturers, in reference to the poor condition of Michigan Wool—much of it being in bad order and a considerable portion being unclean.

We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the *Teg Lock* be cut off, and that each fleece be carefully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 18c to 25 cts per lb.) hemp twine is the best; it will be found greatly to the advantage of Wool Growers to put up their wool in this manner. On the subject of not merchantable wool, it will be rejected by most if not all of the Wool buyers, it being difficult to clean.

J. HOLMES & CO.,
WOODWARD AVENUE,
LARNED'S BLOCK.
Detroit, March 26, 1846. 27-1t

WOOL! WOOL!!
CLOTH! CLOTH!!
THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture

FULLED CLOTH AND FLANNELS,
at their manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River, near the Railroad.

TERMS.
The price of manufacturing White Flannel will be 20 cents. Filled Cloth 37 1/2 cents and Cassimere 44 cents per yard, or half the cloth the Wool will make. We will also exchange Cloth for Wool on reasonable terms.

The colors will be gray, black or brown. The Wool belonging to each individual will be worked by itself when there is enough of one quality to make 80 yards of cloth, when this is not the case, several parcels of the same quality will be worked together, and the cloth divided among the several owners. Wool sent by Railroad, marked S. W. Foster & Co., Ann Arbor, with directions, will be attended to in the same manner as if the owner were to come with it. The Wool will be manufactured in turn as it comes in, as near as may be consistent with the different qualities of Wool.

We have been engaged in this business several years, and from the very general satisfaction we have given to our numerous customers for the last two years, we are induced to ask a large share of patronage with confidence that we shall meet the just expectations of customers. Letters should be addressed to S. W. Foster & Co., Seco, April 6, 1846. 260-1y

"Steam Foundry."
THE undersigned having found the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Geo. F. Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor, will manufacture all kinds of Castings to order, and will be happy to furnish any kind of Castings to the old customers of H. Partridge & Co., H. & R. Partridge, & Co., and Partridge, Kent & Co., and to all others who may favor them with a call.

H. B. HARRIS,
E. T. WILLIAMS.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1845. 244-1t

COUNTY ORDERS.
THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds. Call and see.

Dec 1, 1845. 241-1f

To Sportsmen.
A GENERAL Assortment of Cast and Iron Barrels, Pistols, double and single barrel Shot Guns, Pistols, Game Bags, Game Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, for sale by WM. R. NOYES, 248-1y 75, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,
FIRST ROOM OVER C. M. & T. W. BROT'S STORE, CRANE & JEWETT'S BLOCK, 261-1t ANN ARBOR.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that he has just received a large and complete assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at Very Low Prices for Ready Pay in Cash, or Produce. Cash or Goods will be paid for WOOL in any quantities.

ROBERT DAVIDSON.
Ann Arbor, June 10, 1845. 263

CHEAP STOVES!
AT YPSILANTI!
Just received, by the Subscriber, (mostly from Albany) making a good assortment of the latest and best patterns, which will be sold at Low Prices not to be underbilled this side Lake Erie. Also, Copper Furnitures, Cast Iron Kettles, Hollow Ware of all sizes, Stove Pipes, Sheet Iron, Zinc, &c.

TIN WARE!
Manufactured, and constantly kept on hand which will also be sold very low. P. S.—Purchasers will do well to call and examine for their own satisfaction. Ypsilanti, June 20, 1845. 271-1t

"Crockery at Wholesale."
FREDERICK WETMORE, has the constant supply on hand, the largest stock in the West of Crockery, China, Glassware, Looking Glasses and Plates, Britannia Ware Trays, Lamps and Wick-lights, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c., &c. His stock includes all the varieties of Crockery and China, from the finest China Dinner and Tea Sets to the most common and low priced ware from the cheapest of glass to the plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every kind, Britannia Tea Sets, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c. SOLAR LAMP LANS of every description from the most costly cut Glass Lamp to the cheapest Store Lamp. All the above articles are imported by direct from the manufacturers and will be sold at Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House, expenses from seaboard added only. A liberal discount given for cash. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the above articles at the old stand, No. 125, Jefferson Avenue (Eldred's Block), Detroit. 244-1y

To Country Merchants.
THE Subscriber has constantly for sale a good assortment of heavy WOOLEN CLOTHS, well adapted to the country market which he will sell at wholesale or retail, very low. Call and see them at the MARSHMAN STORE, 275-1f W. A. RAYMOND, Detroit.

Chattel Mortgages,
JUST printed and for sale at this office in any quantity.

NEW COOKING STOVE,
Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use. For simplicity in construction, economy in fuel, and for equalled Baking and Roasting quality, it is unrivalled.

The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves.

WILLIAM R. NOYES, JR.,
75 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.
Dec. 12, 1845. 242

Wholesale Groceries.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers to Country Merchants, the following selected stock, at the most favorable terms, and at the lowest market prices.

160 chests teas—assorted packages,
40 lbs. sugars,
180 bags coffee,
25 lbs. molasses,
20 bags pepper,
15 do spice,
60 boxes tobacco,
150 do raisins,
30 do loaf sugar,
200 do butter,
120 do bar soap,
200 do herring,
35 barrels sperm oil,
25 lbs. mackerel,
55 quintals cod-fish,
50 barrels rice,
40 kegs ginger,
35 bags nuts—assorted.

—ALSO—
300 barrels of wood,
3 cases indigo,
2 barrels camphor,
10 barrels sperm salts,
20 do madder,
300 kegs whiting,
40 barrels linseed oil,
15 do spirits turpentine.

THEO. H. EATON,
Wholesale Druggist and Grocer,
Storrs, 183 and 190 Jefferson Avenue.
May 25, 1846. 257-10w

Hats and Caps,
In all their varieties, also Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Suspender, silk Silk Scarfs and Cravats, Silk, Linen and Kid Gloves, with every article in that line can be had at fair prices and warranted to suit by sending your wishes by letter or by calling at No. 58, Woodward Avenue, 3 doors north of Doty's Auction room, Detroit.

N. B. Ministers and Liberty men supplied at a small advance from cost.

JAMES G. CRANE.
286-5m

READY MADE CLOTHING!!
HALLOCK & RAYMOND,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and the citizens of the State generally to their fresh & extensive assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,
just manufactured in the latest styles, and best possible manner, consisting of pair of superfine Suits, Dress, and Frock Coats, Fine Tweed, Cashmere, Croton, Cassimere, Summer Cloth and Merino, Bombazine, Chilly, Woollen and Marseilles Vests, Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimere, Tweed, Drap-d'ete, Merino, Woollen and Drilling Pantalons, together with a very large stock of Linen, Drilling, Cotton Stock and Tweed Coats, Summer Pantalons and Vests, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, &c., &c. Also a very large supply of fresh Broadcloths, Cassimere and Vestings, which by the aid of experienced cutters and first rate workmen they are prepared to manufacture in the latest style and best possible manner. They are prepared to sell either at Wholesale or Retail at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction, and would respectfully solicit a call from all visiting the city in view of Ready Made Clothing or general goods made to order, at their "Fashionable Clothing Emporium," corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit. May 20, 1846. 265-3m

Paper Hangings.
A LARGE lot of Paper Hangings, and Borders, for sale cheaper than ever offered in this Village, at

FERRY'S BOOKSTORE,
June 15. 270-1f

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.

A. C. M'GRAW & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS,
Corn. of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues,
Detroit.

A. C. M'GRAW & CO. would respectfully inform the Merchants of Michigan, that they have opened a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their Retail Store, Smart's Corner. Their long acquaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds of shoes that are needed in this State, will enable them to furnish merchants with such shoes as they need, on better terms than they can buy in the New York market, as all their goods are bought from 6 to 8 hands, and particular attention is paid to the selection of sizes.

Detroit, 1846. 248-1v

